



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

APEC Committee on Trade and Investment 2013



Annual Report to Ministers



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**2013
ANNUAL REPORT TO MINISTERS**

COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT

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Dear Ministers

I am pleased to present to you the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) 2013 Annual Report for your review and endorsement.

Over the last year, the CTI has made solid progress in advancing APEC's objectives of trade and investment liberalisation, business facilitation and economic and technical cooperation under the guidance of APEC Senior Officials and in areas covered by Ministers' and Leaders' instructions. This has included:

- work on the impacts of local content requirements on regional integration and economic growth, and development of "APEC best practices to create jobs and increase competitiveness";
- advancing the next generation trade and investment issues identified by Ministers and Leaders, including through examination of issues affecting participation of SMEs in global production chains; the operation of global supply chains; and practical guidance to economies on the implementation of non-discriminatory, market-driven innovation policy;
- developing inventories of specific policy recommendation under the systematic approach to improving supply chain performance
 - these inventories will provide a platform for diagnostic work and targeted capacity-building to assist economies in implementing these policies;
- putting in place mechanisms to assist economies with the implementation of the APEC List of Environmental Goods agreed by Leaders in 2012 and to conduct public-private dialogue on environmental goods and services;
- strengthening the APEC Business Travel Card scheme, including through Russia's full membership of the scheme; and
- enhancing the capacity of officials to participate in the long term goal of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific through workshops on topics and issues covered in modern, comprehensive FTAs/RTAs.

The collective action plans set out in this report contain many examples of practical collaboration between officials, business and academic experts on concrete activities that will strengthen our economies, promote more open and transparent markets and deepen regional economic integration. This includes specific action on customs procedures, technical standards and conformance arrangements, e-commerce, goods and services trade, investment facilitation, intellectual property, business mobility and on trade-related issues in the automotive, chemical and life sciences sectors.

The CTI has collaborated closely with the APEC Business Advisory Council, particularly in the areas of services liberalisation and on tools, such as global data standards, that can promote the faster, less costly and more certain movement of goods in the region. The CTI has also contributed actively to APEC cross-cutting initiatives, including cross-border education cooperation and food security, health and to Indonesia's host economy themes and priorities, such as attaining the Bogor Goals; promoting connectivity; infrastructure development and investment; and sustainable growth with equity.

I would like to thank Indonesia for its hospitality and organisational arrangements which have helped to facilitate the CTI's outcomes this year. I would also like to express my appreciation to CTI "Friends of the Chair" leads, CTI sub-fora convenors and industry dialogue chairs for their leadership and contribution to advancing our work program. Finally, I would also like to thank CTI colleagues for their cooperation and hard work on our deliverables for 2013, the CTI program director from the APEC Secretariat, Catherine Wong, for her tireless efforts in support of the CTI and colleagues from APEC's Policy Support Unit who have made a strong contribution to CTI discussions through their research and analysis.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Larkin', written in a cursive style.

John Larkin
Chair, APEC Committee on Trade and Investment

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Recommendations

CTI recommends that Ministers **endorse**:

- CTI's 2013 Annual Report, including the Collective Action Plans in Appendix 7.
- APEC Best Practices to Create Jobs and Increase Competitiveness. (Appendix 2)
- List of Policy Inventories for chokepoints 1-8 (Appendix 6) for reference by economies in implementing the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP).
- Establishment of the APEC Public-Private Partnership on Environmental Goods and Services.
- The Principles for Developing the Innovative Health and Life Sciences Sector in APEC economies (Appendix 8) and the other LSIF contributions to the health pillar of sustainable growth with equity¹.
- The process² for streamlining CTI sub-fora and the reduction in frequency of CTI sub-fora meetings to two per year.

welcome:

- Updated Bogor Goals Dashboard of Indicators to provide easy-to-understand figures to track advances in greater regional economic integration and liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment. (see APEC Dashboard in Appendix 1 and APEC website for the complete set of indicators).
- The timeline for preparation and submission of Individual Action Plans by economies in 2014, under the Bogor Goals Progress Report Guidelines.
- Workshop on Attaining the Bogor Goals that Ensures Equitable Benefits of Liberalisation.
- Progress in implementation of the Regional Economic Integration Capacity Building Needs Initiative Action Plan Framework, including the completion of the workshops on e-commerce and labour provisions.
- Progress in advancing the next generation trade and investment issues agenda, notably, Conference on Innovation and Trade Implementation Practices; Issues paper on enhancing small and medium-sized enterprises participation in global production chains; Workshop on Facilitating Supporting Industries in APEC Member Economies; and Study on global supply chain operation in the APEC region: case study of electrical and electronic industry's supply chain operations.
- Progress in development of the Innovation and Trade Implementation Practices to provide economies with practical guidance on implementing the commitments on promoting effective, non-discriminatory, market-driven innovation policy agreed by APEC Leaders in 2011.

¹ See 2013/AMM/011

² See 2013/CSOM/028

- Progress made in implementing the action plans under the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) (Appendix 4) including the 2013 interim assessment report of the SCFAP setting out progress by economies towards the target of a 10 percent improvement in supply-chain performance by 2015 (Executive Summary in Appendix 5).
- Progress in the systematic approach to improve supply chain performance, in particular, work to advance the diagnostic phase of the systematic approach.
- Initiatives to develop a Capacity Building Program to assist with the implementation of the 2012 APEC Environmental Goods (EG) list by the end-2015 and progress in identifying capacity-building needs and activities in electronics stewardship.
- Full membership of Russia in the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) Scheme.
- Outcomes of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Automotive Dialogue and Twelfth Chemical Dialogue.

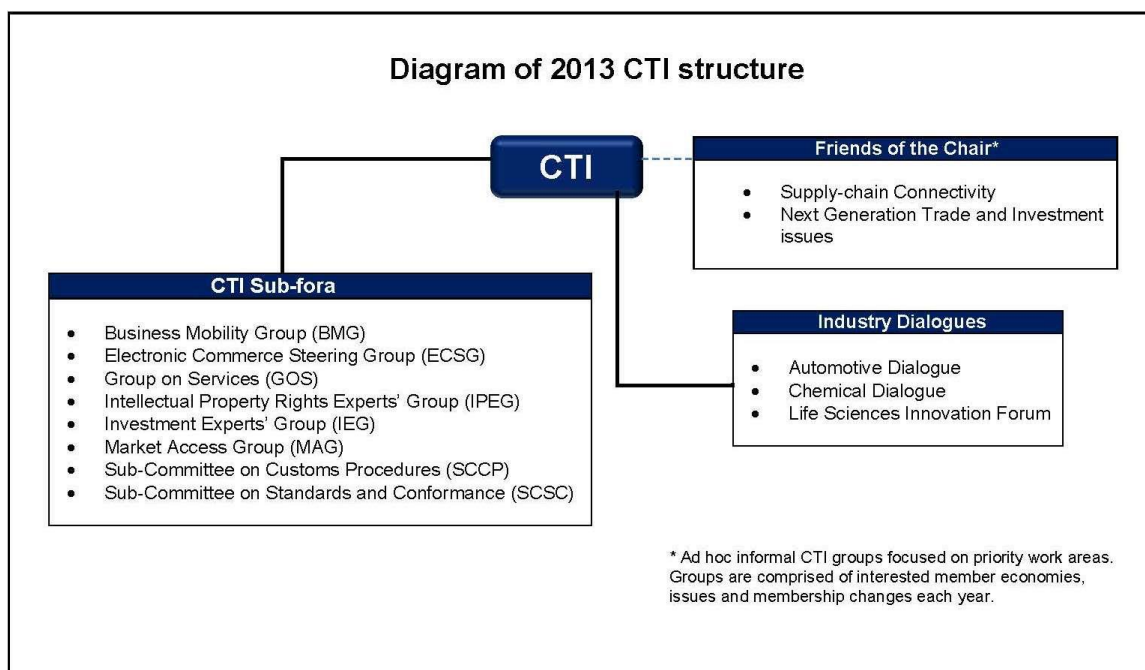
and **note:**

- Updates made to the Environmental Goods and Services Work Program Mapping Matrix to reflect all EGS-related work underway in various APEC fora and sub-fora. (Appendix 3)
- Progress on the implementation of the initiatives to address the top barriers (identified in 2011) facing SMEs in trading in the region.
- Contributions of CTI and its sub-fora to cross-cutting initiatives such as the APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative, APEC Multiyear Plan on Infrastructure Development and Investment, APEC Framework on Connectivity; APEC Work Plan on Promoting Cross-Border Education Cooperation; and Advancing Regulatory Cooperation and Coherence.
- Studies to be conducted by the PSU on:
 - promoting products which contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth through rural development and poverty alleviation;
 - voluntary standards and regulatory approaches in advertising in the region, including self-regulation in advertising, under the 2nd APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism (ARCAM) Dialogue; and
 - enhanced resiliency of cross-border value chains.

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 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 2013 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 2013 priorities under the theme of "Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth". 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 2013 were aligned around priority areas that would contribute to the APEC 2013 Priorities. These were: (i) Attaining the Bogor Goals, Trade and Investment Liberalisation, Regional Economic Integration; (ii) Promoting Connectivity; (iii) APEC 2011 priority of "Expanding Regulatory Cooperation and Advancing Regulatory Coherence and (iv) contributions to the APEC Growth Strategy and cross-cutting mandates. This work included taking forward next generation trade and investment issues endorsed in 2011 and 2012; implementing Leaders' 2012 commitment on the APEC List of 54 Environment Goods and administration of appropriate capacity building programs to facilitate implementation; taking steps to reduce the time, cost and uncertainty of moving goods and services through the supply chain including completing the interim assessment of the implementation of the APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) and advancing the systematic approach to improving supply-chain performance; improving the quality of the regulatory environment; and

implementing the 2010 APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy. The two "Friends of the Chair (FOTC)" groups established in 2011 were retained to advance work in two areas: Next Generation Trade and Investment Issues and Supply-Chain Connectivity Initiative (SCI). The additional eight focus groups, comprising 4-10 members that were created in 2010 continued to oversee the implementation of the action plans to address the designated chokepoints identified in the Supply-chain Connectivity (SC) Framework adopted in 2009.

CTI 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, and regulatory reform are complementary. The CTI also noted the importance of effective coordination with the Transportation Working Group and the need to ensure that APEC's connectivity and TILF agendas were advanced and implemented in ways that are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

CTI also worked closely with the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) throughout 2013, 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 other's meetings, maintaining consistent and constructive dialogue on key issues, such as next generation trade and investment issues, public-private partnerships, services and investment liberalization, and trade facilitation.

The Policy Support Unit (PSU) continued to support CTI by undertaking projects relating to CTI's key priorities. On Bogor Goals, the PSU continued to monitor progress and updated the dashboard on key indicators in May 2013. PSU presented the progress achieved and on how the Bogor Goals could be used as tool to help address the development gaps at the CTI Workshop on Attaining Bogor Goals in June 2013. PSU also assisted with scheduling the submission of the Individual Action Plans in 2014. On Non-Tariff Measures (NTM), PSU presented a literature review on NTMs and a paper on the incidence of NTMs in the APEC region at CTI2 and CTI3, respectively. The final report on non-tariff measures is due in 2014.

Advancing CTI's work on next generation trade and investment (NGeTI) issues, PSU completed a case study on the Global Supply Chain Operation of the Electrical and Electronics Industry in the APEC Region, and an Issues Paper on Small Medium Enterprises (SME)'s Participation in Global Production Chains. Another key deliverable was the interim assessment of the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) which was carried out using internal indicators, external indicators and self-assessment survey. PSU also provided an analysis on recent macroeconomic and financial developments in the APEC region at CTI3. Work will commence soon on two new projects – value chain resilience and voluntary advertising standards and regulatory approaches – both due in 2014.

The PSU also supported CTI sub-fora – the Investment Experts Group (IEG) in completing a review of implementation progress of the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP) and an analysis of the pattern and trends of foreign investment flows in the APEC region, and the Market Access Group (MAG) with a Policy Brief on Expanding the Information Technology Agreement.

Section I: Attaining the Bogor Goals, Trade and Investment Liberalisation and Regional Economic Integration

Highlights:

Attaining the Bogor Goals

- CTI agreed to public release of an updated Bogor Goals Dashboard of Indicators³ setting out easy-to-understand figures to track the advances in areas critical to promoting greater regional economic integration, such as liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment. (see Appendix 1 for APEC Dashboard. For the individual economies' dashboards, see the APEC website).
- CTI agreed to the timeline for preparation and submission of Individual Action Plans in 2014, as provided for in the Bogor Goals Progress Report Guidelines adopted in 2011.
- In support of the APEC 2013 "Attaining the Bogor Goals" priority, CTI discussed ways to strengthen its strategic oversight of and advance work on NTMs⁴. The objective of this work is to help economies reduce or eliminate the trade restrictiveness of NTMs while supporting economies' legitimate policy objectives. The discussions were informed by presentations from the WTO on its Integrated Trade Information Portal (i-TIP), a database containing information on certain NTMs, and the PSU on a literature review⁵ of recent international work on NTMs. The Committee agreed to task the PSU to undertake further research and analysis on trends and developments on NTMs in the region⁶ and strategies that economies could adopt to pursue the policy objectives underlying the NTMs in a more trade facilitative way and received a progress report on the study at CTI3. CTI agreed to give further consideration to seminars involving business, academia and other stakeholders, aimed at discussing ways in which NTMs could be designed to avoid or minimize trade restrictive impacts, including through good regulatory practices. The idea of collaborating with the Economic Committee (EC) in the delivery of these seminars (leveraging off its work on good regulatory practices) was also canvassed. CTI also agreed that economies should submit specific proposal on how to address NTMs that impact trade in goods and services.
- In the margins of CTI3, on 30 June, the Committee held a Workshop⁷ on Attaining the Bogor Goals that Ensures Equitable Benefits of Liberalisation as a response to APEC Leaders' statements in 2010 and 2012 that APEC needs to "*bridge the development gaps and assist developing economies to achieve the Bogor Goals by 2020,*" and that "*more work needs to be done since progress has been uneven across areas and sectors*". The Committee discussed some issues arising from the workshop; some economies put forward specific ideas which included the importance of the IAP reporting process; possible addition of new indicators to the PSU's dashboard of indicators, such as progress towards development of single window systems, advance rulings system, or adoption of competition policy; the need for further work on services and investment restrictions, trade restrictive non-tariff measures, structural reform and regulatory cooperation, including the need for specific proposals in these areas; the importance of integrating APEC's 'connectivity' agenda into the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment; and improving coordination and coherence between APEC

³ Downloadable from APEC PSU Products and Publications webpage

⁴ 2013/SOM2/CTI/003

⁵ 2013/SOM2/CTI/006

⁶ See 2013/SOM3/CTI/005

⁷ See Annex 2 to 2013/SOM3/027 for report presented to CTI3/SOM3. A copy of the final report on workshop will be downloadable from the APEC webpage.

economy FTA/RTA negotiations. Further consideration on how these issues/ideas could be developed for further work on attaining the Bogor Goals may be taken up in 2014 in conjunction with the biennial Bogor Goals progress review.

- In response to Ministers' instructions in 2012 to "*further study in 2013 the impact of local content requirements on regional integration and economic growth, and to discuss ways through which economies can promote job creation and competitiveness goals in ways that enhance, rather than distort trade*", CTI held a half-day Trade Policy Dialogue (TPD) on the Impacts of Local Content Requirements (LCRs) on Regional Integration and Economic Growth in APEC Economies on 12 April. The TPD gave CTI representatives an opportunity to better understand LCRs, the domestic policy objectives they try to address, their regional economic and commercial impacts, the impacts on economies using them, the impacts on economies subjected to them, and ways economies can seek to achieve domestic economic policy objectives through measures that achieve the same domestic policy objectives but without distorting international trade and investment. CTI discussed and agreed on APEC Best Practices to Create Jobs and Increase Competitiveness (*Appendix 2*) as an indicative model for driving new and expanded job creation, enhancing competitiveness, and attracting sustainable new investment, innovative technologies and business activity.

Exploring a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)

- CTI made further progress in implementing the Regional Economic Integration (RE) Capacity Building Needs Initiative (CBNI) adopted in 2012. Building on the successful completion and achievements of the workshops/training courses carried out in 2012, CTI conducted and approved additional workshops/training courses in 2013 in the areas of e-commerce (27-28 June, Medan); labour (28-29 June, Medan); government procurement (first quarter, 2014, Viet Nam); scheduling of services and investment commitments in FTAs (end 2013/early 2014); safeguards including transitional safeguards (July 2014, Indonesia); and dispute settlement proceedings (planned 7-8 November, Seoul).

Next Generation Trade and Investment issues

- In February 2013, CTI adopted a work plan on next generation trade and investment issues to guide its work in response to APEC Ministers' instructions from November 2011 and September 2012. No new issues were proposed for consideration and work in 2013 focussed on advancing work on next generation trade and investment issues highlighted by Ministers.
- In response to Ministers' 2012 instructions to advance work on addressing the issue of "Promoting Effective, Non-Discriminatory, and Market-Driven Innovation Policy" by producing innovation and trade implementation practices to assist economies in better implementing Leaders' 2011 commitments in this area, CTI held an APEC Conference on Innovation and Trade Practices on 29 June. The conference was aimed at promoting discussions among economies on how to integrate the Leaders' 2011 commitments into the domestic policies of member economies and supporting the task of finalising the implementation practices. CTI discussed and will continue working on a set of APEC Innovation and Trade Implementation Practices as a way to provide practical assistance to APEC economies in implementing those commitments.
- Discussions on enhancing small and medium-sized enterprises participation in global production chains, an issue identified by Ministers in 2011, were supported by an issues paper⁸ prepared by the PSU. The paper identified some of the main barriers that SMEs are facing in order to participate in GPCs and provided examples of case studies at the sectoral level where successful SMEs' participation in GPCs had been recorded. The paper also suggested some specific recommendations on how to address such barriers. Economies were

⁸ 2013/SOM1/CTI/009

encouraged to consider the next steps as set out in the paper for taking the work forward. As a contribution towards addressing this next generation trade and investment issue, CTI held a Workshop on Facilitating Supporting Industries in APEC Member Economies on 29-30 August in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The objectives of the workshop were to (i) enhance understanding of supporting industries, current development as well as advantages and challenges in promoting supporting industries in APEC member economies; (ii) explore regulatory barriers that impede supporting industries' development, especially difficulties encountered by SMEs; and (iii) share information, experience, strategies, and policies that can foster supporting industries in APEC member economies and help them move up global value chains.

- On the issue of facilitating global supply chains (GSC), the Committee, supported by the PSU, completed a research project on global supply chain operation in the APEC region: Case study of electrical and electronics industry. The study⁹ aimed to provide a detailed understanding of current electrical and electronics industry's supply chain operations, strategies, and challenges and suggest approaches APEC might adopt to make these supply chains and others more efficient and better contribute to economic integration in the region. Three consumer electrical and electronic product categories: smartphones, laptops PCs and LCD flat panel TVs were chosen for the case studies. The study found that final assembly of consumer electronics has become increasingly centered on Asia; and policy priorities vary somewhat according to the evolutionary stage of the electronics supply chains in each economy but the most common policy priority was workforce skill upgrading.

Environmental Goods and Services/Green Growth

- For 2013, CTI focused discussions on implementation of Leaders' commitment to reduce applied tariff rates to five percent or less on the APEC List of Environmental Goods (EG) by the end of 2015. Recognising the need for appropriate capacity building to help facilitate the implementation, CTI agree to a proposal to develop Capacity Building Activities to assist implementation of APEC's Environment Goods Commitments. The proposal envisages (i) the development of a survey to identify economies' specific capacity building needs related to reducing tariffs on the products in the APEC EG List; and (ii) the designing and agreement on a capacity building program that responds to economies' specific needs as identified in the survey, in close coordination with economies that have experience and expertise to share. The survey was drafted intersessionally and circulated to members for their response.
- CTI discussed and agreed to a proposal on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) on EGS that would provide a platform for industry representatives and government officials to carry out dialogue on issues related to EGS trade and investment with a view to increasing understanding, experience-sharing, facilitating trade and investment and preventing trade frictions. The first PPP dialogue on EGS is being planned for 2014 in China to provide interested stakeholders (business, academic, non-governmental and government representatives) with the opportunities to discuss key emerging issues that are impacting the predictability and stability of EGS markets in APEC economies. The PPP should also promote and deliver effective ECOTECH and capacity building activities. It will be held annually and a review will be undertaken by CTI in 2016 to evaluate its effectiveness and make any necessary adjustments to its mandate and operations.
- CTI continued with the implementation of the project on *Green Public Procurement (GPP) in the Asia Pacific Region: Challenges and Opportunities for Green Growth and Trade*. The project, which started in 2012 with a questionnaire (survey) and commencement of the study into progress of green procurement policies, challenges and opportunities in APEC economies in the context of green growth and promotion of trade in EGS, culminated in the holding of the Workshop on Green Public Procurement in the Asia-Pacific Region in the margins of CTI1

⁹ The final study report can be downloaded from the APEC PSU Products and Publications webpage.

on 31 January-1 February in Jakarta. The results of the study were presented in the workshop which included presentations of current practices on GPP in APEC economies, challenges and benefits of this policy. The workshop served as starting point to encourage cooperation and exchange of information between APEC economies to improve capacity building and foster good practices to develop GPP promoting green growth and trade in EGS. The final report of the study can be found on APEC website under the publications webpage: <http://publications.apec.org>.

- CTI had extensive discussions during the year on a proposal¹⁰ to consider the potential liberalisation of certain products that would contribute to APEC's sustainable growth objectives and address the issues of rural development and poverty alleviation. The decision to task the PSU to undertake a study on promoting products which contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth through rural development and poverty alleviation was made at CSOM and reported to AMM. The terms of reference of the study will be developed by CTI1 2014 based on the recommendations and specific nominations of interested economies.
- CTI engaged in discussions and progress work to build understanding of "Electronics Stewardship" (environmentally sound management of used electronics). The CTI's work on this issue included a TPD on Electronics Stewardship on 1 July in Medan. This involved presentations on and discussions of private sector approaches to electronics stewardship; the importance of environmentally sound management of used electronics to economies, companies, and customers; data concerning U.S exports of used electronics; and the role of international trade and investment in promoting electronics stewardship in the Asia-Pacific. The need for APEC to take into account work under the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste was also mentioned. CTI agreed that in order to help economies determine what role APEC can play in promoting electronics stewardship, the United States (as lead) will continue to provide information to economies, including through circulating a compilation of questionnaire responses, documents describing voluntary electronics certification programs, a list of certified recycling facilities in APEC economies and a literature review of resources concerning electronics stewardship. CTI noted a new proposal on electronics stewardship, taking into account economies' capacity building ideas will be developed for consideration at CTI 1 in 2014.
- **MAG** continued to contribute to the CTI's work on EGS. In addition to updating the EGS Work Program Mapping Matrix consisting over fifty activities underway in APEC fora and sub-fora. (see *Appendix 4*), The group also maintains the APEC's Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE).
- **MAG** will continue discussing in 2014 a proposal to develop a model chapter on Trade and Environment in APEC for FTAs. The objectives of the proposal are to build best practices for RTAs in the area of environmental policy transparency standards; to promote high-quality and comprehensive free-trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region and move forward in attaining the Bogor Goals; to stimulate green growth in APEC region through the application of best practices in the area of trade and environment; to ensure sustainable development in the APEC region through securing cooperation in the area of environmental policies; and to fight "green protectionism" as instructed by the APEC Ministers in the 2012, through exchange of experience and cooperation.
- **GOS** completed its study on Environmental Services and Environmental Services-related Technology Market. The study, which began in 2011, was designed to survey and analyze the environmental services (ES)-related technology market within APEC economies, aimed at facilitating potential ES and ES-related technology trade and investment, and promoting

¹⁰ See 2013/CSOM/025rev4

greater dissemination of ES-related technology. The final study report can be accessed from APEC Publications Database on the APEC webpage.

- GOS agreed to a proposal to conduct a two-day Environmental Services Workshop entitled “Environmental Services in the 21st Century: Challenges and Opportunities” in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in March 2014. The workshop will bring together experts and stakeholders of the environmental services industry. Government officials and other stakeholders from APEC members, particularly developing economies, who are involved in environmental services policy-making and trade negotiations, will be invited to participate. The objectives of the workshop are to amongst others, discuss the relevance of environmental services regionally and how the 21st century has shaped the architecture and breadth/characterisation of the industry; share experience and information on environmental services regime among economies on development of environmental services policies, coordination and implementation of strategies for current and future of the sector; discuss and understand the challenges and opportunities in developing, promoting and liberalising the environmental services sector, particularly in developing economies; develop a set of good policy and regulatory best practices in environmental services; and assess the way forward for the development of environmental services.
- **SCSC** commenced implementation of a multi-year project on “The Role of Standards and Conformity Assessment Measures in Enhancing Performance of Energy Efficiency of the Commercial Building Sector”. The project, building on the SCSC’s foundation of 2011 green building work, will be implemented from 2013 to 2015 and includes four workshops on various aspects of green building, a study and a metrics assessment in 2015. The first Workshop on “Sharing Experiences in the Design and Implementation of Green Building Codes” was held in Lima on 5-7 March 2013, where it shared the results of a survey on sharing experiences in the design and implementation of green codes. A second workshop on How Building Information Modeling (BIM) can facilitate green building practices was organized in Medan from 24-25 June. Leading world experts on BIM discussed how BIM standards support green building and an output of the workshop will be a quick start guide on how BIM can be applied by APEC economies for green building. A study on the use of building codes and green codes in the APEC region has been completed and published.
- SCSC is implementing a joint project, entitled APEC-ASEAN Harmonization of Energy Efficiency Standards for Air Conditioners. The objective of project is to create an enabling regulatory and policy environment for the market transformation in favour of higher energy efficiency air conditioners in APEC through the harmonization of standards for testing methods and energy efficiency for air conditioners. The first phase covered work for harmonizing standards for testing methods for air conditioners among ASEAN members and developing a roadmap for standard harmonization at APEC-level based on lessons learned.
- SCSC considered and endorsed the recommendations from the APEC Conference on Aligning Energy Efficiency Regulations for ICT Products held on 18 July 2012 in Seoul. The recommendations included amongst others, the proposed formation of a limited term working group of private and public sector officials to oversee the implementation of the finalized IEC standards. Intersessionally, the SCSC developed the terms of reference for establishing group. The group to be known as “APEC Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC) ICT Global Energy Efficiency Convergence Forum, will focus on global convergence of energy efficiency regulations for ICT products, re-affirm the need for greater reform and alignment in regulatory approaches and international standards, as necessary steps to prevent unnecessary barriers to trade. The forum is also envisaged to address the APEC leaders’ priority of promoting sustainable growth by “advancing work on sharing best practices in energy efficiency with a view to deploying cleaner and more efficient technologies.” It will also advance the APEC Business Advisory Council’s recommendation to

“explore ways to standardize or align energy efficiency and labeling.” Further, it will implement SCSC endorsed principles on alignment of energy efficiency standards and conformity assessment requirements.

- **AD** continued its work to support green car development, including the identification of government policies that facilitate regional trade and investment in sustainable automotive technologies. The AD organized the First APEC-AD Workshop on Green Car Development Facilitation. The workshop brought together industry experts and government policy makers to discuss green car development facilitation.

Remanufactured Products

- **MAG** undertook additional capacity building activities on trade in remanufactured goods and remanufacturing, taking into consideration the development needs of economies and a view to increasing the number of economies participating in the APEC Pathfinder Initiative on Facilitating Trade in Remanufactured Goods. An APEC Academic Workshop on Remanufacturing was held on 11 April in Surabaya where senior scientists updated members on the most recent academic research and developments regarding the economic and environmental benefits of remanufacturing. Another APEC Workshop on Remanufacturing - Customers Perspective was held on 29 June. Participants at the workshop received presentations on the potentials and opportunities of remanufacture activities within the Asia-Pacific region. They also learned about why customers choose remanufactured goods and the impact that government policies and measures concerning remanufactured goods have on customers. To facilitate the implementation of the pathfinder, MAG members were invited to consider the offer by the United States to conduct remanufacturing case studies for economies, particularly those who yet to join the pathfinder, on a voluntary basis. Malaysia has volunteered to participate in such a case study.
- **MAG** produced a Remanufacturing Resource Handbook and a compilation of NTMs on Remanufacturing as “living” documents for members’ information.

Services

- At CTI3, the Committee discussed the recommendations of the ABAC-PECC Public-Private Dialogue on Services which took place on 17 April. CTI welcomed the intention of ABAC-PECC to convene a similar dialogue in 2014 and expressed an interest in further engagement with ABAC and PECC on the development of the themes and agenda for that dialogue.
- **GOS** continues to update the APEC Services Action Plan’s matrix of actions (SAP) to reflect all the services-related activities underway, across the various APEC fora and sub-fora so that it may 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.

Investment

- **IEG** continues to contribute to the implementation of the APEC Strategy for Investment adopted in 2010 through a suite of projects and activities under each of the pillars embodied in the Strategy (Advanced Principles and Practices; Facilitation and Promotion). CTI welcomed the Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) on Investment- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Local Communities held on 30 January in Jakarta. The dialogue served as a means for stakeholders consisting of governments, private sector, and international organizations to exchange views regarding the CSR policies and practices. The dialogue¹¹, attended by some

¹¹see 2013/SOM2/016anx3 for report on dialogue

80 participants from 19 economies, generated several key insights of CSR practices and recommendations regarding CSR implementation. The dialogue recommended that the CSR program be further encouraged by governments, corporations and other stakeholders and continue to maintain a successful investment.

Digital Economy and Strengthening Intellectual Property Rights

- **ECSG** continues to build on existing work streams and projects, including data privacy and paperless trading, which are key elements of ICT-enabled growth. Noting that information is the currency of the digital economy, the group works to ensure that information flows freely across borders while establishing a meaningful protection for the privacy and security of personal information. Since the endorsement of the APEC Cross-border Privacy Rules System (CBPRS) in 2011, two economies, namely the United States and Mexico have become members of the system with Japan expressing an interest to participate in it too. The ECSG has finalised the Glossary of privacy-related terms. The glossary will be loaded onto the CBPRS website which is hosted by Microsoft. The website serves a one-stop shop for different stakeholders: consumers, business, accountability agenda and government and will be made “live” soon.
- **IPEG** supports CTI’s work on strengthening intellectual property rights, covering a range of IP issues including: issues related to the protection of geographical Indications, creation and dissemination of creative content in the digital environment; cooperation to improve efficiencies in patent acquisition procedures; issues related to IPR protection on standards development and IPR protection and enforcement, including counterfeiting and piracy issues.

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

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	<i>As above</i>
Group on Services (GOS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOS advanced the implementation of the Action Plan on Statistics on Trade in Services agreed in 2012. It conducted two workshops, namely APEC Workshop on Measuring Services Trade: Statistical Capacity Building and Networking that was held on 25-26 June in Medan and APEC Workshop on Measuring Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) that took place on 18-19 September in Jakarta. The objectives of the first workshop were (i) to build the knowledge base and technical capacity of APEC economies to compile, analyse, and present services trade data; (2) to create a long-term “network” APEC experts who can share experience, provide technical assistance, and work toward achieving greater data comparability; and (3) to improve the availability of data relating to services trade in the APEC region (including, potentially, through the APECStats website). The objective of the latter workshop was to improve understanding among member economies of APEC focusing on the conceptual framework of the Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) which complies with Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6)-2008 as well as on the practical aspects. The workshop also aims to enhance the capability of participants about the nature of FISIM data, the sources and methods used for compiling statistics, and analyzing data; and to create and strengthen relationship among statistical agencies, central banks, and other related ministries within APEC members that may generate improvement in data collection, quality, and availability of FISIM data as part of financial services.

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOS held a Symposium and Workshop on Enhancing the Overseas Expansion Capabilities of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Franchises in the APEC Region in Manila on 15-16 July. The objectives of the Symposium were to identify constraints and chokepoints in expanding franchises overseas; and best practices in overseas expansion among franchise sector in the Asia-Pacific region, including the strategies undertaken by the various franchise sectors of APEC member economies as well as to draw up action plans to be taken up by the participants in their respective economies. • GOS received a report on the outcome of the self-funded APEC Symposium on "Facilitating best practice policies for trade and investment in financial services", held in Singapore on 27-28 November 2012. The group took note of the common themes arising from the discussion on good practices to guide policy makers and regulators in adopting and maintaining open and transparent financial services sectors. The outcomes of the workshop, including good practices for facilitating trade and investment in financial services that were identified at the workshop, were being finalized intersessionally by the GOS. • GOS held a self-funded Symposium on good practice policy and regulation in facilitating in trade and investment in cross-border education services on 20-21 August 2013 in Kuala Lumpur. The symposium brought together business representatives, regulators and trade and financial services policy officials and academics to share national experiences and discuss and identify good practice regulatory approaches and practices for facilitating trade and investment in this sector. A report on the outcomes, including good practice principles identified and discussed during the Symposium, will be circulated ahead of GOS1 in 2014.
Investment Experts Group (IEG)	<p><u>Implementation of the APEC Strategy for Investment: Advanced Principles and Practices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the Handbook on Dispute Prevention Strategies. The handbook is available on APEC website • Core Elements Project – Moving beyond phase III – Activity 2: APEC-UNCTAD Handbook, “Negotiators of International Investment Agreements (IIA Handbook). The Handbook provides an important tool for IIA negotiators to conduct effective negotiations and assists treaty negotiators in making decisions during the negotiating process. The handbook has been published and is also available on both the APEC and UNCTAD websites. <p><u>Implementation of the APEC Strategy for Investment: Advanced Principles and Practices: Facilitation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEG continued to work on implementing the Investment Facilitation Action Plan in its three priority areas; namely, e-transparency, reducing investor risk, and simplifying business regulation. It completed with the assistance of the PSU, the IFAP Implementation Progress Report based on voluntary information submitted by economies as well as from relevant secondary data or information. • Discussion on Public-Private Dialogue on Investment (PPD). The group reiterated importance of holding PPD on a regular basis. It noted that China, as APEC 2014 Host, would actively consider holding the next PPD in China. The schedule and theme were under internal discussion.

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p><u>Implementation of the APEC Strategy for Investment: Advanced Principles and Practices: Promotion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidebook on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Frameworks in APEC Region. The guidebook will cover information on policies, administration and procedure that will be required in handling PPP projects in the APEC region. • Case Studies on the Best Practice of Sustainable Cross-border Investment in APEC Region. A series of case studies and information exchange seminar on sustainable investment for Inclusive Development will be undertaken in 2014 to raise understanding and awareness of opportunities for inclusive development within APEC economies; share experience, lessons and opinions on balancing investment, environmental, and social objectives to increase the public support for free and open trade and investment, thereby creating more new demand and jobs; and share experience on improving the living environment and community livelihood. <p>IEG reviewed progress of a self-funded multi-year project on Enhancing the Investment Environment in APEC and ASEAN economies¹² that would carry out activities aimed at (i) improving the efficiency and effectiveness of investment procedures; (ii) enhancing constructive stakeholder relationships/international cooperation, and (iii) establishing effective monitoring and review mechanisms for investment procedures. A one-day Seminar and two-day Policy Dialogue were held in Beijing from 16-18 September to review the research findings; and exchange views on best practices with regard to decision-making on investments by state owned enterprises and sovereign wealth funds.</p> <p>IEG approved a project on Research on Best Practices in Prompt Consideration of Investor's Complaints in the APEC Region. The project comprised of two main components: (i) research to be undertaken from July-August 2013 on best practices of the usage of dispute resolution mechanism in APEC region; and (ii) a workshop to be held in December 2013 in Moscow, to review and discuss the research results and recommendations for applications of these practices including suggestions on how they can be improved or established.</p>
<p>Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)</p>	<p>SCCP discussed the result of the enforcement operation on counterfeit electronics organised by the US. The objectives of the operation are to enhance border enforcement of IPR, and to protect consumers and economic security from counterfeit electronics.</p> <p>SCCP reviewed the analysis results of the questionnaire on the initiative "Exchanging Outward Cargo Manifest through Single Web-based Application". From the responses submitted by member economies, it was concluded that most economies consider manifest data exchange among members necessary and recommended to search suitably interested third party consultants to conduct further study with a clear goal of proposing a single portal or economies-to-economies configuration business models. It was also noted that further work will be undertaken intersessionally to share experiences and obtain more clarity.</p> <p>SCCP reviewed the analysis of the result of the questionnaire on the initiative "Implementation of Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (PNRGOV) Standard Message for International Flights among Airlines of APEC Members". The results indicated that most economies believe that the submission of passenger information from airlines to customs administration in the form of PNRGOV is necessary.</p>

¹² 2013/SOM1/IEG/008

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
<p>Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPEG)</p>	<p>IPEG agreed to a proposal on “APEC Information and Experience sharing of IP-related treaties”, previously named, “APEC IP-Related Treaty Outreach Initiative”, that is aimed at sharing information and experiences related to IP treaties among the economies needing such information. The proposal envisaged the following actions to be undertaken: (a) Questionnaire survey with respect to advantages of IP-related treaties, possible problems/obstacles, and current status of activities involving acceding to IP-related treaties; (b) Voluntary status reports at the IPEG from IPEG members; and (c) Holding seminars/workshops to provide information and experiences about the treaties for IPEG members.</p> <p>IPEG continued to progress the Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative (iPAC Initiative), which is aimed at promoting the exchange of information among academies and facilitates voluntary and mutual collaboration among them in IP training, education and research. Economies were invited to register their training programs on the information exchange platform iPAC, and were also encouraged to get more involved with the platform in order to make this a useful website for all users.</p> <p>IPEG reviewed the Intellectual Property Explorer, developed in 2010 as a free, secure and simple online business tool (www.intellectualpropertyexplorer.com) to help SMEs identify and protect their IP assets. The tool is available in English and Chinese. An analysis of the <i>Intellectual Property Explorer</i> website showed that it has continued relevancy for users. As a result, the joint project partners have committed to supporting its operation in its current format. The next review will be conducted in 2016 and meanwhile, IPEG members will continue to promote it with the SME business sector.</p> <p>IPEG developed a project to hold an APEC Workshop on Appropriate Technology, Strategic IP Utilization for Sustainable Development. This project, which has been approved, aims to enhance APEC’s capacity for utilizing IP strategies tailored towards developing economies and to raise awareness on the importance of developing appropriate technology (AT) in APEC economies through a joint APEC-KIPO (Korean Intellectual Property Office) workshop to be held in second quarter of 2014.</p> <p>IPEG continued discussions on a proposal on Geographical Indications (GI): Principles and Recommendations, which called on economies to recognise that practices necessary for ensuring GIs are protected in a robust, transparent and fair manner.</p> <p>IPEG discussed and approved a proposed “APEC Work Sharing Statement” on Patent Acquisition Procedures. The proposed statement aims to contribute in working sharing initiatives in the patent/innovation field, as much as possible among APEC economies.</p> <p>IPEG discussed the drafting of a Survey on Relationship between Counterfeiting/Piracy and Organised Crime.</p>
<p>Business Mobility Group (BMG)</p>	<p>The BMG pursued the following key actions designed to enhance the mobility of business people in the region, help reduce business transaction costs and to accelerate regional economic integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expansion of the ABTC Scheme, with the Russian Federation becoming a full member of the Scheme on 1 June 2013; • continue efforts to enhance the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) Scheme; • further consideration of enhancements to the ABTC System to better

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>manage passport changes of ABTC holders and an accompanying best practice guide;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of reporting arrangements to the BMG of border trials where ABTC holders are facilitated through automated border clearance systems; • BMG received funding for a single year APEC Project to examine the ABTC Scheme's end to end business process to identify opportunities for enhancements, including opportunities around online lodgement, expedited decision making and improvements to processing times; • BMG amended the ABTC Operating Framework to give greater certainty to the remaining transitional members to assist in their internal efforts to secure the necessary investments to become full members.
<p>Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)</p>	<p>ECSG, through its Data Privacy Sub-group (DPS) continues to implement the Data Privacy Pathfinder and the CBPR system endorsed in 2011. The CBPR website, hosted by Microsoft, was launched as a one-stop window for different stakeholders: Consumers, Business, Accountability Agents, and Government.</p> <p>The APEC/EU Working Team, created to study the interoperability of the APEC and EU data privacy regimes, met for the second time in Medan. The team is focusing on developing a document or tool that will describe the main elements which are common to the APEC Cross Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) system and the EU Building Corporate Rules (BCR).</p> <p>DPS will undertake a stocktake on the certification of data processors and come up with a policy paper that will include an overview of the approach as the process might be different from that of data controllers. Based on the results of the stocktake, the intake document for data processors will be revised accordingly.</p> <p>DPS will engage in a stocktake of the APEC Privacy Framework. A working group has been created to determine the elements and scope of the stocktake that will focus on domestic and international implementation of the framework.</p> <p>A self-funded Workshop on APEC Privacy Enforcement was held in Auckland on 17-18 July. The workshop addressed the privacy enforcement topics both to newly established and existing privacy enforcement authorities.</p>
<p>Chemical Dialogue (CD)</p>	<p>CD continues its work to implement the UN Globally Harmonized System of Chemical Classification and Labelling (GHS) and successfully concluded its work on industry guidance for the implementation of GHS for the consumer products sector. Additional proposals include work on GHS implementation for UVCBs.</p> <p>In conjunction with the 12th Chemical Dialogue, the CD held a regulators forum on June 23 to discuss progress with implementation of the regulatory cooperation action plan, and which included a joint session with the OECD Clearing House for New Chemicals (OECD/CNC). CD agreed on updates to the regulatory cooperation action plan which now covers activities through 2015.</p> <p>Consistent with Ministers instructions in 2012, CD also discussed issues faced by the metals industry with a view to conducting a session on these issues at the Regulators Forum in 2014. The CD also shared information on new areas such as nanotechnology.</p> <p>CD continued to progress work on transparency and the protection of confidential business information through the development of a survey of practices in APEC economies.</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>Consistent with the CD Strategic Framework, CD conducted outreach to the SCSC on the role of chemistry in green economy and on Good Regulatory Practice initiatives. CD intends to progress these areas in 2014.</p> <p>CD conducted a five year review of priorities for the industry.</p>
<p>Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF)</p>	<p>The LSIF has conducted significant work this year to advance the Leaders growth and innovation agenda and, in collaboration with the Health Working Group, to provide input to the 2013 sustainable growth with equity agenda.</p> <p>Consistent with the implementation of the LSIF Strategic Plan, LSIF completed a set of principles for development of the innovative health and life sciences sector that interested economies can use as a guide when implementing the already agreed LSIF Enablers of Investment Checklist. LSIF also reinvigorated its Research Committee to focus on building capacity to commercialize innovations that are developed in the region through the establishment of a regional training center.</p> <p>LSIF collaborated with the Health Working Group on cross cutting issues, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The 3rd High Level Meeting on Health and the Economy hosted by H.E. Nafsiah Mboi, Minister of Health 2) A dialogue to develop a joint work plan on Innovations to address mental health challenges in the region 3) a dialogue to establish principles for public-private partnerships in infection control and a policy tool kit to combat health care associated infections 4) a dialogue on developing the traditional medicines sector and the role of safe and effective traditional medicines in health systems 5) The development of key elements of a sustainable healthcare system <p>Through its Regulatory Harmonisation Steering Committee (RHSC), the LSIF continues to advance greater alignment of regulatory approaches and standards for medical products, under a multi-year plan that promotes the use of existing international guidance. The RHSC is working to achieve regulatory convergence for medical products approval procedures by 2020 with training and diagnostic workshops as a key focus. Significant work this year included work to establish a regulatory science center of excellence in the region to train regulators and stakeholders in skills to evaluate multi-regional clinical trials; the development of a biotherapeutics road map. Training workshops will be held on Good Review Practices, and biotherapeutics. A major workshop was held under the Global Medical Products Quality and Supply Chain Integrity road map to assess tools needed to establish a Single Point of Contact Network to combat the availability of spurious, substandard, falsified, falsely labelled and counterfeit medical products.</p> <p>The RHSC is in the process of establishing a Regulatory Network to bring in broader stakeholder involvement in projects and project proposals by regulatory authorities, and industry stakeholders.</p> <p>The RHSC continues the process of establishing official liaisons with international harmonization initiatives. These include the already approved association with the International Conference on Harmonization (ICH), recognition as an affiliate of the International Medical Device Regulators Forum (IMDRF), outreach to the WHO and the European Medicines Agency, and, a proposal to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to become an official observer to the Pan American Network for Drug Harmonization (PANDRH).</p>

Section II: Promoting Connectivity, Supply-Chain Connectivity

Highlights:

- CTI continued to review the progress made in implementation of the action plans agreed in 2010 to address the eight priority chokepoints to the smooth flow of goods, services and business travellers throughout the region as set out in the Supply-Chain Connectivity (SC) Framework. (See *Appendix 5* for the 2013 updates to the action plans).
- With the support of the PSU, CTI completed an interim assessment of the implementation of the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) through the measurement framework agreed in 2012. At CTI2, the Committee endorsed the assessment report, which highlighted that while progress had been made in the overall performance of supply chain transactions towards a region-wide target of improving supply chain performance by 10 percent by 2015, the mid-term progress is below the pro-rata benchmarks. The report recommended that member economies should redouble efforts to reduce the time, costs and uncertainty of supply chain performance. An executive summary of the report is attached as *Appendix 6* while the full report can be found on APEC webpage.
- CTI made further progress in advancing work on the systematic approach to improving supply chain performance, as agreed by APEC Leaders and Ministers in Vladivostok. The systematic approach provides for a three step process: 1) building inventories of policy recommendations that economies could adopt to address the SCFAP Chokepoints; 2) develop diagnostic reports to determine if economies have these policies in place; and 3) undertaking capacity building activities to provide targeted assistance to economies to implement these policies. In accordance with Ministers' instructions to begin implementation of the systematic approach, CTI developed a set of inventories of specific policy recommendations to address the eight Chokepoints in SCFAP (see *Appendix 7*). The inventories will serve as useful references to enable economies to diagnose and address the eight Chokepoints which will in turn help APEC to achieve better progress in reaching its 2015 objective. Based on economies' experiences in making supply chain performance improvements and addressing the eight Chokepoints of the SCFAP, adjustments may be made to each inventory so as to make it a living document.
- CTI completed the inventory of policy recommendations for Chokepoint 1 in 2012 and the "Terms of Reference" for conducting diagnostic reports on the basis of that inventory. The Action Plan lead for Chokepoint 1 engaged the World Bank to draft the diagnostic report for that chokepoint. The Action plan lead for chokepoint 2 has also engaged the World Bank to prepare a policy needs analysis and capacity building design to address the inventory of policy recommendations for chokepoint 2.
- On the next steps to the second and third stages of the systematic approach (i.e. the diagnostic stage and capacity building stage), CTI discussed two proposals: (a) Advancing Stage 2 of the Systematic Approach to the Supply-chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) – Diagnostic Reports for Chokepoints 2-8¹³ and (b) Advancing Stage 3 of the Systematic Approach to the Supply-chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) – Capacity Building to Address Supply Chain Chokepoints 1-8¹⁴. With regard to the diagnostic stage, the CTI discussed a proposal from the United States setting out terms of reference for a coordinating role. Further discussions on this will continue with a view to finalising it

¹³ 2013/SOM3/CTI/010

¹⁴ 2013/SOM3/CTI/011

intersessionally by CTI1, 2014. With regard to the capacity building stage, CTI agreed to have further discussions on this issue, including on a timeline for implementation at CTI1 in 2014.

- CTI discussed a proposal on Comprehensive Analysis on Enhanced Resiliency of Cross-Border Value Chains and agreed to task the PSU to undertake the project. The objectives of the proposal include: (i) to deepen understanding and increase awareness of emerging systemic risks and value chain resilience (VCR) by evaluating VCR quantitatively and estimating its impact on the APEC region's trade and investment; and (ii) to provide policy recommendations for strengthening VCR of APEC economies and possible cooperation options for APEC. The project will be carried out in four phases over the period 2013-14. A draft report for phase one is expected to be ready by mid-November with the final report ready in time for CTI1, 2014. The whole project is due to be completed in 4th quarter 2014.
- CTI discussed ABAC's recommendation for greater use of global product data standards and supply chain infrastructure technologies to enhance the efficient flow of goods. It received presentations from ABAC and GS1 on how global product data standards could be used to address supply chain connectivity chokepoints. A representative from the WCO was also present and introduced the recent study on correlation between HS and other code systems. The CTI also discussed a non-paper on mainstreaming global data standards into the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan¹⁵. CTI encouraged other economies to offer examples of how they are applying global data standards and other possible tools and methodologies to improve supply chain efficiency. It agreed to encourage SCFAP Chokepoint leads to explore/collect tools and methodologies that can help economies implement the policy recommendations in the policy inventories for their chokepoints, so as to facilitate the implementation of APEC's supply chain performance capacity building efforts.
- Key activities undertaken by CTI and its sub-fora in 2013 are highlighted below.
 - 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*
 - Implementation of the proposal adopted in 2012 to address the action plan for *Chokepoint 1* is on track. The first diagnostic report to identify variances in capacity is completed and the second diagnostic report will be conducted in 2014. Development of individualized capacity building programs to assist economies in implementing the SC Inventory for Chokepoint 1 is underway.
 - Chokepoint #2: *Inefficient or inadequate transport infrastructure; Lack of cross border physical linkages (e.g. roads, bridges).*
 - A policy needs analysis is being prepared and a capacity building program being designed to address *Chokepoint 2*.
 - Chokepoint #3: *Lack of capacity of local/regional logistics sub-providers.*
 - CTI commenced implementation of the multi-year capacity building project on "Enhancing Logistics Performance through Training and Networking for APEC Local/Regional Logistics Sub-providers. A consultant has been contracted to advance preparatory work, including research, technical planning for an International Logistics Support network (ILS), and organisation of an APEC conference to review progress of the project.

¹⁵ 2013/SOM3/CTI/022

- 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'*
 - The case study on the implications for Viet Nam¹⁶ under the approved capacity building program for the *Pathfinder to Enhance Supply-Chain Connectivity by Establishing a Baseline De Minimis Value* was completed. Noting that such case studies could be helpful to enhance an economy's understanding of whether it would be beneficial for it to join the pathfinder, other non-pathfinder economies were encouraged to take part in similar case studies.

- Chokepoint #7: *Variations in cross-border standards and regulations for movements of goods, services and business travellers.*
 - A workshop on submarine telecommunications resilience will take place in Bali on 15-16 October 2013. The workshop will bring together relevant officials from APEC economies and experts from the submarine cable industry to discuss the economic impact of disruptions to the submarine cable network and promote practical measures to enhance their protection and resilience. The workshop will explore the benefits of stronger business-government partnerships in protecting submarine cables. As a next step, CTI and TEL could consider how to foster industry-government collaboration.

Work Plan:

In 2013, CTI adopted a work plan on supply-chain connectivity that would advance work through to 2015 with the following objectives:

- Accelerate efforts to ensure completion of existing and new projects under the APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP).
- Work out possible ways and adopt a more systematic approach to addressing existing chokepoints in supply chains through targeted capacity-building and concrete steps.
- Demonstrate progress of achieving an APEC-wide target of a 10 percent improvement in supply-chain performance by 2015 through a robust and credible mechanism.

Table 2: Sub-fora Outcomes - Supply-chain Connectivity

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	<p>MAG continued to implement the proposed actions under the SCFAP for chokepoint 5 relating to its group's work in rules of origin, self-certification and WebTr. MAG members were reminded to update their links, particularly in making them available in the English language and encouraged to propose ideas to promote the use of the WebTr.</p> <p>MAG members continued to update the group on initiatives undertaken towards implementing the APEC Pathfinder Initiative for Self-certification of Origin.</p>
Group on Services (GOS)	<p>GOS held a Workshop on Retailing Services: Potential for and Challenges to Enhancing SME Participation in Supply Chains in APEC, Surabaya Indonesia - 10-11 April 2013. Prior to the workshop, a survey was developed and distributed to all economies to examine their good practices on developing</p>

¹⁶ 2013/SOM2/CTI/011

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>this sector. Based on the survey results and the discussion at the workshop, retail services were found to be composed of several sub-sectors with their own characteristics and thus requiring government to understand the uniqueness of each sub-sector in order to formulate better regulations and policies, with involvement from the stakeholders. The final report of the workshop will be shared with other related fora.</p> <p>GOS agreed to hold a workshop on information sharing on logistics services to improve understanding and awareness of APEC economies on current situation and new trends of logistics services, enhance communication and information sharing among APEC economies on the good practices and policies in this area, as well as examine and explore ways to help APEC economies, particularly developing ones, to improve capacities related to logistics services. The workshop was to be held in Autumn 2013 in China.</p>
<p>Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)</p>	<p>SCCP continued to implement the proposed actions relevant to customs under the SCFAP for chokepoints 1, 4, 5 and 8. Specifically:</p> <p>Under Chokepoint 4, Japan and Chinese Taipei as the coordinators for SCCP's work on Single Window Systems jointly developed the Single Window questionnaire for members to complete. The questionnaire identified that functions related to customs procedures that are effective for trade facilitation have been covered by the systems of most economies, whereas functions which are effective for risk management and security need more progress. SCCP will continue the work to identify the needs for capacity building based on the questionnaire result. Japan and Chinese Taipei are planning to hold another Single Window workshop in Taipei next year.</p> <p>SCCP also reviewed the analysis of the result of the questionnaire on Chokepoint 4 that discusses WCO Guidelines for the Immediate Release of Consignments, and Time Release Study (TRS). With regard to WCO Guidelines for the Immediate Release of Consignments, the responses indicated that most economies have regulations in line with the guidelines, but the expansion of categories applied to the guidelines still poses a challenge. Responses concerning Time Release Study (TRS) indicate that many economies have understood the importance of TRS.</p> <p>Under Chokepoint 8, SCCP supports the work, led Chile on developing a set of Customs-Transit Guidelines for APEC FTAs. At SCCP1, the sub-committee reviewed the results of the survey on regulation and procedures for the transit of goods. At SCCP2, it received a presentation from Chile on her analysis of a comparative study on the free trade agreements in transit matters. A concept note to conduct a workshop with the private sector in 2014 to share best practice and establish new guidelines has been developed for submission to the Budget and Management Committee (BMC) for consideration. If funding is approved, the workshop is being planned for CTI1/SOM1 next year.</p> <p>SCCP discussed and noted the presentation from the representative of ABAC on Global Data Standards.</p>
<p>Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)</p>	<p>ECSG has been working to implement the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework and Action Plan in order to simplify customs and other cross-border trade procedures.</p> <p>ECSG continues to develop projects that integrate paperless trading in commercial processes, particularly projects that use e-solutions or electronic procedures and processes in cross-border trade, in order to save time and</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>cut costs and uncertainties for firms and government agencies. These e-solutions include the following: Electronic Certificate of Origin (ECO), e-negotiation, e-invoicing, e-SPS, archiving of e-documents and e-trade financing. Basically, the goal is to build up e-commerce as a main driver and integration tool that will enhance the efficiency of supply-chains. This work is led by the ECSG's Paperless Trading Subgroup (PTS). PTS continues to implement the ECO project which started live operation in May 2010. In order to foster a better understanding of the ECO initiative among APEC member economies, PTS is conducting a survey to determine the feasibility of pursuing a framework for cross-border exchange of ECO within APEC.</p> <p>To complement the work of PTS on ECO and to implement part of the roadmap for trade facilitation, the ECSG is conducting a project entitled "Enhancing Reliable Supply Chains by e-B/L Exchange in APEC Region". This project aims to address necessary steps for the practical use of e-B/L among traders, carriers, forwarders, banks and other parties in international trade. This project also identifies the viability of the e-B/L international exchange model in Korea, China, Russia, Vietnam, Malaysia and the Philippines, as well as other APEC member economies. A final workshop is being planned to take place end 2013 to review findings and for sharing knowledge, opinions, information and experiences related to e-B/L Exchange.</p> <p>ECSG agreed to a proposal on Enhancing the Global Supply Chain Efficiency by E-Manifest Exchange in APEC Region, designed to explore how to enhance global supply chain efficiency by analyzing the current advance manifest procedure in APEC member economies, conducting research on how to speed up the facilitation on cross border transactions between member economies as well as to provide recommendations to the stakeholders on trade facilitation, including but not limited to manifest data exchange, internationally defined standards adoption, etc. A high-level stakeholder seminar will be held in August 2014 to share information, ideas, and findings of the project, and collect suggestions on further promotion of the project outcomes.</p>
Chemical Dialogue (CD)	<p>Enhance information sharing on risk management along supply and value chains using available industry generated tools to enable companies to implement Responsible Care throughout the supply chain.</p> <p>Compilation of a report on the implementation of voluntary stewardship programs in downstream industries.</p> <p>Undertake initiatives to encourage product stewardship, safe use and sustainability, promote the use of the newly-launched Chemical Dialogue website to facilitate the efforts of first responders to deal with chemical emergencies.</p>
Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF)	<p>Implement the Global Medical Products Quality and Supply Chain Integrity Roadmap with priority activities supporting access to safe medical products, including a harmonized standard for product coding and verification: developing strategies and tools to effectively deal with illegal internet pharmacies; and, the establishment of a Single Point of Contact Network to prevent the availability of SSFFC products.</p>

Section III: Advancing Regulatory Convergence and Cooperation

This chapter provides an overview of the work of CTI and its sub-fora in 2013 in support of the APEC priority of Advancing Regulatory Convergence and Cooperation.

Highlights:

- Historically, the CTI has contributed to regulatory convergence and cooperation through the implementation of the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism on Trade Related Standards and Technical Regulations (ARCAM) that was established by Ministers in November 2010. Since the inception of the ARCAM process in 2010, CTI has addressed the issues of interoperability standards for Smart Grid (2011) and self-regulation in advertising (2012).
- In accordance with the 2010 APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism on Trade-related Standards and Technical Regulations (ARCAM), the CTI in 2013 reviewed the ARCAM process to ensure that the process contributes effectively and efficiently to strengthening APEC's ability to prevent technical barriers to trade through regulatory cooperation. As an outcome of the review, the CTI agreed to change the ARCAM process to a two-year cycle¹⁷. Moving to a two-year cycle will allow more time for the preparation of proposals by economies, selection of issues by the CTI and finalisation of recommendations. It will also allow more time for the lead/proposing economy to plan and organise the dialogue and identify and secure necessary funding.
- CTI discussed and agreed that the 2014 ARCAM Dialogue will address the proposal on electric vehicles¹⁸. An ARCAM dialogue on electric vehicles will bring together trade officials, regulators, standards developers, utilities providers, and other key stakeholders from the region to discuss economies' plans for new regulations, or modifications to existing regulations, that would significantly impact and promote the electric vehicle industry and use of electric vehicles, and therefore our capacity for increased regional trade and investment. The CTI will seek input from other relevant fora/sub-fora, such as the SCSC, the AD, and the APEC Energy Working Group's Expert Group for New and Renewable Energy Technologies (ENGRET), which is currently undertaking technical work to promote standardization of charging infrastructure and harmonized communications protocols for electric vehicles.
- In response to the recommendations from the 2nd ARCAM Dialogue on self-regulation in advertising that was held last November, CTI agreed to task the PSU to undertake a "mapping exercise" of different models of self-regulations and different regulatory approaches. Besides identifying differences in the economies' regulatory and voluntary approaches to advertising, the PSU's project also aims to identify opportunities for alignment of both approaches in addition to capacity building. The draft report should be ready for discussion at CTI1, 2014.
- **SCSC** continued 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 other issues:
 - 7th Conference on Good Regulatory Practices on 26-27 June 2013 in Medan. The conference discussed some important issues such as internal coordination of rulemaking,

¹⁷ See 2013/SOM2/CTI/015

¹⁸ See 2013/SOM2/CTI/016

Regulatory Impact Assessment, and public consultation. There was significant discussion at the conference on the need for a single website in each economy to disseminate regulatory information to stakeholders. The conference also highlighted the need for capacity building within APEC and ongoing challenge of educating regulators at multiple levels of government.

- Self-funded study “Good Regulatory Practices for Conformity Assessment in APEC Economies”. The goal of the study was to provide an overview of conformity assessment approaches mandated by government, to highlight practices that support regulatory objectives. The survey results showed that conformity assessment procedures could facilitate trade when there is confidence to accept the results. APEC members generally recognize and use international standards for conformity assessment and voluntary arrangements. There is a need to further raise awareness among APEC members with regard to the value of using international approaches to conformity assessment and understanding of TBT principles. The final report of the study will be published in December 2013.
- Multi-year Project (MYP) on Wine Regulatory Forum (WRF): Good Regulatory Practices Action Plan. The MYP on wine builds on the work of the 2011 and 2012 WRF meetings by planning concrete activities and deliverables that will improve regulatory coherence, international standards and collaboration, and information sharing among APEC economies. The objectives of the MYP are (i) create and implement a framework within APEC for sound wine regulation by: identifying key principles that should be considered when regulating wine with a view to promoting regulatory alignment in the region; and removing costly, unnecessary and unduly burdensome regulatory requirements with respect to oenological practices, definition and/or description of products and labelling requirements and methods for analyzing, assessing, or certifying wine products; (ii) promote communications and information exchange among wine regulators with a special emphasis on reaching out to developing economies to build capacity for proper risk management, including authenticating risks in order to enhance understanding of an appropriate level of regulation given the low risk profile of wine; and (iii) promote communications and participation with relevant international forums with respect to wine. The first workshop of the project will be held on 4-6 November 2013 in Washington, DC, and will coincide with the annual meeting of the World Wine Trade Group (WWTG) enabling APEC economies to learn more about the work of the WWTG and to consider future membership.
- Multi Year Project on Building Convergence in Food Safety Standards and Regulatory Systems. This project supports engagement of regulators, industry, and academic experts at Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) and Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN) meetings, related workshops and capacity building trainings. Project activities promote alignment in priority areas of strengthening food safety regulatory systems, food incident management, laboratory capacity, risk analysis and supply chain management. This project represents APEC’s commitment to the initial three years of the World Bank Global Food Safety Partnership’s work plan. Four elements of the MYP were implemented through a suite of food safety-related events in the margins of CTI2/SOM2 in Surabaya:
 - A Workshop on *Educating SMEs on Food Safety Standards* held on 10 April with an emphasis on the role of SMEs focussed on the challenges of getting SMEs to apply food safety standards, to comply with regulatory requirements, and appropriate training tools. A majority of food production in the APEC region is carried out by SMEs;

- The PTIN Steering Group met on 11 April. The Steering Group welcomed new representatives from Canada and Thailand as well as academic representatives from the China Academic of Inspection and Quarantine and the University of Maryland, and APEC Specialist Regional Body member – APLAC. Progress since 2011 was noted as were future activities that will build capacity in laboratories, and risk based inspections, among other areas;
 - A Workshop of the APEC Food Safety Incident Network took place on 12 April. The network will act as the Asia Pacific regional component of the World Health Organizations' International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) program and will encourage communication and information sharing between regulatory agencies, industry and other stakeholders to prepare for and respond to food safety incidents; and
 - The FSCF met for the fourth time since its establishment in 2007 on 13 April. It endorsed an action plan for implementing the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Plan with pilot work on export certificates and pesticide Maximum Residue Limits that can further alignment of APEC economy standards to relevant international standards wherever possible, consistent with WTO obligations. The FSCF committed to begin implementing this Action Plan immediately and to report on progress in 2014. It also committed to new collaboration with the APEC Wine Regulatory Forum and continued cooperation with the Global Food Safety Partnership.
- **GOS** made progress in implementing the self-funded proposal approved in 2012 to compile a set of case studies from the APEC region illustrating examples of 'successful' regulatory reform measures directed at ensuring more competitive services markets.
 - **SCCP** continues to pursue capacity building activities to support the implementing Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programs throughout the APEC region. The development of AEO programs of equal calibre throughout the region will lead to the promotion of Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) between interested economies.
 - **BMG** finalised its review of the Professional Immigration Service Standards that set out standards in relation to the professional behaviour of immigration officials and progressed the review of the Legal Infrastructure Standards. The Legal Infrastructure Standards are being updated to keep pace with developments in the immigration and border environment in the region. The Standards focus on building economies' legal infrastructure as a means to enhance their capacity to facilitate business mobility.
 - **ECSG's** Cross-border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement (CPEA) provides the framework for investigatory and enforcement cooperation and information sharing among participants which are privacy enforcement authorities from member economies. It has been in effect for almost three years now and, to date, there are twenty-three participants from the following economies: Australia; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; and USA. Cooperation has expanded beyond APEC through the sharing of the APEC directory of economy enforcement contact points with the OECD and the Global Privacy Enforcement Network (GPEN). The Council of Europe also expressed its interest to share contact points with APEC. The CPEA Administrators see this as an encouraging step in practical enforcement cooperation and interoperability. The working group that has been created to study the interoperability of the APEC and EU data privacy regimes met for the second time in Medan to come up with a document or tool that will describe the main elements which are common to the APEC Cross Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) and the EU Binding Corporate Rules (BCR), and "additional blocks" presenting their main differences. The document is referred to as

“Referential for the Structure of APEC CBPR and EU BCR.” This is cooperation that goes beyond borders and beyond regions.

- **CD’s** 2013 work program continued to focus on the challenges imposed by different approaches to regulation, including the difficulty in balancing the protection of trade secrets and confidential information with the need for transparency, and facilitating data exchange. The CD agreed to conduct outreach to the SCSC on Good Regulatory Practice initiatives and green buildings. It endorsed a revised Regulatory Cooperation Action Plan through 2015 outlining key regulatory initiatives to facilitate risk reduction and promote convergences in regulatory approaches to the sound management of chemicals, share information on chemicals management, share tools and experience with best practices, increase collaboration with other international chemical fora such as the OECD Clearinghouse for New Chemicals and contribute to the Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management. It also continues its work to implement the UN Globally Harmonized System of Chemical Classification and Labeling (GHS), as well as to address challenges to implementation. The Dialogue’s website clearinghouse for information on the GHS – the GHS Reference Exchange and Tool (GREAT website), maintained by Chinese Taipei - continues to attract significant activity and interest globally.
- **LSIF’s** Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee (RHSC) continued implementation of its multi-year strategic framework for achieving regulatory convergence for medical products (both devices and medicines) by 2020. Roadmaps for achieving regulatory convergence for medical products approval procedures were being developed by champion economies in 6 priority work areas: Multi-Regional Clinical Trials (Japan – completed); Supply Chain Integrity (US); Good Review Practices and Combination Products (CT); Biosimilars and Pharmacovigilance (Korea); Cellular Therapies (Singapore). The RHSC endorsed a roadmap for biotherapeutics and, with support from LSIF and other stakeholders, took steps to establish a regulatory sciences center of excellence in the region, with a pilot session taking place early in 2014. The RHSC has begun establishing an APEC Regulatory Network to bring in broader stakeholder involvement in projects and project proposals by regulatory authorities. After further broadening industry participation through the formation of industry coalitions representing the research based pharmaceutical, medical device, generic medicines, biotechnology products, and advanced medical technologies sectors, consideration is now being given to including academic experts, particularly in project execution. Several regulatory convergence training/capacity building projects have also been developed to support this work.

Section IV: Contribution to APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy

Highlights:

In 2010 APEC Economic Leaders agreed on a Growth Strategy that would provide a comprehensive long-term framework for promoting high-quality growth in the region. APEC Leaders committed to implement the Growth Strategy out to 2015, focussing on five desired attributes of balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure growth. APEC Leaders also tasked Senior Officials to conduct "annual progress reviews on APEC's relevant work programs while finding ways to take stock of progress, and making any needed adjustments in the work programs to maximize APEC's efforts to promote the Five Growth Attributes".

CTI and its sub-fora have undertaken work to promote the five growth attributes during 2013 as part of their overall work programs. As with the past three years, the Committee has done work on Green/Sustainable Growth; Innovative Growth and Secure Growth through various work streams and sub-fora such as environmental goods and services; digital economy and intellectual property rights; the BMG and the SCCP.

Table 3: Contributions of Sub-fora to the Growth Attributes

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	<p><i>Green Growth/Sustainable Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Section I <p><i>Secure Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAG will organise an APEC Conference on Facilitating Trade in A Secure Trading Environment from 28-29 October in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The focus of this conference is facilitating trade and investment while ensuring a safe trading environment. It is intended to serve as an important platform for economies to share experiences on emerging trade security issues. The conference aims to produce a list of best practices on trade facilitative measures that can be undertaken in ensuring a safe trading environment. The best practices will provide useful guidance on how to mobilise their existing resources to focus on the crucial elements essential in ensuring the objectives of strategic trade management are achieved without compromising legitimate trade.
Group on Services (GOS)	<p><i>Green Growth/Sustainable Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Section I
Sub-committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)	<p><i>Green Growth/Sustainable Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Section I <p><i>Innovative Growth/Inclusive Growth/Human Resource and Entrepreneurship Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCSC approved a project entitled, Inspiring Next Generation of Standards Professional Development: Phase I. Identifying Stakeholder Requirements. This project is designed to define the competencies and skills required of future human resources in the area of standards and conformity assessment, so as to improve the competitiveness of the APEC Member economies. The project will identify the stakeholder requirements for standards professionals in public and private stakeholders, and provide recommendations on how best to meet these requirements. This project will create a Framework defining the skill-set need by standards

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>professionals to meet the needs of businesses, government agencies, education institutes, and standards-related organization in the APEC region.</p>
<p>Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)</p>	<p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of CAP item on IPR Border enforcement to implement the APEC Guidelines for Customs Border Enforcement on IPR Infringement. SCCP supported a proposal to hold an APEC Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Border Enforcement where participants would be able to exchange information and build their capacity. A concept note has been developed for submission to the BMC for consideration. If funding is approved, the workshop is being scheduled to take place in September 2014. • SCCP is committed to working on the development of Single Window in each economy by 2020 to accelerate seamless data sharing between Single Window systems through information sharing. <p><i>Secure Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCCP continued with the implementation of the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) action plan including advancing the development of AEO capacity building plan and AEO best practice document. SCCP held two AEO workshops: first in Bangkok, Thailand on 27-28 February and second in Santiago, Chile on 14-15 May, aimed at promoting AEO as best practice and facilitating its implementation in Asia-Pacific region. SCCP will continue to promote AEO as best practice and will work intersessionally and in 2014 through evaluation, assessment and information sharing.
<p>Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPEG)</p>	<p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPEG continued to update the Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative (iPAC Initiative), a web-based platform that promotes the exchange of information among academics and facilitates voluntary and mutual collaboration among them in IP training, education and research. Economies were invited to register their training programs on the iPAC as well as encouraged to be more involved with the information exchange platform so as to make it useful website for all users. • IPEG continued to seek inputs towards the Survey on Innovation and SMEs Management, approved in 2012. The objective of the survey was to help domestic governments to better understand IP needs of their SMEs and enhance their capacity to develop strategies, policies and programs to support the SMEs. • IPEG adopted a proposal on “APEC Information and Experience sharing of IP-related treaties” that is aimed at sharing information and experiences related to IP treaties among the Economies needing such information. • IPEG agreed to a proposal on “Promoting Effective Utilisation of IPRs through the concept of Open Innovations”, which is aimed at giving an opportunity to APEC economies to discuss the concept of open innovations from the view point of acquisition and transfer of IPRs and what difficulties can be faced by government/legal entities with regard to legal means for “open” utilization and commercialization of IPRs. A concept note has been developed for submission to the BMC for consideration. If funding is approved, implementation will commence in 2014, starting with the conduct of a study of the various approaches to the concept of Open Innovations.

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
<p>Business Mobility Group (BMG)</p>	<p><i>Secure Growth/Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMG contributed to APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy by the use of information and technology to enhance border facilitation and control, including through exploration of a web service connection of the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) between Australia and the Philippines (which will provide a real-time travel document validation service between the economies). • BMG continued effort to enhance the ABTC scheme. It implemented protocols for lost and stolen ABTCs and accompanying website information for ABTC holders as well as for managing expedited cases in the ABTC scheme. The BMG amended the ABTC Operating Framework to give greater certainty to the remaining transitional members to assist in their internal efforts to secure the necessary investments to become full members. The BMG will also implement a single year APEC project to examine the ABTC scheme's end to end business process to identify opportunities for enhancements, including opportunities around online lodgement, expedited decision making, and improvements to processing times. • BMG agreed to seek the Travel Facilitation Initiative Steering Council's views on practical next steps to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enable a stocktake of expertise within APEC in relation to border capabilities (contained in the APEC Best Practice Border Capabilities Model, adopted by the BMG in 2012) and border systems architecture. ○ Enable creation of a knowledge library in relation to border capabilities; and ○ Enable consideration of appropriate pathway for economies to seek further expert assistance from other APEC economies with consideration of border capabilities or strategic configuration of capabilities, gap analysis and emerging opportunities.
<p>Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)</p>	<p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECSG's work on the digital economy agenda continues to contribute to the innovative growth pillar. This work includes the implementation of the CBPR system endorsed in 2011. CBPR website, hosted by Microsoft, as a one-stop window for different stakeholders: Consumers, Business, Accountability Agents, and Government was launched. The APEC/EU Working Team, created to study the interoperability of the APEC and EU data privacy regimes, is focusing on developing a document or tool that will describe the main elements which are common to the APEC CBPR system and the EU Building Corporate Rules (BCR). • A stocktake on the certification of data processors is being undertaken. Based on the results of the stocktake, the intake document for data processors will be revised accordingly • A stocktake of the APEC Privacy Framework is also being pursued. A working group has been created to determine the elements and scope of the stocktake that will focus on domestic and international implementation of the framework. • A self-funded Workshop on APEC Privacy Enforcement was held in Auckland on 17-18 July. The workshop addressed the privacy enforcement topics both to newly established and existing privacy enforcement authorities.

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Automotive Dialogue (AD)	<p><i>Green/Sustainable Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section I
Chemical Dialogue (CD)	<p>The CD undertook initial exploration of possible contributions to the “green economy”.</p>
Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF)	<p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of its multi-year strategic framework, the Regulation Harmonisation Steering Committee (RHSC) is focusing on innovative products and cutting edge technologies (advanced technologies) in development and implement of roadmaps for achieving regulatory convergence in these areas. The newly established LSIF Research Committee has endorsed and is in the process of exploring a host for the establishment of a regional training center for the commercialization of innovations developed in the region. <p><i>Secure Growth/Human Security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of its 2011 APEC Action Plan on Non-Communicable Diseases, including through the establishment of public-private partnerships. • Development of principles for public-private partnerships in infection control and a policy tool kit for combating health care associated infections. • Development of key elements of a model for a sustainable health care system • A joint work plan for addressing mental health challenges in the region • Emerging initiatives to build the capacity of the health and life sciences workforce

Section V: 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 2013, were revised and enhanced in pursuit of the Bogor Goals (see *Appendix 8*).

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)** met three times in 2013 in support of CTI's contributions to the APEC 2013 priorities. The key issues covered by MAG at its meetings during the year included the issue of facilitating trade in remanufactured products and possible capacity-building efforts in the area of remanufacturing; talks on the WTO negotiations on ITA expansion and strengthening the WebTR portal. In addition, the MAG also continued discussion on the green growth (environmental measures) under the APEC Growth Strategy.

In 2013, the **Group on Services (GOS)** continued to advance its service work program through the implementation of new and on-going projects/initiatives, which included: (i) an expansion of the "APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) Database", a business friendly tool to facilitate service providers' market access, business mobility and establishment of commercial presence throughout the APEC region; (ii) Final Study of the environmental service-technology related market"; (iii) continuing a project that will identify successful regulatory reform in services markets; (iv) projects on building capacity and networks among statisticians who compile services statistics that will, over time, improve the quality of available services statistics; a project on developing overseas expansion of SMEs in franchising; and a project related to opportunities and challenges faced by SMEs in the supply chain.

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 and reported on its implementation progress, with the assistance of the PSU. In addition to describing the IFAP's implementation progress, the report also analysed patterns and trends of foreign investment flows in the APEC region and included voluntary reporting by member economies of their implementation of IFAP menu of actions and measures. The IEG also undertook several projects and activities to progress the APEC Strategy on Investment that was developed in the CTI in 2010.

The work of the **Sub-committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)** continues to centre on encouraging greater alignment of APEC member economies' standards with international standards. In 2013, it conducted an extensive suite of activities including workshops, multi-year projects, research, development of guidelines/action plans to support its work in the areas of good regulatory practice; food and product safety; and standards and conformance education. The SCSC reviewed its implementation of the 5th Voluntary Action Plan (VAP) Alignment Work (2011-2013) and commenced discussion on a 6th VAP to manage the sub-committee's alignment from 2014-2016. The SCSC also contributed to discussion in the CTI on the review of the ARCAM process.

The **Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)**'s work program for 2013 continued to focus on trade facilitation/supply chain connectivity, trade security and related enforcement matters. It advanced work on implementation of the SCFAP, AEO action plan and IPR border enforcement CAP item. The Sub-committee also enhanced private sector engagement in the SCCP. The Customs-Business Virtual Working Group (VWG), approved in 2012, was formally launched this year, with a mandate to enhance public-private coordination within the SCCP to jointly develop and progress SCCP priorities, including through the SCFAP. The VWG's core objective is to enhance the SCCP's capacity to contribute to secure trade while facilitating the legitimate movement of trade. The VWG met twice this year, first, a preparatory meeting on 28 January to discuss the goals, methods and next steps for implementation of the VWG and the second, on 18 June in the margins of SCCP2, prior to the Annual APEC Customs Business Dialogue. A voluntary steering group that would be responsible for driving the work and path forward was set up. The private sector members are working intersessionally to develop inputs/proposed projects that can best contribute to the group and to APEC.

For 2013, the **Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group (IPEG)** undertook a range of activities and initiatives, including capacity programs in carrying out its IP-related work. The group met twice and continued discussions on issues related to the protection for geographical indications; practices of IPR protection in standardization; SMEs issues related to IPR; IPR protection and enforcement including counterfeiting and piracy issues. It approved an "APEC Work Sharing Statement" on Patent Acquisition Procedures that aims to contribute working sharing initiatives in the patent/innovation field, as far as practicable among APEC economies.

The work of the **Business Mobility Group (BMG)** is carried out in accordance with a set of business mobility goals developed by the group at the start of each year. For 2013, the agreed goals¹⁹ included enhancing traveler facilitation and border integrity in the APEC region; making it easier and faster for people to travel to do business in the APEC region; and further enhancing the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) scheme. In terms of enhancements to the ABTC scheme, the BMG implemented reporting protocols for lost and stolen ABTCs; communication protocols for managing expedited cases in the ABTC scheme; and amended the ABTC Operating Framework, to give greater certainty to the remaining transitional members to assist in their internal efforts to secure the necessary investments to become full members. The Group welcomed Russia's full membership of the ABTC scheme from 1 June. It also finalised the Professional Immigration Standards and continued to update the Legal Infrastructure Standards to keep pace with developments in the immigration and border environment in the region. In addition, the group also enhanced its cooperation with other APEC working groups, such as the Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF), the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP), and the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG), Tourism Working Group (TWG) to increase cross-group engagement and contributed, where appropriate, to cross-group initiatives such as APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative (TFI), Dialogue on Emergency Response Travel Facilitation (ERTF) and the High Level Dialogue on Travel Facilitation.

The **Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)**, supported by two sub-groups, the Data Privacy Sub-group (DPS) and the Paperless Trading Sub-group (PTS), helps coordinate APEC's e-commerce activities as set forth in the 1998 APEC Blueprint for Action on Electronic Commerce. For 2013, the group achieved a number of deliverables. Regarding the Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) system, Japan expressed its official interest to participate in it, following the US and Mexico. TRUSTe became the first accountability agent, and issued the first CBPR certification to IBM. For further development of data privacy issues, DPS has decided to engage in a stocktake of APEC Privacy Framework in 2014. PTS discussed the progress of on-going projects to provide e-solutions or electronic procedures and processes in cross-border trade, in order to save time and cut costs and uncertainties for firms and government agencies. These projects included the

¹⁹ See 2013/SOM1/BMG/002

following: Electronic Certificate Origin (ECO), e-negotiation, e-invoicing, e-SPS, archiving of e-documents and e-trade financing.

In the Plenary, ECSG noted the need to work more closely with the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI), the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP), the Telecommunications and Information Working Group (TEL), and the Small and Medium Enterprise Working Group (SME) for the successful implementation of its goals and projects. It was decided that ECSG would do a stocktake/mapping exercise of the work the Steering Group has done to achieve the 1998 APEC Blueprint for Action on Electronic Commerce.

Pathfinder Initiatives

In 2013, lead economies continued to promote increased participation in the existing TILF-related Pathfinder initiatives.

Table 4: Status of TILF-Related Pathfinders (No change from November 2011)

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; 16 either fully implemented or committed to implementation; 11 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.	18 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, Canada, & United States	ECSG	N/A (adopted in 2007)	16
Self-Certification of Origin	Australia, New Zealand, Singapore & United States	CTI	N/A (adopted in 2009)	9
Facilitating Trade in Remanufactured Goods	Japan & United States	MAG	N/A (adopted in 2011)	11
APEC Baseline De Minimis Value	United States	CTI/SCCP	NA (adopted in 2011)	10

Industry Dialogues

Automotive Dialogue

The **Automotive Dialogue (AD)** met two times this year: 24-26 April in Yogyakarta and 16-18 September in Jakarta. The Automotive Dialogue (AD) continues to manage a comprehensive work program which aligns closely with and substantively advances APEC's priorities including strengthening regional economic integration and expanding trade, promoting green growth, expanding regulatory cooperation and advancing regulatory convergence.

The AD's focus of work continues to support further regional integration of the automotive sector through more open trade and investment policies, and through trade liberalization achieved through bilateral and regional trade agreements. In particular, the Automotive Dialogue continued its work to support green car development, including the identification of government policies that facilitate regional trade and investment in sustainable automotive technologies. The AD organized the First APEC-AD Workshop on Green Car Development Facilitation. The workshop brought together industry experts and government policy makers to discuss green car development facilitation. In addition, the AD began work on a tax matrix that examines the relationships of various taxes and government support of green technologies that facilitate trade in the automobile industry. The AD worked to improve regulatory cooperation, especially in the development of new automotive regulations.

Chemical Dialogue

The Chemical Dialogue (CD) continues to undertake a comprehensive work program which aligns closely with and substantively advances APEC's priorities including strengthening regional economic integration and expanding trade, promoting green growth, expanding regulatory cooperation and advancing regulatory convergence.

In 2013, the CD continued to build on the Strategic Framework for Chemicals in the Asia-Pacific Region it adopted in 2011, undertaking a work program built around the three shared goals the Strategic Framework identified for the CD: expanding and supporting cooperation and mutual recognition among chemical regulators in the Asia-Pacific Region; enhancing understanding of the chemical industry's role as an innovative solutions industry; and encouraging chemical product stewardship, safe use, and sustainability.

The Chemical Dialogue's 2013 program of work focused on the challenges imposed by different approaches to regulation, including the difficulty in balancing the protection of trade secrets and confidential information with the need for transparency, facilitating data exchange, information sharing on new areas such as nano-technology, the implementation of GHS for UVCBs, and metals. The CD agreed to explore possible contributions to the green economy and to the SCSC Good Regulatory Practice agenda. The CD conducted a five year review of priorities and updated the strategic framework to reflect work through 2013. The CD also continued to emphasize the integration of its work with the international chemicals agenda, including SAICM.

The CD Regulator's Forum updated its Regulatory Cooperation Action Plan through 2015 to further advance objectives, including facilitating risk reduction/management and the sound management of chemicals, SAICM implementation, sharing information on chemicals management more broadly in the region, bridging activities between principles and practices, collaboration to address common concerns, the nexus between chemicals management and competitiveness for SMEs, and human health and the environment. The Regulators Forum held a joint meeting with the OECD Clearing House for New Chemicals (OECD/CNC) and intends to continue this practice in the future.

The CD also further promoted the emergency response website to centralize information for hazmat incident first responders, publicly available at <http://global.chemtrec.com>. Finally, the CD continued its innovative work to advance the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for chemical classification and labelling, including successfully concluding work on providing industry guidance on the implementation of GHS for consumer products.

Life Sciences Innovation Forum

The Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF) continues to attract significant high level attention from scientists, health economists, senior government policymakers, industry experts and representatives of international organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank. The LSIF had several major accomplishments this year.

In September the LSIF collaborated with the Health Working Group to organize the 3rd APEC High-Level Meeting (HLM) on Health & the Economy. The meeting was hosted by H.E. Nafsiah Mboi, Minister of Health, Indonesia. Nobel Laureate, Professor Kenneth Arrow set the scene with a keynote address on the contribution of health to economic development. Participants discussed key elements of a sustainable health care system, including universal care, health care financing, health workforce, and the innovations supporting a sustainable system including those to address key cost drivers such as NCDs, mental health, health care associated infections, and re-emergent infectious disease. LSIF contributed substantively to the meeting with its work in these areas and in regulatory convergence. The outcomes of the HLM demonstrated the importance of investment in health as a key plank of economic development.

The LSIF also worked collaboratively with the Health Working Group this year to encourage APEC Member Economies to implement the APEC Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) Action Plan, which was endorsed by APEC Ministers during their November 2011 meeting in Honolulu. The Action Plan aims to reduce the economic impact of chronic diseases in the region through the sharing of best practices and the establishment of innovative public-private partnerships. The LSIF collaborated with the Health Working Group on several policy dialogues which resulted variously in the development of a joint action plan to address mental health challenges; principles for public-private partnerships in infection control and a policy toolkit to address health care associated infections; and, the role of innovative safe and effective traditional medicines in health care systems. LSIF promoted innovation in two key areas: through the development of principles for the development of the innovative health and life sciences sector, and an initiative to establish a regional training center for the commercialization of medical life sciences innovations in the region. An emerging initiative on building capacity of the health workforce will be progressed in 2014. The LSIF has supported work in the Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group to implement the Mexico and Kuala Lumpur principles for ethical business practices in the biotherapeutic and medical device sectors respectively.

Illustrative of APEC's regulatory convergence and cooperation priorities, and in accordance with APEC Ministers' direction, the LSIF Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee (RHSC) continued implementation of its multi-year strategic framework for achieving regulatory convergence for medical products (both devices and medicines) by 2020. LSIF significantly progressed work on ensuring the integrity of the medical products supply chain under its multi-year project through the acceleration of work in three priority areas of the Global Medical Products Quality and Supply Chain Integrity Road map. These are: promoting a harmonized standard for product coding and verification; closing illegal internet pharmacies; and, the development of a Single Point of Contact Network to combat the availability of Spurious, Substandard, Falsified, Falsely Labelled and Counterfeit (SSFFC) medical products. The RHSC also

agreed on the establishment of a regulatory sciences center of excellence in the region, and the first pilot is expected to be conducted in early 2014. The LSIF RHSC has continued its program of largely self-funded advanced training projects in areas that support the achievement of regulatory convergence, including on Global Drug Integrity and Supply Chain, Good Review Practices, Cellular Therapies, Multi-regional Clinical Trials, Good Clinical Practice Inspection, Combination Products, Pharmacovigilance, and Biotechnological Products. The RHSC also has completed a Biotherapeutics Roadmap.

Section VI: CTI's Contribution to APEC-Wide and Cross-cutting Initiatives/Mandates

This chapter provides an overview of CTI activities in 2013 that responded to APEC-wide and cross-cutting priorities.

Support for the Multilateral Trading System

The CTI and its sub-fora continued to exchange views during the meetings on possible contributions they could make in support of the WTO and the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC9) in Bali in December. CTI reiterated its support towards the drafting of appropriate APEC statements on the WTO DDA negotiations ahead of MC9.

CTI noted the importance of advancing the negotiations on expanding the product coverage of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA) in response to AELM and AMM instructions from Vladivostok. CTI welcomed the outcomes of the Workshop on Advancement of Information Technology Products held on 20-21 June in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

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

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	<p>MAG monitored the developments in on-going negotiations of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA). It took note of the policy brief prepared by the PSU on the ITA expansion.</p> <p>MAG held a Workshop on Advancement of Information Technology Products on 20-21 June in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This workshop was intended to bring together experts, companies and interested stakeholders of information technology industry such as the manufacturers and its related SMEs and R&D teams of IT products. The objectives of workshop were to: (i) Increase awareness among developing APEC economies particularly officials related to border issues of advanced IT products on Information Technology Agreement (ITA), the evolution of IT products technology and consumer electronics, multi-functionalities/technologies and technology pathways; (ii) Enhance understanding for APEC economies to support on-going negotiations to expand the scope of products covered by the ITA; and (iii) Address challenges and propose solutions to facilitate the trade of IT products in light of the constant evolution in IT products. The workshop also provided a platform among APEC members to share their best practices on the customs implementation issues related to IT products as well as discuss, in an objective manner, the potential issues which may arise in relation to the trade in IT products.</p>
Group on Services (GOS)	<p>GOS monitored the developments in the WTO negotiations and noted the importance to pursue and support the services negotiations at WTO. It also noted the on-going Trade in Services Agreement (TISA) negotiation.</p> <p>GOS also received a briefing by PECC on the current initiative undertaken by the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), Geneva to assist the LDCs on its request.</p>
Sub-committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)	<p>SCSC continued to monitor developments within the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS and discuss implementation issues. It also advanced work to strengthen implementation of the WTO agreements on technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures (SPS and TBT agreements) through several of its</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>projects e.g. “Action Plan on Best Regulatory Practices in APEC economies” and “Good Regulatory Practices Online Database”.</p> <p>SCSC implemented a Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Enhancement Project on Product Certification (ISO IEC 17065:2012). The project was aimed at building the capacity of APEC economies to participate in the Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC)-MLA for product certification as well as to improve capacities of certification and accreditation bodies on product certification. Two workshops were conducted for certification body management staff (23-35 April) and accreditation body assessors (27-29 June).</p> <p>SCSC commenced implementation of the APEC project on the Creation of APEC Guidelines on Standards Infrastructure Establishment. The project is aimed at developing APEC guidelines on standards infrastructure establishment based on data collection from a survey and results of the workshop held in Medan on 23 June. A summary of the final report will be presented at SCSC1, 2014.</p>
Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)	SCCP continued to engage the WCO to participate in SCCP meetings and events as an official guest as well as to strengthen the sharing of information between SCCP and 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 norms.

Improving the Business Environment

The CTI Chair and the EC Chair continued to work to ensure complementarities and links between the two committees were strengthened. They continued to attend each other’s meetings to brief the respective Committees on their work programs. They continue to collaborate and take forward APEC’s work on SCI and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB).

Top Barriers to Trade Facing SMEs

- In 2013, both CTI and SMEWG continued to implement initiatives and consider other further work to address the list of barriers facing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in trading in the region identified and endorsed at the Joint MRT-SME Ministers Meeting in Big Sky Montana in 2011.
 - Barrier #5: *Customs clearance delays caused by difficulties in navigating overly complex customs requirements and documentation*
 - Completed in 2012.
 - Barrier #6: *Problems navigating differing legal, regulatory, and technical requirements*
 - Work on this continues to be undertaken through the existing project in the GOS - the APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) database (<http://www.servicestradeforum.org/>). The expansion phase, Phase 3 is completed. The database, an online tool, now includes information on all APEC economies along with regulatory information on trade and investment in three new services sectors, namely: education, distribution (retail and wholesale) and computer and related services. The existence of the database is being promoted as a resource for

businesses across the region including through an enhancement of the website with video demonstration of Database functionality.

- *Barrier#7: Difficulty with intellectual property acquisition, protection and enforcement*
 - CTI took note of a voluntary initiative on *Enhancing IP Visibility for SMEs*, which seeks to develop a webpage featuring economies' intellectual property application procedures. This webpage will be developed in cooperation with volunteer economies and related sub-fora like the IPEG. Some economies suggested the information on the webpage may be expanded to include SME-specific resources and IP educational material in English, where available, to be consistent with the original initiative approved in 2011.
- *Barrier#8: Inadequate Policy and Regulatory Frameworks to Support Cross- Border Electronic Commerce for Small and Medium Enterprises*
 - Completed in 2011.
- *Barrier #9: Difficulty in Taking Advantage of Preferential Tariff Rates and Other Aspects of Trade Agreements*
 - In 2011, CTI considered and agreed to help improve SMEs' understanding of how to utilize FTAs. It was agreed that member economies would translate relevant APEC FTA chapters into English and their domestic language, based on the needs of each economies' SMEs. The brief summaries of FTA benefits will assist SMEs in better understanding the benefits of FTAs. Work to make the information more user-friendly and easier to use by SMEs is completed. Discussions on how the scope of the proposal could be broadened are on-going.

Streamlining and Improving Overall Operation

Following the instructions of SOM2 for the CTI to explore how it might streamline, consolidate and prioritise its agenda, CTI discussed a proposal on streamlining CTI sub-fora. Members responded positively to the proposal and agreed to reduce the frequency in the meetings of relevant CTI sub-fora to two times a year starting from 2014 (the operation of sub-fora with reduced frequency will be reviewed after two years). CTI also agreed to undertake a review of the effectiveness and efficiency of existing sub-fora and tasked the APEC Secretariat to compile information outlined in the agreed proposal²⁰ intersessionally for review at CTI1, 2014.

APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative (TFI)

CTI and two of its sub-fora, namely the BMG and SCCP, are part of the Steering Council that was set up in 2012 to advance the APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative (TFI). For 2013, the TFI is focusing on six areas: airport partnership; APEC business travel card; trusted traveler; facilitation of air passenger security screening; advanced passenger information; and checked baggage facilitation. The BMG worked closely with the Steering Council and relevant APEC groups on the work programs concerning: identifying characteristics of trusted traveller programs and challenges in implementing advance passenger information (API) systems, including other passenger data sources such as Passenger Name Record (PNR). SCCP members also participated in activities that would contribute to the implementation of the TFI such as the trusted traveller programs and the questionnaire led by Indonesia on the initiative "Implementation of PNRGOV Standard Message for International Flights among Airlines of APEC Members".

²⁰ See 2013/CSOM/028

Both the BMG and SCCP also worked in collaboration with the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) and participated in its survey in relation to Emergency Response Travel Facilitation for Personnel and Equipment in Asia-Pacific Region in Times of Disaster and participated in the Policy Dialogue on Emergency Response Travel Facilitation (ERTF) on 1 February. The objective of Dialogue was to create a common understanding on the importance of ERTF initiative as well as to identify opportunities and challenges for future work.

Other APEC Cross-cutting Initiatives

CTI and its relevant sub-fora contributed and provided support, where appropriate, to the development of (i) APEC Multi-Year Plan on Infrastructure Development and Investment; (ii) APEC Framework on Connectivity and (iii) Work Plan on Promoting Cross-Border Education Cooperation.

In particular, with regard to the APEC framework on connectivity, the IEG completed a self-funded Guidebook on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Frameworks in APEC Region, covering information on policies, administration and procedure that will be required in handling PPP projects in the APEC region.

GOS provided inputs to the SOM-level Work Plan on Promoting Cross-Border Education Cooperation. The projects in this work plan take forward the instructions of Annex D of the 2012 APEC Leaders' Declaration to develop cross-border educational cooperation in the region, while taking into consideration the circumstances of individual economies, and also the statement by Ministers Responsible for Trade in April 2013. The work plan is a "living document" and will be added to, updated and adjusted on a regular basis, under the guidance of APEC Senior Officials.

CTI also provided inputs to WG1 of the APEC Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS), informing it of CTI work/activities that are relevant to the PPFS.

Section VII: 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 2013, the Committee continued to engage with ABAC as the key voice of the business community in the APEC process. The CTI Chair attended an ABAC 2013 meeting 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 2012 recommendations as outlined in the following table:

Table 6: CTI /CTI sub-fora Responses to key ABAC TILF-related Recommendations

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>Accelerating trade and investment liberalization: <i>Enhancing pathways to the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)</i></p> <p>ABAC is committed to the goal of establishing a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). ABAC has been encouraged by recent progress in some possible pathways to FTAAP, including the Trans Pacific Partnership and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. ABAC is keen that all pathways to FTAAP should reflect key principles of inclusiveness, transparency and comprehensiveness. These instruments should be open to APEC economies which can meet the specific standards associated with the initiatives and should cover all sectors, goods, services and investment, as well as next generation trade and investment issues.</p> <p>Given that there are only a few years before APEC economies reach the Bogor Goals of regional free trade and investment in 2020, it would be useful for the ambition and timetables of the various pathways towards regional economic integration to be more coherently laid out.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that substantive progress continues to be made towards FTAAP as a means for achieving regional economic integration and the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment in the region. • Urge the broadest possible participation in pathway to FTAAP initiatives among APEC economies that can meet the standards set for each agreement, and support capacity building 	<p>In support of one of APEC 2013 Priorities, Attaining the Bogor Goals, the CTI will continue to discuss proposals to address outstanding tariff, non-tariff and other "behind-the-border" barriers, including those identified in the 2012 IAPs and the PSU Bogor Goals Progress Report 2012.</p> <p>CTI discussed a proposal for work on non-tariff measures (NTMs) and as part of the proposal, CTI received presentations from the WTO on the Integrated Trade Information Portal (i-TIP), a database containing information on certain NTMs, and from the Policy Support Unit (PSU) on a literature review of recent international work on NTMs. At CTI2, CTI agreed that the PSU should undertake further research and analytical work on the use of NTMs in the region. At CTI3, it received a briefing from PSU on the progress of research and analytical work. The final report, due in the first quarter of 2014, will cover trade impacts and strategies that have been adopted to ensure NTMs facilitate rather than restrict trade, whilst supporting legitimate policy objectives.</p> <p>CTI agreed to the public release of the PSU's updated Bogor Goals Dashboard of Indicators. CTI also agreed to the timeline for preparation and submission of IAPs in 2014, as provided for in the Bogor Goals Progress Report Guidelines adopted in 2011.</p> <p>CTI held a Workshop on Attaining the Bogor Goals that ensures Equitable Benefits of Liberalisation in</p>

²¹ Extracted from 2012 ABAC Report to APEC Economic Leaders (Executive Summary and Main Report)

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>in this area including the implementation of the action plan framework on Capacity Building Needs Initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to identify, investigate and incorporate “next generation” trade and investment issues in free trade agreements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address in a systematic fashion next generation issues put forward by ABAC in 2011, in particular: comprehensive tariff elimination; further liberalization of services; flexible rules of origin and trade facilitation measures such as supply chain connectivity, innovation and trade single window and paperless trading; investment policy; regulatory coherence; government procurement; competition policy; digital economy issues and measures aimed at fostering innovation, including the scope of intellectual property rights. 	<p>Medan on 30 June in the margins of SOM3. At CTI3, member economies discussed some issues arising from the report, and put forward some specific ideas, which included amongst others, importance of the IAP reporting process; possible addition of new indicators to the PSU’s dashboard of indicators; the need for further work on services and investment restrictions, trade restrictive non-tariff measures, structural reform and regulatory cooperation; the importance of integrating APEC’s ‘connectivity’ agenda into the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment; and improving coordination and coherence between APEC economy FTA/RTA negotiations.</p> <p>CTI continues to implement the <i>Action Plan Framework for the REI Capacity Building Needs Initiative (CBNI)</i> adopted in 2012. Since then, several workshops have been conducted on various areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012: FTA Rules of Origin; FTA Implementation and Outreach; Building and Enhancing Capacities to Participate in FTA-related Environment Negotiations; and FTA Negotiation Skills on SPS. • 2013: Building and Enhancing FTA Negotiations on E-Commerce; Negotiating Labour Provisions in FTA. <p>Preparations for additional workshops in the areas of scheduling of services and investment commitments in FTAs; dispute settle proceedings; safeguards and government procurement are underway and consideration is also being given to areas such as intellectual property and on preparations for FTA negotiations.</p> <p><i>On Next Generation Trade and Investment Issues</i>, CTI adopted a work plan to guide its work in 2013 in response to APEC Economic Leaders’ instructions from November 2011 and September 2012. An issues paper on SMEs participation in global production chains was prepared by the PSU for members’ discussion at CTI1. The paper reviews available studies relating to SMEs’ participation in the global production chains, and suggests a possible way forward for APEC to facilitate SMEs’ participation through relevant policy initiatives. The CTI also examined case studies, prepared by the PSU, on the supply chains for the electrical and electronics industries in the APEC region. Obstacles affecting the flow of these supply chains and areas where APEC can help to improve their operation and flow were identified. The report, published in July 2013, was presented at CTI3 and during the 2013 APEC Study Centre Conference in (Jakarta, 26-27 July 2013). With regard to the work on the 2011 Leaders’ commitments on promoting effective, non-</p>

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
	<p>discriminatory, market-driven innovation policy, an APEC Conference on Innovation and Trade: Implementation Practices was held on 29 June in Medan. Discussions are on-going to finalize APEC Innovation and Trade Implementation Practices as a way to provide practical assistance to APEC economies in implementing their commitments.</p> <p>To take forward Ministers' instructions from AMM 2012, a trade policy dialogue was on 12 April in Surabaya to help economies to better understand the effects of local content requirements (LCRs) on trade and investment and economic growth in the region. CTI exchanged views/perspectives on alternative policies and measures to LCRs and agreed on APEC Best Practices to Create Jobs and Increase Competitiveness.</p>
<p>Accelerating Trade and Investment Liberalization: Strengthening regulatory coherence</p> <p>Regulatory coherence was a major focus for APEC and ABAC in 2011 and remains a key challenge in many areas of interest from the services sector to supply chains. In recent years, there has been an emerging recognition of the behind-border issues that tackle unnecessary non-tariff barriers to free trade and investment. Non-tariff barriers relate to the standards and qualifications set by government at the domestic level. Regulatory coherence aims to ease the trade impediments faced by local businesses. Enhancing regulatory cooperation within APEC economies will lower the costs of doing business, shorten supply chains and help achieve a seamless commercial environment.</p> <p>More than just the harmonization of regulations, regulatory coherence is about improving the process by which economies develop regulations, develop best practices, and find common standards acceptable to multiple economies. It leads to better regulation that is effective and least market-distorting. Regulatory coherence is about competitiveness and creating an optimal regulatory environment that allows the market to be more open and innovative. Building on the principles of regulatory coherence advocated by ABAC last year, ABAC developed a Strategic Framework for Regulatory Coherence in APEC, which highlighted the commercial impact of regulatory coherence on the private sector. ABAC also participated in a regulatory coherence workshop on the margins of First APEC Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM I) in Moscow and shared the framework with APEC officials.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a framework approach to regulatory 	<p>As noted in Section III above, CTI's contributions on strengthening regulatory coherence include its implementation of the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism on Trade Related Standards and Technical Regulations (ARCAM) and the work of its sub-fora such as SCSC, CD and LSIF.</p> <p>In 2013, CTI reviewed the ARCAM process and agreed to change it to a two-year cycle. It also agreed that the 2014 ARCAM Dialogue will address issues related to electric vehicles.</p> <p>For details on the work of the CTI and relevant sub-fora that contributes to strengthening regulatory coherence, please refer to Section III.</p>

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>coherence that incorporates the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support efforts that more closely align APEC economies' regulations with global best practices by promoting international standards as the basis for domestic regulation and utilizing performance-based rather than prescriptive-based regulations. - Design regulatory institutions that promote trade-friendly regulations and increase domestic and regional coordination through strengthening internal (domestic) and regional cooperation as well as addressing unnecessary costs of regulation. - Implement regulatory impact assessments to mitigate the negative impact of regulations on commerce. - Strengthen public-private cooperation through the use of consultation mechanisms to enhance accountability, promote mutual learning, and encourage best practices. - Create fair and consistent enforcement mechanisms to promote transparency, equity, and stability. - Improve efficiency by identifying alternatives to regulation that offer administrative simplicity, flexibility, efficiency, certainty and equity. 	
<p>Initiating a New Services Agenda</p> <p>As noted in ABAC's 2011 report "Understanding Services at the Heart of a Competitive Economy", APEC needs to seize the opportunities to expand services trade, as this sector makes a stronger contribution to economic growth than any other. Services constitute more than 50 percent on average of APEC members' gross domestic product (GDP) and generate more than 60 percent of regional jobs. Therefore, the definition of a new services liberalization and facilitation agenda is a major issue for APEC, particularly given the impasse in the WTO and the rather small gains that would be realized from the Doha Round. In ABAC's view, APEC economies should be improving data collection on services sectors and identifying best practice in terms of services regulation.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch a new and dedicated initiative specifically aimed at liberalizing and facilitating regional services trade and investment. • Commission an APEC-led tripartite group of services experts, comprising business people, government officials and regulators and the knowledge community from academia and 	<p>The ABAC-PECC Public-Private Dialogue on Services took place on 17 April in Surabaya, Indonesia. As follow up, CTI was tasked to discuss the recommendations at CTI3. CTI welcomed the intention of ABAC, PECC to convene a similar dialogue in 2014 and expressed an interest in further engagement with ABAC and PECC on the development of the themes and agenda for the dialogue.</p> <p>GOS has completed Phase III of the APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) database. The database now includes information on the requirements for trade and investment in all APEC economies for up to eight service sectors, namely, financial; mining and energy; professional; telecommunications; transport and logistics; education services; distribution services (retail and wholesale); and computer and related services. Ways to further promote the existence of the database as a resource for businesses across the region including through an enhancement of the website with video demonstrations of the database functionality were being explored.</p> <p>GOS held a Workshop on Measuring Services Trade</p>

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>think tanks to international organizations, to take a “back to basics” look at how to improve the global governance of services trade and investment and make recommendations accordingly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to improve, in collaboration with relevant international organizations, the region’s official statistics on services. 	<p>- Statistical Capacity Building and Networking on 25-26 June 2013 with the aim of building the knowledge base and technical capacity of APEC economies to compile, analyze and present services trade data; and improve the availability of data relating to services trade in the APEC region.</p> <p>GOS embarked on a project that aims to improve understanding on the SMEs’ role in supply chain connectivity through retailing. A workshop was held in Surabaya in April 2013 to identify the requirements for successful integration of SME retailers into global supply chains.</p> <p>GOS received a report on the outcome of the self-funded APEC Symposium on "Facilitating best practice policies for trade and investment in financial services", held in Singapore on 27-28 November 2012. The symposium brought together business representatives, regulators and academics to discuss and identify good practices to in adopting and maintaining open and transparent financial services sectors. The outcomes of the workshop, including good practices for facilitating trade and investment in financial services that were identified at the workshop, will be finalised intersessionally by the GOS.</p> <p>GOS helped to arrange a self-funded Symposium on good practice policy and regulation in facilitating in trade and investment in cross-border education services on 20-21 August 2013 in Kuala Lumpur. The Symposium brought together business representatives, regulators and trade and financial services policy officials and academics to share national experiences and discuss and identify good practice regulatory approaches and practices for facilitating trade and investment in this sector. A report on the outcomes, including good practice principles identified and discussed during the Symposium, will be circulated ahead of GOS1 in 2014.</p>
<p>Initiating a New Services Agenda: <i>Expanding the Information Technology Agreement</i></p> <p>The WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA) contributed significantly to the development of trade, economic growth and further technological progress globally over the past 15 years, but it has not been reviewed and consequently, product coverage has not changed since 1997. In the Honolulu Declaration of November 2011, APEC Leaders agreed to play a leadership role in the launching of negotiations to expand the product coverage and membership of the ITA. In the 2012 MRT Statement in Kazan, Russian Federation, Ministers highlighted the importance of this issue.</p>	<p>MAG continues to monitor developments in on-going negotiations of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA).</p> <p>MAG had a discussion on ITA expansion at MAG2 in Surabaya, supported by a draft policy brief prepared by the PSU on the topic. The policy brief, highlighting the importance of an expanded ITA and how APEC can play a leading role in that process, particularly in the lead up to WTO MC9, was published in May 2013.</p>

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>ABAC also welcomes recent developments in Geneva on the ITA. To facilitate and encourage further development in innovation in the area of information and communications technology (ICT) and the trade of ICT goods, it is necessary to expand the product coverage and membership of the ITA. Furthermore, an efficient mechanism should be developed so that ITA product coverage reflects technological progress.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote early and meaningful conclusion of a negotiation to expand product coverage of the ITA at the WTO. • Support efforts to increase the number of participating members in the ITA as well as develop a mechanism to ensure the ITA always reflects technological progress in the ICT area. 	<p>MAG organized a Workshop on the <i>Advancement of ITA products</i> in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 20-21 June 2013. The workshop aimed to increase awareness among developing APEC economies of trade-related issues relating to advanced IT products on ITA, the evolution of IT products technology and consumer electronics, multi-functionalities/technologies and technology pathways.</p>
<p>Initiating a New Services Agenda: <i>Improving business mobility and facilitating regional air travel</i></p> <p>The APEC business community has long regarded the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) as one of the most significant and material business facilitation initiatives in the region and appreciates the APEC Business Mobility Group's and individual economies' continuing efforts to improve the operation of the ABTC. Yet, business is encountering increasing difficulties when applying for or renewing the card. ABAC therefore urges APEC economies to commit to the full and smooth operation of the ABTC. ABAC welcomes the proposed APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative and strongly endorses the attempt to develop a more broadly-based strategy to ease and simplify the challenges and stresses that so often accompany the process of regional air travel.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage ABTC transitional economies to accelerate efforts towards complete membership status, including the issuance of cards. • Improve the operation of the ABTC by expediting the process of issuing without prejudice, simplifying the renewal process, improving online services, and ensuring recognition of ABTC at the borders by providing clearly marked ABTC priority lanes. 	<p>On 1 June 2013, Russia officially joined the ABTC scheme. As a fully participating member, Russia now permits ABTC card-holders from other APEC economies to enter its borders without a visa if approved for Russian pre-clearance. Russian citizens are also eligible to apply for the card to enjoy facilitated entry into 18 other participating APEC economies without having to separately apply for visas. Those applying for APEC Business Travel Cards after 1 June 2013 will have their pre-clearance request go to Russia for consideration. Existing card holders or those who applied for a card before 1 June 2013 who seek pre-clearance into Russia must submit the request to their home APEC economy before it is forwarded to Russia. If approved, cardholders would require the issuance of a new card with "RUS" inscribed on the back.</p> <p>To support the ABTC Scheme and facilitation of business travellers generally, the BMG continues to work on promoting regulatory cooperation and convergence by finalizing its review of Professional Immigration Standards, continuing its review of Legal Infrastructure Standards, and encouraging self-assessment against the APEC Best Practice Border Capabilities Model for Air Travel.</p> <p>The BMG also agreed on other measures that would make travel in the region faster, easier and more secure. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of reporting arrangements to BMG of border trials where ABTC holders are facilitated through automated border clearance systems; and

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing reporting protocols for lost and stolen ABTCs and accompanying website information for ABTC holders. <p>The BMG developed and received approval for a single year APEC project to examine the ABTC's scheme's end-to-end business processes. The project will identify opportunities for enhancements, including opportunities around on-line lodgement, expedited decision-making and improvements to processing times. Work under the project is expected to commence in end-2013.</p> <p>With regard to cross-group initiatives such as APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative (TFI) and the Dialogue on Emergency Response Travel Facilitation (ERTF), the BMG is looking to enhance its cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF), the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP), and the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG), and Tourism Working Group (TWG) in identity related issues.</p> <p>As part of the 2013 review of the BMG Client Service Framework, each responding economy noted full compliance in respect of ensuring recognition of ABTC at the borders by providing clearly marked ABTC priority lanes.</p>
<p>Enhancing Supply Chain Connectivity</p> <p>ABAC applauds APEC's efforts over several years to enhance competitiveness in the region by making it easier, cheaper and faster to conduct trade in goods and services across borders. However, there is much more to be done to improve regional supply chains, as demonstrated in the 2011 USC Marshall School of Business report for ABAC entitled "APEC Supply Chains: Identifying Opportunities for Improvement". Removing supply chain inefficiencies behind borders, at borders and across borders will bring real benefits to APEC in terms of increased trade.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand APEC's role in coordinating the sharing of supply chain best practice information. APEC is home to best-in-the-world supply chains; both within firms and at economy level. The Marshall School study identified where best practices exist in APEC for each component of the supply chain. Adopt a holistic and coordinated approach to implementing APEC's Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Initiative Action Plan through the identification of policies affecting supply chain connectivity in the region and targeted capacity building to accelerate progress towards the 	<p>CTI adopted a work plan at CTI1 in February to progress the Supply-chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP). Recognizing the activities in the action plans were either completed, underway or close to completion, CTI noted the need to do more if economies are to fulfil the commitment of an APEC-wide target of a ten percent improvement in supply-chain performance by 2015, in terms of reduction of time, cost and uncertainty.</p> <p>With assistance of the PSU, an interim assessment of the implementation of the SCFAP through the measurement framework agreed in 2012 was undertaken and completed in 2013. CTI endorsed the 2013 interim assessment report at CTI2 held on 13-14 April in Surabaya. The report highlighted that while progress had been made in the overall performance of supply chain transactions towards a region-wide target of improving supply chain performance by 10 percent by 2015, the mid-term progress is below the pro-rata benchmarks. The report recommended that member economies, among others, redouble efforts to reduce the time, costs, and uncertainty of supply chain performance.</p> <p>CTI made further progress in advancing work on the systematic approach to improving supply chain performance as agreed by APEC leaders in</p>

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>APEC Leaders' goal of achieving an APEC-wide target of a 10 percent improvement in supply-chain performance by 2015, in terms of reduction of time, cost, and uncertainty of moving goods and services throughout the Asia-Pacific region, taking into consideration individual economies' circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take full account of growing opportunities and long-term benefits offered by a wider use of alternative transportation routes between the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world, as a result of the implementation of domestic and international transportation infrastructure improvement projects. • Consider developing lists of transportation infrastructure improvement projects in each economy that are open to the involvement of foreign investment and technology partners from APEC economies, including through the establishment of international public-private partnerships. • Support cross-border data flows for goods and services supply chains. International trade relies on a seamless commercial environment that allows for uninterrupted data flows across borders facilitating the movement of trade. Growth in the complexity and volume of global supply chains means that companies with locations all over the world need to be able to move supporting trade-related information across borders in order to efficiently and cost effectively deliver a business result. Lack of coherence and transparency in the application of regulations in cross-border data flows are a significant concern to the private sector. ABAC encourages APEC regulatory authorities to engage in best practices in the movement of data supporting trade, and to work in parallel with regional data privacy initiatives to ensure that they reflect the principle of free flow of trade-related data across borders. • Improve the granularity of supply chain data. Better data collection by both business and government would allow the creation of a stronger business case for policy change. • Accelerate harmonization efforts in customs requirements and procedures across APEC, including the single window concept and standardized codes for marking and tracking goods. A wider use of integrated satellite navigation systems like Glonass/GPS might be beneficial in this regard. Improved customs clearance times will have significant impacts on 	<p>Vladivostok for all 8 chokepoints. CTI finalised the inventories of specific policy recommendations for each chokepoint as part of this systematic approach.</p> <p>CTI discussed ABAC's proposal on global data standards and received presentations from ABAC, GS1 on how global product data standards could be used to address supply chain connectivity and complexity challenges. CTI also received a presentation a WCO representative on their recent study on correlation between HS and other code systems. CTI also discussed a non-paper on mainstreaming global data standards into the SCFAP. CTI agreed to encourage SCFAP chokepoint lead economies to explore/collect tools and methodologies that can help economies implement the policy recommendations in the inventories so as to facilitate the implementation of APEC's supply chain performance capacity building efforts.</p> <p>SCCP continued with the implementing the proposed actions to address the Chokepoints related to Custom procedures as identified in the SCFAP. It agreed to continue working on the development of Single Window in each economy by 2020 and accelerate seamless data sharing between/among Single Window systems. It will also continue working intersessionally on the Guidelines for Transit to address chokepoint 8.</p>

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>competitiveness and GDP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand APEC’s role in the leadership, governance and oversight of standardization initiatives within supply chains. Standardization has broad positive economic consequences. Improved standardization will impact multiple chokepoints including transparency, documentation, customs efficiency, and customs transit arrangements. • Provide capacity building and develop APEC-wide “model measures/ model protocols” for information and communications technology systems as well as information platforms for logistics for SMMEs. The adoption of compatible IT online systems for all parts of the supply chain by all economies in APEC will improve the region’s economic competitiveness. Adopting compatible systems will “force” coordination among government agencies with responsibility for supply chain activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore how new digital technologies, in particular a widening range of practical services deliverable remotely by means of cloud computing technologies, can be developed to lower and simplify the transaction costs of international trade and investment, and enhance access by SMMEs to international trade and investment opportunities. Regulations related to data privacy, processing and security should be developed in a manner that facilitates the adoption of these new technologies. • Keep the focus on non-tariff barriers (NTBs). APEC must encourage increased transparency by all economies for non- tariff measures (NTM) requirements. APEC must create opportunities for economies to discuss new emerging industry and NGO-initiated NTMs. APEC must produce model measures for all new emerging NTMs. Establishing APEC-wide standards for all NTMs, and procedures for testing and compliance, will greatly reduce cost of NTBs. 	
<p>Strengthening Food Security</p> <p>ABAC applauds the creation of the APEC Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) and the Kazan Declaration adopted at the Second APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security this year. ABAC envisions PPFS to be the focal point for developing and implementing food security policy for the APEC region. ABAC’s recommendations on food security include: establishment of technology dissemination centers in APEC economies in the agri-food sector; development of a regional strategic investment plan</p>	<p>The SCSC undertook several activities on food safety in 2013 under the auspices of the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF). It commenced implementation of a Multi- Year Project on Building Convergence in Food Safety Standards and Regulatory Systems. The 4th FSFC Meeting was held in Surabaya, Indonesia in April. Prior to the FSCF meeting, the Workshop on Educating SMEs on Food Safety Standards, the FSCF PTIN Steering Group and World Bank Risk Assessment, and the Workshop on</p>

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>to promote investment in the sector; collaboration with the APEC Food Safety Forum in standard-setting for food safety; development of a unified methodology for assessing post-harvest losses; designing a framework for the development of food market infrastructure to minimize food losses during storage and transportation; and improvement of global food market transparency through cooperation with the G20.</p>	<p>Food Safety Incident Network were held in April 2013 in Surabaya, Indonesia.</p>
<p>Promote Trade in Environmental Goods and Services</p> <p>ABAC urges APEC economies to implement the Honolulu Declaration where Leaders agreed to work to develop in 2012 an APEC list of environmental goods and services (EGS) for which to reduce, by the end of 2015, applied tariff rates to 5 percent or less.</p>	<p>CTI emphasized the importance of economies planning to implement the APEC List of 54 Environmental Goods by the end-2015. CTI agreed to a proposal to develop Capacity Building Activities to assist the implementation of APEC's EG commitments. A survey has been developed to help identify economies' specific capacity building needs related to reducing tariffs on the products in the EG list. The survey was circulated to CTI members intersessionally for their response.</p> <p>CTI agreed to a proposal on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) on EGS that would provide a platform for industry representatives and government officials to carry out dialogue on issues related to EGS trade and investment with a view to increasing understanding, experience-sharing, facilitating trade and investment and preventing trade frictions. The first PPP dialogue focusing on renewable and clean energy trade and investment is being planned for 2014 in China.</p>
<p>Improving the investment environment for infrastructure projects</p> <p>The development of robust legal frameworks for PPPs will provide transparency and predictability for investments in specific infrastructure projects. However, to maximize their utility, these mechanisms must be developed in the context of a broader regulatory environment that promotes foreign direct investment. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates that global infrastructure needs will top US\$70 trillion by 2030. This implies a competitive environment for attracting investment capital. To ensure that APEC economies are able to attract sufficient capital, ABAC recommends that APEC work to improve the investment environment through the adoption of strong investment principles and implementation of measures to facilitate investment. As many large-scale infrastructure projects involve active participation by governments, robust government procurement processes should be established to ensure the</p>	<p>IEG, assisted by the PSU, completed a project in March 2013 on describing IFAP's implementation progress based on voluntary information submitted by economies as well as from relevant secondary data or information.</p> <p>IEG held a Public- Private Dialogue on Investment – Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Local Communities in February 2013 in Jakarta. The outcomes and recommendations from the Dialogue were approved at CTI2/SOM2. China, as APEC 2014 Host, would hold the next PPD in China.</p> <p>A self-funded Guidebook on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Frameworks in APEC Region, covering information on policies, administration and procedure that will be required in handling PPP projects in the APEC region was completed in the IEG.</p>

ABAC 2012 RECOMMENDATION ²¹	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>effective allocation of resources.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalize the Investment Facilitation Action Plan by collaborating with the private sector to identify key barriers to investment and establish a process for benchmarking and measuring progress in improving the investment environment in APEC economies. • Reaffirm the importance of moving quickly towards APEC-wide adoption of common, high-quality investment disciplines and ensure such disciplines are included in negotiations establishing pathways to free trade and investment in the region. • Establish transparent, predictable and non-discriminatory government procurement processes that account for lifecycle costs to ensure effective allocation of government resources. 	

APPENDIX 1

APEC Dashboard

Dashboard – Cover Note

This document provides updated figures on the indicators included in the APEC Bogor Goals Dashboard, which was presented to APEC Senior Officials in 2012. The purpose of the Dashboard is to provide easy-to-understand figures to track the advances in areas critical to promoting greater regional economic integration, such as liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment. The intention is to display a set of harmonized indicators laying out the evolution across time of certain aspects of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation in quantitative terms.

This Dashboard was compiled by the Policy Support Unit and includes indicators gathered from respectable public sources only. **The data and indicators used in the Dashboard do not necessarily reflect the views of the APEC Secretariat or APEC member economies.**

Indicators, either individually or taken together, cannot cover every single aspect related to trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, as some features are too complex to capture by existing quantitative indicators. Instead, the Dashboard is a useful tool to complement the assessment of APEC member economies and the APEC region towards the Bogor Goals via the Individual Action Plans (IAP) Brief Reports prepared with submissions from each APEC member economy comprised by mostly qualitative information.

The Dashboard encompasses issues pertaining to goods trade, services and investments. The indicators were selected taking consideration of suitability and objectivity. However, certain caveats apply in the interpretation of these indicators. For more comprehensive details, readers are advised to read the Dashboard's technical notes.

For quick reference, some general caveats are set as below:

- To calculate the APEC MFN Tariff Averages, tariff data needs to be standardized across APEC economies. The Dashboard calculates MFN Tariff Averages at the Harmonized System (HS) 6-digit level and includes to the extent possible ad valorem equivalents of non-ad valorem tariffs. These tariff averages differ from those reported by APEC member economies as the latter are calculated at their own HS 8 or 10-digit domestic tariff line level. Preferential treatment under FTAs is not captured by the MFN Tariff Averages.
- Indicators on trade facilitation and investment are based on surveys.
- Indicators on time, cost and documents to export/import do not take into account geographic circumstances like landmass. They were constructed assuming a scenario in which a business has full information on what is required and does not waste time when completing procedures; and trade is by sea transport. The following limitations are acknowledged about the indicators: 1) the surveys to collect information focus on a specific business form – generally a limited liability company of a specified size- thus the data may not be representative of a regulation regarding other type of

companies; 2) the survey collects data based on a standardized case scenario with a specific set of issues, thus it may not represent the full set of issues a business encounters; 3) the survey only takes information from the largest economic city in each economy, thus may not be representative of regulation in other regions or cities within the economy.

- Services indicators do not capture unilateral measures to liberalize trade in services, only those measures at the negotiated level (multilateral, bilateral or regional).
- The deepest level of RTA/FTA services commitments achieved quantifies the largest depth of services commitments among a sizeable group of FTA/RTAs in force by each APEC economy in the provision of mode 1 (cross-border trade) and mode 3 (commercial presence).

APEC DASHBOARD

Notes:

1. The APEC dashboard includes information from respected public sources for the period 2008-2012. Measures implemented recently may not have been captured by these figures. Please see Technical Note for further information on sources and descriptions for each of the indicators.
2. The APEC dashboard is a living document and should not be treated as a fixed list of indicators. Methodologies and data availability to measure efforts on trade, services and investment shall be reviewed by economies across time.
3. At present, no suitable quantitative indicators on Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) such as technical barriers to trade, trade remedies and sanitary and phytosanitary measures were found. Information based on the number of WTO notifications does not allow the distinction of measures that constitute an unnecessary barrier to trade from those implemented for legitimate reasons.
4. The value of the Logistics Performance Index for year 2008 corresponds to year 2007.
5. This dashboard is compiled by PSU and only for economies' references while complementing the assessment of APEC Member Economies' collective achievement towards Bogor Goals. This dashboard, including the contained data and indicators do not necessarily represent the views of APEC Secretariat or APEC Member Economies.
6. Data for some indicators are not available for all APEC economies in every single year. In cases where data are not available, figures from the preceding year are taken into account to calculate APEC aggregates.

Dashboard – Bogor Goals (as at 10 January 2013)
(For Information)

APEC	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Goods Trade						
1.	MFN Applied Tariff (HS 6-digit level simple average)	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.7	
2.	MFN Applied Tariff - Agriculture (HS 6-digit level simple average)	13.1	12.1	11.8	12.3	
3.	MFN Applied Tariff - Non-Agriculture (HS 6-digit level simple average)	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.7	
4.	Zero - Tariff Product Lines (%)	42.4	43.1	45.5	45.3	
5.	Zero - Tariff Imports (%)	53.7	58.0	58.3		
6.	Percentage of Product Lines with MFN Tariff Rates >= 10%	16.3	15.6	14.5	14.1	
7.	Non-Ad Valorem Product Lines (%)	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	
8.	Non-Ad Valorem Imports (%)	2.3	2.5	2.4		
9.	Logistics Performance Index - Overall Index (1=low, 5 =high)	3.35		3.38		3.39
10.	Lead Time to Export (days)	14.5	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.9
11.	Lead Time to Import (days)	15.6	15.5	14.8	14.5	14.1
12.	Cost to Export (USD per container)	878.1	872.0	880.0	877.8	910.0
13.	Cost to Import (USD per container)	964.3	953.4	959.5	949.6	973.0
14.	Documents to Export (number)	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
15.	Documents to Import (number)	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0
Services						
16.	Services Sectors with GATS Commitments	77	77	77	77	79
17.	“Best” RTA/FTA Services Commitments Achieved (0= no commitments, 100= full commitments in all sectors)	50.44	56.93	56.95		
18.	Number of RTA/FTAs with Sectoral Services Commitments - Number of RTA/FTAs	56-88	67-100	75-107	81-116	88-125
Investment						
19.	Prevalence of Foreign Ownership (1= very rare, 7= highest)	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
20.	Business Rules Impact on FDI (1= very rare, 7= highest)	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0

TECHNICAL NOTE

Description of Dashboard Indicators

Trade Liberalization

1. MFN Applied Tariffs

Simple average MFN applied tariffs are calculated based on pre-aggregated averages of the Harmonized System (HS) subheadings at the 6-digit level. Only duties under HS chapters 01-97 are taken into account. To the extent possible, non-advalorem duties are converted into advalorem equivalents. Pre-aggregation means that duties at the tariff line level are first averaged to HS 6-digit subheadings. For the APEC region, the simple average is an average of MFN applied tariffs of APEC economies based on equal weights.

Data sources: WTO – World Tariff Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

2. MFN Applied Tariffs – Agriculture

Simple average MFN applied tariffs on agricultural products are calculated by taking the HS subheadings at the 6-digit level that are included in the product coverage of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, which covers HS Chapters 1 to 24 less fish and fish products, plus HS codes 2905.43, 2905.44, 3809.10, 3823.60 and HS headings 33.01, 35.01 to 35.05, 41.01 to 41.03, 50.01 to 50.03, 51.01 to 51.03, 52.01 to 52.03, 53.01 and 53.02. To the extent possible, non-advalorem duties are converted into advalorem equivalents. For the APEC region, the simple average is an average of MFN applied tariffs on agricultural products of APEC economies based on equal weights.

Data sources: WTO – World Tariff Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

3. MFN Applied Tariff – Non Agriculture

Simple average MFN applied tariffs on non-agricultural products are calculated based on the HS subheadings at the 6-digit level. Non-agricultural products are those not included in the coverage of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. To the extent possible, non-advalorem duties are converted into advalorem equivalents. For the APEC region, the simple average is an average of MFN applied tariffs on non-agricultural products of APEC economies based on equal weights.

Data sources: WTO – World Tariff Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

4. Zero-Tariff Product Lines

The percentage of product lines with zero-tariff refers to the share of duty-free HS subheadings in the total number of subheadings based on the HS nomenclature adopted by the APEC economy for the corresponding year. Partially duty-free HS 6-digit subheadings are taken into account on a *pro rata* basis. For the APEC region, the percentage of zero-tariff product lines is represented by the simple average of the shares of zero-tariff product lines in each APEC economy.

Data sources: WTO – World Tariff Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

5. Zero-Tariff Imports

At individual economy level, percentage of zero-tariff imports is calculated by dividing the combined import values of zero-tariff agricultural and non-agricultural products at the HS 6-digit level by the total import value. Partially duty-free HS 6-digit subheadings are taken into account on a *pro rata* basis.

At regional level, APEC's zero-tariff import is represented by the simple average of the share of zero-tariff imports in each APEC economy.

Data sources: WTO – World Tariff Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; World Trade Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

6. Percentage of Product Lines with MFN Tariff Rates \geq 10%

This indicator is represented by the share of HS 6-digit subheadings with MFN rate above 10% in the total number of subheadings.

At regional level, APEC's percentage of product lines with MFN tariff rates above 10% is calculated by using a simple average of the percentages obtained by each APEC economy.

Data sources: WTO – World Tariff Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; World Trade Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

7. Non-Ad Valorem Product Lines

This indicator is represented by the percentage of HS subheadings at the 6-digit level subject to non-ad valorem duties. When only part of the HS 6-digit subheading is subject to non-ad valorem duties, the percentage of tariff lines subject to non-ad valorem duties is used. For the APEC region, the percentage of non-ad valorem product lines is represented by the simple average of the percentages obtained by APEC economies.

Data sources: WTO – World Tariff Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; World Trade Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

8. Non-Ad Valorem Imports

This indicator is represented by dividing the imports of HS 6-digit subheadings subject to non-ad valorem tariffs by the total imports. When only part of the HS 6-digit subheadings is subject to non-ad valorem duties, the imports are allocated on a *pro rata* basis. For the APEC region, the percentage of non-ad valorem imports is the simple average of the percentages obtained by APEC economies.

Data sources: WTO – World Tariff Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; World Trade Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

9. Logistics Performance Index – Overall Index

The index is comprised by a combination of soft and hard data gathered in a structured worldwide online survey of companies responsible of moving goods and facilitating trade around the world. The information provided by these companies contains numerical information as well as their

perceptions in a number of aspects concerning the six areas. The index summarizes the performance of economies in six areas that capture the current logistic environment. The six areas are: 1) efficiency of the clearance process by border control agencies, including customs; 2) quality of trade – and transport- related infrastructure; 3) ease of arranging competitively priced shipments; 4) competence and quality of logistics services; 5) ability to track and trace consignments; 6) frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled time.

The index summarizes the information on a 1-to-5 scale, with higher score representing better performance. Scores for the six areas are averaged across all respondents and aggregated to a single score using a method called principle components analysis.

APEC's overall index is calculated via a simple average of the values obtained by each APEC member.

Data sources: World Bank – The Logistics Performance Index and Its Indicators 2007, 2010, 2012.

10. and 11. Lead Time to Export and Lead Time to Import

The time for exporting / importing is recorded in calendar days, and the measurement of time involves an element of judgment by expert respondents. It considers the time from the moment the export/import is initiated and runs until is completed. The fastest legal procedure is chosen for the calculation. It is assumed that neither the exporters nor the importers waste time and each commit to complete each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured in simultaneous. Waiting time between procedures is included as well. Ocean transport time and fast-track procedures applying to firms located to export processing zones are not included.

These indicators are measured by assuming the export / import of a standardized cargo of goods by ocean transport. The goods must not be not hazardous, nor include military items; must not need refrigeration or any special environment; must not require any sanitary, phytosanitary or environmental safety standard other than accepted international standards; and must be one of the economy's leading export / import products. The methodology also assumes that the exporting / importing company is located in the economy's largest business city and it does not operate from an export processing zone or an industrial estate with export or import privileges.

APEC's overall lead time is calculated via a simple average of the lead time by each APEC member.

Data Sources: World Bank – Doing Business 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

12. and 13. Cost to Export and Cost of Import

Cost measures the fees levied on a 20 ft. container in USD. All fees associated with completing the procedures to export or import the goods are included. These include costs for documents; administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control; customs broker fees; terminal handling charges and inland transport. It does not include customs tariffs and duties or costs related to ocean transport. Only official costs are recorded.

These indicators are measured by assuming the export / import of a standardized cargo of goods by ocean transport. The goods must not be not hazardous, nor include military items; must not need refrigeration or any special environment; must not require any sanitary, phytosanitary or environmental safety standard other than accepted international standards; and must be one of the economy's leading export / import products. The methodology also assumes that the exporting /

importing company is located in the economy's largest business city and it does not operate from an export processing zone or an industrial estate with export or import privileges.

APEC's overall cost is calculated via a simple average of the cost incurred by each APEC member.

Data Sources: World Bank – Doing Business 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

14. and 15. Documents to Export and Documents to Import

All documents required per shipment to export and import the goods are recorded. Documents required for clearance by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminal authorities, health and technical control agencies and banks are taken into account. All documents required by banks for the issuance or securing a letter of credit are also taken into account. Documents that are renewed annually and that do not require renewal per shipment are not included.

These indicators are measured by assuming the export / import of a standardized cargo of goods by ocean transport. The goods must not be hazardous, nor include military items; must not need refrigeration or any special environment; must not require any sanitary, phytosanitary or environmental safety standard other than accepted international standards; and must be one of the economy's leading export / import products. The methodology also assumes that the exporting / importing company is located in the economy's largest business city and it does not operate from an export processing zone or an industrial estate with export or import privileges.

APEC's overall number of documents is calculated via a simple average of the number of documents needed by each APEC member.

Data Sources: World Bank – Doing Business 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

Services

16. Services Sectors with GATS Commitments

The number of services sectors with GATS commitments has been calculated on the basis of available information and in the light of the Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120). The total number of sub-sectors is in the order of 160.

This indicator does not consider the depth of the commitments in each of the services sectors, which can vary in each sector across APEC economies. The indicator only considers if a commitment was made in a sector regardless of the quality of the commitment.

For the APEC region, the number of services sectors with GATS commitments represents the simple average of the GATS commitments in each APEC member.

Data Sources: WTO - World Trade Profiles 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

17. Deepest Level of RTA/FTA Services Commitments Achieved

The indicator considers the RTA/FTA in force as at the end of the calendar year in which the deepest level of services commitments was achieved in the case of each APEC economy. To calculate the scores, the Services Sectoral Classification List (MTN.GNS/W/120) is taken as reference. For each of

the subsectors with full commitments, a score of 1 is given. If no commitment is made, a score of 0 is assigned. Partial commitments are assigned with 0.5. If partial commitments in a subsector are better than those in GATS, a score of 0.75 is given. Further increments are added for additional improvements in partial commitments. The overall score for each economy is the proportion of the sum of the scores in all subsectors against the maximum possible score. An overall score of 0 means that no commitments in any services subsector were made; whereas a score of 100 means that full commitments in all services subsectors were made.

This indicator takes into consideration 65 RTA/FTAs with services commitments with at least one APEC member as signatory party by the end of 2011. This represents 86.6 percent of the RTA/FTAs with services commitments that include at least one APEC member. The complete list of 65 RTA/FTAs can be found in the following website:

http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/dataset_e/list_of_services_agreements_in_the_dataset_e.doc

For the APEC region, the score is the simple average of the overall scores of the deepest RTA/FTA services commitments achieved by each APEC member.

Data Source: Marchetti, Juan & Martin Roy, "Dataset of services commitments in regional trade agreements (RTAs)". Available at:

http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/dataset_e/dataset_e.htm

18. Number of RTA/FTAs with Services Commitments – Total Number of RTA/FTAs

This indicator takes into account the number of RTA/FTAs in force by each APEC economy -at the end of the calendar year- that includes binding services commitments in terms of market access and/or national treatment. This number is compared with the total number of RTA/FTAs in force by each APEC economy.

APEC's overall number of RTA/FTAs with Services Commitments considers all the trade agreements with those features by the end of the calendar year. As some of these agreements are currently in force between two or more APEC economies, the indicator will count those agreements only once.

Data Sources: RTA/FTA texts available in official government websites.

Investment

19. Prevalence of Foreign Ownership

This indicator seeks to measure via survey on the perception of the prevalence of foreign ownership of companies. The indicator is on the 1-to-7 scale, with 7 being the highest possible value indicating most prevalence in foreign ownership. APEC's prevalence of foreign ownership is calculated by using a simple average of the values obtained by each APEC member.

Data Sources: World Economic Forum – Global Competitiveness Report 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013

20. Business Rules Impact on Foreign Direct Investment

This indicator seeks to measure via survey on the perception of the extent that rules governing foreign direct investment encourage foreign investments in each economy. The indicator is on the 1-to-7 scale, with 7 being the highest positive value indicating the most positive impact of rules on foreign direct investment. APEC's business rules impact on FDI is calculated by using a simple average of the values obtained by each APEC member.

Data Source: World Economic Forum – Global Competitiveness Report 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013

APPENDIX 2

APEC Best Practices to Create Jobs and Increase Competitiveness

Economies are increasingly grappling with challenges they face in trying to create jobs and promote domestic manufacturing in order to generate economic growth, particularly in the wake of the 2008-2009 recession. As a result, there has been a significant increase in the adoption of local content requirements and related measures in economies around the world. While these measures may appear to policymakers to be a simple and powerful tool to promote domestic economic goals, in reality they distort trade and investment, hinder the private sector's ability to reach its economic potential, and can have long-term detrimental effects on economies by stifling competition and the innovations and best practices that flow from competition.

In light of these trends and to enhance more productive long-term economic growth, APEC economies recognize the following policies as an indicative model for driving new and expanded job creation, enhancing competitiveness, and attracting sustainable new investment, innovative technologies, and business activity, that are more productive for long term economic growth and trade and investment than imposing local content requirements and related policies.

Making Economies Cost-Competitive for Production

- **Promote an internationally attractive business environment:** By improving the environment for doing business, economies can make it more attractive for companies to invest and manufacture within their borders. Specifically, economies can accomplish this by increasing the ease of doing business in their markets by making it easier to start a business, deal with permits, employ workers, register property, get credit, protect investors, pay taxes, trade across borders, enforce contracts, and close a business.
- **Support investment in infrastructure development:** The development of well-designed, sustainable, and resilient transportation systems (e.g., roads, rails, and runways) and information and communications networks can attract potential investors and manufacturers, including by reducing the costs of moving products and supplies to market. Economies can maximize the positive impact of infrastructure investment by selecting projects that result in system-wide benefits. Researchers estimate that for every billion dollars spent on infrastructure development, more than 10,000 jobs are created.

Spurring Innovation through New Technologies

- **Support research and development:** Commercial innovations that drive economic progress often depend on breakthroughs in science and technology. Increasing research and development support consistent with market-based principles can help drive economic growth and competitiveness.
- **Promote research collaboration:** Collaboration among the private sector, academia, and governments encourages accelerated adoption of innovations, faster synthesis of scientific breakthroughs, and the deployment of new technologies. In addition, more open access to research results, publications, and data can enable more research collaboration, and therefore, more rapid discovery, synthesis, and adoption of innovations.

- **Provide effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights:** Protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights incentivizes innovators to invest in the research, development, and commercialization of leading-edge technologies. Additionally, this encourages high-technology foreign direct investment and provides necessary protection to innovative small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Attracting Investment

- **Improve the investment climate:** Investment drives productivity, supports jobs, raises income, strengthens trade flows, and spreads international best practices and technologies. In order to capitalize on these benefits, economies should employ sound strategies to improve their investment climates, including by:
 - Ensuring that all investment applications are dealt with expeditiously, fairly, and equitably;
 - Creating and maintaining transparent and sound administration procedures that apply for the lifetime of the investment, including effective deterrents to corrupt practices;
 - Ensuring the availability of quality physical infrastructure, including reliable utility service, high-standard business services, skilled labor forces; and
 - Promoting fair and non-discriminatory treatment of all investors, including through access to effective dispute settlement, strong protections for property rights, and consistent application of laws and regulations.

Economies should also consider ways that they can provide coordinated assistance to communities to strengthen their ability to attract investment, including by dedicating adequate resources to infrastructure projects, research facilities, and training programs.

- **Invest in education and workforce training:** An educated workforce is vital to economic success. In order to attract investment, it is essential to ensure that potential employers can find skilled workers in an economy's market. Job training programs help workers with the skills needed by employers. Training programs targeted at specific sectors and developed in cooperation with individual employers have proven to be most effective in preparing workers for jobs. Improving science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education at all levels among men and women is necessary to develop the scientific and technical workforce necessary for economies to be competitive. Finally, economies can benefit substantially from promoting STEM education and occupations to those who are disproportionately underrepresented in this field, particularly women.
- **Strengthen manufacturing supply chains and improve logistics:** High performing supply chains and efficient logistics systems attract investment and boost exports, particularly for small businesses. Economies should look at improving ports and intermodal connections to inland transport infrastructure, streamlining customs procedures, and addressing unwarranted and inconsistent regulation as a way to promote domestic manufacturing and create jobs.
- **Promote access to the digital economy:** Nearly every modern business relies on the Internet, information flows, and information and communication technologies to operate. Overall small businesses that make use of the Internet export twice as much as those that do not. Consequently, taking steps to improve access to the digital marketplace by supporting investment in high-speed interconnected broadband networks; promoting digital literacy; and encouraging the use of innovative electronic payments methods can support economic

development and job creation by drawing investment capital into the fast growing technology sector, while also facilitating job growth in traditional industries that rely on technology and digital services.

Opening Markets

- **Address market access barriers:** Increasing trade and investment is critical for economies' economic growth and development. A central part of this effort is to address both tariff and non-tariff and investment barriers in order to expand market access for products and services.

Assisting SMEs

- **Increase SMEs' export opportunities:** SMEs, including start-up companies, are integral to economic growth and development in the Asia-Pacific region, accounting for around 90 percent of all businesses and as much as 60 percent of the workforce. These businesses are an important source of the innovative and forward-thinking ideas that are often the starting point of new approaches to doing business that can engender tremendous economic growth. Making it easier for SMEs to export, including by helping them find sources of financing, increasing the transparency of customs information and business environments, streamlining customs procedures, increasing their access to information about specialized services (e.g., freight consolidation, trade shows, and certification programs), and improving their understanding of how to utilize regional free trade agreements, is an important step that APEC economies can take to encourage the growth and development of SMEs in the region.
- **Facilitate SMEs' access to supply chains:** SMEs participate in the global economy not only as direct exporters, but also indirectly as providers of inputs to exporters and via intermediaries, such as wholesalers. SMEs contribute a substantial portion of the intermediate inputs used by manufacturing firms. As such, taking steps to enhance the ability of SMEs to participate in supply chains in order to indirectly export is important to job creation and economic growth.
- **Facilitate SMEs access to capital and to emerging technologies:** SMEs formed to develop and commercialize new technologies and innovations can be a source of economic growth in the region. Economies can establish public-private partnerships to give SMEs access to the capital and innovative ideas they need to nurture innovative businesses. Collaboration among APEC economies can assist in improving technology transfer and commercialization from government-sponsored research.
- **Provide SME manufacturers information and tools to improve efficiency and profitability:** Manufacturers that accelerate innovation and acquire and improve their use of technology are far more successful and realize greater opportunities to participate in global supply chains. APEC economies can support this progress by establishing programs and virtual networks to provide SME manufacturers with resources to solve manufacturing problems and identify opportunities for growth, ultimately helping them to create and retain jobs, increase profits, and save both time and money. Examples of specific functions these programs can perform include enhancing efficiency of "shop floor" manufacturing processes and techniques; incentivizing adoption of higher-tech plan and equipment; and creating training programs to increase productivity and use of digital technologies.

APPENDIX 3

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 2009, 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 drafting up an EGS work programme.

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status
NEW PROPOSALS / ON-GOING PROJECTS							
1.	AD	Facilitating the Diffusion and Dissemination of Advanced Technology Demonstration Motor Vehicles throughout the Asia-Pacific Region	Economies will streamline import procedures to facilitate the temporary importation of alternative-fuelled, advanced technology vehicles for demonstration and test purposes, and to introduce and expand access to these energy efficient vehicles in markets around the APEC region.	United States	(i)technology, (ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change, (iv) clean air	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Ongoing. Regular exercise within AD.
2.	CTI	Public-Private Partnership (PPP) on EGS	CTI discussed and agreed to a proposal on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) on EGS that would provide a platform for industry representatives and government officials	China	General	Information Sharing	The first PPP dialogue on EGS is being planned for 2014 in China to provide interested stakeholders

* 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, waste 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.

** This revised matrix is as of 24 September 2013. Changes made since the 05June 2013 version are marked in blue text.

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			to carry out dialogue on issues related to EGS trade and investment with a view to increasing understanding, experience-sharing, facilitating trade and investment and preventing trade frictions.				(business, academic, non-governmental and government representatives) with the opportunities to discuss key emerging issues that are impacting the predictability and stability of EGS markets in APEC economies.
3.	CTI	Survey on the proposal to develop Capacity Building Activities	<p>A proposal to develop Capacity Building Activities to assist implementation of APEC's Environment Goods Commitments Purpose :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the development of a survey to identify economies' specific capacity building needs related to reducing tariffs on the products in the APEC EG List; and ii. the designing and agreement on a capacity building program that responds to economies' specific needs. 	China and Indonesia	General	Information Sharing	The survey was drafted intersessionally and circulated to members for their response.
4.	Market Access Group (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.

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
5.	MAG	Updating EGSIE website information	There is a proposal to improve the EGSIE website information on current regulations related to the environmental goods and services sector.	United States	(vi) others		On-going.
6.	MAG	Facilitating Trade in Remanufactured Products (Transparency)	To take steps to facilitate trade in remanufactured goods by making existing and future tariff and non-tariff measures applied to goods that are not newly-manufactured publicly available, electronically, in their domestic languages, and where possible, in English.	United States and Japan	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency	Supply; Trade; Demand	On-going. Information on all existing tariff and non-tariff measures applied to good that are not newly-manufactured are still being compiled in 2013.
7.	Energy Working Group	APEC Low Carbon Model Town (LCMT) Project Phase 2	The key activities are; 1) to develop “the Concept of the Low Carbon Town in the APEC region”; 2) to assess the Samui Island (Thailand) low carbon town development project as a model on both technical aspects through Feasibility Study and Policy aspects through Policy Review. The “Concept”, which was developed in LCMT Phase 1, will be further refined by Study Group Feasibility study will be conducted by a qualified low carbon design consultant, while Policy Review will be conducted by Study Group B. Both Study groups will be formed by the experts from interested member economies and relevant APEC Expert Groups.	Japan, Canada, China, Korea, Chinese Taipei, USA	Climate Change mitigation,	R&D	On-going. Extended till 30 June 2013. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 18/2011A)
8.	Energy Working Group	Achieving low-carbon development in APEC’s communities by using higher-efficiency and cleaner gas-fired	To create a framework of necessary theoretical basis for the widely application of the gas-fired cogeneration projects in APEC economies;	China	Energy Efficiency, Renewable energies, Low-	R&D, Supply, Demand	On-going. Extended till 30 June 2013. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 20/2011A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
		cogeneration technology	To enhance understanding on the natural gas cogeneration to the sustainable development of the low-carbon communities; To review strategies in city planning, introducing more clean energies to low carbon intensity by application of gas-fired cogeneration projects.		carbon energies		
9.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	APEC Unconventional Gas Expert Workshop	This project seeks to: Organize an expert workshop to share experiences and exchange information on the current status of surveys of unconventional gas resources completed, underway or planned for different APEC economies, and on relevant activities by other international fora; Obtain feedback from government and industry experts on the final report of the EWG 12/2011 project, including its recommendations; and Provide advice to the EGCFE in the form of a multi-year work plan for follow-on work on an unconventional gas census.	United States	New and Renewable energies	R&D	On-going. Extended till 31 September 2013. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 16/2011)
10.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	Feasibility of Accelerating the Deployment of Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) in APEC Developing Economies	The objectives of the project are: To produce a feasibility assessment for CCUS-EOR in APEC developing economies, including: - Data and information needs for evaluating CCUS-EOR opportunities, - Barriers to exploitation of these opportunities, - Policies and programs to facilitate the	United States	New and Renewable energies	R&D, Supply, Demand	On-going. Extended till 31 September 2013. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 24/2011)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>development of large-scale CCUS-EOR demonstration projects,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elements of CCUS-EOR permitting frameworks that are likely to require particular attention by the relevant authorities in developing APEC economies, and - Recommendations for cost-effective capacity-building activities in the area of CCUS-EOR in these economies. - To share experiences in and disseminate the most up-to-date information from APEC, the CSLF, and other international fora concerning the identification of potential opportunities for reuse of CO₂ from fossil fuel power generation in developing APEC economies, in particular for enhanced oil or gas recovery. 				
11.	Energy Working Group	Urban Development Smart Grid Roadmap – Christchurch Recovery Project	<p>The objective of this project is to assess the net social, environmental and economic benefit arising from deployment of smart electricity grid systems in a significant urban development process, and when these benefits arise. The focus of the study will be the recovery of Christchurch city in New Zealand. The subsequent step is to develop an appropriate urban development smart grid 'roadmap'. The final output will be a 'roadmap' that details practical steps to be taken towards establishing a smart electricity grid in a rebuilt Christchurch City, and provides guidelines that can be applied to similar situations in other APEC Countries. This</p>	New Zealand	Energy Efficiency, Smart Grids,	R&D, Supply, Demand	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted (EWG 08/2012)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>road map will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and quantify the various costs and benefits associated with development of smart-grid systems in the New Zealand context, and compare these against lessons from studies and pilot projects across the APEC Community - Determine whether there is a compelling business case to invest now in 'smart grid systems' for Christchurch - Identify the most appropriate technology options - Outline the 'end to end' requirements necessary for effective development of an appropriate smart grid in Christchurch. - Translate the lessons learnt from the Christchurch study into broader guiding principles for the APEC Community on establishing smart grids in a major urban development process. 				
12.	Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis (EGEDA) / Energy Working Group (EWG) NEW	Operation of APEC Energy Data and Analysis	<p>The primary objective of this project is to improve the quality of energy policy decision making in APEC member economies and to improve the efficiency of the regional energy market and to strengthen regional energy security through improving the quality and availability of basic energy data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To collect the energy data and relevant information from member economies, to operate the APEC Energy Database connected to on-line network and to produce and publish APEC Energy Statistics. - Since provision of timely, complete and 	Japan	Energy Efficiency, Energy Security	Information Sharing through databases	In the first steps of implementation. Project approved in Session 3/2012 (EWG 19/2012)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			consistent energy data is a prerequisite for a sound energy policy, all international organizations including United Nations, EU, OPEC, IEA produce and publish “Energy Statistics”, usually fairly thick book and operate an on-line energy data base. This project carries this job for APEC.				
13.	Energy Working Group	APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability(CEEDS); Phase 4	CEEDS Phase 4 will focus on policies and strategies to promote the growth of ESCOs (Energy Service Companies) and their energy-saving projects. An ESCO is a business that provides a wide range of professional services, including design, construction, operation and maintenance, aimed at reducing energy consumption for client energy consumers. The first workshop is scheduled on late 2012 with the second workshop on early 2013. Chinese Taipei and Thailand are expected to host the workshops.	Japan	Technology, Energy Efficiency	R&D, Supply, Demand	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted (EWG 01/2012A)
14.	Energy Working Group	Promoting the technologies of low carbon power generation and low cost CO ₂ capture in APEC developing economies	To create a framework for low carbon power generation and low cost CO ₂ capture technologies in APEC developing economies, including: to collect the data and knowledge needs for evaluating low carbon power generation and low cost CO ₂ capture; To understand the difficulties and barriers to exploitation of the technologies for low carbon power generation and low cost CO ₂ capture; to recommend for cost-effective capacity-building activities in the area of	China	Capacity building; CO ₂ capture; sharing experiences	R&D, Supply, Demand	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted (EWG 02/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>low carbon power generation and low cost CO2 capture in these economies.</p> <p>To share experiences in and disseminate the most up-to-date information from APEC, carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum and other international forum concerning the identification of potential opportunities for low carbon power generation and low cost CO2 capture in developing APEC economies.</p>				
15.	Energy Working Group/ Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies	Small Hydro and Renewable Grid Integration Workshop	This project will allow APEC member economies to share experiences on an important clean energy resource that is available in rural areas across the APEC region. A principal result will be a road map on the way forward to address problems that are arising with the integration of small scale hydro and other renewables into the modern electric grid.	Viet Nam	Capacity Building, smart grid, sharing experiences.	R&D, Supply, Demand	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 05/2012A)
16.	Energy Working Group	Study of Demand Response's Effect in Accommodating Renewable Energy Penetration in the Smart Grid	<p>This project analyses the feasibility of demand response's effect in accommodating renewable energy penetration, to study the mechanism and effect of demand response in accommodating renewable energy penetration.</p> <p>Also, studies the win-win benefit distribution model of multi-user like government, power companies, energy agencies and third-party. The best supporting policies and regulations of demand response. It will have results on</p>	China	Energy Efficiency; renewables; demand response	R&D, Supply, Demand	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 04/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			the available programs like incentive-based demand response programs and the implementation proposal of demand response pilot, taking full account of the basic situation of the economy, not only providing a favourable reference for economies' implementation of demand response in future, but also providing a new way of energy use for enterprises and users in the economies, to further improve energy efficiency and reduce system operating costs and carbon emissions.				
17.	Energy Working Group(EWG) , APEREC,EGNRET, LCMT	The comprehensive analysis and research of key technologies and commercial model of Low Carbon Model Town applied in Yujiapu CBD	To ensure the safety of energy supply and promote renewable energy utilization by providing a platform which could collect real-time information from both energy supply and demand side and consequently could help the management staff to improve operation. (2): To share best practice and experiences with stakeholders and policymakers throughout the APEC region. (3): To promote the cooperation among APEC through the special survey of low carbon technologies and management.	China	Energy supply; Energy demand renewables, capacity building; sharing good practices.	R&D, Supply, Demand	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 11/2012A)
18.	EWG / EGNRET	Establishing Low Carbon Energy Indicators for Development of APEC Low Carbon Town	- Establish a set of low carbon energy indicators such as energy consumption per GDP and CO2 emission per GDP as well as shares of renewable and non-fossil energy etc., to estimate CO2 reduction potentials of low carbon technologies, evaluate the progress toward CO2 reduction targets and	China	Low carbon initiative, non fossil energy, applying of renewable energy	R&D, Supply, Demand. Info sharing	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 10/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>effects of low carbon energy strategy and plan in development of low carbon town.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share the information and experiences on low carbon energy indicators in APEC economies, and local practices of low carbon model town, such as widely applying renewable energy and distributed energy system, improving energy efficiency in urban, promoting public traffic and new energy cars etc. - Propose suggestions on low carbon measures in participation economies, such as setting-up CO2 reduction target, developing incentive policies on low carbon technologies and action plans towards to low carbon town etc. 				
19.	EWG / EGEE&C	APEC-ASEAN Harmonization of Energy Efficiency Standards for Air Conditioners: Phase 1	<p>The overall long-term objective of this project is to pave the way for a market transformation in favour of higher efficiency air conditioners and to remove non-tariff barriers to trade through the harmonization of EE standards for air conditioners. The specific objective of this project is to harmonize standards for testing methods for air conditioners among ASEAN economies, as the necessary preliminary step towards achieving the long-term objectives.</p> <p>Output 1: Standards for testing methods for air conditioners are harmonized among ASEAN economies</p> <p>Output 2: A roadmap for harmonization of testing methods for air conditioners in APEC is formulated</p>	Japan	Energy Efficiency, Remove non-trade barriers, Harmonization of standards	R&D, Supply Demand. Harmonization	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 12/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			Output 3: A roadmap for harmonization of EE standards in the ASEAN is adopted by the ASEAN EE&C Sub-Sector Network The objective of phase 1 is to achieve output 1.				
20.	EWG / EGEE&C	Workshop to support the development of national lighting design centers in the APEC region	The project will support a workshop to be held along-side an APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEEC) meeting that would bring together representatives from successful lighting design centers and leading researchers and government representatives from APEC member economies. The workshop will be targeted at both the presentation of best practices and the definition of the next steps forward in the development of national lighting design centers in multiple APEC member economies.	United States	Energy Efficiency, Harmonization	R&D Harmonization	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 14/2012A)
21.	EWG / EGEE&C	APEC Distribution Transformers Survey: Estimate of Energy Savings Potential from Increase in Minimum Energy Performance Standard	To increase awareness among APEC economies on the energy savings and GHG emission reduction potential from an increased share of higher efficient DTs, as well as to provide APEC economies with recommendations on how to increase the market share of higher efficient DTs. Objective 1: Establish a baseline data set for use in analysis of potential energy savings from increasing energy efficiency of the transformers being sold in APEC economies. This must include assessments of currently installed stocks, rates of replacement and new transformer	China	GHG Reduction, Info-sharing,	R&D, Supply Demand	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 15/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>installations all by size and efficiency and by sector;</p> <p>Objective 2: Provide a quantitative framework of energy savings and GHG emission reduction potential related to the technologically feasible and economically justifiable increase in energy performance of DTs in APEC economies with the starting baseline position and assumptions clearly identified and a range of possible improvement options and their effects presented.</p> <p>Objective 3: Share experiences among APEC economies about successful and less successful EES&L programs for DTs.</p>				
22.	EWG / EGNRET	Research on the Application of Physical Energy Storage Technology to Enhance the Deployment of Renewable Energy in APEC low Carbon Town	<p>(1) Propose the flexibility evaluation system for the efficient energy storage. According to the different climate parameters, economic situation and building functional requirements in APEC regions, the flexibility evaluation for energy storage system with various hybrid energy including solar energy, geothermal energy, industrial waste heat application will be proposed.</p> <p>(2) Optimize the energy storage system with renewable energy. The energy storage technology with renewable energy which applies to the APEC regions will be developed after significant research work including modeling and simulation. Experiments will be performed to keep the energy storage system work with low</p>	China	Energy Storage, Renewables,	R&D, Info-sharing	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 16/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>operating cost.</p> <p>(3) Optimize the indoor thermal comfort of buildings. A building with energy storage system will be set up as a demonstration project. Thermal performance experiments will be carried out based on the demonstration project. The indoor thermal comfort and the operation parameters of this system will be obtained, which will provide the basis for optimizing the performance characteristics.</p>				
23.	EWG / EGEE&C	Energy Saving Window Thermal Performance Simulation Training	<p>Develop and implement an APEC economy pilot, regional simulation and test centre that can be replicated throughout APEC economies where building envelope energy saving opportunities will be taught and implemented.</p> <p>Train APEC participants to perform energy saving window rating thermal simulations</p> <p>Enhance energy efficient building practices understanding by developing building envelope component ratings.</p>	Thailand	Energy Efficiency on buildings, Info-sharing.	R&D Info-sharing	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 13/2012A)
24.	Energy Working Group (EWG) NEW	APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE) Phase 4	The key objective will be to assist the host economy to obtain in-depth knowledge through workshops where industry and other economies' experts share their expertise on how to implement the best practice recommendations as provided by the review team in the original PREE for the host economy.	Japan	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change	R&D, Information Sharing	At the first steps of implementation. Project approved in Session 3/2012 (EWG 17/2012)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			As a result of the PREE project, APEC member economies are expected to understand how to implement their energy efficiency action plans.				
25.	Energy Working Group (EWG), Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies (EGNRET) NEW	APEC Peer Review on Low-Carbon Energy Supply (PRLCE) Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To share experiences and knowledge with Mexico and another APEC economy to be defined on the best practices to promote low-emission power sources by means of the elaboration of a Peer Review Report on Low Carbon Energy Supply. - To elaborate a Peer Review Report on Low Carbon Energy Supply for Mexico and another APEC economy, attending to their particular circumstances and conditions, so that the strategies and measures recommended are the most efficient for contributing to the design of effective public policies in this field. - To provide peer-reviewed recommendations that might be voluntarily adopted to encourage APEC economies to introduce or accelerate their power supply from low-emission sources, monitoring their progress to assess their effectiveness. 	Japan	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change	R&D, Information Sharing	At the first steps of implementation. Project approved in Session 3/2012 (EWG 18/2012A)
26.	Energy Working Group (EWG) NEW	APEC Low Carbon Model Town (LCMT) Project Phase 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To further refine “the Concept of the Low-Carbon Town in the APEC region”, that provides a basic idea of the APEC Low Carbon Town, effective approaches to develop it in various areas, and a variety of measures of reducing CO₂; 2) To provide Feasibility Study focusing on Ngu Hanh Son District and Policy Review of the Da Nang (Viet Nam) low carbon 	Japan, Canada, Korea, Chinese Taipei, USA	Climate Change, Low Carbon measures, Best practices	R&D, Information Sharing	At the first steps of implementation. Project approved in Session 3/2012 (EWG 20/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			development project, which was selected for LCMT Project Phase 3, by checking CO2 reduction goals in settled section, verifying how to develop attractive and innovative low-carbon development plan by feasibility studies, and making recommendation on low carbon measures by policy reviews; and 3) To share best practices and real-world experiences of low-carbon development with planners and policy makers throughout the APEC region.				
27.	Energy Working Group/Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies NEW	APEC Workshop on Best Practices on Financing Renewable Energy	The key objectives of the proposed project are to: - Analyze the current situation, statistics and experiences on financing renewable energy in the APEC region; - Present best practices and exchange views of policy-makers, regulators, academia and business representatives on financing renewable energy; - Develop recommendations for more effectiveness in renewable energy financing in the APEC region.	Viet Nam	Renewable Energy, Best practices	Renewable Energy, Information Sharing.	At the first steps of implementation. Project approved in Session 3/2012 (EWG 21/2012A)
28.	Energy Working Group EWG/ EGNRET NEW	Promoting Stable and Consistent Renewable Energy Supply by Utilizing Suitable Energy Storage Systems	The proposed project aims to contribute to APEC's strategy for carbon reduction, sustainable energy supply and low carbon economy growth in the region. The project will provide key findings and recommendations regarding the construction, operation and management of energy storage utilization in three different types of renewable energy	China	Carbon Reduction, Energy storage, Renewables	R&D, Develop Policy recommendations, Info Sharing	At the first steps of implementation. Project approved in Session 3/2012 (EWG 22/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			generation systems. It will detail suitable technology solutions, outline essential business model parameters, and develop policy recommendations – all aimed at promoting widespread understanding and deployment of renewable energy storage systems that supply affordable, stable, and consistent electricity in the APEC region.				
29.	Energy Working Group EWG NEW	Study on Measures to Reduce Energy Intensity in APEC Low Carbon Town	<p>To create a framework of indicators to optimize the reduction of energy intensity through various measures including low carbon industry, low carbon layout, low carbon energy, low carbon building, low carbon transportation and resources recycling.</p> <p>To gather information of key technologies and effective policy support about reducing energy intensity in developing APEC economies.</p> <p>To promote best practices in low carbon town developments across the APEC region.</p>	China	Energy Intensity reduction, Low Carbon, Best practices	R&D, Information Sharing	At the first steps of implementation. Project approved in Session 3/2012 (EWG 23/2012A)
30.	Energy Working Group / New and Renewable Energy Technologies Expert Group (EGNRET) NEW	Operation Technology of Solar Photovoltaic Power Station Roof and Policy Framework	To create a framework for management policy of electric quantity gauge and trading system; Large PV power station is the mainstream PV technology in future, but the power fluctuation is inevitable due to climate changes. Therefore, the formulation of corresponding power calculation and settlement method will be attractive;	China	Climate Change, Renewables, Green Energy	R&D, Info Sharing	At the first steps of implementation. Project approved in Session 3/2012 (EWG 24/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>To help participants to improve the electric energy providers' capacity in integration and application of photovoltaic power station roof;</p> <p>To review solar photovoltaic power station roof as a critical component of green energy concept of local energy systems with a view to maximize the economic and environmental effect of tested and ready-to-use technologies.</p> <p>To provide a menu of options to APEC economies for piloting of solar photovoltaic power station roof projects in the form of assessment methodologies, business scenario models and specific recommendations</p>				
31.	Energy Working Group \EGCFE NEW	Enhance Energy Utilization and Transformation Efficiency Through Comprehensive Utilization of Coal	<p>The main goals of the project include three points as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study the technological and economic feasibility and environmental and social benefits of different technological routes in a "Coal Comprehensive Utilization Model"; - Pursue the right commercial development modes for the large-scale development of the Coal Comprehensive Utilization Model in the APEC region, and share experience on the effective coal cleaning utilization with coal-producing economies in the APEC region. - Work out policies and suggestions for relevant government departments on the 	China	Climate Change, Recycling, Low Carbon	R&D, Information Sharing	At the first steps of implementation. Project approved in Session 3/2012 (EWG 25/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			difficulties that pop up during the development and promotion of the recycling utilization of coal.				
32.	EWG	An APEC Initiative for Deploying Advanced Clean Coal Technologies	To assist developing member economies with deploying advanced clean coal technologies (CCTs) to make coal-fired power generation more efficient	United States	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water	R&D, Supply	At the first steps of implementation. Project recently approved in Session 1/2013 (EWG 02/2013A)
33.	EWG	Building Code Harmonization in Energy Smart Community	To enhance mutual understanding of economy's building energy code, exchanging each economy's code information, policy systems and valuable experiences by mutual understanding of other economy's building energy code and smart energy community promotion roadmaps	China	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change,	R&D	At the first steps of implementation. Project recently approved in Session 1/2013 (EWG 03/2013A)
34.	EWG	Transportation and Low Emissions Development Strategies Workshop	To share experiences and best practices on transport planning in LEDS to assist APEC economies with the development and implementation of transportation strategies that take low-emissions planning into account.	United States	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air,	R&D, Demand	At the first steps of implementation. Project recently approved in Session 1/2013 (EWG 04/2013A)
35.	EWG	APEC Low Carbon Model Town Capacity Building Development (LCMT-CBD)	To share the experiences and knowledge on the best practices of efficient and effective activities to promote Low Carbon Model Town in the APEC member economies; To enhance APEC economies'	China	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water	R&D, Supply, Demand	At the first steps of implementation. Project recently approved in Session 1/2013 (EWG 05/2013A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>understanding of how to handle the LCMT concept as useful tools in their urbanism process, especially at the district, town and city level and provide concrete evidence to support policies reform;</p> <p>To create a framework to promote the voluntary implementation on how to revise the local action plans regularly based on the LCMT concept, as well as the advice to overcome the impediments in the current local plan.</p>		(vi) others		
36.	EWG	APEC Smart DC Community Power Opportunity Assessment	To support a research which identifies the current DC community power landscape and opportunities in the APEC region and a workshop which will be targeted at both the presentation of best practices and the definition of the next steps forward in the development of an overall roadmap for smart DC community power systems development in the APEC region.	Thailand	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change,	R&D, Supply	At the first steps of implementation. Project recently approved in Session 1/2013 (EWG 06/2013A)
37.	EWG	Promote APEC Low Carbon Town Development with District Energy System	To establish a framework of District Energy System with Multiple Forms of Supply in the low-carbon town, including CCHP (combined cooling, heating and power), roof solar energy and water source heat pump. The low-carbon town here will be the efficient and sustainable stepped utilization model of planned energy resources as well as diversified and clean energy utilization structure, with low carbon emission and the principle of scientific energy using, comprehensive	China	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	R&D, Supply, Demand	At the first steps of implementation. Project recently approved in Session 1/2013 (EWG 07/2013A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			energy using and systematic planning. With enormous potential in terms of energy intensity reduction and CO2 emission, it is beneficial to assess energy policies of APEC member economies and achieve the goal of APEC's meeting.				
38.	EWG	Comprehensive Integration and Optimization of Coal-Based Clear Power and Chemicals Multi-Generation (CBMG)	<p>To share innovative information on coal-based power, heat/cool, and chemical products multi-generation, as well as system integration concept for energy efficiency improvement and emission reduction;</p> <p>To explore how the improved energy efficiency and near zero emission goals could be effectively formulated in each APEC economy under review, taking into account the diversity of the coal resources and various energy demands of individual economies;</p> <p>To create a framework, in which each participants can exchange information and discusses with the exporters about their concerns;</p> <p>To ensure participants will be able to understanding the importance of clean coal use and long term sustainable development to their economy.</p>	China	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water	R&D, Supply,	At the first steps of implementation. Project recently approved in Session 1/2013 (EWG 08/2013A)
39.	Policy Partnership on Science, Technology and Innovation	Cooperative Study on Efficient Renewable Resources Integration and Distribution	To analyze technologies on integration of renewable energy sources into smarter grid and give advice to stakeholders when	China	Renewable Energy, Smart grid, to reduce	R&D, Info sharing	On-going; project has been extended to 31 Oct 2013.

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
	(PPSTI)	Technologies for Smart Grid Construction	<p>the technologies are applied in practical projects;</p> <p>Experiences of applying the technologies on renewable energies integration in the grid network will be shared among APEC economies. APEC developing economies will take the opportunity to enhance their capacity in the area.</p> <p>To facilitate the reduction of energy wastage by encouraging projects with recommended technologies in this project to help achieve a low carbon society and safeguard the quality of life through sustainable growth.</p>		energy waste.		(IST 01/2011A)
40.	Policy Partnership on Science, Technology and Innovation (PPSTI)	Develop the eco-environmental impact assessment estimating tool (Self-funded project)	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.
41.	Policy Partnership on Science, Technology and Innovation (PPSTI)	APEC Smart City Industrial Technology Cooperation Forum	The project will create a framework for cooperation amongst APEC economies' smart technology industry. It will ensure participants will be able to obtain the latest knowledge in the smart technology industry. Furthermore, this project will share experiences from research	China	Smart Technology to fight Climate Change.	R&D Info-sharing	On-going. (IST 02/2012A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			institutions and enterprises to enhance peoples' understanding of smart technologies and smart cities.				
42.	Policy Partnership on Science, Technology and Innovation (PPSTI)	Low Carbon Intelligent Operations for Textile Industry in APEC Economics	<p>A unique avenue to share most recent advances on carbon footprint analytical and measurement methods.</p> <p>Discuss, identify, and promote low carbon material processing procedures for the textile manufacturer in APEC economics.</p> <p>Enhance the flow of information among APEC member economics regarding low carbon material processing procedures.</p>	Chinese Taipei	Low carbon technologies. Info-sharing	R&D Info-sharing	On-going. (IST 03/2012A)
43.	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	At their November 2010 meeting in Yokohama, Japan, Ministers endorsed the multi-year work strategic framework adopted by the Chemical Dialogue as a contribution to moving forward APEC's trade and investment and liberalization agenda and noted the chemical sector's contributions to growth. APEC Regulatory Cooperation Plan endorsed in 2011 AMM in Hawaii will be the guiding paper for future

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
							implementation. CD Regulators Forum was held on June 23, 2013 in Medan, Indonesia during SOM 3.
44.	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 environmental <i>standards, technical regulations</i> and conformity assessment procedures. A TFTF Meeting-Special Session on Carbon Foot Printing was held on 17 September in Sendai.
45.	TPTWG (joint with EWG)	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 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,	US	Technology Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	On-going. (TPT 01/2010A)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced transit times for freight shipments.				
46.	TPTWG	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. (TPT 04/2010)
47.	SCSC	M CTI 02 12A - The Role of Standards and Conformity Assessment Measures in Enhancing the Performance and Energy Efficiency of the Commercial Building Sector	<p>Encourage consistent, transparent, and appropriate green building standards-related measures, thus avoid creating unnecessary obstacles to trade;</p> <p>Identify best practices in standards and code development, and testing and rating of building products, which would be particularly beneficial to APEC members that are now considering policies and initiatives to facilitate green building, and would result in a cleaner, more energy efficient commercial building sector;</p> <p>Build communications among the many stakeholders that play a role in greening the commercial building sector in the Asia Pacific region to advance collaboration and improve the effectiveness of building standards/code implementation.</p>	USA	ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Demand	<p>Following two workshops were held in 2013. 1) The Workshop on “Sharing Experiences in the Design and Implementation of Green Building Codes” held on 5 – 7 March 2013 in Lima, Peru. 2) the Workshop on How Building Information Modelling Standards Can Improve Building Performance on 24-25 June 2013 in Medan, Indonesia.</p> <p>Another two workshops and one seminar are planned for 2014.</p>
48.	SMEWG	SME 02 2013 – Directory of Initiatives Used by APEC Economies to Assist SMEs’ Access Global Markets	Produce an easily accessible electronic resource that shares examples of best practice and/or new and innovative initiatives, policies and programs to help	Australia			On-going. Session 1 2013 newly approved project.

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
		(Directory of Initiatives to Support SME Exporters).	<p>SMEs – including enterprises owned and/or operated by women – become ready to access global markets;</p> <p>Increase policymakers’ access to information about, and understanding of, the range of initiatives, policies and programs available across APEC economies to help SMEs become ready to access global markets;</p> <p>Increase policymakers’ access to information about, and understanding of, initiatives that target women-owned and operated SMEs to help them become ready to access global markets.</p>				

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APEC EGS Projects Mapping

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
COMPLETED PROJECTS:							
49.	SOM	The First APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry	To assess existing efforts and explore further opportunities to enhance work on achieving the aspirational goal of increasing forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020, which was adopted by Leaders' Declaration in 2007, and also, to scale-up commitments to promote sustainable forest management and rehabilitation and address forest-related issues to contribute to the green growth agenda of APEC.	China	(iii) climate change	R&D, Supply	The meeting was held on September 5-8, 2011 in Beijing, China.
50.	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	PSU completed the study in October 2009 and delivered it to CTI for consideration.

[‡] 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.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
51.	CTI	Survey on the current status of applying trade related environmental standards (TREMAs)	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).
52.	CTI	Seminar on Dissemination of Environmental Technologies	Aims to increase, through knowledge, information and experience sharing, the understanding and awareness on issues related to the dissemination of environmental technologies; share best practices in promoting the application and dissemination of environmental technologies through various vehicles including trade and investment; and advance EGS Work Programme and explore possible next steps APEC can take in this area	China	(i)technology	Supply; Trade; Demand	Seminar held on 11 May 2012 at Big Sky, Montana
53.	CTI	Trade Policy Dialogue on Environmental Goods Non-Tariff Measures,	To have an informal discussion among APEC officials, private sector representatives, and other experts aimed developing a better understanding of NTMs impacting environmental goods (EGs) trade, and discussing options for how APEC might address EGs NTMs in its work.	United States		Trade	Seminar held on 12 May 2012, Big Sky, Montana.
54.	CTI	Green Public Procurement (GPP) in the Asia Pacific Region: Challenges and Opportunities for Green Growth and Trade	The project aimed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote future collaboration and exchange of information between developed and developing APEC economies about the implementation of green public procurement. - Foster Capacity Building - Exchange good practices on promoting 	Chile	(iv) others	Supply, Trade; Demand	Study commenced in 2012 and results were presented at the Workshop held on 31 January-1 February 2013 in Jakarta. The workshop serves as stating point to encourage cooperation

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			the trade of environmental goods and services, which are necessary for the implementation of green public procurement				and exchange of information between APEC economies to improve capacity building and foster good practices to develop GPP promoting green growth and trade in EGS. Final report of study can be found on APEC website. (CTI 39/2011A)
55.	CTI / MAG / GOS	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	Case studies on Malaysia, and Mexico's EGS markets completed and presented to CTI3 2011 in San Francisco. Case studies on Viet Nam and Chile were completed and comprehensive presentation on all four case studies provided in Moscow, to MAG1 2012.
56.	MAG	Proposed Workshop on Managing Trade in Remanufactured Goods at the Border	To share best practices regarding treatment of remanufactured products for customs, safety, and import policy purposes, and discuss issues associated with ensuring safety of these goods.	United States, Canada, Japan and Singapore	(i)technology, (ii) energy efficiency	Trade	Workshop was held in at SOM3 in San Francisco in September 2011. Completion report has been submitted. (CTI19/2011T)
57.	MAG (Market Access Group)	Workshop on Trade and Environment	To facilitate the sharing of ideas, information and experiences between participants to provide APEC policy-	Australia, Indonesia	(i)technology, (iii)climate change	Trade; Demand	Held on 25-26 May 2009, Jakarta, Indonesia (self-funded)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			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.				
58.	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)
59.	MAG	Workshop 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.
60.	MAG	Workshop on Remanufactured Goods	To increase awareness on the existence, potential and advantages of the remanufactured goods sector; to enhance understanding on the scope of remanufactured goods; and to share best practices on the treatment of remanufactured good.	Malaysia	(i) technology	Trade	Workshop has been conducted in October 2012 in Kuala Lumpur. Project is completed.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
61.	GOS (Group on Services)	Survey on APEC Trade Liberalisation in Environmental Services	To share information of trade liberalization trends in environmental 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.	China; New Zealand; Indonesia; Australia; United States	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	Trade;	Report finalized. (CTI31/2008T)
62.	GOS (New)	Workshop for Capacity Building on the Role of Cross-Border Services Trade in New Growth Strategies	To increase knowledge and understanding of how the services industry and cross-border services trade can contribute to new growth strategies, particularly “inclusive growth” and “sustainable growth (green growth)”.	Korea; US; Japan; Chinese Taipei	(vi) others	Trade	Workshop held on 16-17 September 2010 in Sendai, Japan. (CTI04/2010T)
63.	GOS / Tourism Working Group (TWG)	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.	Conference held on 16 September 2010 in Sendai, Japan. (CTI19/2010T)
64.	GOS	Trade Policy Dialogue on Environmental Services		GOS Convenor		Supply; Trade; Demand	Held on 9 May, Big Sky, Montana

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
65.	GOS	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	Symposium held in Beijing, China in November 2010. (CTI25/2010T)
66.	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).
67.	EWG, Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEE&C)	Engagement by APEC Economies in International ‘Smart Appliance’ Standards for Air Conditioners and Other Appliances.	The project is aimed at information sharing to enable active involvement of APEC stakeholders with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and International Standards Organisation (ISO) technical work on development of international standards for ‘smart’ appliances. The project is consistent with the ongoing APEC Smart Grid Initiative, and supports the APEC Leader’s Growth	Australia	Energy Efficiency, Energy Security, low-carbon Climate Change	R&D Harmonizing standards on energy	The workshop was held in Seoul, Korea, 10-11 November 2011, attended by 30 delegates. Completion Report submitted. (EWG 01/2011T)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			Strategy by working towards enhancing energy security and promoting energy-efficiency and low-carbon policies through smart grid and demand management technologies.				
68.	EWG	APEC Low Carbon Town (LCMT) Forum	To provide opportunities for knowledge sharing and capacity building for all APEC economies on LCMT development in terms of policy making, city planning, energy layout, finance and economic incentives for low carbon development, for example, carbon trade, etc.	China, Japan, Malaysia	Low Carbon, Energy Efficiency	R&D, Information sharing	The workshop was held in Tianjin, China on 21-23 June 2011, attended by 144 delegates, mainly from China. Completion Report has been already submitted. (EWG 06/2011A)
69.	EWG	APEC Workshop on Energy and Green Transport Benefits of Electric Vehicles	To provide considerable supports to power and transport planners in developed and developing economies to put green transport strategies and policies in greater use of electric vehicle in place. To build understanding of how the green benefits brought from the use of electric vehicle, and to encourage wider application as well as trade and investment in electric vehicles, energy storage facilities and the related charging infrastructures to facilitate the transfer of fossil fuelled to electric driven vehicles.	China and Hong Kong, China	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, Green Transport	Promote trade and investment in green vehicles	The workshop was held in Hong Kong, China on 24-26 October 2011, attended by 31 delegates. Completion Report submitted. (EWG 05/2011A)
70.	EWG	APEC Workshop on Energy and Green Transport Benefits of Electric Vehicles	To provide considerable supports to power and transport planners in developed and developing economies to put green transport strategies and policies in greater use of electric vehicle in place. To build understanding of how the green benefits brought from the use of electric	China and Hong Kong, China	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, Green Transport	Promote trade and investment in green vehicles	The workshop was held in Hong Kong, China on 24-26 October 2011, attended by 31 delegates. (EWG 05/2011A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			vehicle, and to encourage wider application as well as trade and investment in electric vehicles, energy storage facilities and the related charging infrastructures to facilitate the transfer of fossil fuelled to electric driven vehicles.				
71.	EWG	APEC Workshop on Energy and Green Transport Benefits of Electric Vehicles	To provide considerable supports to power and transport planners in developed and developing economies to put green transport strategies and policies in greater use of electric vehicle in place. To build understanding of how the green benefits brought from the use of electric vehicle, and to encourage wider application as well as trade and investment in electric vehicles, energy storage facilities and the related charging infrastructures to facilitate the transfer of fossil fuelled to electric driven vehicles.	China and Hong Kong, China	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, Green Transport	Promote trade and investment in green vehicles	The workshop was held in Hong Kong, China on 24-26 October 2011, attended by 31 delegates. (EWG 05/2011A)
72.	Energy Working Group	Workshop on Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) for APEC Economies with a Focus on Energy and Transport	The workshop will be held on the margins of the joint Energy and Transport Ministerial Conference in September 2011, and will highlight linkages between APEC green growth and energy goals and Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS). LEDS is a strategic framework that helps economies articulate concrete actions, policies, programs and implementation plans to meet development objectives, improve environmental management, and boost economic growth. It would thus include	United States	Green Growth, energy efficiency, low emission development	Info sharing	The workshop was held on 11-12 of September 2011 in San Francisco, U.S. Completion report submitted (EWG 13/2011A).

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			officials from APEC member economies' energy and transport ministries, as well as interested private firms and experts, who plan to participate in the Conference.				
73.	EWG	APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE) Phase 3	<p>To share information on energy efficiency performance, as well as policies and measures for energy efficiency improvement;</p> <p>To explore how energy efficiency goals could be effectively formulated in each APEC economy under review, taking into account the diversity of the strategies and circumstances of individual economies;</p> <p>To monitor progress toward attaining energy efficiency goals and the implementation of action plans.</p>	Japan, Viet Nam, Thailand	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change	R&D, Information sharing	Project Completed (EWG 02/2011)
74.	EWG	APEC Peer Review on Low-Carbon Energy Policies (PRLCE) Phase 1	<p>Share experiences and knowledge on best practices for efficient and effective policies to promote renewable power supplies in developing APEC economies, including how to adapt policies and measures which have been successful elsewhere to the unique conditions of each economy;</p> <p>Encourage developing APEC economies to set individual goals on power supply from renewable resources and to formulate action plans to achieve the goals.</p>	Japan, Thailand	Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency.	R&D	Project Completed. (EWG 04/2011A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
75.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation	Survey of Market Compliance Mechanisms for Energy Efficiency Programs	The project aims to survey strategies used by APEC economies to monitor market compliance with energy-efficiency standards and labeling programs for consumer appliances and office equipment. It will compile experience on enforcement issues, market survey techniques, sampling efforts, and compliance indicators used by regulatory and enforcement agencies in APEC economies, in order to provide reference of practical approaches to ensure compliance with energy efficiency standards.	United States	Energy Efficiency, Standards	Market compliance Labelling	Project Completed. (EWG 07/2010A)
76.	Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis/ Energy Working Group.	Operation of APEC Energy Database and Analysis	To improve the quality of energy policy decision making in APEC member economies and to improve the efficiency of the regional energy market and to strengthen regional energy security through improving the quality and availability of energy data.	Japan	Energy Efficiency	Energy Data collection	Project Completed (EWG 06/2010).
77.	Energy Working Group	Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS) Phase 3	CEEDS Phase 3 is designed to assist participating developing economy delegates from both energy and transportation ministries through the process of developing next steps to improve energy efficiency in the passenger ground transportation sector. The process will be built around two workshops to provide capacity-building and information sharing. Between the first and second workshops, delegates will	Japan	Energy efficiency, climate change	Transport and implementing high performance policies and measures in efficiency	Project Completed. (EWG 03/2011A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			be expected to discuss their proposed next steps with colleagues at home, and seek their advice on improving the plan, and support for its implementation.				
78.	Energy Working Group	APEC Workshop on Paths toward Sustainable Low Carbon Economies Based on Rational Use of Renewable Energies	<p>To share and assemble information and experiences on available and affordable renewable technologies, covering the aspects of technical, standards and regulations, economic and social topics;</p> <p>To enhance the understanding of the rational use of renewable energies through analysis and evaluation of real demonstration cases from single solar buildings to eco-cities in the meeting place; and</p> <p>To develop rational use methodology systems of various local renewable energies aiming at typical communities of residential and industry zones for sustainable low carbon economies, establish rational use methodologies systems for the development of renewable energies serving low carbon APEC economy growth modes.</p>	China	Energy efficiency, New and Renewable energies	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project Completed. Completion report submitted. (EWG 22 2011A)
79.	Energy Working Group/ Low-Carbon Model Town Task Force	Increasing Foreign Direct Investment through human capital development in the area of green township/ eco city that would lead to sustainable development within APEC Economies.	The programmed work will help in develop a sustainable framework for green township/eco city and Assessment tool in the APEC region that can be adapted and adopted by economies. This will take the form of a comprehensive	Malaysia	Green Growth, Sustainable development, green townships	Info sharing; building tools to improve eco-cities	Project Completed. (EWG 08/2011A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			document that will serve as a guide for the development of green township/eco city. It will also enable economies to save cost on producing similar documents and undertaking such projects. The document will focus on town and economy planning and the use of green technologies to develop green townships and cities. The document will be the first of its kind in the region. This will also help to achieve some degree of coherence in the development of GREEN township/eco city by member economies.				
80.	Energy Working Group/Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies.	APEC 21st Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative IX): Stock-take of electric vehicle interface with electricity and smart grids across APEC economies and the potential for harmonisation	To enhance understanding in APEC economies of Electric Vehicles (EV) connectivity to electricity grids and identify opportunities to increase the harmonization of standards and requirements to promote the deployment and integration of EVs, both vehicles and supporting technologies, by providing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.- An assessment of current and planned grid and vehicle interconnection standards and regulations for EV deployment in different APEC economies; 2.- An assessment of EVs in existing and proposed smart grid deployment projects and policies; 3.- Recommendations on opportunities where improved harmonization in EV – grid connectivity standards and requirements can reduce barriers for trade and promote deployment; 	New Zealand	Energy efficiency, harmonisation of standards, smart grids.	Info-sharing, R&D, Trade improvement	Project Completed Completion Report submitted. (EWG 11/2011)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			4.- To provide a uniform source of information to car makers and other EV technology investors to minimize public and private costs.				
81.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	Increasing the Knowledge and Awareness of Carbon Capture and Storage: CCS Capacity Building in the APEC Region (Phase V)	This proposal aims to increase the capacity of developing APEC economies to assess the potential of Carbon Capture and Storage technologies within their own economies and to evaluate options for the uptake and implementation of this technology.	Canada	Capacity building in CO2 emission reduction	Climate Change adaptation and mitigation	Project Completed. Completion Report submitted. (EWG 05/2011A)
82.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	Permitting issues related to carbon capture and storage for coal-based power plant projects in developing APEC economies	To review the work in progress in the region and around the world on relevant legal, regulatory, and permitting issues and frameworks, To identify issues likely to arise if the permitting frameworks being considered were to be applied to future CCS projects in developing APEC economies, and To make recommendations for capacity building needed in developing APEC economies.	United States	Climate Change mitigation, carbon capture and storage	cost-effective capacity building	Project Completed Completion Report Submitted. (EWG 04/2010)
83.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Subsidies to Reduce Waste and Limit CO ₂ Emissions while Protecting the Poor	The ultimate objective of this project is for individual APEC economies to rationalize and phase out fossil fuel subsidies, thereby helping to reduce wasteful fossil fuel consumption, to limit the region's oil import dependency, and to mitigate climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions.	United States	Rationalize and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies. Climate change mitigation	Reducing subsidies on fossil fuels	Project Completed Completion Report submitted. (EWG 11/2010)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
84.	Energy Working Group	APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE) Phase 3	The objective of Follow-Up PREE in PREE Phase 3 is to fill the gap between the implementation of energy efficiency action plans and the monitoring and evaluation of those plans. Establishing analytical methods specifically will help to: a) ensure the stipulated goals are measurable; b) define clearly the data needs for monitoring and evaluation; c) establish indicators to measure the real achievements against those planned; and d) provide timely feedbacks for corrections if there are deficiencies in performance.	Japan, Viet Nam, Thailand	Energy Efficiency Monitor progress of economies on energy efficiency	R&D, Sharing information	Project Completed Completion Report submitted. (EWG 02/2011)
85.	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	Completion Report submitted. (EWG11/ <u>2009A</u>).
86.	EWG, Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies EGNRET	Addressing Challenges of AMI Deployment in APEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate and confer the development strategies and current status of AMI in all APEC economies. - Identify effective AMI policies and best practices. - Offer guidelines to economies and 	Chinese Taipei	Smart grid, energy efficiency	R&D, best practices	The workshop was held in Chinese Taipei, on 24-25 August 2011. Completion Report submitted. (EWG 07/2011A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			<p>industry for AMI deployment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide recommendations for power network upgrading and Smart Grid integration. - Increase the awareness and effectiveness of AMI. 				
87.	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	Completion Report submitted. (EWG11/ <u>2009A</u>).
88.	Energy Working Group (APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation	SOLLIA – Street and Outdoor LED Lighting Initiative - Asia	Share best practices for the installation of highly-efficient light-emitting diodes (LEDs) for street lighting, in order to facilitate their wider adoption in APEC economies and benefit from associated energy savings.	United States	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change mitigation	Cost Effective installation of Street lighting	Completion Report submitted. (EWG 08/2010A)
89.	Energy Working Group	APEC Low-carbon Model Town (LCMT) Project – Phase 1	The Project, seeks to promote low-carbon technologies in city planning in order to manage rapidly growing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in urban areas of the APEC region.	Japan, Canada, China, Korea, Chinese Taipei, USA	Climate Change mitigation,	R& D, low-carbon urban design.	Completion Report submitted. (EWG 09/2010A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
90.	EWG EGEE&C	Development and Harmonisation of Standards for Indoor Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)	This project's primary objective is to promote the involvement of APEC economies in the development of international standards for light emitting diodes (LEDs) in order to encourage harmonisation of LED standards and reduce barriers to trade created by the emergence of a varying number of standards, therefore APEC is the most appropriate institution to fund it.	Australia	High Efficiency Lightning Technology Standardization	Reduce Trade barriers	Completion Report submitted. (EWG 10/2010T)
91.	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	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 Viet Nam participated. (EWG14/2009A). Project completed its Phase 1.
92.	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	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). Project

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			training and the provision of guidance materials and tools, to carry out energy and water efficiency programs.				completed.
93.	EWG (Energy Working Group) (New)	APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS) Phase 2	Specifically, the project will assist developing economies who wish to design and implement measures for achieving energy efficiency improvements in a specified sector. The focus will continue on how to apply such measures to the unique conditions of each economy.	Japan	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	CEEDS Phase 2 project examines “Building Codes and Labeling” programs with the same methodology as Phase 1. A set of two workshops were held, with the first one hosted by Thailand (Bangkok) in September 2010 and the second by Hong Kong, China, in January 2011. As with PREE, the delegates at the workshop took the lead, with APERC researchers assisting by helping to organize, moderate, and report the outcomes. (EWG 03/2010A). Phase 3 has been approved with number EWG 03/2011A, in BMC Session 2/2011.
94.	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	Preliminary report presented at the SCSC Conference on Green Harmonization on September 18 th in Sendai, Japan. Survey to be completed by November 2010.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
							(EWG01/2010T). Project completed.
95.	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 find suitable examples. Report being drafted. (EWG19/2009). Project Completed.
96.	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	Report completed. (EWG01/2009T)
97.	EWG, EGEE&C	Energy-Saving Windows: Survey of Policies and Programs to Promote	To compile information on recent efforts to reduce building energy use through advanced windows and glazing	US	(i)technology (ii)energy efficiency	Supply; Demand; Trade	Completed.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
		Advanced Window and Glazing Technologies in APEC Economies	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.		(iii)climate change		
98.	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
99.	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-funded 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.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
100.	Energy Working Group	Maximizing the Energy Efficiency and Clean Utilization of Low Rank Coals Through Innovative Technologies in APEC Economies	This project is designed to address the financial, technical and policy issues concerning the applications of staged conversion and poly-generation technologies to low rank coals so as to enhance its further development and industrialization and facilitate its technology transfer, and therefore to maximize the energy efficiency and clean utilization of low rank coals in the APEC economies.	China	Energy efficiency, low carbon projects	R&D, Supply, Demand	Completed
101.	Energy Working Group / New and Renewable Energy Technologies Expert Group (EGNRET)	Prospects for Marine Current Energy Generation in APEC Region	To compile widely dispersed information on the deployment of marine current generating technologies and to make this information accessible to APEC economies with a view of delivering advice on: how to assess the need for and feasibility of marine energy generation, how to choose proper technology, how to engage Regional Equipment Manufacturers in a reliable supply chain, including maintenance services, how to better integrate renewables into existing electric grids, how to mobilize finance while minimizing the risks for the investors, how to reduce operating costs.	Russia	New and Renewable energies, smart grids	R&D, innovative technologies	Completed
102.	Energy Working Group	Combined heat and power (CHP) technologies for distributed energy systems	- To survey the current APEC economies' priorities, strategies and plans for the CHP application in distributed energy generation and also to study the European initiatives, strategies and legislation in this	Russian Federation	Energy Efficiency, capacity building, technology	R&D, Supply, Demand	Completed

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			<p>area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To study and share best practices and experiences of practical projects in which CHP technologies are applied for distributed energy generation in cold climate and/or on islands; - To develop recommendations for promoting use of CHP in distributed energy generation in specific conditions (islands and cold climate territories) including measures aimed at overcoming barriers identified during the project. 		sharing		
103.	Energy Working Group/ Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis (EGEDA	Operation of APEC Energy Data and Analysis	<p>1. The primary objective of this project is to improve the quality of energy policy decision making in APEC member economies and to improve the efficiency of the regional energy market and to strengthen regional energy security through improving the quality and availability of basic energy data.</p> <p>2. To collect the energy data and relevant information from member economies, to operate the APEC Energy Database connected to on-line network and to produce and publish APEC Energy Statistics.</p>	Japan	Energy efficiency, monitor progress.	energy demand and supply data and analysis	Completed
104.	EWG / Expert Group on New and Renewable Technologies / Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and	Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Technologies in the Industrial Sector in APEC Region	The key objective of the project is to develop a report which clearly identifies the examples of successful adoption of new and renewable energy technologies combined with energy efficiency in the APEC industrial sector, the obstacles that	Thailand	Energy Efficiency, New and renewable energies	R&D, Supply, Demand	Completed

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
	Conservation		prevent the adoption of technologies, and the applicability of lesson learned from previous reports including APEC supported activities. The final output will be suggested roadmap for the successful implementation of industrial sector new and renewable energy and energy efficiency system in APEC member economies.				
105.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy.	APEC Unconventional Gas Census: Evaluating the Potential for Unconventional Gas Resources to Increase Gas Production and Contribute to Reduced CO ₂ Emissions	<p>To share experiences and exchange information on surveys of unconventional gas resources completed, underway or planned for different APEC economies, and on relevant activities by other international fora.</p> <p>To develop a report to the Energy Working Group containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential amounts of each type of unconventional gas that could be practically and economically produced in each economy throughout the APEC region, including a timeframe for their availability; - Suggested framework, scope and content of an APEC unconventional natural gas census^{**}, and relationship to other relevant international and national activities. - Recommendations for setting up an 	United States	Energy Efficiency, Unconventional energies	R&D, Info-sharing	Completed

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			APEC unconventional natural gas census, including scope, content, timing, and management responsibility.				
106.	EWG - Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEE&C)	Energy Performance Evaluation Methodology Development and Promotion in APEC Economies	Seeks to summarize and analyze energy performance evaluation methodologies, guidance and practices in APEC economies and other economies, develop a typical and comprehensive energy performance evaluation methodology for industrial enterprises, provide best practices case studies mainly based on China's experiences, propose a harmonized approach and implementation recommendations, and hold a workshop to share and promote the project outputs.	New Zealand, Chinese Taipei	Energy efficiency, energy performance evaluation.	Info-sharing, best practices, harmonization	Completed
107.	Energy Working Group / New and Renewable Energy Technologies Expert Group (EGNRET)	Piloting Smart / Micro Grid Projects for Insular and Remote Localities in APEC Economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To compile and share to member economies' experiences in introducing new technologies for local energy systems including smart & micro grid technologies to support sustainable development of remote and isolated areas; - To review microgrid as a critical component of smart grid concept for local energy systems with a view to maximize the economic and environmental effect of tested and ready-to-use technologies; - To provide a menu of options to APEC economies for piloting of smart/micro grid projects in the form of assessment methodologies, business scenario models and specific recommendations 	Russia	smart & micro grid technologies.	R&D, Supply, Demand	<u>Project Completed.</u> Completion Report submitted. (EWG 15/2011A)

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108.	Energy Working Group (LCMT, EGNRET)	Promotion of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Low Carbon Model Town of APEC through Distributed Energy Source – Identification of Potential, Challenges and Solutions	The project aims to study and identify the potential, challenges and solutions for application of distributed energy sources in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy in low carbon model towns of APEC. This responds directly to the declaration by the Energy Ministers in Ninth meeting of APEC Energy Ministers at Fukui Japan in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, and in implementing APEC low-carbon model town project.	China	Energy Efficiency, Renewable energies	R&D, Supply, Demand	Completed
109.	HRD	Human Capital Policies For Green Growth and Employment	To examine human capital policies in APEC member economies, and adjust human resource development policies for sustainable, “green,” energy efficient growth and employment through a survey of member economies and a symposium on green growth skills.	US	(ii)energy efficiency, (vi) others	R&D, Supply	Completed in 2012. (HRD 02 2011A). Workshop was held in Washington, DC on 20-21 March 2012.
110.	ISTWG	APEC International Biogas Resources Development and Utilization Science and Technology Cooperation Forum	Forum will be hold for communication and discussion on biogas technology and products, to provide stat-of-the-art biogas information and its tendency, to push forward biogas technology and products research, popularization and application, to enhance the APEC member economies cooperation in depth and breadth, to expand biogas-related technique and equipment application.	China	Energy Efficiency. Energy collecting data	Renewable energy, Biogas	The workshop was held in Kunming on 15-17 August 2011. Completion Report submitted. (IST 04/2010)
111.	ISTWG	APEC Symposium on Low-Carbon Technology & Industrial	The project will actually contribute to the development of “low-carbon economy” in	China	Energy Efficiency,	Low Carbon Technology,	Completion Report submitted

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
		Cooperation	China and APEC region as it lays emphasis on promoting industrial technical cooperation among APEC members under the global situation of developing low-carbon economy, mitigating climate change and maintaining a green sustainable economic and social development.		Climate Change mitigation	industrial Cooperation	(IST 05/2010A)
112.	ISTWG	Harnessing and Using Climate Information for Decision-making in Agriculture, Water Resource Management and Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To impart lessons and best practices in climate prediction and applications through capacity building workshops, tutorial sessions, and transfer of knowledge and technologies; - To disseminate and transfer of the latest research findings and technologies in climate prediction science and experiences on how climate information are used in agriculture, water resources and energy sectors; and - To strengthen and enlarge the network of women and men climate scientists, academics, decision-makers, private sector and other stakeholders in the APEC region that would facilitate uptake and use of climate information in application areas and support North-South and South-South cooperation in prediction and application. 	Republic of Korea	Climate Change, Climate Information	Info-sharing, R&D	The workshop was held in Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S. on 17-20 October 2011. Completion Report submitted. (IST 02 2011A)
113.	ISTWG	Apec Co-Incubation Network	1) To integrate the technology innovation and economy development, to push the technology and market collaboration among companies and incubators in APEC	China	Technology innovation, incubators, human	Info-sharing, market collaboration, building	The Fifth APEC Incubation Forum on building a Co-incubation Network was held in Xi'an, China, on

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			<p>member economies, by generating an internal network with policies and resources equally shared among incubators and companies;</p> <p>2) To provide soft landing services, improve the business environment to ease the way of doing business for small technology companies, by providing networked incubation services;</p> <p>3) To promote human resources development by encouraging entrepreneurship and creating new jobs.</p> <p>To sum up, the ultimate outcome is to form a system that will further promote the innovation, regional economic integration and entrepreneurship, based on a view of technology-based small companies</p>		resources, small companies	networks, business environment	September 6-8, 2011. Following the previous four APEC Incubation Forums in 2000, 2002, 2005 and 2008. Completion Report submitted. (IST 04 2011)
114.	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)
115.	ISTWG	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-cost climate information. APCC helps member economies to reduce negative economic impacts, protect lives and properties, and bring economic	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
			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.				
116.	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.
117.	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 22-23 September 2009. Further exploration will be conducted under the title of "Comparative Research on Wastewater Treatment Technologies".

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
							Three aspects of the wastewater treatment technologies are industrial wastewater, agricultural wastewater and sewage water. Monitoring report received. (IST01/2009A). Project Completed.
118.	ISTWG	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 network between academia and industry to sustain such research; and to find ways of developing biomass resources as well as preserving the natural ecosystem.	Korea	Technology, Climate change	R&D; Energy	The Workshop was held on Nov 12-14 in Taipei and its preparation is under way. (IST09/2009A). Project completed.
119.	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 "Core elements of IIAs: a cross-regional comparative study" was published in 2010. "Environment" was identified as one of the core elements in the surveyed international investment agreements (IIAs). (CTI 34/2008T)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
120.	IEG	Capacity Building for Sharing Success Factors of Improvement of Investment Environment – Phase 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)
121.	IEG	S CTI 34 11T (IEG) - Seminar on Successful Cases of Renewable and Clean Energy Investment in APEC	<p>To Increase understanding and raise awareness of opportunities for investment within APEC economies in RCE through holding information exchange seminar on successful cases of RCE investment.</p> <p>To Share experiences, lessons and opinions on the role of cross-border investment in increasing utilization of RCE and dissemination of RCE technologies.</p> <p>To Share experiences on facilitation and promotion of cross-border RCE investment.</p>	China	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Demand	The seminar was held and is completed.
122.	SCSC	Solar (PV) Standards and Conformance Measures Survey	Increase transparency of various economies’ standards and conformance	United States	(ii)energy efficiency	Supply; Trade;	Two workshops were held in SOM 3 and in October

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
		and Workshop	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>		(iii)climate change	Demand	in CT 2011. Completion report has been submitted.
123.	SCSC	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	Conference was held in SOM 3, 2011. Completion report has been submitted.
124.	SCSC	Sustainability in Building	Objectives are to identify member	United	(ii)energy	others	The first workshop was

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
		Construction (Commercial Buildings) - Efficiency and Conservation	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 priorities for understanding the various aspects of green building standardization.	States	efficiency		held in Washington D.C. on 3-4 March 2011. Another workshop was held in Singapore on 11-13 September 2011. Completion report has been submitted. (CTI-SCSC 33/2010T)
125.	SCSC	Solar (PV) Standards and Conformance Measures Survey and Workshop	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	United States	(i)energy efficiency (ii) (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	
126.	SCSC	CTI 04/2012T (SCSC) Aligning Energy Efficiency Regulations for ICT Products – Developing a	To prevent unnecessary market access barriers for ICT products and increase the availability and use of innovative, energy	USA	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency,	Supply; Trade; and Demand	Project has been completed.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
		Strategic Approach	<p>efficient products in markets worldwide.</p> <p>To advance the ongoing public-private dialogue among APEC economies regarding ways to align ICT product energy efficiency requirements through the development and use of global standards and more trade-friendly conformity assessment procedures.</p> <p>To identify and seek economies' support for specific strategies to accomplish this alignment.</p>		(iii)climate change,		
127.	SCSC	S CTI 30 11T (SCSC) – Workshop on Regulatory Approaches to Smart Grid Investment / Deployment	<p>To enhance coordination among regulatory authorities including international cooperation on smart grid standards and technical issues.</p> <p>To increase understanding of how interoperability supports regulatory goals as well as the larger trade and investment impact of regulatory and policy actions.</p> <p>To share information and build capacity among regulators on best practices concerning Smart Grid investments and deployments.</p>	USA	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; and Demand	Project has been completed.
128.	SCSC	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	United States	(vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Conference was held in SOM 1, 2011 in Washington D.C.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			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.				
129.	SCSC	CTI 04/2012T (SCSC) Aligning Energy Efficiency Regulations for ICT Products – Developing a Strategic Approach	To prevent unnecessary market access barriers for ICT products and increase the availability and use of innovative, energy efficient products in markets worldwide. To advance the ongoing public-private dialogue among APEC economies regarding ways to align ICT product energy efficiency requirements through the development and use of global standards and more trade-friendly conformity assessment procedures. To identify and seek economies' support for specific strategies to accomplish this alignment.	USA	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change,	Supply; Trade; and Demand	Project is completed.
130.	SCSC	S CTI 38 11T – Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Greenhouse Gas Validation/Verification (GHG)	To build the capacity to enable APEC economies to participate in the proposed Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) MLA for GHG Validation/Verification	Japan	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; and Demand	Three training workshops are planned. 1. A three-day workshop to train validation/verification bodies to be held in Indonesia, February 2012. 2. A four-day workshop to train of Accreditation Bodies in GHG to be held in Taipei in March 2012.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
							3. A four-day workshop to train peer evaluators to be held in Japan in May 2012. Project has completed successfully.
131.	SMEWG	International Workshop and Training ‘The Role of Business Incubators in Developing Green Technology-based SMEs’	To develop recommendations in order to accelerate the development of green technology-based SMEs in the APEC region through strategy development and capacity building of business incubators.	Indonesia	(i) technology; (vi) others.		Completed (SME 04 2011A). Workshop and Training were held on 27-29 September 2011, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
132.	SMEWG	APEC Global OVOP Support Measure Best Practices	Phase 1: Study the various types of “One Village, One Product” support programs and highlight best practices. Phase 2: One-day seminar to share OVOP best practices and discuss ways to enhance international cooperation.	Japan	(i) technology; (ii) energy efficiency; (iii) climate change; (vi) others.		Completed in 2012 (SME 03 2011A). Workshop was held in Bangkok, Thailand on 14 Dec 2011.
133.	SMEWG	Green Initiative Study and Workshop	To define areas and elements of green innovation policies and to develop a Green Action Plan template. The Green Initiative is the 2nd cycle of the Daegu Initiative.	Korea	(i) technology; (ii) energy efficiency; (iii) climate change; (iv) clean air; (v) clean water and (vi) others.		Completed in 2012 (SME 05 2011A). Workshop was held in Bangkok, Thailand on 13 Dec 2011.
134.	SMEWG	Green Initiative Study and Workshop 2	The project will discuss GAPs for areas not covered in the previous workshop, and share best practices. The “GAPs” submitted by member economies will be compiled and recommendations will be made to facilitate further discussion among member economies as well.	Korea	(i) technology; (ii) energy efficiency; (iii) climate change; (iv) clean air; (v) clean water and (vi) others.		Completed in 2012 (SME 08 2011A). Workshop was held in Brunei Darussalam on 24 April 2012.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
135.	SMEWG	Project SME 07 2012A: APEC Carbon-Labeling Workshop	A report on benefits and challenges of the carbon labeling scheme and experience & best practices on the carbon labeling scheme will be uploaded on the website of APEC SME Innovation Center and the printed report will be shared with APEC SMEWG participants at the 37th APEC SMEWG meeting in Bali, Indonesia in August 2013.	Korea	(i) Low carbon technologies, (ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change, (vi) others	R&D; Supply; Info sharing	Completed. Meeting was held on March 2013 in the Philippines.
136.	SMEWG	S SME 04 12A: Establishing Green Technology Innovation Network to Support SME Development “Green Technology Initiative : Establishing Green Technology Innovation Network to Support SME Development”.	Three objectives: 1) to create a green technology innovation network, 2) to develop a technology network between green technology-based SMES and the technology innovation providers, and 3) share best practices on the promotion and development of green technology-based SMES in APEC member economies.	Korea	(i) climate change, (ii) Best practices, (iii) others	R&D; Supply; Info sharing; networking	Completed (Meeting in the Philippines March 2013)
137.	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)
138.	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	Thailand	(i) Technology, (ii) Energy efficiency (iii) Climate change	R&D; Supply	Full project proposal endorsed in December 2010. (TEL02/2010A) Online survey to be completed by August 2011 and one-day

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			APEC economic integration and sustainable growth by Green ICT.				workshop was held on 22 September 2011.
139.	TWG	Workshop on Identification of best practices in the Use of clean technologies as a source of energy in hostelry	To identify and disseminate best practice in the use of clean technologies as the 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.	Peru	(i)Technology, (ii) Energy efficiency	R&D Supply Trade, Demand (<i>tbc</i>)	Completed in 2009. (TWG02/2009A)
140.	TPTWG (Transportation Working Group) (joint with TWG)	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)
141.	TPTWG (Transportation Working Group)	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.
142.	TPTWG Aviation Emissions Task Force (AETF)	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	Australia New Zealand	Technology Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	Completed. Survey was presented at the TPTWG33 meeting in Japan in October 2010.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			emissions; 3. APEC recognition of specific voluntary carbon offset schemes; 4. Greater implementation of aircraft operational efficiencies.				
143.	MTF (Mining Task Force)	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 Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSO) to compliment its review of sustainable development in mining. Draft Report is to be approved by SOM3 2010 and forwarded to UNCSO by the end of 2010. (MTF 01/2009)
144.	MTF	Balancing competing demands of mining, community and environment for achieve sustainable development in	To develop reference database on policies, regulations, standards, and technical guidelines related to mine rehabilitation, reclamation, and mine	Korea	Climate change Technology Other	R&D Supply Demand	Completed. Workshop was held on 1-2 September 2010 in Seoul, Korea.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
		mining sector.	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.				(MTF 04/2009)
145.	FMP (Finance Ministers Process)	Green Finance for Green Growth	To analyze how the financial sector can facilitate green growth, considering the role of banks, capital markets, other market-based instruments, and subsidies and tax policies.	Korea Japan China	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	R&D Supply Trade Demand	Key Recommendations from the APEC Experts Panel on Green Finance for Green Growth were made to the APEC Finance Ministers Meeting in Hawaii in November 2011. (FMP03/2020)
146.	ATC	APEC-ATCWG Biofuels Network Annual Symposium and Biotrade/Technical Training Workshop	Aims to strengthen and expand the established APEC biofuels network by setting up a biofuels symposium on an annual basis to stress the importance of the second and third generation biofuels research development. Would also serve to provide an update on the progress on technical, economic, and environmental information and experiences regarding the bioconversion of agricultural and agro-industrial wastes to biofuels among APEC member economies by concentrating on biofuels regulatory cooperation.	Thailand	(i) Technology (ii) energy efficiency	R&D	Completed in May 2011. (ATC08/2010). The report was published in August 2011 and is available on APEC Website.
147.	OFWG	FWG 01/2011S - "Application of Satellite Data for Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC"	The project included a workshop that provided a forum for various stakeholders involved in Fishery and Marine Resource	Russia	(i)technology	R&D	Completed. Workshop "Application of Satellite Data for

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			Conservation, as well as Remote Sensing experts, to discuss and review use of satellite imagery for sustainable fishery support and marine biodiversity protection.				Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC” was held Indonesia on 10 June 2011. The final report has been endorsed by OFWG and will be issued as an APEC publication.
148.	CD (Chemical Dialogue)	Concept of Data Exchange on chemical products and chemical substances hazardous properties	One of the main problems in forming area of free chemical trade is ensuring safe circulation of chemicals. To solve this problem, CD members will discuss possibility to join informational resources into one global information resource and to specify frameworks for such activity.	Russia	Technology; Capacity building; Knowledge sharing	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Project Completed.
149.	CD (Chemical Dialogue)	Regulatory Cooperation – Introductory Level Training in Risk Assessment and Risk Management to Provide Tools for the Development of Sound Chemical Regulations	The project seeks to provide introductory level training on risk assessment and risk management of chemicals to regulators in the region. The goal is to increase the capacity on risk assessment and risk management of chemicals, so that regulatory approaches in the region are developed in a sound manner and, in the long term, facilitate the trade of chemicals among economies in the region.	US	Technology; Capacity building; Knowledge sharing	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Project Completed.
150.	Policy Partnership on Science, Technology and Innovation (PPSTI)	Seminar on Development of Engineering Professionals in APEC Economies	The project aims to exchange experience between economies-members of APEC Engineers Register in the field of regulations of engineering activity, promoting professional mobility of engineers, and development of engineering education.	Russia	Technology innovation, Education.	R&D	Completed. (IST 06 2011A) Workshop was held on 22-23 May 2012 in Kazan, Russia.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			The two-day seminar is planned, in May, 2012 which will be held in Far Eastern Federal University (Kazan, Russia).				
151.	Policy Partnership on Science, Technology and Innovation (PPSTI)	APEC Network Building : Applied Space Technology Centres	This project aims to enhance the region's capacity in using satellite monitoring data for sustainable economic growth support in APEC. Application of satellite data for monitoring and control ensures different, higher level of ecological and technological safety. At the same time many perspective remote sensing programs are not transferred from research to steady work. The objectives of this project are Applied Space Technology Centres (ASTC) network building and support of introduction of successful pilot research activities into practice.	Russia	Researching, Communication networking	R&D	Completed. (IST 07 2011A).
152.	Policy Partnership on Science, Technology and Innovation (PPSTI)	Harnessing and Using Climate Information for Decision-making in Agriculture	The project aims to increase the ability of member economies to anticipate and adapt to climate variability and change and build resilient agricultural systems. The project will seek to realize this by fulfilling the following objectives: Capacity building workshops on applying climate information to agriculture. This project aims to fill the information gap by bringing climate scientists together with agricultural agency officials, NGO workers, and other stakeholders to interface and discuss the issues behind incorporating climate information into agricultural policy and farm management.	Republic of Korea	Capacity building; Climate Change; Knowledge sharing	R&D, Supply, Demand	Completed. (IST 01 2012A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
			Knowledge and technology transfer through climate prediction sessions: The project will feature presentations and discussions from leading experts on latest research findings and state-of-the-art technologies in climate prediction. Topics will include improving forecast skill, climate forecast systems in NHMSs, and frontline technologies in research centers. Scientists from developing economies will receive critical information and training on regional climate prediction.				
153.	Policy Partnership on Science, Technology and Innovation (PPSTI)	Climate Change Adaptation in the Asia Pacific	<p>1) Build capacity in science observation and information resources on climate information products and global observation systems.</p> <p>2) Augment the region's capability to utilize the science that underpins decision making and ensure that organizations that maintain such products will be able to share their products with government officials.</p> <p>3) Build capacity in climate change adaptation by addressing specific topics of interest to developing member economies. Possible topics include water resource management in a changing climate, agricultural resilience, fisheries and marine resource management, marine and coastal adaptation, coastal communities and/or resources and finance for climate change adaptation.</p>	United States, Japan	Climate Change adaptation.	Info-sharing, R&D, Capacity building, harmonisation	Completed. (IST 03 2011A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
154.	PSU	Policy Brief No. 3 - A Snapshot of Current Trade Trends in Potential Environmental Goods and Services	To address the current environmental challenges, APEC Leaders instructed officials in November 2011 to work to develop an APEC list of environmental goods. It is envisioned that the list would contribute to APEC's efforts towards green growth and sustainable development, and more specifically, reduce applied tariffs on environmental goods to 5 percent or less by 2015, and eliminate non-tariff measures that distort trade of environmental goods and services (EGS) ² . This policy brief is an initial effort to estimate the magnitude of EGS trade, identify current trends and examine the relevance of EGS in APEC. The findings of the analysis show an increasing importance in EGS trade globally and in the APEC region, as well as the growing relevance of EGS for both industrialized and developing APEC member economies.	PSU	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	Trade	Completed (April 2012)
155.	PSU	Policy Brief No. 5 - The APEC List of Environmental Goods	The purpose of this Policy Brief is to analyze the content of the APEC EG list, estimate its current trade value, and corroborate its significance for APEC. In addition, the 2015 tariff goal set by APEC Leaders will be compared with the current average MFN applied tariffs in order to find out how far APEC economies are from reaching their goal.	PSU	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	Trade	Completed (November 2012)
156.	PSU	Policy Brief No. 7 - Drivers of Regulatory Reform in Energy Efficiency and Renewable	This document gives a summary of the motivations behind regulatory reforms in the energy sector, as well as the design	PSU	(i) technology; (ii) energy efficiency;	R&D, Supply, Trade and Demand	Completed. Highlights of this brief were presented at EC 2 2013. The Policy

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [‡]	Work Program Component [§]	Status
		Energy	and implementation of such reforms, based on the experience of APEC economies in implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy policies.		(vi) others.		Brief was published on 10 July 2013.
157.	Economic Committee	Regulatory Reform – Case Studies on Green Investments	To conduct case studies that evaluate regulatory practices concerning the promotion of green investments in renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies, especially in terms of these criteria to be considered when establishing/revising regulations.	Japan (EC FOTC on Regulatory Reform), PSU	(i) technology; (ii) energy efficiency; (vi) others.	R&D, Supply, Trade and Demand	Completed. The final report has been completed. A policy discussion on the project was held during EC2 in June 2013.
158.	GOS	Study Programme on APEC Environmental Services-Related Technology Market	To survey and analyze the environmental services (ES)-related technology market within APEC economies, which aims at facilitating potential ES and ES-related technology trade and investment, and promoting greater dissemination of ES-related technology.	China Chile Thailand	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	Supply Trade	On-going. A Workshop on Environmental Service and Environmental Service-related Technology was held on 31 March in Singapore. A study has been conducted and the final report has been published on the APEC Website.

APPENDIX 4

APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Action Plans (2013 Update)

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	Updates for 2013
<p>Initiative to Advance the Action Plan for Chokepoint 1 of the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiative will take a more systematic approach to addressing Chokepoint 1 through: (1) "Supply Chain Inventory" of policies and practices, (2) diagnostic reports based on the Supply Chain Inventory, and (3) targeted capacity building. (See 2012/SOM1/020anx4) - The initiative is being implemented with assistance from the World Bank, Development Economics Research Group, Trade and International Integration Unit. 	<p>US</p> <p><u>Co-Sponsors</u> Australia; Hong Kong, China; and Japan</p>	<p>CTI</p>	<p>SCCP</p>	<p>2012 - 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOM 1: Initiative approved. • SOM 2: Supply Chain Inventory for Chokepoint 1 and Terms of Reference for diagnostic reports by World Bank. • World Bank to develop first diagnostic report for presentation at CTI 1/SOM 1, 2013. <p>For 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank presented a draft diagnostic report at CTI1/SOM1. <p>For 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building activities to continue through 2014. • SOM 3: Second diagnostic report to be completed and presented to SOMs.
<p>APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiative included capacity building on the trade facilitative benefits of advance rulings 	<p>US</p>	<p>CTI</p>	<p>SCCP</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
<p>and to assist economies in implementing advance rulings through the development of APEC guidelines for advance rulings (</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research through a survey on the practices of Advance Rulings practiced by member economies. 					<p>endorsed at AMM (<i>See 2010/CSOM/003app06</i>)</p> <p>2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed Advance Rulings General Survey of economies. Results reported at CTI 2 (<i>See 2011/SOM2/CTI/014</i>) • CTI 3: capacity building TPD held at CTI 3 to identify next steps on promoting implementation of advance rulings and to share economies' experiences. CTI briefed on outcomes. • Note: further capacity building could be implemented under the Initiative to Advance the Action Plan for Chokepoint 1 of the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Framework
<p>Symposium on Supply Chain Connectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>AUS CDA JPN SIN US</p>	<p>CTI</p>	<p>SCCP TPTWG</p>	<p>2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed in 2010.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
<p>concept could also be part of a broader logistics conference.</p> <p>- 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>					
<p>Compendium of Best Practices of national Logistics Associations</p> <p>- To develop a compendium on best practices on the establishment of individual economy national logistics associations.</p> <p>- Key elements of the project are:</p> <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 	AUS	CTI	SCCP TPTWG	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will demonstrate the role of logistics associations as a partnership between the transport logistics supply chain industry and government. <p>2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three workshops were conducted over a 12 month period in Melbourne, Bangkok and Hanoi. The project developed a generic template for a national logistics association, based on existing models from Australia, Singapore and Thailand. The template is being further developed for Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam as a practical guide for those economies to establish national logistic associations to suit their own circumstances.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
developing APEC economies to business case model and foundation for a national logistics association.					2012 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia is finalising the project and will circulate results within APEC. A compendium was produced on the benefits and best practices of collaboration between government and industry on policies and regulations on transport logistics industry
Improving the Understanding of Logistics Services <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 - 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. 	AUS US	CTI	SCCP TPTWG	2012	No update

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

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Australia

Other Participating Economies: Canada, Indonesia, Japan, United States

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Economy	Sub-fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group	Finalisation date	Updates for 2013
<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 	United States	TPT-WG	EWG	2011-2012	<p>A “Transport, Energy & Intermodal Freight” workshop was held in Vietnam in April 2013. The workshop focused on development of useful analytical tools and metrics that can be used to assess and compare various Transit Oriented Development projects (TOD). The goal was to establish the energy, greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction and congestion reduction benefits associated with each assessed TOD. The workshop reviewed a number of different locations and discussed the energy and environmental benefits of these various types of projects. This project is now complete. Final recommendations will be made available on the APEC web site. Project co-sponsors included Australia and the Philippines.</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 	Canada	TPT-WG	CTI	2012	<p>In collaboration with TPTWG and CTI, Canada organised a seminar in Singapore in February 2012 to define metrics for measuring supply chain performance. The results addressed the need for capacity building within APEC to strengthen performance measurement. The seminar leveraged links with international organizations that are working on logistics performance measurement, for example</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Economy	Sub-fores/ working group	Other Sub-fores/ working group	Finalisation date	Updates for 2013
and trade corridor context.					the World Bank and the International Transportation Forum (ITF). The seminar results informed the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Self-Assessment Survey 2012 developed by the PSU.
<p>Analytical work on logistics infrastructure</p> <p><i>Specific Actions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study on the travel time of goods vehicles on main economic corridors. 2. Study on the contribution of road transport in the manufacturing and household sectors. 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>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>2012</p>	<p>These two studies to go ahead as self-funded project managed by Indonesian Department of Public Works.</p> <p>Japan organised a workshop in conjunction with TPT-WG on enhancing visibility of maritime container transport Experts speakers from Japan, Korea, People's Republic of China, Thailand and Chinese Taipei delivered presentations on the latest technology and developments in container tracking and visibility. Recognizing the difficulty in standardising all economies' initiatives due to each economy's established commercial measures, the workshop concluded that APEC members need to harmonize their container visibility platforms and that the next steps should</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Economy	Sub-fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group	Finalisation date	Updates for 2013
4. Study to identify specific needs of economies and international examples of best practice in land-side transport component of sea freight supply chains.	Australia	TPT-WG	CTI	2014	<p>be to discuss a possible container visibility platform in APEC.</p> <p>The study has commenced.</p>
<p>Sharing best practices for seamless intermodal cargo movement</p> <p><i>Specific Actions</i></p> <p>1. Workshop coinciding with TPTWG36 in St Petersburg in August 2012 to formulate best practice in physical transport infrastructure development and intermodal connectivity. The workshop will also consider ways to improve coordination within APEC of transport infrastructure national development plans.</p>	Russia	TPT-WG	CTI	2012	<p>The workshop was conducted at TPT-WG36 on 27-28 July 2012. Participants from eight APEC economies attended the workshop, including the Lead Shepherd of the TPT-WG, Program Director of the APEC Secretariat and invited guests from the International Road Transport Union (IRU). Delegates represented government, private businesses, academics and non-government organizations.</p> <p>The workshop provided an opportunity for APEC economies to network and exchange practices of transport physical infrastructure development, and seamless intermodal cargo movement in APEC economies and the Asia-Pacific Region.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Economy	Sub-fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group	Finalisation date	Updates for 2013
<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. Two workshops were conducted in 2010 in Indonesia and Australia.</p>	Australia	SFOM		2010	The project was finalised in 2010.

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; Peru; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and the United States

Action Plan

(to be confirmed)

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2013
<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) policy & institutional framework related to logistics development; 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 ; 3) constraints affecting engagement of SMEs, especially the policy and business environment constraints. 4) Free Trade Zone (FTZ) practice 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. 	China	SMEWG	TPTWG	2011-2012	<p><u>2011</u></p> <p>In 2011, China undertook a project 'Program for Enhancing the Capacity of APEC Local/Regional Logistics Sub-providers' as a kick-off activity to address chokepoint 3. This project included a survey, a seminar and a field visit. The seminar, including a field visit, was held on 24-25 August in Suzhou, China. Various issues constraining the logistics sub-providers were discussed, and some recommendations for further enhancing their capacity were generated from the seminar. The preliminary results of the survey were also presented in the seminar to facilitate the discussions. The final Report of the study program has been completed and circulated to members. The report has identified a number of follow-up actions for consideration.</p> <p><u>2012-2014</u></p> <p>As follow-up, a multi-year project on "Enhancing Logistics Performance through Training and Networking for APEC Local/Regional Logistics Sub-providers" has been approved and will be implemented over 2012-2014. The objective of the project is to (1) improve awareness of the changing international business situation, (2) promote awareness and understanding of supply chain</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2013
					<p>relevant policies and regulations in each APEC economy, and (3) promote awareness and proficiency in modern cross-border supply chain practices and advanced logistics technologies; all in an effort to facilitate supply chain cost reduction, build potential for faster and easier execution of cross-border trade, and improve the cross-border logistics environment.</p> <p>During 2013, a consultant was engaged to undertake a literature review, research, studies and other field work concerning the building of the International Logistic Support (ILS) Network. A conference is being planning for Feb 2014 to review the findings and gather feedback that would support the development of the ILS network.</p>
<p>2. Help raise the quality of APEC economies' logistics services and management --Conduct training programs as a platform for communication and information sharing, which may include: 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</p>	<p>China; Chinese Taipei; United States; Thailand; Hong Kong, China</p>	<p>SMEWG ECSG</p>	<p>TPTWG</p>	<p>2010- 2012</p>	<p><u>2010-2011</u> The ECSG completed an "APEC E-Trade and Supply Chain Management Training Course. Three phases of the training course have been organised in with last being held on 9-10 November 2010 in Hong Kong, China. The course sought to introduce the latest logistic management models for SME through education among APEC members, especially developing member economies; to identify the role of logistics supply chain management and its impact on SMEs as well as policy makers; and to have in-depth discussion on</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2013
<p>efforts;</p> <p>4) experience sharing on the training of international logistics personnel;</p> <p>5) experience sharing on trans-shipment operation models in APEC economies;</p> <p>6) how to utilize and maximize the benefits of FTZ including the effects of establishing FTZ at ports in the APEC region;</p> <p>7) organize site visit to FTZ at ports in APEC region;</p> <p>8) innovative concept of trade facilitation e.g., e-logistics, streamline customs procedures, utilization of new trade lane.</p> <p>--Work with ABAC to encourage exploration of opportunities for linkages and cooperative alliances among logistics providers in the region</p>					<p>challenges and opportunity by the expansion of logistic supply-chain management.</p> <p>The SMEWG hosted a seminar on Improving SME Competitiveness through Sustainable Business Practices on 14 May in Big Sky. This half-day participatory seminar included panel sessions that sought to address and discuss issues relevant to SME sustainability, including views from the SMEs, policymakers, and financial and multilateral development institutions. The goal of this seminar was to discuss and identify practical actions APEC can take to support material improvement in SME competitiveness through sustainable business practices.</p> <p><u>2012</u></p> <p>The ECSG conducted a workshop on “Capacity Building of Different Aspects in E-Commerce of Supply Chain Connectivity Implementation” in Kazan in May 2012. This project is a follow-up of the “Supply Chain Connectivity: e-Commerce as a Main Driver and Integration Tool” workshop that was held in San-Francisco, in 2011. The workshop discussed different e-commerce methods and tools for different supply chain connectivity aspects and their fulfillment and determined key supply chain connectivity aspects which maximize the implementation of the SCFAP as well as select the most effective e-commerce methods and</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2013
					<p>tools which are used for these purposes.</p> <p>The SMEWG held an <i>APEC Workshop on Transporting Goods and Services Reliably and Cost-Efficiently in Chinese Taipei</i> on 11 July 2012 which enabled economies and SMEs to share experiences and best practices. One of the key outcomes of the workshop was a draft <i>Compendium of Innovative Strategies Available to SMEs for Reducing Transportation Costs</i>.</p> <p>As a part of its multi-year project to enhance SMEs' natural disaster resiliency, the SMEWG developed a set of "<i>Guidelines on Promoting SME Business Continuity Plans to Strengthen Reliability of Supply Chains</i>", which was adopted by the SME Ministers at their meeting in St Petersburg.</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	Update for 2013
<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 composed of stakeholders to discuss better coordination on cargo clearance at the border including the mechanism for establishment of SW. - 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 	Japan and Chinese Taipei	SCCP		2010-2013	<p>On-going.</p> <p>SCCP continues to work on the development of SW by 2020 and accelerate seamless data sharing between/among SW systems.</p> <p>The first stocktaking survey was conducted in 2010.</p> <p>Japan and Chinese Taipei conducted a Regional Workshop on Single Window under the framework of SCCP in 2011 in Chinese Taipei. The objective of this workshop was to identify the bottlenecks that APEC economies are facing in implementing SW systems.</p> <p>Upon confirmation of the necessity for having additional Single Window Workshops, Japan and Chinese Taipei held the second Single Window Workshop in October 2012. The objectives of this workshop were to share the information of good / bad practices, difficulties, and countermeasures in implementing SW systems as well as the SW systems interoperability and to have discussions based on the above.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2013
Origin (CO) between SW systems.					The second stocktaking survey was conducted in 2012-13 to confirm the updated status and developments since the first survey in 2010.
<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	CTI	2012	<p>In 2011, APEC Ministers endorsed the <i>APEC Pathfinder to Enhance Supply Chain Connectivity by Establishing a Baseline De Minimis Value</i>, and instructed officials to develop a capacity-building program with the goal of increasing the participation of economies in the Pathfinder.</p> <p>For 2012, a capacity building initiative by the United States is being implemented. The initiative utilizes a case study approach to provide economies with detailed analysis to assist in the decision-making process to join the Pathfinder. The case study will focus on identifying and raising awareness of the benefits and challenges, including the economic benefits of enhancing supply chain performance and reducing administrative costs through improved allocation of government resources. Participation is voluntary for economies. Currently a case study is being conducted in cooperation with Viet Nam and the goal is to expand this process to other economies.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2013
					<p>Questionnaire survey was conducted in 2013 in order to analyse the current policies of member economies.</p> <p>Ongoing: Work on next steps towards implementation of regulations in line with the World Customs Organization (WCO) Immediate Release Guidelines.</p>
<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	<p>On-going.</p> <p>Questionnaire survey was conducted in 2013 in order to analyse the current policies of member economies.</p>

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

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
					<p>encouraging more economies to join the Pathfinder Initiative.</p> <p>Korea held workshop on FTA Rules of Origin in Seoul on 10-12 July 2012, as part of FTAAP Capacity Building Needs Initiative.</p>
<p>APEC Elements for Simplification of Documents and Procedures Relating to ROOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To work on 2 of the 5 elements proposed by Singapore in 2009¹ <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 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. 	<p>Singapore</p> <p>Singapore</p> <p>Singapore, Korea</p>	<p>MAG</p> <p>MAG</p> <p>MAG</p>	<p>SCCP</p> <p>SCCP</p> <p>SCCP</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>MAG collected information on two remaining elements: “harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures of APEC elements for simplifying customs documents” and “minimum data requirements in FTAs” through two surveys launched in 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the “harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures”, 13 economies had responded to its survey. On “minimum data requirements”, 14 economies had responded to the survey, which encompassed 40 FTAs or preferential trade agreements.

¹ Singapore proposed to promote the usage of five key concepts including (i) validity period, (ii) waiver of certificate of origin or declaration, (iii) minimum data requirements, (iv) clarity on treatment of errors made in certificates of origin or declarations, (v) harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-foa /working group	Other sub- foa/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
				2012	<p>Revision of the survey on “minimum data requirements in FTAs” reported by Singapore at MAG1, 2012.</p> <p>Recent developments of report on “harnessing IT to ease Documentation and Procedures” presented by Chile at MAG2.</p>
<p>APEC Website on Tariff and ROOs (WebTR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>By MRT 2010</p> <p>By AMM/AELM 2010</p> <p>2011</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2013</p>	<p>Web TR completed and launched in 2010</p> <p>MAG members’ agreement on desirability of expanding the scope and functionality of the WebTR in 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible ideas have been circulated and discussed at MAG meetings. <p>MAG considering a proposal from the U.S. to create “21st Century APEC Tariff Database” that could improve search functionality beyond what is currently possible with WebTR. The U.S. withdrew its proposal at MAG3 2012.</p> <p>MAG Convenor reminded members to update their links of WebTR, particularly in making it available in the English language at MAG2 2013.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
<p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 and MAG	<p>2011</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2012</p>	<p>Invitation of WCO to attend MAG meetings agreed by MAG members in 2011, to continue discussion on possible areas for collaboration between MAG and WCO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WCO proposed that MAG and WCO collaborate on a comparative study of product specific rules by product sectors. - WCO made a presentation on its ROO database, which contains comprehensive information on ROO provisions in FTAs applicable to WCO. <p>3-year guest status granted for WCO to attend SCCP meetings, until 31 December 2013.</p> <p>With assistance from the World Bank, the U.S. to develop a checklist of internal policies and practices related to Chokepoint1 and individualized capacity building programs to assist economies in implementing the SC inventory for Chokepoint1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CTI1 approved the U.S. proposal to advance the <i>Action Plan for Chokepoint 1 of the APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework</i>. Australia, Hong Kong, China and Japan decided to join the project as

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
				<p>2013</p> <p>2013</p> <p>2013</p>	<p>co-sponsor.</p> <p>A representative from WCO introduced a recent study on correlation between HS and other code systems at CTI 3 2013 in order to enhance understanding of member economies regarding discussion on global data standards.</p> <p>The WCO introduced the implementation plan for ECP (Economic Competitiveness Package) to accomplish 'Customs in the 21st Century'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the end of 2013, through 6 WCO regional workshops ECP action tools will be developed and accepted. Starting from 2014, capacity building will be implemented. <p>The Korea Customs Service with the WCO has been conducting the analysis study on the effectiveness of AEO MRA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By measuring cost effectiveness of AEO MRA in businesses, introduction of AEO program and expansion of AEO MRA can be promoted.
<p>Simplification and harmonisation of customs procedures on the basis of revised Kyoto Convention</p> <p>To promote each economy's accession to and/or implementation of the revised Kyoto Convention</p>	New Zealand	SCCP			<p>SCCP is working toward simplification and harmonisation of procedures based on the Revised Kyoto Convention (RKC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ten economies have acceded to the RKC. Those economies which have

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
					not acceded yet have adopted major principles for trade facilitation stipulated in the convention.
<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>	<p>2011</p>	<p>ECSG developing projects on the use of paperless trading in commercial processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. Areas covered by these projects include e.g ECOs; electronic invoicing, business requirements for data harmonisation and single window, best practices in paperless trading, e-negotiations, archiving of e-documents and e-trade financing. - A workshop on “Supply Chain Connectivity: e-Commerce as a Main Driver and Integration Tool” was held in San Francisco on 19 September 2011, the objective of which is to discuss ways for improving the “soft infrastructure” of supply chain by e-commerce tools implementation.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-foa /working group	Other sub- foa/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
				2012	<p>Successful implementation of the ECO (electronic certificate of origin) project between two member economies, Chinese Taipei and Korea, since May 2010, moving beyond its pilot stage. Several other economies have been also preparing or considering their participation in the implementation of the ECO.</p> <p>Chinese Taipei's update on the PTS on the current status of the "Electronic Certificate of Origin Project" (co-lead by Singapore and Korea) which has been implemented between Chinese Taipei and Korea since May 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More users have joined the live project. 16 exporters from Korea and 25 importers from Chinese Taipei and growing transaction number has been reported. <p>Workshop on the "Study on the Readiness of ECO Implementation in Cross-border Trade in APEC Region" was organized by China in Beijing in July 2012.</p> <p>Joint Study proposed by Korea to promote introduction of e-B/L world wide at ECSG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Korea held working level meeting with Japan in November 2011 and

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
				<p>2013</p> <p>2013</p>	<p>with China in May 2012, and agreed to cooperate in the joint study.</p> <p>Consulted about the establishment of the exchange system for electronic certificates of origin under Korea-Chile FTA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreed on the standard items of FTA electronic certificates of origin and the schedule for introduction - Diplomatic notes and uniform rules are under discussion to guarantee legal effectiveness. <p>Joint Study project “Enhancing Reliable Supply chains by e-B/L Exchange in APEC Region” commenced by Korea to promote introduction of e-B/L worldwide at ECSG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With co-research with China and Russia, co-sponsoring with Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam. - Aim to address necessary steps for the practical use of e-B/L among traders, carriers, forwarders, banks and other parties in international trade for enhancing supply chain connectivity. Also identifies the viability of the e-B/L international exchange model.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Held kickoff meeting in May and undergoing environment and need analysis of each nation - The outcome of the project will be presented in a workshop that will be scheduled at the fourth quarter of 2013. <p>A project “Enhancing the Global Supply Chain Efficiency by E-Manifest Exchange in the APEC Region.” Proposed by China at ECSG.</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	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013 ²
<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	Completed in June 2010
<p>Explore further work on air transportation in the APEC region to meet Asia-Pacific supply-chain, business and economic requirements.</p>	Singapore; [New Zealand; the United States]	CTI	TPTWG	2015	The United States organised a Conference on Air Cargo, Trade and Economic Growth in San Francisco in the afternoon of 15 September 2011 under the auspices of TPTWG. The objective of the event was to bring together government officials, private sector participants, and relevant trade associations to have a conversation on

² No new updates from 2012 version.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-foa /working group	Other sub- foa/working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013 ²
					the role greater air cargo liberalization could play in advancing economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region.
<p>Project Proposal: “Application of navigation systems in monitoring 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. 	Russian Federation (Australia, Brunei Darussalam; Korea; Thailand; USA)	TPTWG	SCSC	2011	<p><u>2011</u></p> <p>Commencement of self-funded project Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Application for Seamless Transport Supply Chain Connectivity in APEC which seeks to address the issue of multi-modal connectivity and enhanced management of transportation within seamless supply chains through wider application of various GNSS technologies by APEC economies. A two-day workshop and an exhibition was held in Vladivostok, Russia on 2-4 October 2011.</p> <p>The workshop was held in conjunction with another APEC-funded project, Transborder Control and Optimal Transborder Logistics (TPT 06/2010), which has been completed successfully. The final report was issued with the APEC Principles of Transborder Logistics Services Optimisation. The objective of the principles in a broader sense is to improve the efficiency of the processes associated with trading in goods and cargo flows across national borders by simplifying and harmonizing trade and transportation procedures and practices and optimizing transborder</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013 ²
					<p>logistics. In a narrow sense the principles aim to overcome Chokepoints 1, 4, and 6 pointed in APEC Supply Chain Framework Action Plan.</p> <p><u>2012</u> A workshop on <i>Automated transport management systems (ATMS) implementation for optimizing logistics within the Asia-Pacific with an emphasis on ITS and GNSS application</i> is scheduled for October 2012. The workshop aims to create the opportunity for participants to share experiences and best practices in the areas of construction, harmonization of approaches to transportation and cargo flow monitoring, and logistics management systems use. Participants are expected to formulate recommendations for the wider introduction of transportation and cargo flow management systems. These recommendations will inform the establishment of a mechanism of coordination of activities aimed at the enhancement of global supply chain routes in the Asia-Pacific region through advanced ATMS technologies.</p>
<p>Introduce the Secure and Smart Container (SSC) concept for intermodal transport (with a practical application mode)</p>	<p>Project led for TPTWG by People's Republic of China</p>	<p>TPTWG</p>		<p>2010</p>	<p>Completed in June 2010</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013 ²
<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	Most recent seminar (Indonesia) conducted in September 2010 ³
<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 	Japan, Korea; Chinese Taipei; The United States	CTI	SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG	2010 - 2012	Ongoing. Currently developing questionnaire survey and feasibility study (at SCSC).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> - Sharing the knowledge as to the positive effects of constructing the information network on productivity and efficiency of manufacturing 	Japan; Korea; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Hong Kong, China; The United States			Sep 2010	Completed in Sept 2010

³ “Workshop on Airport Safety Oversight & Advanced Tech”

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-foa /working group	Other sub- foa/working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013 ²
<p>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 	Japan; Korea; Chinese Taipei; The United States	CTI	SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG	2011-2012	<p>Work is underway to implement the Supply Chain Visibility (SCV) Initiative by recommending a set of standards for the purpose of the realization of the SCV, to APEC members. This project composes of 3 phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I collects information about current status of the supply chain in APEC region through the questionnaire survey to transportation players (forwarders, land and sea transporters, port operators, shipper, consignee, customs and other relevant authorities) (May 2011 through an APEC funded project, CTI07/2011T) • Phase II (self-funded, August 2011) - Pilot examinations under the supply chain visibility network are

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013 ²
share cargo status in multi-modal logistics.					<p>conducted by Japan and other economies. After the pilot examination, considering results of Phase I and II projects, an investigator will conduct interviews with transportation players to make recommendations to APEC members for supply chain improvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase III (CTI 28/2011T) - a set of draft recommendations for member economies to establish common technical grounds for visualized, trans-border logistics in the APEC region will be developed based on results of Phase I and II and other additional input from other economies' experiences. These were discussed at a workshop that took place on 21 May 2012 in Kazan where participants shared best practices for enhancing supply chain visibility in the APEC region and agreed on next steps to promote supply chain visibility. • Japan held workshop in conjunction with TPTWG 36, August 2012 in St Petersburg. Workshop focused on discussing ways to enhance visibility of maritime container transportation, with an aim to share best practices on sharing data of Container Terminal Operation

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013 ²
					System. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia to take forward ongoing project on “<i>Sharing Best Practices for Seamless Intermodal Cargo Movement – Phase 1 Physical Infrastructure</i>”. Aim is to develop a listing of best practices on transport infrastructure development and modal connectivity for intermodal cargo movement, and conduct a workshop on these best practices.
<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 economies • Improved transportation security and cooperation on supply chain security monitoring among APEC economies • Potential development of a supply chain 	Project led for TPTWG by People’s Republic of China	TPTWG		Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2011	Project is underway. TPTWG has commenced the implementation of its project on “Security Monitoring Model and Network for Regional Supply Chain with a Particular Focus on Food security” with expected deliverable to be baselines (policies, management, and technology applications) including a case study on food transportation security for developing a supply chain and transport security information monitoring network.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013 ²
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	Canada has completed its self-funded project on “ <i>Focus Group on Supply Chains Connectivity Framework: Public Performance Measurements – Internal Indicators</i> ”. A focus group workshop on supply chain performance measurements and internal indicators was in Singapore on 17-18 February 2012. The key objective of the project was to determine the feasibility of implementing quantitative supply chain performance indicators for APEC trade and investment.
<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 	Canada	TPTWG	CTI	2011	

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013²
include inter-modal systems involving motor carriers providing transportation to distribution centres.					

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)	Economy	Sub-fera / working group	Other sub-fera/ working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013
<p>Improving Submarine Cable Protection <i>Specific Action</i></p> <p>1. A survey of economies on their submarine communications cables. Economies have nominated a designated point of contact to coordinate/facilitate stakeholder contact in their respective economies.</p> <p>2. Development of an inventory of legislative instruments and regulatory requirements relevant to submarine communication cables that operate in each economy. Development of a best practice guide to protection of submarine cables.</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>	Australia	CTI/TEL		Sep 2011	A survey listing APEC economy points of contact on submarine cable regulatory and repair matters was tabled at TEL 44 in Kuala Lumpur in September 2011. The survey lists legislative requirements and will support further work on promoting cable resilience.
	Australia	CTI/TEL		Sep 2011	Australia is hosting a workshop on submarine telecommunications resilience in Bali on 15-16 October 2013. The workshop will bring together relevant officials from APEC economies and experts from the submarine cable industry to discuss the economic impact of disruptions to the submarine cable network and promote practical measures to enhance their protection and resilience. The workshop will explore the benefits of stronger business-government partnerships in protecting submarine cables. CTI and TEL are considering how to foster industry-government collaboration.
	Australia	CTI	TEL	2012	The importance of submarine cable protection was recognized in the St Petersburg declaration issued at TELMIN9 in August 2012.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Economy	Sub-fera / working group	Other sub-fera/ working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013
<p>Reducing International Mobile Roaming Charges <i>Specific Action</i></p> <p>Development of multi-pronged approach which will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training sessions for telecommunications regulatory authorities; 2. 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. 	<p>Australia</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p>TEL</p> <p>TEL</p>		<p>TBA</p> <p>2014</p>	<p>Australia is exploring means of funding the training sessions.</p> <p>Australia is attempting to secure funding for the engagement of a consultant as part of an overarching strategy on IMR.</p>
<p>Road Safety Standards for Heavy Vehicles <i>Specific Action</i></p> <p>In response to a directive by Transport Ministers from Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand, Australia developed a compendium on heavy vehicle standards.</p> <p>The compendium includes measures to address driver fatigue, a Safety Code of Practice for Heavy Vehicles, and address issues relating to improving driver efficiency through a Professional Driver Training Program, initially for developing economies.</p>	<p>Australia [lead], co-sponsors: Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand</p>	<p>TPTWG</p>	<p>ABAC</p>	<p>Jan/Dec 2011</p>	<p>A compendium of road safety measures for heavy vehicles in APEC transport supply chains was finalised and circulated within TPTWG. The compendium provides a practical guide for dealing with driver fatigue, improving driver efficiency and developing a safety code of practice for heavy vehicles.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Economy	Sub-fera / working group	Other sub-fera/ working group involved	Finalisation Date	Update for 2013
<p>Electronic Data Interchange Linkages between Seaports</p> <p><i>Specific Action</i></p> <p>A project to develop a best practice checklist for electronic sharing of maritime cargo information to reduce supply chain blockages. The project demonstrated supply-chain benefits by highlighting electronic data interchange linkages between port community systems. It built on APEC's work on single windows, cross-border paperless trade and certification. Deficiencies in information infrastructure linking major seaports as well as overlapping information requirements by seaport authorities are major impediments to effective functioning of supply-chains in the Asia-Pacific region.</p>	Australia	CTI	TPT/ECSG/SCCP	2013	<p>A workshop was held in Shanghai in February 2013 to raise awareness of the benefits of electronic port linkages. The workshop explored options for overcoming deficiencies in information infrastructure linking ports. The project delivered a compendium containing workshop outcomes, best practices and benefits of effective linkages between ports. Key outcomes were reported and discussed at TPT-WG37, for APEC-wide consideration.</p>

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-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
<p>Questionnaire to all APEC member economies in order to request information on:</p> <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	2010-2012	<p>SCCP is completing a revised questionnaire on the treatment of transit by a non-party for application of preferential treatment, including how and which documents are required for this compliance at the customs administration of the importing economy.</p> <p>The questionnaire structures mainly in a binary system of responses (yes / no), the latter in order to obtain more accurate answers that would allow greater certainty in the analysis of the results.</p> <p>17 economies answered the questionnaire. Colombia a guest in the SCCP, answered it voluntarily, showing great interest through the entire process.</p> <p>The analysis of the responses is in the development process and at first sight it can be observed that the differences in requirements is diverse; for example, some member Economies deny preferential treatment to goods subject to transit operation, deadlines are different, among other.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
					<p>However, there are answers that are quite similar among some economies such as the specific declaration for a transit operation, route conditions guarantees report and others.</p> <p>The final report was presented to member Economies during the SCCP 1 meeting in Jakarta in February 2012. This report included some proposals in terms of possible guidelines, which have suffered modification in order to achieve a better consensus.</p>
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	2013	The comparative study was elaborated by our National Customs Authority and was presented during SCCP 2 in Medan.
Present to all stakeholders the result of the information gathering exercise	Chile		CTI	TBD by the SCCP/ CTI	This has yet to be done directly but has been presented to the Virtual Working Group, and we expect to present it to the stakeholder during SCCP 1 in China.
Further discuss concepts to draft APEC guidelines for Transit and Transshipment.	Chile	SCCP	CTI	2011/2012	Draft Customs-Transit Guidelines for APEC FTAs is under consideration in the SCCP and CTI.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2013
Draft if possible APEC guidelines for Transit and Transshipment.	Chile	SCCP		2013-2014	A draft set of guidelines was presented during SCCP 1 which received several comments from different economies; those comments were included in the new set of guidelines which are yet to be adopted. We expect that these guidelines will be discussed and adopted in a future workshop that is being planned for next year on the sidelines of SCCP 1 or 2.
Identify specific issues and impediments relating to cross-border customs-transit arrangements for logistics companies that operate in the APEC region.	Singapore			2012	<p>CTI1: Seven impediments that companies faced in cross-border customs transit were identified (see 2011/SOM1/CTI/018).</p> <p>CTI2: Suggested approaches in addressing the impediments, based on industry feedback and inputs from economies were compiled. (see 2011/SOM2/CTI/012)</p>

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.

APPENDIX 5

The 2013 Interim Assessment for Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY¹

APEC has a very good track record in the area of trade facilitation. The two successive Trade Facilitation Action Plans (TFAPs) have succeeded in reducing trade transaction costs by 10% over the period 2002-2010. In 2010, the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) decided to build on this achievement by re-focusing the member economies' attention on the broader issue of supply chain performance through the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) and setting a target of a 10% improvement in supply chain performance in terms of time, costs and uncertainty by 2015. This report is an attempt to measure the interim progress of SCFAP implementation as well as provide feedback to further improve SCFAP implementation in order to achieve the 10% overall goal.

Working closely with member economies, the APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) constructed a measurement framework comprising the three-tracked assessment on internal indicators, external indicators and self-assessment survey, to find out the extent to which SCFAP actions are contributing to improving supply chain performance.

Several important points could be highlighted from the external indicators assessment. First, in terms of time, APEC economies have been quite successful in reducing trade times by nearly 7% (using Doing Business data on export time and LPI data on import time). This progress would translate into significant cost savings for businesses, exporters and consumers.

Second, in terms of cost, there is some indication of costs increase; however this could be a result of unexpected supply chain disruptions due to natural events such as earthquakes and floods. It remains to be seen whether this trend of costs increase will continue. Nevertheless, APEC economies should look into monitoring and reducing costs in the coming years. Respondents to the self-assessment survey have provided several suggestions on how to expand and improve the SCFAP (Chapter 4).

Third, in terms of uncertainty, based on the percentage of shipments meeting firm quality criteria from LPI, there has been an increase by about 4% over the period 2009-2011. The percentage of shipments that are physically inspected also showed significant improvement and met the interim target. Collectively, this could be interpreted to mean a similar reduction in the level of supply chain uncertainty.

This report therefore highlights that APEC has made significant progress in reducing the time and uncertainty of supply chain performance. Notwithstanding, it is important for member economies to make further progress in some areas, as indicated in the traffic light analysis in Chapter 3.

For the internal indicators assessment, the results reveal that within three years of SCFAP implementation (2010 to 2012), 77% of actions have been completed. This reflects good progress in terms of project completion and implementation. It also shows that there are room for improvement such as for member economies to add more actions within SCFAP and to continue

¹ Full report tabled as 2013/SOM2/CTI/029. The report is also posted on the APEC website www.apec.org.

with the ongoing actions included in SCFAP until 2015 in order to move towards the 10% overall goal.

In summary, considerable progress has been achieved in terms of implementing SCFAP projects to improve supply chain performance. APEC's various initiatives such as advanced rulings, PPP framework, building the capacity and access of local logistics providers, single window, *de minimis* value, electronic Certificate of Origin, supply chain visibility, submarine cable protection, road safety standards and Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) would certainly support a more efficient and reliable supply chain that delivers tangible benefits to businesses.

From the self-assessment survey results, it can be gathered that member economies have experienced benefits from SCFAP-related projects in improving supply chain performance. The key benefits include:

1. Knowledge sharing or measures in addressing the knowledge gap; this is the most notable benefit, as the SCFAP actions have helped raise awareness on important issues related to supply chain performance, and provided a reference or policy guidance to member economy/sub-fora on further improvement.
2. A platform or network for economies to communicate with the industries, and to actively engage and enhance the capacity of SMEs; the actions under SCFAP have helped to improve the relationship between the government and the private sector, including SMEs.
3. Improve awareness and understanding of new technologies that are important to the logistics and transportation sectors.

This report also provides the following recommendations to member economies:

1. Re-double their efforts in reducing the time, costs, and uncertainty in supply chain performance.
2. Target efforts at maintaining the existing key long-term measures that have been initiated and expanding them by leveraging on ICT development.
3. Maintain an open and transparent channel or communication with relevant stakeholders in the private sector in order to improve the regulatory environment.
4. Encourage the design of appropriate capacity building initiatives to address the existing knowledge gap in a systematic and sustainable manner.
5. Provide further support to SMEs to ensure mutual collaboration between industry players (large and small) within the logistics and transportation sectors.
6. Act on the feedback provided in the self-assessment survey by improving SCFAP design and implementation.
7. Undertake a further assessment of SCFAP progress in 2014 by using the updated figures from the external indicators.

APPENDIX 6

Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan: List of Policy Inventories for Reference (as of 27 September 2013)

Chapeau

Economies recognise that addressing the eight Chokepoints of the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) is critical for reaching APEC's 2015 objective of a 10% improvement in supply chain performance in terms of reduction of time, cost, and uncertainty of moving goods and services through the Asia-Pacific region.

Economies recognise that compilation of inventories of specific policy recommendations under the systematic approach is a crucial step to complement our existing efforts under the SCFAP to address the eight Chokepoints. The inventories will serve as useful references to enable economies to diagnose and address the eight Chokepoints which will in turn help APEC to achieve better progress in reaching our 2015 objective. Economies can adopt the recommendations in the inventories below on a voluntary basis to take into account their individual circumstances. Based on economies' experiences in making supply chain performance improvements and addressing the eight Chokepoints of the SCFAP, the Committee on Trade and Investment should continue to make necessary adjustments to each inventory so as to make this a living document.

Economies also recognise that the policy inventories will help APEC identify economies' specific supply chain performance improvement capacity building needs. Economies are encouraged to take into account such needs when putting forward capacity building projects in the CTI and in relevant sub-fora in accordance with the SCFAP.

**Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan:
List of Policy Inventories for Reference**

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*

Objectives :

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

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
COORDINATION OF POLICIES	
1. Take steps to implement a whole of government approach in the development of regulations, including coordination across regulatory, standards, and trade agencies, consistent with the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform.	An integrated policy that sets out the principles governing the regulatory reform process is important to help ensure that policies for all concerned areas are mutually supportive. It should include key elements, such as transparency, non-discrimination, and interference with competition and open markets, only to the extent necessary to obtain relevant policy objectives.
2. Inform and consult with appropriate official bodies when preparing a new measure or planning a new reform to avoid unnecessary duplications and contradictions.	
3. Promote the consideration of competition, efficiency, and market openness issues in the assessment of all regulations and their alternatives that may have an impact on markets.	
4. Integrate competition and market openness considerations into institutional structures, policy development processes, administrative procedures, official responsibilities, and accountability arrangements as part of a regulatory management system.	
5. Promote the strong involvement and a sense of “ownership” by regulators in charge of the design and implementation of regulations, who are committed to the objectives of	
Regularly scheduled outreach and coordination efforts integrated amongst agencies will allow for a better	

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
the regulation and have information on the sector history and situation.	understanding of concerns from the trade community (traders, regulators, and government) and will enhance awareness of potential regulatory and policy changes. Similarly, coordination of this effort through a central body, institutions, or mechanisms works to ensure coordination efforts are done systematically throughout government agencies and associated trading institutions. The central body also helps reduce transaction costs by streamlining coordination policy in one central area.
6. Develop means to coordinate regulatory reform or initiatives through a central body, institutions, or coordinating mechanisms.	
7. Integrate into the rulemaking process priority setting, coordination of regulatory activities, and the involvement of competition and trade officials in policy development or review where appropriate.	
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	
8. Provide a meaningful opportunity, where appropriate, to comment on proposed laws, regulations, and progressively, procedures and administrative rulings of general application, consistent with the APEC Transparency Standards and the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform.	Mechanisms for stakeholder engagement - specifically communications, publishing, and deliberation measures - provides well understood avenues for discussing proposals for adoption and procedures for notice. This will help promote genuine dialogue and effective discussion of various policy proposals leading to more effective action taken in relation to supply chain management. Publishing in advance of proposed legislation and regulations that govern customs procedures allows interested parties, including business and the trade community, to have a meaningful opportunity to provide comments on the contents and proposed implementation procedure prior to their adoption.
9. Publish, to the extent possible, in advance, through official journals and the internet, measures that are proposed for adoption. Upon request, provide interested parties with information and respond to questions pertaining to any actual or proposed measure when possible.	
10. Promote a well-developed set of procedures for notice and comment, which may be codified or provided through written guidance on consultation requirements.	
11. Provide opportunities for comment by stakeholders to facilitate a genuine dialogue and potential to affect policy development. Regulators should be held accountable for the consultation and how comments are handled so that the credibility of the consultation process is maintained.	
12. Provide importers or other parties that are issued a customs determination the ability to review and appeal their determinations at an administrative level that is independent of the office that made the determination and have access to a judicial review. They should	Effective stakeholder engagement through communication and reasonable notice helps to ensure affected parties are given the opportunity to respond

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
also be notified of the decisions in writing.	and present facts and arguments in a timely manner.
13. Promote the development and use of mechanisms for regular communications and exchanges with interested parties, especially business and the trade community, which take into account their views. Examples of such mechanisms include customer liaison groups to collect views of stakeholders on services relating to trade and holding discussions or dialogue sessions with stakeholders prior to formulating new rules and regulations related to trade.	Consultations with appropriate industry representatives, domestic logistics associations, consumer group representatives and sectoral/professional bodies in developing regulations or standards help to increase the degree of confidence on all sides that the reasons for regulation are clearly understood, and to heighten the likelihood of compliance with measures once they are introduced. Consultations also act to improve the policies being adopted by helping to ensure the concerns and interests of multiple parties are taken into account during the formation/drafting of such policies.
PUBLICATION	
14. Promptly publish or make available laws, regulations, and progressively, procedures and administrative rulings of general application, including through the internet, in such a manner as to enable interested parties and other economies to become acquainted with them, consistent with the APEC Transparency Standards.	Making information on domestic trade regimes available through the use of information technology can enhance trade predictability by ensuring that all interested parties have easy access to information affecting trade costs and procedures. Traders have to overcome additional costs if information on the trade regime is difficult to access. Prompt publishing and ensuring ease of access has the potential to lower trade costs and increase transparency.
15. Make information available in a consistent and timely manner at no cost or at a reasonable cost, which include policies, laws, regulations, administrative rulings, licensing, certification, qualification and registration requirements, technical regulations, standards, guidelines, procedures and practices relating to trade in goods and services.	
16. Information on procedures related to the importation, exportation, and transit of goods should be provided in a simplified, non-technical manner and in English where possible. In addition, relevant forms and documents should be made publicly available through widely available media, including the internet.	
ANTI-CORRUPTION	
17. Apply rules and regulations affecting the logistics sector in a consistent and non-discretionary manner, consistent with the APEC Conduct Principles for Public	Applying anti-corruption rules and regulations consistently helps minimise hidden costs of trading and

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
Officials.	works to ensure trade facilitation remains open. Applying rules and regulation regarding anti-corruption also minimises the incentives for importers and exporters to make or accept corrupt payments or engage in corrupt acts outside commonly accepted trading procedures.
18. Apply rules and procedures relating to the trade in a consistent, predictable, and uniform manner with integrity so as to minimise uncertainty to the trade and trade related parties.	
19. Provide clear and precise procedural guidance to the appropriate authorities with standard policies and operating procedures and be applied in a non-discretionary manner.	
BUSINESS CERTAINTY	
20. Provide access to due process and legal recourse, consistent with the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform.	Providing a fair system that respects the due process rights of individuals and firms is key to credible and respected regulatory actions. Due process procedures that are available to all interested parties seeking redress with respect to the implementation of rules and procedures helps ensure a predictable business environment where conflicts are settled using well understood procedures.
21. Provide for due process rights and clear mechanisms designed to ensure the enforceability of those rights for persons subject to the law.	
22. Provide an appeals system that is accessible, transparent, and accountable. Foreign stakeholders and participants should not be disadvantaged in their access to the appeal systems.	
23. Implement the APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings to increase certainty and predictability in the trading environment.	Advance rulings lower barriers to complex trade regimes, reduce delays, and promotes trade facilitation by providing administrative information for common customs procedures (e.g. determining origin, tariff classification, or valuation of shipments).
24. Where possible, economies should provide advance rulings for tariff classification, the application of the provisions set forth in the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation, the application of duty drawback, country of origin marking requirements, the application of rules of origin under free trade agreements and other tariff regimes, and admissibility requirements.	
25. Provide enquiry points for interested parties to address questions on customs procedures, and provide customs forms and documents within a reasonable time period,	Providing easily accessible enquiry points to information related to customs and administrative procedures

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
including through the internet. To facilitate access to enquiry points, information concerning the procedures for making enquiries should be made available on the internet.	reduces transaction costs by providing required information to stakeholders in a central location. These enquiry points eliminate trade costs associated with acquiring appropriate information and can speed up the pace of trade.

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Chokepoint 2 : *Inefficient or inadequate transport infrastructure; Lack of cross border physical linkages (e.g. roads, bridges)*

Objectives :

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

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
1. Maintain a single government coordinator, an infrastructure development plan at the central government level, or a domestic coordination process to advance cross-border or regional transport infrastructure development.	Increases the likelihood that infrastructure development meets national and regional needs, not merely the needs of the local community closest in proximity to the infrastructure.
2. Maintain a process to coordinate with regional economies on cross-border or regional transport infrastructure development issues.	Increases the probability that cross-border infrastructure needs are addressed efficiently for regional economies.
3. Maintain programmes that promote cross-border information/data sharing or communications in the context of cross-border or regional transport infrastructure usage, both within an economy and across borders.	Minimises delay during times of overcapacity. When infrastructure becomes congested, or is expected to become congested, information should be shared widely so that other logistics firms and traders can find alternative routes to get their goods to destination on time.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
4. Maintain an infrastructure development process that leads to multimodal interoperability in cross-border or regional transport infrastructure.	Improves efficiency for both customs authorities and shippers.
5. Participate in regional associations of relevant national and sub-national governments, private sector actors, and public private partnerships to cooperate on and take into account issues related to shared natural infrastructure, such as those concerning rivers and straits.	Rather than developing ad hoc solutions, negotiated approaches to addressing problems with relevant economies will allow more efficient solutions to be developed and implemented.
6. Require performance of feasibility, impact, or cost-benefit analysis, studies, or assessment regarding how development of cross-border infrastructure projects affect the capacity for and take into account international trade and investment and/or the environment.	Helps infrastructure development projects have a net positive impact on public welfare relating to improved economic efficiency, environmental sustainability, safety and health, and adjacent community interests.
7. Include in infrastructure development plans at the central government level forward-looking metrics or criteria that take into account demographic, trade, or demand projections as regards the development of cross-border or regional transport infrastructure.	Depending on an economy's financial and physical space constraints (or lack thereof), it may make sense to build more infrastructure now in one package, rather than adding it on piece by piece in a manner that does not keep up with growth. This guidance would help economies build for both today and for future growth.
8. Include forward-looking maintenance cost projections for critical transport segments such as bridges, tunnels, and ports, to keep them operating at full capacity over their entire usable lifespan.	In the long-run, less expensive, less direct infrastructure connections will be more sustainable if their maintenance costs are lower.
9. Enforce domestic laws or regulations concerning anti-corruption and anti-bribery in the context of cross-border or regional transport infrastructure projects.	Adoption of this guidance gives relevant government agencies tools to enforce international standards and best practices concerning anti-corruption and anti-bribery, which leads to reduction in costs and creates incentives for investment in cross-border or regional transport infrastructure projects.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
10. Allow the participation of private capital, including through PPPs, in cross-border or regional transport infrastructure development projects, consistent with domestic laws and regulations and international obligations.	Increases private sector investment in cross-border or regional transport infrastructure development projects.

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Chokepoint 3 : *Lack of capacity of local/regional logistics sub-providers*

Objectives :

- To improve understanding on the current business environment in which local/regional logistics providers operate; SMEs in particular.
- To enhance engagement of local/regional sub-providers (LSPs) in the region.
- To enhance competitiveness of LSPs in the region.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
TRADE FACILITATION	
1. Promote Trusted Trader programmes that reward LSPs who comply with applicable customs laws and regulations.	Efficiency gains will greatly benefit small players in the industry. If a local/regional logistics sub-provider is trusted, they can move product more quickly across borders and to market. Such programmes enhance legitimate trade.
2. Encourage programmes designed to help LSPs navigate port congestion.	Reduces impact on smaller logistics providers, as it would take less hours and labor required to move product out of ports.
IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE	
3. Promote inter-agency communication and information sharing among logistics related domestic government entities within an individual economy.	Better understanding the internal situation of each economy is a crucial step to simplifying trade procedures, reducing paperwork, and facilitating cross-border logistics in general.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
4. Publish a State of Logistics annual report or a self-evaluation of an economy's own internal logistics situation using existing data from international organisations or other sources where possible.	Such analysis on voluntary basis would help identify weaknesses and success stories in each economy to aid in cross-economy evaluation and understanding, and also better support efficient use of trade and logistics facilitation resources.
5. Maintain a regional arrangement or communication network to share logistics related information resources in a systematic manner for the benefits of the SME LSPs.	Such arrangements and networks will promote information sharing across economies and will benefit all APEC economies and their LSPs.
6. Maintain and provide current, comprehensive, and standardised local or regional business information that is easily accessible to LSPs.	Adoption of this recommendation will lower barriers to market entry for local/regional LSPs.
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	
7. Establish a decentralised online platform that supports cross-economy communication, and self-determined sharing of logistics information over the internet.	Using technology to facilitate information sharing, allows for faster communication and more efficient use of each economy's human resources.
8. Maintain guidelines for encouraging private enterprises to contribute industry level real-time cross-border logistics and supply chain information to the public by way of the online platform.	Participation of the private sector is a key element for the government sector to better understand the logistics industry situation and needs.
9. Enable and empower relevant personnel in the cross-border trade related government entities of each economy to participate and contribute to the logistics information sharing online platform.	
ENHANCE COMPETITIVENESS	
10. Implement effective and efficient cross-border logistics promotion policies based on a holistic view of regional business and supply/value chains.	Reduces unknowns for the LSP actor, and thereby promote ventures into new or niche markets or more specialised logistics verticals. Enables economies to understand how their respective logistics systems operate and encourages LSPs to expand service into other economies.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
11. Make available the cross-border logistics information resources to SME LSP stakeholders.	Better information leads to improved business intelligence for SME LSP players; allowing them to compete more effectively.
12. When conducting self-evaluation, use the State of Logistics economy reports and existing data and information sources as cross-economy comparison tools, and acknowledge potential behind-the-border issues that would otherwise be difficult to identify.	
13. Promote customs and border personnel certification systems and provide relevant training programmes.	By introducing certification systems and ensuring that logistics personnel will attend continuing training programmes at regular intervals and receive different levels of certification accordingly, it will be possible to improve the quality and international competitiveness of logistics personnel.
14. Maintain capacity-building programmes to assist local/regional logistics service providers with fulfilling current market requirements.	Increases competition, decreases costs, and reduces barriers to entry.

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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'*

Objectives :

- 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'.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
<p>1. Towards Single Window (SW) systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse the current situations of the economies which have not implemented the SW system through the second questionnaire, which is now in practice. (The first questionnaire was conducted in 2010.) Identify the necessary points to be solved for implementing the SW system. [Plan, Do] - Share the experiences and bad/good practices of the economies which have established the SW system. [Do] - Carry out another questionnaire and evaluate the progress from the previous one. [Check] - Encourage the economies which have not implemented the SW system to take necessary actions for further improvement. [Act] - Collect and share the information of the major examples of the SW international interoperability projects in the world. Share the experiences of the SW international interoperability projects (pilot and full implementation) conducted among APEC member economies. [Plan, Do] - Identify the important aspects to be considered for the SW international interoperability. [Check, Act] 	<p>Find out the important aspects and difficulties to implement the SW system. Understand the measures to facilitate the implementation.</p>

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
<p style="text-align: center;">Policy recommendations:</p> <p>(i) Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain a single programme or entity through which traders can submit export/import documents in order to clear goods through customs. <p>(ii) Electronic System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain an electronic system on the internet through which traders can clearly identify applicable customs, safety, health, or other regulations that goods must comply with to enter/exit the economy's territory. - Subset of SW: Maintain an electronic system for clearance of goods into and from the territory of the economy. - Subset of SW: Maintain an electronic system that enables pre-arrival clearance and release of goods into the territory of an economy. - Subset of SW: Maintain an electronic system where customs agency(ies) can communicate with traders about cross-border transactions of goods (imports and exports). - Subset of SW: Implement a programme that builds capacity of SMEs to participate in any electronic systems catering the clearance of goods to and from the territory of the economy. <p>(iii) Legal Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subset of SW: Maintain law(s) or regulation(s) that support the existence of an electronic system for clearance of goods into or from the territory of the economy. - Subset of SW: Maintain law(s) or regulation(s) that protect the privacy of data with respect to the clearance of goods into the territory of the economy. 	
<p>2. Maintain programme designed to reduce bureaucratic redundancy and increase institutional coherence when clearing goods at the border.</p>	<p>More streamlined border institutions and processes will make clearing goods at the border more efficient and therefore reduce the time it takes for goods to get to market or be exported.</p>

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
3. Maintain human resources programmes designed to nurture professional logistics management for clearing goods at the border as a human capital asset, both with respect to private sector and government representatives.	Professionals who are highly trained in customs matters and equipped with state of the art knowledge and skills will make clearing goods at the border more efficient and therefore reduce the time it takes for goods to get to market or be exported.
4. Maintain state-of-the-art trade data systems that leverage the full extent of a national government's data ability to expedite the processing and assessment of goods at the border.	State of the art trade data systems will boost the productivity of the border officials who use them, therefore making clearing goods at the border more efficient and reducing the time it takes for goods to get to market or be exported.
5. Maintain a single point of contact within a government to serve as ombudsman for customs/border delays, and give that entity the authority to direct traders to the appropriate specialist in a timely and customer service friendly manner.	Such an ombudsman can help traders overcome clearance obstacles and contribute to efficient clearance of goods at the border.
6. Maintain procedures allowing for the submission of import documentation and other required information, including manifests, in order to begin processing prior to the arrival of goods.	Helps ensure a timely and efficient entry of goods into an economy and reduce the time it takes to place goods on markets.
7. Maintain procedures for the expedited release of goods to persons that apply for such treatment.	Helps ensure a timely and efficient entry of goods into an economy and reduce the time it takes to place goods on markets.
8. Maintain procedures allowing the option of electronic payment for duties, taxes, fees and charges collected by customs.	Helps ensure a timely and efficient entry of goods into an economy and reduce the time it takes to place goods on markets and is a strong anti-corruption tool.
9. World Customs Organization (WCO) Guidelines for the Immediate Release of Consignments. - Implement the WCO Immediate Release Guideline.	Minimising the time of the clearance which the Guideline can be applied.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
<p>10. Maintain procedures allowing the release of goods prior to the final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges, which may include use of guarantee in the form of a surety, a deposit or other appropriate instrument.</p>	<p>Helps ensure a timely and efficient entry of goods into an economy and reduce the time it takes to place goods on markets.</p>
<p>11. Time Release Survey or WCO Time Release Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct Time Release Survey (TRS) on regular basis. Analyse the results of TRS to seek further supply chain efficiency. - Maintain procedures to measure and publish average release time of goods periodically and in a consistent manner. 	<p>Identifying the bottlenecks of the trade related procedures by conducting TRS. Evaluating the improvements of trade facilitation by conducting TRS, and raise the public awareness.</p>

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Chokepoint 5 : *Burdensome procedures for customs documentation and other procedures (including for preferential trade)*

Objectives :

- 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.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
<p>1. Maintain a programme designed to enhance traders' capacity to self-issue Certificates of Origin (C/O) for entry of goods receiving preferential treatment.</p> <p><u>Measurement Checklist</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number and type of capacity-building programmes for the private sector led by authorities of the Member Economies. - Whether authorities of the Member Economies have established permanent/regular dialogue channels with the private sector. 	<p>The self-issued C/O system is more effective than the authority-issued C/O system in removing trade barriers in terms of cost and procedure. Therefore, the benefits of self-issuance for exporters such as the reduction of expenses need to be further utilised.</p> <p>In order to prevent the issuance of false certificates, however, it is imperative to emphasise the accountability for self-issuance and enhance the capacity of the private sector through the reinforced storage of relevant C/O data from self-issuance, the obligation to cooperate with the Customs' verification of C/O, etc.</p>
<p>2. Each Economy is encouraged not to require traders to issue C/O for the entry of goods receiving non-preferential treatment.</p>	
<p>3. Improve conditions for regulatory environment related to issuance of C/O to offer preferential trade benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set a C/O expiration date that allows goods sufficient time to arrive at their final destination. 	<p>Saves time and expenses for re-issuance.</p>

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When requiring submission of C/O from importers, supplementary documents to the submitted C/O should be required to the necessary minimum. - Manage minor errors in the completion of C/O (ensure an uninterrupted process of issuance for C/O containing minor errors such as typographical errors, which do not affect the ruling of origin). - Set and maintain de minimis of customs duties/taxes for expedited goods and postal packages. In addition, require documents such as C/O in the most simplified manners for expedited goods and postal packages which are imposed with customs duties/taxes less than de minimis. <p><u>Measurement Checklist</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether allowance of release in advance is guaranteed systematically with the condition of submission within a given time, when an origin certificate is not submitted in time of import declaration. - Whether measures are undertaken to exempt or simplify the submission of C/O. - Whether measures are undertaken to simplify requirement documentation and procedures for the submission of C/O issuance. - Whether simplified supplementary procedures are introduced to deal with minor errors when completing C/O. 	<p>Enhances expedience in certificate issuance and protection of privacy. Saves time and expenses for re-issuance.</p> <p>Facilitates trade in goods that fall under the de minimis threshold.</p>
<p>4. Maintain an electronic system for clearing goods at the border that can adapt to future technologies regarding online/electronic forms.</p> <p><u>Measurement Checklist</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether an electronic system that can manage cargo entry/exit, import/export clearance and verification of import/export requirements is operated. - Whether an online system is used for requesting necessary additional documentation and information in the process of clearance. - Whether essential documentation required for clearance is received in an electronic form. 	
<p>5. Publish information related to Certificate of Origin in a single on-line location (establishment of WebTR).</p>	<p>On-line publication of information on relevant procedures and required documents can enhance predictability in trade.</p>

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
<p><u>Measurement Checklist</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether Member Economies established and operate WebTR. - Whether information related to C/O such as issuance procedure, expiration date, approval standard is provided on the established WebTR. - Whether the established WebTR provides information on C/O in more than one of the official languages designated by the WTO, aside from its national language. 	<p>Immediate publication and guarantee of accessibility to information relating to C/O can reduce costs and increase transparency in trade considering the potential burden for traders when they cannot easily access relevant information.</p>
<p>6. Maintain an electronic system through which traders can submit electronic Certificates of Origin (e-C/O) for entry of goods receiving preferential treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - e-C/O with e-signature and e-seals can be issued and delivered from the issuing agency of the exporting economy to the Customs of the importing economy. <p><u>Measurement Checklist</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether a secure system for exchange of e-C/O is established or planned to be built. - Whether a programme for exchanging e-C/O between Member Economies is in place. 	<p>Utilisation of electronic delivery of C/O as part of a paperless trade project can reduce time and expenses in trade.</p>
<p>7. Maintain an open and transparent dispute settlement mechanism with published timelines and procedures for arbitrating disputes between importers and Customs agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A strong, unified and transparent dispute settlement mechanism which can be operated at an initial port of entry or during a subsequent review process is established when disputes between importers and Customs arise. <p><u>Measurement Checklist</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether a dispute settlement mechanism between Member Economies and importers is institutionally provided for and its procedures are open to the public. - Whether a step-by-step dispute settlement mechanism which reserves the final decision to the third party such as judicial institutions separated from executive agencies is institutionally in place. 	<p>A strong, unified and transparent dispute settlement mechanism can provide swift remedies for violation of rights, find reasonable solutions and contribute to enhancing the predictability and security of international trade.</p>

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Chokepoint 6 : Underdeveloped multi-modal transport capabilities; inefficient air, land, and multimodal connectivity

Objective :

- To address underdeveloped multi-modal transport capabilities, and facilitate air, land and multimodal connectivity.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
1. Maintain programmes that support investments in trade and transport-related infrastructure, and include forward-looking metrics or criteria that take into account demographic, trade or demand projections when developing cross-border transport infrastructure.	Allows for future space needs for trade to be taken into account when making investment decisions, and to build infrastructure in one package rather than adding on piece by piece, in a manner that does not keep up with growth.
2. Maintain programmes designed to both set aside funds for infrastructure maintenance and promote policies that take the total life cycle cost of an infrastructure asset into account at the time it is constructed.	Depreciation of roads and other infrastructure tends to diminish their usefulness and trade effects over time, and returns from infrastructure maintenance can thus be very high.
3. Consider how the efficiency of the entire multimodal freight transportation system can be increased when making transportation infrastructure decisions, rather than just one aspect of the system.	This enables the transport system's capacity to grow, rather than just one aspect/piece of that transport system's capacity.
4. Maintain a regulatory environment that supports multimodal transport.	A more liberal air transport environment is one way of boosting overall air transport performance, and a more liberal regulatory environment in distribution services can help promote high quality logistics services.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
5. Maintain programmes to promote alignment of legal environment for multimodal transport with international standards and best practices.	Laws for marine, rail, road and air transport that are aligned to international standards and best practices will minimise legal uncertainty for shippers.
6. Apply policies concerning multimodal transport that maximise public benefits and support competition and diversity of transportation options.	Multiple transportation mode options and competition may ease congestion, lower costs for shippers, and enhance supply-chain resiliency during natural disasters.
7. Maintain programmes that advance private sector and workforce development regarding multimodal transport, and appropriately involve civil society in the processes of infrastructure upgrading, maintenance and regulatory reform.	Facilitates adequate information flows, positive compliance and partnership.

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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, including by:
 - 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.
- To encourage electronic data interchange to improve infrastructure operations and facility management.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
1. Maintain programmes and adequate resources and streamline processes to facilitate the deployment, protection and expeditious repair of submarine telecommunications cables.	Adoption of guidance would minimise potential disruption to submarine cables. Disruption poses a risk to trade in goods and services, international financial markets, social welfare, political stability, and domestic security.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
2. Encourage the establishment of a trusted online environment.	<p>Development and dissemination of strategies for fostering a safe and trusted ICT environment, with a focus on consumer protection policies, promotes efforts to protect personal information and make networked systems more secure. This encourages greater multi-stakeholder engagement with the digital economy.</p> <p>Information-sharing and promotion of cyber security policies for the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly young people, to help mitigate online threats.</p>
3. Encourage increased competition and reduction in international mobile roaming rates.	<p>Variations in cross-border competition and transparency in interconnection and international mobile roaming markets affect the smooth flow of telecommunication services in the Asia-Pacific region. Deployment of infrastructure and mechanisms to reduce excessive costs of interconnectivity, including through increasing industry competition by promoting free and open trade and investment.</p>
4. Promote road and vehicle safety standards for heavy vehicles carrying freight on medium and long haulage.	<p>Road safety strategies address variations in cross-border standards that impede the smooth flow of goods. They include a mix of driver behavioural¹ modification, infrastructure upgrade and regulatory measures to achieve safer standards for vehicle,</p>

¹ The end goal of driver training is to change driver behaviour so that vehicle can be handled safely and efficiently. The extent of change and the specific behaviours which need to change will vary according to the driver's skill level prior to commencing training – some drivers may need to change little, others a great deal. There are a number of specific behaviours that are likely to require attention, e.g. speed choice, gear management, observational skills, maintaining safe distance, loading (including treatment of perishable or hazardous goods, if required), care of vehicle, fatigue management.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
	<p>especially heavy vehicle, use, roads and operational practice. A systematic plan for road and vehicle safety is a key element of transport productivity.</p> <p>Promote best practices for the safe use of vehicles, including use of emerging technologies such as digital tachographs and GPS-based tracking systems enable safe driving and operating practice.</p>
5. Allow foreign long-haul carriers that comply with road safety rules and regulations to seek business opportunities in domestic markets in accordance with central and local laws.	Creates greater safety, efficiency, and competition gains.
6. Encourage promotion of electronic data interchange safely across borders.	<p>Will help address deficiencies in information infrastructure linking major seaports as well as overlapping information requirements which are major impediments to effective supply-chains in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>Ensures that electronic commerce occurs in a safe environment, protecting consumers' and businesses' information.</p>
7. Maintain an international regulatory cooperation program designed to help regulators assess the cost of incompatible customs regulations and/or standards and promote harmonisation of these regulations and/or standards to facilitate more efficient international trade.	Quantifying the costs, both in monetary and employment terms, will yield greater harmonisation of standards and more efficient international trade.

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Chokepoint 8 : *Lack of regional cross-border customs-transit arrangements*

Objectives :

- To 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.
- 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.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
1. Implement GATT Article V.	To guarantee freedom of transit purpose.
2. Maintain procedures to identify goods in transit and verify satisfaction of transit requirements.	To speed up good the passing and clearance in transit through Customs.
3. Do not apply customs charges, formalities, or inspections other than those necessary for specific law enforcement purposes with respect to that transit operation, until the goods arrive at the point of exit from an economy's territory.	To give more predictability to the whole supply chain.
4. Maintain procedures for filing and processing of transit documentation and data prior to the arrival of goods.	To speed up goods the passing and clearance in transit through Customs.

Policy Recommendation	Benefits
5. Maintain programmes designed to harmonise and coordinate customs requirements concerning giving preferential treatment to originated goods which have previously transited through a non-Party.	Adoption of this recommendation will clearly and safely facilitate the determination of origin of goods, through a harmonised and predictable process. An increased understanding of transit rules will reduce cost, time and uncertainty, especially for SMEs and occasional operators.
6. Maintain programmes to promote safer warehouses for transit, high technology uses for the clearance of goods in transit, and capacity building for customs officers and private actors.	Enhancing the performance in the clearance of the goods in transit will contribute to the good operating and co-working of new APEC systems, such as Single Window or e-cargo, increase security for both importers and final consumers, and reduce time, cost, and uncertainty of transit procedures.
7. Maintain guidelines or programmes to improve understanding of transit, facilitate transit agreements, and grant preferential treatment to goods in transit, which can enhance the benefits of Regional Trade Agreements/Free Trade Agreements (RTAs/FTAs).	Adoption of this recommendation will increase predictability of supply chain connections, by guaranteeing equal treatment in customs issues and giving clear information about the documentation required to grant preferential treatment. Cross-border traders and operators would be more aware about transit matters and benefit from more clarity on the application of preferential treatment.
8. Implement international conventions concerning transit of goods, such as International Route Transport Union (IRU-TIR), World Trade Organization agreements (WTO), etc.	<p>Will improve access to and open markets by increasing the available number of routes, enhancing the whole logistics chain, and improving the benefits obtained through RTA/FTAs.</p> <p>Will achieve the purpose of Art. V GATT, free of transit.</p>

APPENDIX 7

CTI Sub-fora's Collective Action Plan/Work Plan

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Tariffs and Non-Tariff Measures 2013 Collective Action Plan

Objectives	Action	Status 2013
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"> • The APEC Website on Tariff and ROOs (“WebTR”) which is now linked to all individual economy’s web portals on tariff and ROO information is continuously monitored for latest updates and reported at each MAG meetings. • Member economies are still open to ideas on improving the functionality of the current WEB TR.
(b) Undertake practical work in support of the multilateral trading system	<p><i>Collective:</i> Seek concrete actions to support the multilateral trading system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 2013, MAG held a “Workshop on the Advancement of Trade in Information Technology Products in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The workshop participants noted the significant role played by the ITA in APEC economies and continuous effort to create awareness on IT and its related products. • Members continue to express their support for a quick launch and conclusion to a negotiation on expanding ITA product coverage.
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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Harmonization; b) Simplification of documents and procedures c) Self-Certification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous effort by each member economies on self-certification initiatives.
C. Trade Facilitation		
(a) Pursue a series of seminars/policy discussions on trade facilitation measures	<p><i>Collective:</i> Share information and experiences for facilitating trade in remanufactured products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member economies continuously submitting their domestic policies required for the compilation of tariff and non-tariff measures applicable to ‘not newly manufactured goods’. • MAG will be creating a webpage on the available information on the NTMs of remanufacturing.

Objectives	Action	Status 2013
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAG held two Workshops on Remanufacturing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APEC Academic Workshop on Remanufacturing in April 2013; and - APEC Market Access Group (MAG) Workshop: Customer Perspectives on Remanufacturing in June 2013. <p>These Workshops gave an insight from the academic and the commercial perspective of remanufacturing to MAG Members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAG members are also working closely on the development of a Remanufacturing Resource Guide, which will be used for information purposes. • The APEC Conference on Facilitating Trade in a Secure Trading Environment has been scheduled for 2013 with the objective to create awareness on the emerging trade security issues and the challenges faced to implement trade security regulations.
D. Activities with ABAC and/or Other External Stakeholders		
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"> • MAG is working closely with ABAC to garner more inputs from the business community.

Services 2013 Collective Action Plan

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; and a number of initiatives/activities have been undertaken by GOS in line with the Matrix. The Matrix will assist in the identification of priorities and capacity-building needs in relation to individual and collective efforts to boost development of services trade. GOS engaged in discussion with MAG on issues of common interest.
	Foster closer cooperation and synergy with other APEC fora/groups	Ongoing	GOS to seek possibility to have a future work projects with the involvement of other relevant fora. GOS contributed to development of elements of the work plan on cross-border higher education cooperation.
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	GOS has a project underway that is compiling case studies from the region highlighting examples of regulatory reform that was directed at establishing more competitive services markets.
	Improve understanding of trade and investment issues with respect to individual services sectors	Ongoing	Final report on the environmental services-related technology market and encourage higher levels of trade and investment.
c. Compile information on services trade statistics	To enhance capacity on trade statistics and respond to the challenges of services trade data collection	Ongoing	Several statistics related workshops were held within the year to create awareness on the importance of services statistics and also to strengthen the network of compilers as well as users of services statistics data in APEC region.
		Ongoing	GOS continues to develop projects to implement the action plan on services trade statistics.

All Sectors other than Energy, Telecommunications, Tourism, and Transportation			
Collective Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame	Last implemented actions
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	A Private Public Services Dialogue was organised by PECC/ABAC to enhance awareness on the challenges and potentials of services liberalization within the region.
	Addressing SME Business Constraints through Services	Ongoing	GOS organized several workshops aimed at improving SME integration into global supply chains through retailing and also on franchising, to facilitate the expansion of SMEs overseas.
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.	APEC Accounting Services Initiative	Completed	This initiative contains an inventory of the requirements for delivering accounting services in each APEC economy. A set of guidelines on the regulation foreign accounting professionals has also been prepared.
f. Enhance transparency in service sectors	APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) Database	Completed	A database which enables services businesses to identify market access and behind-the-border requirements affecting market entry for trade in services in APEC member economies has been developed. The database is now being expanded to cover all economies and further services sectors are being added.
		Ongoing	GOS discussed proposals for self-funded workshops on certain services sector covered in STAR database, and outcomes of those workshops relating to good regulatory practice.

All Sectors other than Energy, Telecommunications, Tourism, and Transportation			
Collective Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame	Last implemented actions
g. Monitor and, where appropriate and possible, contribute to the WTO's work on services.	Monitor WTO work on services	Ongoing	Member economies provided briefings on recent developments in Geneva at the GOS meetings in 2013, including discussions around possible deliverables on services at the forthcoming WTO Ministerial Conference 9 meeting.

Investment 2013 Collective Action Plan

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
<p>Transparency Short-Term</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>a) Update the e-portal to replace the hard copy publication the <i>APEC Investment Guidebook</i></p> <p>b) Have “APEC Public-Private Dialogues on Investment” to enhance Transparency and involvement of Private Sector.</p> <p>2. Establishing software networks on investment regulation and investment opportunities</p> <p>a) Explore ways to improve the state of statistical reporting and data collection</p> <p>b) Establish a single window or special enquiry point for all enquiries concerning investment policies and applications to invest</p> <p>c) Adopt a centralised registry of laws and regulations and make this available electronically.</p> <p>d) Apply new technology to improve information, application and approvals processes</p>	<p>2013 -</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Policy Dialogue Short-Term</p> <p>B. Promote dialogue with the APEC business community on ways to improve the APEC investment environment</p>	<p>1. Have “ APEC Public-Private Dialogues on Investment” with Business sector including ABAC to enhance Transparency and involvement of Private Sector.</p> <p>2. Maintain regular contact with ABAC and other relevant business organizations including:</p> <p>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>b) Consider possible joint projects suggested by IEG or business organizations.</p>	<p>ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
	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	Ongoing
C. Continue dialogue with appropriate international organizations dealing with global and regional investment issues	1. Establish a policy dialogue process and collaboration with other international organisations on current and emerging international investment issues, where appropriate.	Ongoing
Study and Evaluation Short-Term		
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.	Consider extent to which existing peer review mechanisms assist in meeting APEC's strengthening regional economic integration objectives and options for improvement.	Ongoing
E. Study possible core elements between existing sub-regional arrangements relevant to investment	Review the investment provisions of current sub-regional arrangements including RTAs/FTAs, and identify possible core elements, including the relationships between these provisions.	Ongoing
F. Refine APEC's understanding of free and open investment	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.	Ongoing
Medium & Long-Term		
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 forums	To be determined in the light of progress with policy dialogue in the medium-term.	Ongoing
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	Where feasible, contribute to SOM studies on ways and means to promote regional economic integration, particularly investment issues as they relate to : - Identifying Convergences and Divergences in APEC's RTAs/FTAs; and - Docking or Merging FTAs	Ongoing

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
<p>Facilitation <i>Short-Term and Continuing</i></p> <p>I. Undertake practical facilitation initiatives by:</p> <p>(i) Implement the Investment Facilitation Action Plan</p> <p>(ii) Progressively working towards reducing impediments to investments</p> <p>(iii) Initiating investment facilitation activities to enhance investment flows within APEC economies</p> <p>(iv) Implement the Non-Binding Investment Principles</p>	<p>Implement its underlying eight principles with broad menu of actions.</p> <p>Implement the principles identified through the IFAP process to promote further investment facilitation according to APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT. (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>Implement activities under APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT (See “K. Undertake new activities that contribute to capacity building.”)</p> <p>Discuss on the necessity of more regular updates on NBIPs and work for further implementation.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</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>2. Enhance planning, development and implementation of policies concerning international investment rules</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Capacity Building Initiatives</p> <p>K. Undertake new activities that contribute to capacity building.</p>	<p>Identify the elements of capacity building to strengthen the economies of APEC member economies and undertake the following activities categorizing 3 pillars under APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT.</p> <p>1. Advanced Principles and Practices N/A</p> <p>2. Facilitation N/A</p> <p>3. Promotion FMP Group is also undertaking projects related</p>	

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
	<p>to investment facilitation. IEG will seek for collaboration with them in below projects.</p> <p>n) Workshop on Public Private Dialogue (PPD) on Investment: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Local Communities (lead economy: Indonesia)</p> <p>o) Guidebook on PPP Frameworks in APEC Region (lead economy: Indonesia)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2013</p> <p>Ongoing</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 2013 Collective Action Plan on Trade Facilitation

(Implementation status as of 18 June 2013)

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
1. Alignment (01 action)							
	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.	In process	<p><u>Japan</u> has conducted a survey to identify economies' /industries' needs.</p> <p><u>Japan</u> reported on the revision of VAP result in 2011 and shared the work program for 2013 at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Japan</u> informed about the further activity on the 5th VAP Alignment work in 2013 and the proposal on the new VAP Alignment work in 2014 at SCSC 1/ 2013.</p> <p>SCSC members submitted complete survey format relating to update of the current status of standards adopted and providing additional information on the statement "not applicable" to Japan by 30 April 2013 for the 6th VAP.</p> <p><u>Japan</u> to summarize the results of VAP work 2013 and to brief on the further activity on the VAP work.</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
2. Good Regulatory Practice (01 action)							
	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 United States	From 2000	On-going	Means of enhancing regulatory practices recommended for implementation	In process	<p><u>United States</u> presented on the Draft Reference Document “Supporting the TBT Agreement with Good Regulatory Practices”. Comments are due October 14, 2011 and should be sent to the Chair and the SCSC Program Director.</p> <p><u>Russian Federation</u> briefed on forwarding Russian initiatives submitted during the CTI1 meeting, held 14-15 February in Moscow (Common Application of Best Regulatory Practices in APEC Economies and Action Plan on Annex D to Leaders’ Declaration “Strengthening Implementation of Good Regulatory Practices) at SCSC 1 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Russian Federation</u> introduced the two CTI proposals 2012/SOM2/SCSC/006, “Action Plan on Best Practices in APEC economies” and 2012/SOM2/SCSC/007, “Good Regulatory Practices Online Database” for consideration.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> reported on preparation for the 7th Conference on GRP at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>United States</u> reported on the status of the self-funded study “GRPs for Conformity Study in APEC Economies” at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> to report on the results of the 7th GRP Conference held in Medan, Indonesia on 26-27 June 2013 (CTI 19/12T at SCSC2/2013.).</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
3. Recognition of Conformity Assessment (3 actions)							
	In regulated sector:						
	1) 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	<p><u>Australia, on behalf of the co-chair China and Australia,</u> reported on the current, ongoing and proposed activities of the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum at SCSC2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>United States</u> reported on outcomes of FSCF Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN) workshop on Export Certification Workshop held April 24-25 in Greenbelt, Maryland, United States; on upcoming APEC FSCF PTIN Laboratory Capacity Building Sub-Regional Trainings for 2012, and directed the APEC Members attention to 2012/SOM2/SCSC/012 and reported on status of Global Food Safety Partnership at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Philippines</u> reported on the outcomes of Project CTI 22/2011T APEC Scientific Seminar Workshop on Food Safety Risk-Benefit Analysis held on Nov. 22-24, 2012 in Manila at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Australia and China</u> reported on the upcoming activities and tasks of the APEC food Safety Cooperation Forum at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>United States</u> reported on M CTI 03/12A Multi-year project on Building convergence in food safety standards and regulatory's system, and upcoming activities in 2013-2015 at SCSC1/2013..</p> <p><u>United States</u> reported on Update on Laboratory Capacity Building Planning under APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum Partnership Training Institute Network at SCSC1/2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
							<p><u>United States</u> reported on the 1st annual meeting of Global Food Safety Partnership which developed out of the MOU between the World Bank and APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum.at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Australia</u> further outlined the inaugural Food Safety Incident Network workshop to be held in April 2013 at SCSC1/2013</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> reported on preparation for the Workshop on Best Practices in Educating Food Safety Standards for SMEs that will be conducted on 10 April 2013 at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><i>SCSC members are invited to provide updated information on participation in Food safety cooperation forum and Sectoral food MRA at SCSC2/2013.</i></p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> to report on the results of the April's workshop at SCSC2/2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	2) 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 JRAC 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	<p><u>Peru</u> is preparing participate in Part I and Chile is preparing to participate in Part II of EE MRA.</p> <p><u>Peru</u> and <u>Chile</u> informed SCSC about their participation in relevant part of EE MRA.</p> <p><u>Brunei Darussalam</u>, on behalf of JRAC Chair, reported on the outcomes of the 17th JRAC meeting held on 17-18 May 2012 in Singapore at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Australia</u> reported on the outcomes of APEC JRAC workshop on “Developing harmonized electrical equipment regulatory risk assessment tool” held on 15-16 May 2012 in Singapore (2012/SOMs/SCSC/014). at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>JRAC Chair (Chile)</u> reported on the status of the JRAC EEMRA at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>JRAC Chair (Chile)</u> to report on the 18th JRAC EEMRA meeting held on 14-15 April 2013 in Surabaya, Indonesia at SCSC2/2013.</p>
	Voluntary sector:						
	3) Member economies to encourage on going participation and expansion in APLAC-MRA, PAC MLAs and CIPM Global MRA.	1998 Indonesia	From 1998	On-going	- Increased number of member economies participating in MRAs and technical activities underpinning their participation	In process	<p><u>Indonesia</u> made a short introduction about SRB activities and requested that Indonesia ends its service as SRB Coordination Chair and asked for a successor to fill this role.</p> <p><u>SCSC members</u> are invited to inform about participation and expansion in APLAC-MRA, PAC MLAs and CIPM Global MRA at SCSC2/2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
4. Technical Infrastructure Development (5 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	<u>APLAC</u> reported on the ongoing training initiatives of proficiency testing within the APEC region and the interaction with regulators (2012/SOM2/SCSC/018); PAC extended an invitation to all SCSC members to attend its forthcoming annual meetings in Hong Kong, China; Japan, on behalf of the PASC Secretariat, informed on the PASC 35 meeting on 4-8 June 2012 in Yeosu, Korea, at SCSC 2 in 2012. <u>PAC</u> , on behalf of the 2013 SRB Forum Chair, presented a report on the Forum's meeting on 26 January 2013 and associated outcomes at SCSC1/2013. <i>SCSC members, as the project proposers, to contact the SRBs during the development of proposals to enhance SRBs contributions to SCSC activities.</i>
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	The 9th Conference on Standards and Conformance will be held in Kazan in 2012 during SOM2. <u>Russian Federation</u> informed of the 9 th Conference on Standards and Conformance in the field of Innovations and related Good Practices at SCSC1 and reported on the results of the Conference at SCSC 2 in 2012. <u>SCSC members</u> to made comments on the draft recommendations until 30 June 2012 and <u>Russian Federation</u> to submitted the final report to APEC Secretariat by the end of 30 August 2012.

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
To facilitate broad participation in mutual recognition arrangements in both regulated and voluntary sectors	3) Member economies to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Good Regulatory Practice.	2006 Host economy	2006	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCSC to organize the conference in every 2 years - All member economies actively to take part in conference - Member economies to provide speakers for conference 	In process	<p>The 6th GRP Conference was held in Washington, D.C. in conjunction with SOM I on 1 - 2 March 2011.</p> <p><u>United States</u> reported the results of the 6th GRP Conference at SCSC 1 in 2011.</p> <p>The 7th GRP Conference will be held in Medan, Indonesia, 26-27 June 2013.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> to report on the results of the 7th GRP Conference held in Medan, Indonesia on 26-27 June 2013 at SCSC 2/2013</p>
	4) The SCSC to undertake the following technical infrastructure projects						

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	a) The Proficiency Testing of Determination of Veterinary Drug Multi-Residues in Animal Origin Products (CTI 09/2012T)	2012 China	September 2012	31 July 2013	<p>This project is an inter-laboratory proficiency testing (PT) program, to determine veterinary drug multi-residues in animal origin products, which is important to develop laboratory capabilities within APEC economies, to improve the acceptability of test results that is able to provide solid evidence to facilitate animal origin products trade among these economies.</p> <p>The project aims to build the capacity of each member economies that will facilitate greater alignment of regulatory approaches on conformity assessment on animal origin products. Further, the project also supports the thrust of APEC FSCF which is gearing on Food Safety Capacity Building Priority Areas.</p> <p>The project mainly addresses sustainable growth.</p>	In process	<p>Two workshops held in Beijing (November 2012) to assess the PT scheme and in Indonesia (May 2013).</p> <p><u>China</u> informed on the concept note of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2012.</p> <p><u>China</u> to report on the results of the workshop (held in November 2012 in Beijing) and the preparation for organization of the workshop (held in May 2013 in Indonesia) at SCSC 2/2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	a) The Proficiency Testing of Determination of Veterinary Drug Multi-Residues in Animal Origin Products (CTI 09/2012T)	2012 China	September 2012	31 July 2013	<p>This project is an inter-laboratory proficiency testing (PT) program, to determine veterinary drug multi-residues in animal origin products, which is important to develop laboratory capabilities within APEC economies, to improve the acceptability of test results that is able to provide solid evidence to facilitate animal origin products trade among these economies.</p> <p>The project aims to build the capacity of each member economies that will facilitate greater alignment of regulatory approaches on conformity assessment on animal origin products. Further, the project also supports the thrust of APEC FSCF which is gearing on Food Safety Capacity Building Priority Areas.</p> <p>The project mainly addresses sustainable growth.</p>	In process	<p>Two workshops held in Beijing (November 2012) to assess the PT scheme and in Indonesia (May 2013).</p> <p><u>China</u> informed on the concept note of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2012.</p> <p><u>China</u> to report on the results of the workshop (held in November 2012 in Beijing) and the preparation for organization of the workshop (held in May 2013 in Indonesia) at SCSC 2/2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	b) APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) Workshop and APEC FSCF Food Safety Incident Network (FSIN) Seminar (SCSC 01/2012)	2012 Australia, China	August 2012	December 2013	The 4 th FSCF Workshop will build upon the successful work already undertaken by the FSCF to develop robust food safety systems in APEC member economies, improving the safety of food within economies and the safety of food traded between APEC economies. Whereas, the APEC FSCF FSIN will assist in facilitating development and implementation of the FSCF-agreed approaches. The achievement of FSCF priorities and recommendations lies on the continuance of its initiatives.	In Process	<p>The 4th APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) Workshop; and</p> <p>The APEC FSCF Food Safety Incident Network (FSIN) seminar will be held in the margins of SOM2, 2013</p> <p><u>Australia, on behalf of the co-chair China and Australia,</u> reported on the current, ongoing and proposed activities of the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum at SCSC2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Australia</u> and <u>China</u> reported on the progress of the Project and upcoming APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum to be held on 13 April 2013 in Indonesia at SCSC 1/2013.</p> <p><u>Australia and China</u> to report on the results of the 4th Meeting of APEC FSCF held in Surabaya, Indonesia on 13 April at SCSC2/2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	c) Best Practices in Educating Food Safety Standards to SMEs (SCSC 02/2012)	2012 Indonesia	July 2012	1 st Quarter 2013	This project aims at promoting SMEs' awareness on good practices of food safety standards by: enhancing of understanding of SMEs on the importance of food safety standards in the supply chain; sharing experiences among the participants on good practices of food safety standard for SMEs; developing recommendations on good practices to build up the capacity of SMEs on food safety standards. SMEs play an important role in producing food, and even becoming part of a larger supply chain in food industry, thus strengthening food security.	Completed	<p>- An APEC workshop to promote SMEs awareness on good practices of food safety standards, will be held in Indonesia in first quarter of 2013.</p> <p>- <u>Indonesia</u> informed about the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2012 and reported on the concept note "Best Practices in Educating Food Safety Standards to SMEs" at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> provided information on preparation for the Workshop on Best Practices in Educating Food Safety Standards to SMEs to be conducted on 10 April 2013 in Surabaya at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><i><u>Indonesia</u> to report on the results of the Workshop held in Surabaya, Indonesia on 10 April 2013 at SCSC2/2013.</i></p>
	d) Improved Food Inspection Capacity Building based on Risk analysis: Risk-based Food Inspection (SCSC 03/2012T)	2013 Korea	August 2013	December 2013	This project aims to educate APEC economies about functions of risk-based inspection and produce a proposal on reasonable management of food sanitation. In turns, the project will contribute to strengthening food safety management, especially in import and export. To achieve this goal, inspection capacities among member economies will be compared and member economies will be encouraged to select resources more efficiently and enhance inspection capacity.	In Process	<p>- A three-day workshop will be launched in August 2013 in Republic of Korea.</p> <p>- <u>Korea</u> reported on the concept note "Improved Food Inspection Capacity Building based on Risk Analysis: Risk-based Food Inspections" at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><i><u>Korea</u> to inform on the progress and further activity of the Project at SCSC 2/2013.</i></p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	e) Creation of APEC Guideline on Standards Infrastructure Establishment (CTI 15/12A)	2012 Korea	July 2012	May 2013	This project aims to create APEC guideline on standards infrastructure establishment, and it will have a great impact on the trade especially on strengthening cooperation on standardization activities among APEC economies to create a guideline on standards infrastructure establishment for common benefit in APEC region. It would be possible to reduce the difference of standardization capacities between economies and establish standards infrastructure in a similar level. The created APEC guideline would be useful for the economies as a tool of information sharing in establishing new standardization policy and activity. In addition, the economies could reduce unexpected risk such as duplicate investment in utilizing the budget for standardization works by referring the guideline.	Completed	<p>A workshop for analyzing standards infrastructure in each field held in Nov. 2012.</p> <p>A workshop for complementing draft conclusions held in March 2013.</p> <p>Final results of the project will be reported to the APEC secretariat in May 2013.</p> <p><u>Korea</u> informed on concept note "Creation of APEC Guideline on Standards Infrastructure Establishment" at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Korea</u> reported on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2013.</p> <p><u>Korea</u> to report on the results of the Project's workshop held in Medan, Indonesia on 23 June 2013 at SCSC2/2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	f) Framework for APEC Open Technical Dictionary (OTD) in standards regulated spheres (SCSC 06/2012T)	2012 Russian Federation	July 2012	February 2013	The proposed project would provide member economies with a common methodology and framework for mapping data contained in technical regulations and standards. The creation of APEC OTD is aimed at reducing technical barriers to trade, as well as, provides assistance to member economies to participate and contribute to the APEC OTD.	Completed	<p>A workshop to be held as part of this project during 2012-2013 would provide a basic methodology and discuss steps toward creation of APEC OTD aimed at reducing technical barriers to trade, as well as, provide assistance to member economies to participate and contribute to the APEC OTD- Final results of the Project reported to the APEC Secretariat in March 2013.</p> <p><u>Russian Federation</u> reported on concept note “Framework for APEC Open Technical Dictionary (OTD) in standards regulated spheres” at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Russian Federation</u> to inform on the results of the Project at SCSC2/2013.</p>
	g) Framework Design based on Standards to Deliver Content and Knowledge for Human Resource Development	2012 Korea	July 2012	June 2013	This project is designed to support one of the growth strategies, knowledge-based growth, by proposing to design standards framework to share digital educational content for human resources development and to manage personal profile (i.e. electronic portfolio). This project intends to show how online service platform based on industry-specific competency map can be designed with digital content and how electronic portfolio can be managed.	Completed	<p>Electronic meeting tool will be used to facilitate active communication, and workshops to be held as part of this project, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A workshop to discuss gathered information and modeling organized in September 2012. - A workshop to review the draft report and outcome organized in February 2013. <p><u>Korea</u> to inform on the progress of the Project at SCSC 2/2013.</p>

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	h) 7 th Conference on Good Regulatory Practice (CTI 19 12T)	2012 Indonesia	2012	2013	<p>The aim of this project is to promote regulators' awareness of good regulatory practice, particularly for ensuring that regulatory policies contribute to achieving critical policy objectives such as protection of health, safety and the environment. Regulators play an important and strategic role in formulating, implementing and enforcing the policies which may affect industry and consumers as well as trade flows in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>APEC economies can benefit from learning how to develop policies based on good regulatory practices. By strengthening regulators' knowledge and understanding, member economies can reinforce their protection of health, safety and the environment without creating unnecessary obstacles to trade.</p>	In Process	<p>A two-day conference which is planned to take place on May/July 2013, during APEC SCSC 2 meetings within Senior Official Meeting 3 (SOM 3) in Medan, Indonesia. two day conference which is planned to take place on May/July 2013, during APEC SCSC 2 meetings within Senior Official Meeting 3 (SOM 3) in Indonesia.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> reported on the preparation for the conference to be held on 26-27 June 2013 at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> to report on the results of the 7th Conference on GRP held on 26-27 June 2013 in Medan, Indonesia at SCSC2/2013.</p>

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	i) Building Convergence in Food Safety Standards and Regulatory Systems (M CTI 03/12A)	2013 United States, China, Australia	2013	2015	This project supports engagement of regulators, industry, and academic experts at FSCF and PTIN meetings, related workshops and capacity building trainings. Project activities promote alignment in priority areas of strengthening food safety regulatory systems, food incident management, laboratory capacity, risk analysis and supply chain management	In process	<p>In 2013: FSCF meeting during SOM 2 with a workshop on food incident management, a PTIN Steering Group meeting, and a discussion of a potential capacity building activity on risk assessment on the margins of the FSCF meeting;</p> <p>In 2014: During the next year two food safety activities will continue addressing priority areas: a workshop on risk-based food inspections in Seoul, Korea and a China-led Proficiency Testing activity on the margins of SOM 3;</p> <p>In 2015: During APEC 2015 there will be a meeting of the Food Safety Cooperation Forum, a project by Australia on pesticide maximum residue limits (MRLs,) and a PTIN Steering Group meeting.</p> <p><u>United States</u> reported on M CTI 03/12A Multi-year project on Building convergence in food safety standards and regulatory system, and upcoming activities in 2013-2015 at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> reported on preparation for the Workshop on Best Practices in Educating Food Safety Standards for SMEs that will be conducted on 10 April 2013 at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>United States</u> to report on the results of the Workshop held in Surabaya, Indonesia on 10 April 2013 and further activity of the Project (M CTI 03/12A) at SCSC 2/2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	j) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Enhancement Project on Product Certification (ISO IEC 17065:2012) (CTI 24/12T)	2013 Indonesia	2013	2013	<p>The output of this project is improved capacities of certification and accreditation bodies on the product certification of competence. It will contribute to the APEC trade liberalization and facilitation through the activities:</p> <p>Alignment of APEC economies' standard on product certification with international standard;</p> <p>Harmonization of product standards among APEC economies;</p> <p>Regional acceptance of product certificates through PAC-MLA.</p>	Completed	<p>The activities of the will consist of two training workshops of ISO IEC 17065. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A four-day workshop for certification body (CB) management staff, • A four-day workshop for Accreditation Body assessors <p><u>Indonesia</u> reported on two Project's workshops (to be held on April 2013 and May 2013) at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> to report on the results of two Project's workshops held in April and May 2013 at SCSC2/2013.</p>
	k) Creation of APEC Guideline on Standards Infrastructure Establishment (CTI 15/12A)	2013 Korea	2013	2013	<p>The primary goal of this proposal is to create APEC guideline on standards infrastructure establishment to promote greater alignment in the proposed field among the economies. In this proposal, the term of "infrastructure" is defined as systems, facilities, environments, information, and human resources to support/facilitate standardization activities such as standards proposal, adoption, utilization, etc</p>	In Process	<p>In this one year project, we propose to hold total two workshops in line with SCSC meetings in 2013. At the end of the year 2013, the APEC guideline will be distributed throughout the economies as a final outcome.</p> <p><u>Korea</u> reported on CTI 15/12A Creation of APEC Guideline on Standards Infrastructure Establishment to be held on June/July 2013 at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Malaysia, Vietnam, United States, Peru, Japan, Singapore, Indonesia and China</u> sent complete survey format to Korea before the deadline requested.</p> <p><u>Korea</u> to report on the results of the Project's Survey and Workshop held in Medan, Indonesia on 23 June 2013 at SCSC2/2013.</p>

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	l) Animating Next Generation of Standards Professional Development: Phase I. Identifying Stakeholder Requirements (CTI 07/13T)	2013 Korea	2013	2014	<p>This project is designed to define and develop next generation of standards professional, future human resources in the area of standards and conformity assessment, so as to improve the competitiveness of the APEC Member economies.</p> <p>The outcome of this project is expected to reveal the needs for standards professionals in public and private stakeholders, and provide recommendations to narrow the gap between stakeholder demands and actual supply for next generation of standards professionals.</p>	In Process	<p>Jul-Dec.2013: APEC wide-survey for the stakeholder requirements on standards professionals, and in-depth interviews with thought leaders for standards professional development</p> <p>Feb.2014: Workshop for “Identifying stakeholder requirements in workforces for the next generation of standards professionals” to be held in one of the proposing/cosponsor-economies</p> <p>Sep 2014: Draft report ready by June 2014 and final report published by Sep 2014</p> <p>Korea introduced the concept note on Animating Next Generation of Standards Professional Development: Phase I. Identifying Stakeholder Requirements at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Russia, Indonesia, Peru and Malaysia</u> updated on recent progress in standards education activities in their economies at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Korea</u> to brief on the progress of the Project (CTI 07/13T) at SCSC2/2013.</p>

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	m) The Role of Standards and Conformity Assessment in Enhancing the Performance and Energy Efficiency of the Commercial Building Sector (M CTI 02/2012A).	2013 United States	2013	2015	The project will include interrelated workshops and information collection activities aimed at increasing APEC economies' capacity to achieve energy and other resource savings in commercial buildings and ensuring that regional economies implement green building measures that are consistent, transparent and appropriate, to avoid unnecessary obstacles to trade.	In Process	<p>The project includes two workshops in 2013 (Lima, Peru (target dates: 5-7 March 2013; Medan, Indonesia (target dates: late June/early July 2013) on the margins of APEC SOM 3), two workshops in 2014 (spring, location TBD; summer/fall, location TBD), and interspersed data collection activities. The project will be coordinated with the ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standards and Quality and public and private green building stakeholders.</p> <p><u>United States</u> reported on implementation of M CTI 02/12A MYP The Role of Standards and Conformity Assessment Measures in Enhancing the Performance and Energy Efficiency of the Commercial Building Sector and the preparation for the two workshops to be held on March 2013 in Peru and in June/July 2013 in Indonesia at SCSC 1/2013.</p> <p><u>Peru</u> presented overview of the Workshop "Sharing Experiences in the Design and Implementation of Green Building Codes" that was held in Lima on 5-7 March 2013 at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>United States</u> to report on the results of the two workshop held in Lima, Peru on 5-7 March, 2013, and in Medan, Indonesia on 24-25 June 2013 at SCSC2/2013.</p>

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	<i>s) Others</i>					<i>Other newly submitted CNs are under consideration or those will be submitted</i>	
	Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Person Certification (CN)	2013 Indonesia	May 2013	Aug 2013	The output of this project is improved capacities of accreditation and certification bodies on the person certification of competence. It will contribute to strengthening the Asian economies by increasing the quality of the workforce, the APEC trade liberalization and facilitation.		<u>Indonesia</u> presented the re-submission of the concept note at SCSC1/2013.
	Wine Regulatory Forum Strategic Plan to Implement Good Regulatory Practices through Capacity Building and Regulatory Cooperation (MYP CN)	2013 United States	2013	2017	The objective is to build on the recommendations from those meetings by assisting developing countries to implement specific, measurable good regulatory practices.		<u>United States</u> provided information on MYP CN, Wine Regulatory Forum Strategic Plan to Implement Good Regulatory Practices through Capacity Building and Regulatory Cooperation to assist developing countries to implement specific, measurable GRP at SCSC 1/2013.
	Solar Technology and Smart Grid Integration Workshop and Case Study (CN)	2013 United States	2013	2014		CN	<u>United States</u> presented the concept note on Solar Technology and Smart Grid Integration Workshop and Case Study at SCSC1/2013.

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	Research of Promotion Approach for Service Standards Adoption among APEC Member economies <i>(CN)</i>	2013 China	2013	2013	The project aims to effectively boost the service standard adoption, eliminate barriers to trade, accelerate the process of APEC service trade liberalization, promote the prosperity and development of trade in services, and optimize the APEC region trade activities structure.	CN	<u>China</u> presented the concept note on Research of Promotion Approach for Service Standards Adoption among APEC Member economies at SCSC1/2013.
	Seminar on GS1 global data standards implementation in APEC region <i>(CN)</i>	2013 China	April 2013	October 2013	The purpose of the Seminar are: sharing best practice and benefits of each economy; discussing the issues and limitations in implementation; researching the implementation steps and regulation assurance of GS1 global data standard and interoperable information system in the APEC region,	CN	<u>China</u> presented on the concept note – Seminar on GS1 global data standards implementation in APEC region at SCSC1/2013.

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	APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum Special Session, High Level Regulator-Industry Dialogue on Food Safety (CN)	2013 China, Australia and US	November 2013 (expected)	October 2014 (expected)	Food Safety Cooperation Forum is one of the high priority projects in APEC SCSC. This proposal will allow members to develop a concrete action plan and to identify ways to overcome challenges in order to meet the goals of the roadmap for the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Plan. It is also in support the advancement of multilateral trading system by promoting to align standards to relevant international standards, and wherever possible consistent with WTO obligations as well as by enhancing mutual understanding of regulatory agencies and industries that aims to improve national regulatory systems and cross-border regulatory cooperation.	CN	<i>China to brief on the CN at SCSC2/2013.</i>
	Workshop on Food Allergen Management (CN)	2013 Canada	May 2014 (expected)	May 2014 (expected)	The outcomes of this project are expected to enhance APEC member economies' capacity to address Food Allergen issues, which is increasingly prevalent in the region. This proposal would serve to promote regional economic cooperation and greater alignment of regional standards and regulations, thus reducing the burden for industry, particularly Small and Medium-sized Enterprises who play a central role in the food sector. The project is also aligned with the priority of the Osaka Action Agenda to enhance APEC food systems.	CN	<i>Canada to brief on the CN at SCSC2/2013.</i>

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	Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Energy Management Systems, ISO 50001 (CN)	2013 Japan	October 2013 (expected)	September 2014 (expected)	The project is in line with the activities under Standards, conformity assessment, technical regulations and regulatory cooperation as well as activities under APEC Environmental Goods and Services Work Program. This project fulfills a responsibility to carry out the instruction by APEC Leaders in 2010, and it is built upon the workshop on ISO 50001 held in San Francisco in 2011. The project aims to build the capacity to enable APEC economies to participate in the proposed Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) for Energy Management Systems. This project contributes to the enhancement of capability of ISO 50001' organization, certification bodies, and accreditation bodies of APEC economies.	CN	<i>Japan to brief on the CN at SCSC2/2013.</i>
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building program approved for implementation - Encouraging member economies to provide inputs for training program 	In process	<i>- Progress report of <u>Lead economies</u> (Chile, Brunei Darussalam) to be updated at SCSC 2/2013.</i>

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5. Transparency (02 actions)							
Ensure the transparency of the standards and conformity assessment of APEC economies	<p>1) Member economies to update the APEC Contact Points for Standards and Conformance Information, including member economies' participants in the Specialist Regional Bodies and member economies SCSC Contact Points.</p> <p>Member economies agreed that this information should be maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage.</p>	1997 APEC Secretariat	From 1997	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact point for Standards and conformance of economies is updated - The information on the member economies contact point for Standards and conformance is maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage 	In process	<i>Member economies are updating contact points annually.</i>
	<p>2) Member economies to endeavor to establish Internet websites to disseminate standards and conformance information.</p>	1997 Member economies	From 1997	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The internet website to disseminate standards and conformance information is established by member economies 	In process	<i>Member economies continue to establish and maintain internet website to disseminate Standards & Conformance information</i>

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6. Cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies (01 action)							
	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Industry (especially SMEs) makes use of the SRB standards and conformance infrastructure to help achieve its aims.</p> <p>4. Closer ongoing dialogue between ABAC and SRBs.</p>	In-process	<p>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</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> informed about/introduced the successor at SCSC 1 in 2011.</p>
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	<p><u>Japan</u> and <u>China</u> report at SCSC meeting, the relevant TBT/SPS discussions as well as SCSC's contribution and implementation for these activities.</p> <p>- For development within WTO TBT Committee:</p> <p><u>Japan</u> reported on the developments within the WTO TBT Committee (2010/SOM3/SCSC/015).</p>

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							<p><u>Japan</u> reported on the development within the WTO TBT Committee at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Japan</u> reported on the developments within the WTO TBT Committee, reviewing specific trade concerns raised at the November 2012 TBT meeting and the 6th Triennial review of the TBT Agreement at SCSC 1/2013.</p> <p><i><u>Japan</u> to report on the results of the WTO TBT Committee meeting held on 5-7 March 2013 and other related developments at SCSC2/2013.</i></p> <p>- For development within WTO SPS Committee:</p> <p><u>China</u> presented a summary report on the 48th meeting of the WTO/SPS Committee on 29-30 June 2010 in Geneva (2010/SOM3/SCSC/021).</p> <p><u>China</u> reported on the results of the 49th SPS Committee Meeting held in October 2010 at SCSC 1 in 2011.</p> <p>- <u>China</u> and <u>Mexico</u> reported on the development within WTO SPS Committee at SCSC2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>China</u> reported a summary of the WTO SPS Committee meeting held in October 2012 in Geneva at SCSC 1/2013.</p> <p><i><u>China</u> to report a summary of the WTO SPS Committee meeting held in March 2013 in Geneva and other related developments at SCSC2/2013.</i></p>

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	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	- <u>Japan</u> 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. <u>Japan</u> to provide updated information at SCSC 2/2013.
8. Cooperation with other APEC Fora (3 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 GRP and SCSC's conference on Standards and Conformance	2008 Japan	2008	On-going	- Business' participation increased; - Information circulated and shared.	In process	- Business involvement in 8 th Standards & Conformance conferences in 2010 and other SCSC projects/workshops held in SOM 3. - A SCSC concept note from US and Australia: 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.

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							<p>- <u>Japan</u> provided update information at SCSC2 in 2011.</p> <p>- <u>Japan</u> provided updated information at SCSC1 in 2012.</p> <p>- <u>Australia</u> reported on the activities of the World Wine Trade Group (WWTG) at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Australia</u> presented an updated report of the World Wine Trade Group at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>New Zealand</u> reported on the 2012 Wine Regulatory Forum event (CTI/06/12T) and the 2012 Auckland recommendations at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>United States</u> reported on the MYP CNs that supported two WRF conducted in 2011 and 2012 to exchange best practices regarding wine regulations (2013/SOM1/SCSC/017) at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>SCSC members</u> to report on business engagement in SCSC activities at SCSC2/2013.</p>
	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	<p><u>Japan</u> has conducted and reported on the survey to obtain information regarding the participation of business in International Technical Committees and Sub- Committees.</p> <p><u>Japan</u> 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. The SCSC endorsed the results of the survey</p>

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							<p><u>Japan/Indonesia</u> provided update information at SCSC2 in 2011.</p> <p><u>Japan</u> provided update information at SCSC 1 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Japan and other SCSC members</u> to provide update information at SCSC 2/2013.</p>
	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	<p>ABAC/Industry-SCSC dialogue has been conducted in 7th SCSC Standards and Conformance Conference held in Cusco in August 2008. <i>2009 APEC Response to ABAC 2008</i>;</p> <p>Recommendations and Consolidated 2010 ABAC Response to 2009 APEC Response to be reported by APEC Secretariat.</p>
	d) EGEE&C's APEC-ASEAN Harmonization of Energy Efficiency Standards for Air Conditioners: Phase 1	Japan		On going		In process	<p><u>Japan</u> reported on the progress of the EGEE&C's APEC-ASEAN Harmonization of Energy Efficiency Standards for Air Conditioners: Phase 1 at SCSC1/2013.</p> <p><u>Japan</u> to brief on upcoming activities of the project at SCSC2/2013.</p>
	3) The SCSC to hold Policy Dialogue sessions on standards and conformance and follow-up the policy implications arising from them	2002 Host economy	From 2002	On-going	- Reflecting policy dialogue on S & C and follow-up actions in work plan of SCSC	In process	Policy Dialogue on Standards & Conformance is considered at SCSC meeting annually

OAA Objectives	ACTIONS	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
9. Reform of SCSC (01 action)							
	1) Member economies to suggest their initiatives/recommendations for further development and implementation of SCSC CAP.	2011 Viet Nam	From 2011	On-going	- For further development and implement of SCSC CAP.	In-process	Open for suggesting initiatives from member economies. <i>Member economies are encouraged to provide their initiatives/suggestions to Viet Nam.</i>

Customs Procedures
Supply-Chain Connectivity Action Plan and SCCP Collective Action Plan¹

	Supply-Chain Connectivity Chokepoint				SCCP Collective Action Plan		
	Chokepoint No.	Coordinating Economy	Sub-fora/ Working Group	Other Sub-fora/ Working Group	Action/Status/Comments	Coordinator	Status/Comments
Harmonisation of Tariff Structure with the HS Convention	-					JP	21 economies adopted tariff schedules based on the HS Convention. 20 economies among them used tariff schedules based on the Nomenclature 2007 Edition (latest edition) and 1 economy has used that of 2002 Edition.
Public Availability of Information on Customs Laws, Regulations, Administrative Guidelines and Rulings provided to the business sector on ongoing basis.	1	AU CA JP SG US	CTI	SCCP TPTWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed in 2010. Symposium on Supply-Chain Connectivity for private-public sector were held for the objective of enhance awareness of regulations affecting logistics for the private sector and for economies to improve their understanding of where improvement could be made. 	SG HKC	21 economies developed customs websites in local language and English to provide information on customs. 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. 20 economies have publicized their tariff rate on their websites.
Simplification and	5	NZ	SCCP		Ten economies have acceded	NZ	10 economies have acceded

¹ Status updated as of 21 January 2013

	Supply-Chain Connectivity Chokepoint				SCCP Collective Action Plan		
	Chokepoint No.	Coordinating Economy	Sub-fera/ Working Group	Other Sub-fera/ Working Group	Action/Status/Comments	Coordinator	Status/Comments
Harmonization on the Basis of the Revised Kyoto Convention (RKC)					to the RKC. Those economies which have not acceded yet have adopted major principles for trade facilitation stipulated in the convention,	JP	to the RKC. On the other hand, those economies which have not acceded yet have adopted major principles for trade facilitation stipulated in the convention.
Development of Single Window Systems and promotion of International Interoperability	4	JP CT	SCCP		Japan and Chinese Taipei held the second Single Window (SW) Workshop in October 2012. The objectives of this workshop were to share the information of good I bad practices, difficulties, and countermeasures in implementing SW systems as well as the SW systems interoperability and to have discussions based on the above.	JP	14 economies introduced Single Window system and 4 economies have Single Window system currently under development. 10 economies have experience in the trade-related data exchange.
Adoption of the Principles of the WTO Valuation Agreement	-					CA US	21 economies adopted customs valuation schedule based on the WTO Valuation Agreement. All 21 economies introduced post clearance audit systems,

	Supply-Chain Connectivity Chokepoint				SCCP Collective Action Plan		
	Chokepoint No.	Coordinating Economy	Sub-fera/ Working Group	Other Sub-fera/ Working Group	Action/Status/Comments	Coordinator	Status/Comments
Adoption of the Principles of the WTO Intellectual Property (TRIPs) Agreement	-					US	20 economies WTO TRIPs and 19 adopted Customs administrations are responsible for border enforcement on goods infringing copyright and trademark. 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	-					CA PH	21 economies introduced appeal systems.

	Supply-Chain Connectivity Chokepoint				SCCP Collective Action Plan		
	Chokepoint No.	Coordinating Economy	Sub-fera/ Working Group	Other Sub-fera/ Working Group	Action/Status/Comments	Coordinator	Status/Comments
Introduction of an Advance Classification Ruling System	1	US	CTI	SCCP	<p>2011</p> <p>Completed Advance Rulings General Survey of economies. Results reported at CTI 2 (See 2011/SOM2/CTI/014)</p> <p>CTI 3: capacity building TPD held at CTI 3 to identify next steps on promoting implementation of advance rulings and to share economies' experiences. CTI briefed on outcomes.</p>	NZ JP	19 economies introduced advance ruling system for tariff classification. 21 economies established special units for uniform application of tariff classification at headquarters and/or regional customs offices. 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	-					CT US	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	4	JP CT	SCCP		Adopt internationally recognized instruments and standards such as UN/EDIFACT, XML, and WCO Data Model in SW	CA	13 economies applied the WCO Data Model into their customs clearance system.

	Supply-Chain Connectivity Chokepoint				SCCP Collective Action Plan		
	Chokepoint No.	Coordinating Economy	Sub-fora/ Working Group	Other Sub-fora/ Working Group	Action/Status/Comments	Coordinator	Status/Comments
					design to increase international interoperability.		
Risk Management Techniques	5	SG KR KR US	MAG CTI	SCCP SCCP MAG	Exchange and assess best practices of documents simplification and ROOs Procedures for confidence building and risk management, and to reach the best recommendations and establish principles. Explore a partnership with the World Bank on research, data collection, and analysis and adapt relevant initiatives under the World Bank'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.	AU US	20 economies introduced risk management approach and developed databases to achieve effective risk management. 20 economies introduced X-ray inspection equipment for containers.

	Supply-Chain Connectivity Chokepoint				SCCP Collective Action Plan		
	Chokepoint No.	Coordinating Economy	Sub-foa/ Working Group	Other Sub-foa/ Working Group	Action/Status/Comments	Coordinator	Status/Comments
Guidelines on Express Consignments Clearance (Current: WCO Immediate Release Guideline)	4	US	SCCP	CTI	<p>In 2011, APEC Ministers endorsed the APEC Pathfinder to Enhance Supply Chain Connectivity by Establishing a Baseline De Minimis Value.</p> <p>For 2012, a capacity building initiative by the United States is being implemented.</p> <p>Currently a case study is being conducted in cooperation with Viet Nam and the goal is to expand this process to other economies.</p>	US CN	16 economies adopted the principles of the WCO Immediate Release Guidelines. 14 economies have introduced the threshold value for waiver of duties and taxes (de minimis rule).
Integrity	-					AU HK	20 economies developed codes of conduct for customs officers. 18 economies introduced internal audit systems for prevention of corruption and misconduct.

	Supply-Chain Connectivity Chokepoint				SCCP Collective Action Plan		
	Chokepoint No.	Coordinating Economy	Sub-fora/ Working Group	Other Sub-fora/ Working Group	Action/Status/Comments	Coordinator	Status/Comments
Customs-Business Partnership	1	AU CA JP SG US	CTI	SCCP TPTWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed in 2010. Symposium on Supply-Chain Connectivity for private-public sector was held for the objective of enhance awareness of regulations affecting logistics for the private sector and for economies to improve their understanding of where improvements could be made. <p>Developed Compendium of Best Practices of national Logistics Associations. This project will demonstrate the role of logistics associations as a partnership between the transport logistic supply chain industry and government.</p>	HK MX CT	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.
	2	AU CA ID JP US	CTI	SCCP TPT WG	<p>An objective of Chokepoint 2 is to share expertise on and understand the feasibility and legal requirements for establishment of Public-Private Partnerships.</p>		

	Supply-Chain Connectivity Chokepoint				SCCP Collective Action Plan		
	Chokepoint No.	Coordinating Economy	Sub-fo-ra/ Working Group	Other Sub-fo-ra/ Working Group	Action/Status/Comments	Coordinator	Status/Comments
Implementation of APEC Framework Based on WCO Framework Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade	-					US JP KR	11 economies introduced AEO program in line with WCO AEO Guidelines and 9 agreements on mutual recognition of the AEO systems have been signed in the region.
Time Release Surveys (TRS)	4	JP	SCCP		SCCP will discuss how Time Release Studies can be carried forward within the Sub-committee at SCCP in 2013.	ID JP KR	14 economies conducted Time Release Surveys.
Development of Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programs and Mutual Recognition Arrangements	-					US JP	Capacity building plan was provisionally endorsed at SCCP2 in 2011.
IPR Border Enforcement	-					JP HK	Under this new SCCP CAP, Japan and HKC planned to organize an APEC Workshop on IPR Border Enforcement in Hong Kong.

Intellectual Property Rights 2013 Collective Action Plan

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"> ● Protection for Biotechnology and Computer-related Inventions ● Protection for Geographical Indications ● Electronic commerce ● Genetic resources and traditional knowledge ● Plant variety protection systems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Japan</u> presented a proposal on “APEC Information and Experience Sharing of IP-related Treaties” aiming to support each Economy’s voluntary activities involved with acceding to IP-related treaties. Project was endorsed. 2. <u>The U.S</u> presented a proposal on “Creation and Dissemination of Creative Content in the Digital Environment” circulated to IPEG members in 2012 and 2013. 3. <u>The U.S.</u> presented a proposal on GIs identifying issues which should be addressed regardless of the type of system chosen by economies for protecting GIs. 	<p>On-going.</p> <p>On-going. Member Economies are still discussing it.</p> <p>On- going. Discussions are still taking place among members.</p>
<p>(b) Support for Easy and Prompt Acquisition of Rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1.</u> Participation in International IP-related Systems <u>2.</u> Establishing Internationally Harmonized IPR Systems <u>3.</u> Cooperation on Searches and Examinations <u>4.</u> 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> updated on the “Quality Management Survey” and reported the survey result. 2. <u>Japan</u> made an update on the self-funded initiative for “A more coherent approach under the APEC Cooperation Initiative on patent Acquisition Procedures”, which is basically outlined 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. 3. <u>The U.S.</u> updated about the “Patent Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures- Roadmap for further cooperation”. During the XXXVII IPEG meeting held in Medan, Indonesia on 28-29 June 2013, the U.S presented a revised 	<p>Concluded. Member Economies provided information.</p> <p>On-Going Japan launched the website and invited members to upload their information.</p> <p>Concluded. The U.S. statement was endorsed in the XXXVII IPEG Meeting.</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
	statement to all members which comprised comments from economies. The statement on APEC work Sharing aimed to contribute in working sharing initiatives in the patent/innovation field, as much as possible among APEC economies. The statement was endorsed.	
(c) Electronic Processing of IPR-related Procedures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic Filing Systems 2. Dissemination of Information by Electronic Means 	<u>Hong Kong, China</u> on behalf of Australia; Singapore and Hong Kong, China presented a Report on the 2013 Review of Intellectual Property Explorer, "IP Explorer". IPEG members will continue to promote it with the SME business sector.	Economies will continue to promote this tool, which will be reviewed again in 2016.
(d) Cooperation for Improvements to the IP Systems and Its Operation, including capacity buildings, co-operation with other fora /authorities/ stakeholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Russia</u> organized a project titled "Training for Trainers on Intellectual Property Issues: Management and Commercialization" which aimed to provide participants on key elements for utilization of IP after rights are granted. 2. <u>China and the U.S.</u> proposed an APEC-IPEG Seminar on Practices of IPR Protection and Standardization aiming to reach a target exchanging information through a seminar or other project in an information sharing basis. 3. <u>Japan</u> updated on the initiative on the Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative (IPAC) which aims to promote the exchange of information among them in IP training, education and research. 4. <u>Japan</u> updated on the on "Survey on Bail-out Measures for disaster" and reported the survey result. 5. <u>China</u> made a proposal for a Survey on the Legal System of Preventing Improper use of IPR in APEC Economies (self- 	<p>Concluded. The Training took place in Thailand in October 28-31, 2012.</p> <p>Not Implemented. It was not implemented within 2011-2012 so the allocated funds were returned to APEC.</p> <p>On-going. Japan encouraged members to provide/update information.</p> <p>Concluded. Member Economies provided information.</p> <p>On-going. China will present a revised proposal in a later stage.</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
	<p>funding/not seeking APEC funding). This survey had been first put forward by China in 2008 with active discussions in a number of IPEG Meetings. The proposal attracted a wide divergence of views with some economies expressing support and others indicating concern regarding this issue. China has emphasized that the strong protection of IPR were two equally important facets of the IPR legal system that needed to be balanced.</p> <p>6. <u>Japan</u> announced the “Workshop on IPR Border Enforcement” planned at the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP). Japan encouraged members to support the project.</p> <p>7. <u>ACTWG</u> Multi-year Project. In 2012, the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG) presented a Project proposal for a “Multi Year Project”(MYP), which involves: Capacity Building Workshops on Designing Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and money Laundering Cases Using Financial Flow Tracking Techniques and Investigative Intelligence for Effective Conviction and Asset Recovery to promote Regional Economic Integration, and which was presented by Thailand and Chile in 2011. This Project was endorsed by the Budget Committee Council (BMC). A workshop on financial flow investigating techniques, corruption and money laundering crimes took place in Chile in May 2013. APEC economies were encouraged to share their experiences on this issue.</p>	<p>On-going.</p> <p>On-going</p>
<p>(e) Establishing Effective Systems for IPR Enforcement: <u>1.</u> Exchange of Information Concerning IPR Infringement</p>	<p><u>Mexico</u> presented a Survey on the “Relationship between counterfeiting/piracy and organized crime” aiming to reduce</p>	<p>On-Going. Member Economies are invited to answer the survey.</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
<p><u>2.</u> Other enforcement related matters</p> <p>(f) APEC Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative, with the following four key objectives:</p> <p><u>3.</u> Reduce Trade in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods</p> <p><u>4.</u> Reduce Online Piracy</p> <p><u>5.</u> Increase Cooperation to Stop Piracy and Counterfeiting</p> <p><u>6.</u> Increase Capacity Building to Strengthen Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Enforcement</p>	<p>counterfeit and pirated goods trade and combat transnational networks that produce and distribute items.</p>	
<p>(g) Promoting IP Asset Management and Utilisation in APEC Economies</p>	<p><u>1.</u> <u>Korea</u> presented a project “One Village One Brand” to help local procedures in developing economies to establish and implement IP strategies.</p> <p><u>2.</u> <u>Korea</u> made a proposal for an initiative on “IP Expedite Summer School” derived from the IP Xpedite Project, which consisted of three steps: a) online course, b) classroom course, c) an e- learning content.</p> <p><u>3.</u> <u>Korea</u> presented an initiative aiming to develop an “IP Game Textbook” by combining a game in a comprehensive textbook on IP.</p> <p><u>4.</u> <u>Korea</u> proposed an initiative “IP-based knowledge sharing for sustainable development”, in order to pursue sustainable development through IP. This proposal was endorsed during the XXXVI IPEG Meeting held in Jakarta, Indonesia on January 28-29, 2013. For the first stage of the project the survey on the development of appropriate technology using IP information; a</p>	<p>Concluded. China and Chile were the selected products economies.</p> <p>Not implemented. It was not chosen for financing for 2013.</p> <p>Not implemented, due to limited TILF funds. Korea informed its willingness to submit this initiative again, economies applaud this desire.</p> <p>This project is on-going and two economies have been case of study, namely: the Philippines and Papua New Guinea.</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
	<p>sub-plan on the initiative has been recirculated and answered by some economies. The project comprises: a) the background and example of an Appropriate Technology (AT), b) the proposals of suitable mechanisms for identifying and disseminating AT, c) the expected achievements. The proposal consists of four steps: 1) Sharing information through a survey during the first quarter of 2013, 2) a case study self-funded project during the second quarter 2013, till the first quarter 2014, 3) a workshop on the second quarter of next year. 4) the development of guidelines during the third and fourth quarter of 2014. The project is divided in funded and self-funded.</p>	
(h) Facilitation of Technology Transfer through Ensuring IP Protection	<p>1. <u>Mexico</u> presented a Survey in 2011, on “Survey on Innovation and SMEs Management”.</p> <p>2. <u>Russia</u> made a proposal on “Promoting Effective Utilization of IPRs through the concept of Open Innovations”, the project aims to give an opportunity to APEC economies to discuss the concept of Open Innovation from the view point of acquisition. The proposal was endorsed in the XXXVII IPEG Meeting.</p>	<p>On-going. Economies have responded those who have not are invited to do so.</p> <p>On-going.</p>
(i) Raising Public Awareness	<p><u>Chile</u> organized a “Seminar on Copyright Exceptions and Limitations” aiming to discuss within APEC the issue of limitations and exceptions to copyright and related rights, building on key finding of the “Report on Copyright and Limitations and Exceptions in APEC Economies”.</p>	<p>Concluded. It took place in Santiago de Chile in April 2012. The completion report was submitted as-well.</p>

Mobility of Business People 2013 Collective Action Plan

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 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
	Members continue to update to the primary APEC Business Mobility Group website at www.travel.apec.org .	Ongoing
	BMG members continue to use the APEC Coordinating Site (ACS) as a conduit for pre meeting papers. Members also receive notification from the BMG Chair through use of the "Message from the Chair" section of the website.	
	Members 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 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
	Members continue to explore ABAC's aim of expanding the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) scheme to remaining non-participating economies.	Ongoing

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	<p>At SOM I 2013, the BMG agreed to amend the ABTC Operating Framework, to give greater certainty to the remaining transitional members to assist in their internal efforts to secure the necessary investments to become full members.</p> <p>On 1 June 2013, Russia ascended to full membership of the APEC Business Travel Card Scheme.</p>	
	<p>As at SOM III 2011 5 economies (Australia; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Singapore; and the United States) advised that they had set up e-lodgement facilities to receive online visa applications.</p> <p>The BMG has explored e-business models as a means to deliver growth and expedite processing for APEC Business Travel Cards. In particular, BMG is implementing a single year APEC Project to examine the ABTC Scheme's end to end business process to identify opportunities for enhancements, including opportunities around online lodgement, expedited decision making and improvements to processing times;</p>	Ongoing

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
<p>BUSINESS TEMPORARY RESIDENCY Implement streamlined temporary residence processing arrangements for the intra company transfer of executives, senior managers and specialists, as defined by individual economies.</p>	<p>Members 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).</p> <p>As at SOM III 2011, 14 of 17 responding economies advised that were meeting the 30 day service standard on processing timeframes for Intra-company transfers.</p>	Ongoing
	<p>Members report to BMG meetings on implementing e-commerce facilities (standing item).</p> <p>As at SOM III 2011, 5 economies (Australia; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Singapore and the United States) advised that they had set up e-lodgement facilities to receive online visa applications.</p> <p>In 2012, the BMG explored e-business models as a means to deliver growth and expedite processing for APEC Business Travel Cards. In particular, this involved pursuing the possibility of a future online lodgement system for ABTC applications.</p> <p>In 2013 the BMG agreed that rather than only investigating an online lodgement system that the group looks at the very way in which the ABTC Scheme currently operates. To this end, the BMG will be implementing a single year APEC Project to examine the ABTC Scheme's end to end business process to identify opportunities for enhancements, including opportunities around online lodgement, expedited decision</p>	Ongoing

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	making and improvements to processing times.	
<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. As at 2011, at least 16 economies have introduced MRTDs and at least 10 have introduced a biometric MRTD.	Ongoing with implementation, on a best endeavours basis.
<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</p>	Project completed July 2006.	

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	<p>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 working group developed a discussion paper to identify a model for a possible pilot of an e-ABTC but the BMG agreed that there was not a sufficient business case to pursue a pilot of an e-ABTC, given the resources required.</p> <p>At the SOM III 2010, Enhancing the ABTC Working Group meeting, the Working Group tabled a discussion paper entitled 'An idea to Facilitate ABTC Holders through the Use of Existing Automatic Border Control Systems (ABCS)'. The paper outlined the proposed pilot of the use of the ABTC to enable ABTC holders to enroll in the ABCS of participating economies. As a result the Working Group agreed to circulate a survey on the ABCS of participation APEC economies and the progress of the surveys was discussed at SOMs I and II in 2011.</p> <p>At SOM III 2011, the BMG's "Enhancing the ABTC" Working Group presented a summary of Automated Border Control Systems currently being used by participation economies. Member of the Enhancing the ABTC Working Group have now been invited to review the survey results and give consideration to the proposed way forward to trial the use of biometrics through ABCS.</p> <p>At SOM III 2013, the BMG implemented reporting arrangements for border trials</p>	<p>Workshop in February 2009 with ongoing follow-up work</p> <p>Project completed May 2009</p>

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	<p>where ABTC holders are facilitated through automated border clearance systems. Identity Assurance Framework Document.</p> <p>At SOM I, 2008, the BMG endorsed work to commence on a 'framework for Assuring Identity in the Issuance of Biometric Machine Readable Travel 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>Legal Infrastructure Standards and Professional Immigration Service Standards</p> <p>During 2012, the BMG's reviewed its Legal Infrastructure Standards that seek to regulate legislative framework of economies and the BMG's Professional Immigration Service standards that set out standards in relation to the professional behaviour of immigration officials. These reviews determined that the standards previously developed by the BMG remain relevant and appropriate to today's border management context. In the process of review, member economies also suggested a number of additional standards that could be added to these documents. Further consideration of these additional standards will be undertaken in 2013.</p> <p>In 2013, the BMG finalised its review of the Professional Immigration Standards and progressed the review of the Legal Infrastructure Standards.</p>	

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	<p>The Legal Infrastructure Standards are being updated to keep pace with developments in the immigration and border environment in the region. The Standards focus on building economies' legal infrastructure as a means to enhance their capacity to facilitate business mobility and recognise that an APEC-wide approach to legislation, to the extent achievable, is a worthy goal and could strengthen regional immigration and border arrangements to the broad benefit of all economies.</p> <p>Border Capabilities Model</p> <p>At SOM II 2012, the BMG finalised an APEC Best Practice Border Capabilities Model for Air Travel in the region.</p> <p>This model sets out the ideal capabilities APEC economies can seek to implement to support the dual objectives of business facilitation and human security. It identifies possible efficiencies that can be gained in immigration procedures to facilitate and accelerate travel while managing the risks posed by non-genuine travellers. It also provides a building block upon which economies may decide to explore structural reform, an improvement of coordination mechanisms or the use of innovative technologies in border management.</p> <p>At SOM III 2013, The BMG also agreed to seek the TFI Steering Committee's views on practical next steps to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable stocktake of expertise available within APEC in relation to border capabilities (contained in the APEC Best Practice Border Capabilities Model for Air Travel, adopted by BMG in 2012) and border systems architecture; • enable the creation of 	

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
	<p>knowledge library in relation to border capabilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• enable consideration of an appropriate pathway for economies to seek further expert assistance from other APEC economies with consideration of border capabilities or strategic configuration of capabilities, gap analysis and emerging opportunities.	

APEC ECSG Data Privacy Sub-Group WORK PLAN FOR 2014

The APEC Data Privacy Sub-Group (DPS) is responsible for privacy-related work within APEC. As a sub-forum of the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI), the DPS aims to support the CTI's efforts liberalize and facilitate trade and investment within the APEC region, to reduce impediments to business in the areas outlined in the Osaka Action Agenda, and assist Member Economies achieve the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment. The DPS further aligns its work agenda with the goals and priorities laid out by the Host Economy for the APEC year, as well as contributing to meeting the Leaders' commitments and delivering on their instructions as set out in their Annual Leaders' Declaration.

For 2014, the DPS Work Plan seeks to engage in the following activities:

APEC PRIVACY FRAMEWORK STOCKTAKE

- To coincide with the upcoming 10-year anniversary of the APEC Privacy Framework in 2015, undertake a stocktake of the APEC Privacy Framework.
 - Based on agreed-upon scope and terms of reference; consider and endorse Stocktake workplan, and commence Framework Stocktake.

INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APEC PRIVACY FRAMEWORK

Implementation of the CBPR system:

- Monitor and assess governance of the CBPR System
 - Identify issues, develop recommendations
 - Report on findings
 - Adjust procedures and documents as appropriate
- Review Economies' Notices of Intent to Participate in the CBPR System as required
- Review Accountability Agents applications for recognition as required
- Pursue the development of CBPR certification for personal information processors
 - Conduct a stocktake of APEC Economy enforcement frameworks applying to personal information processors
 - Develop a policy paper to guide future work on processors
- Encourage and facilitate economy participation in the CBPR system
 - Engage in CBPR capacity building exercises under the Capacity Building Multi-Year Project.
 - Assist economies in identifying capacity building needs for CBPR participation
 - Promote (including through outreach activities), and provide education resources on, the CBPR system
 - Update the CBPR system website as required

Interoperability:

- Complete the development of a Common Referential for the structure of the EU Binding Corporate Rules (BCR) and the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System
- Engage in discussions with the EU to explore and identify options for the potential application of the Common Referential.

Review of the Cross Border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement

To follow the 3-year anniversary of the APEC Cross Border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement (CPEA), undertake a review of the Arrangement.

- CPEA Administrators will:
 - consult with CPEA Participants, other DPS Members, Non-Member Guests and the JOP;

- based on outcome of consultations, develop a report and recommendations and submit to DPS and ECSG.
- DPS to review and consider report and recommendations.
- DPS to endorse report and recommended changes to CPEA as appropriate.
- CPEA Administrators to implement DPS/ECSG-endorsed changes to Arrangement arising from review.

CAPACITY BUILDING: DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APEC PRIVACY FRAMEWORK

- Continue to identify capacity building needs and engage in capacity building activities as required
- Continue to offer assistance to economies that are considering the development of privacy systems
- Explore opportunities to provide additional resources for capacity building
- Create more specific guidance based on the APEC Privacy Framework for economies that are developing a privacy approach
- Design and implement APEC funded Capacity Building Workshops on domestic implementation as needed

INFORMATION SHARING

- Work with Secretariat to identify and use web-based platforms and collaborative tools for information sharing
- Continue to monitor developments in and share information with other international fora on cross-border privacy issues and initiatives
- Continue to engage with stakeholders through the provision of relevant information and education opportunities

INDIVIDUAL ACTION PLANS (IAPS) – PROVIDING SNAPSHOTS OF AN ECONOMY'S PRIVACY APPROACH

- Develop a program for the analysis, summary, revision and updating of current IAPs
- Explore and identify options for improving use of IAPs for capacity building
- Encourage and assist remaining economies to develop an IAP

APPENDIX 8

Principles for Developing the Innovative Health and Life Sciences Sector in APEC Economies

Innovative Biopharmaceuticals, Medical Devices, Health Products & Services

The over-arching objective of the development of the innovative health and life sciences sector is to generate health and wealth outcomes.

1. Health Outcomes: achieve cost-effective improvements in the health of populations through investment in initiatives and innovations that support quality care, and provide the foundation of a quality health care system, consistent with multilateral agreements to which APEC economies are party, and international best practices.
2. Wealth Outcomes: Drive job creation and economic development through attracting private sector investment in all aspects of the life sciences value chain.

The principles for developing the innovative health and life sciences sector in APEC economies are a guide for economies to use as a reference when formulating their domestic policies to encourage innovative health and life sciences development.

Principle	Justification
Support an Open Economy, Including Free Trade & Investment	
1) Develop and maintain an open economy as defined in the open and competitive markets section of the LSIF Enablers of Investment Checklist that promotes the flow of capital, people, ideas, goods, and services across borders in ways that ensure competition, enhance productivity, and foster growth, keeping in mind public health and safety imperatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An open economy will foster a culture of theoretical and applied scientific research and help grow the pool of top quality scientists, business developers, and entrepreneurs required for the development of an innovative life sciences sector.
2) Promote open investment in life sciences, including by working to remove or reduce restrictions on foreign direct investment in innovative life sciences and taking into consideration domestic regulation and law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An open investment environment is a key consideration for businesses looking to invest in the life sciences sector. Year after year, economies with little or no restrictions are able to attract more investment than those with investment restrictions and burdensome regulations.¹
Encourage Innovative Research & Collaboration	
3) Adopt a framework that supports cooperation and interaction among universities, public research institutions, and companies, including through joint research and development, public-private partnerships, and technology diffusion on mutually agreed terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A framework that supports public-private partnerships and effective technology diffusion from the public to the private sector can accelerate innovation and the commercialization of life sciences innovations.

¹ For more information see the 2012 Annual *The Global Venture Capital and Private Equity Country Attractiveness Index*, available at <http://blog.iese.edu/vcpeindex/>

Principle	Justification
Provide IP Protection for Innovation	
<p>4) Provide effective and predictable protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights for the full range of innovations in the health and life sciences sector, consistent with multilateral agreements that APEC economies are party to.</p> <p>5) Ensure that IP laws including patent laws are consistent with WTO rules. Patent protection should last at least 20 years from the date the patent application was filed. The terms and conditions of transfer of technology, production processes, and other proprietary information should be left to the agreement between individual enterprises consistent with WTO rules.</p> <p>6) Consistent with multilateral agreements to which that APEC economies are party, ensure the protection of test data required for the approval of life sciences innovations and taking into consideration the complexity of these innovations. Extensive analytical, preclinical, and clinical research tests must be completed before life sciences innovations can be made available to patients.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates a legal framework including a strong IP and healthcare environment in which innovators, including small and medium-sized businesses, are encouraged to invest in the research, development, and commercialization of life sciences technologies so as to benefit patients. If a framework is well balanced, investors will naturally realize a positive return on their investment, while patients will benefit from a better range of health care options. • Ensuring the integrity of the health and life sciences innovation approval process is important. Test data, which can take several years to generate, typically require substantive commitment in research and development and investment.
Develop Effective & Efficient Regulatory Approval Procedures	
<p>7) Encourage harmonizing regulatory systems of APEC economies consistent with the agreed target of achieving regulatory convergence for medical product approval procedures by 2020. Ensure that regulatory systems are transparent, non-discriminatory, provide due process, and include opportunities for early and meaningful stakeholder engagement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APEC Economies are working towards achieving regulatory convergence of medical products by 2020 with the goal of increasing investment in clinical trials and innovative product development and commercialization. • Open and transparent regulatory processes promote innovation, and result in regulations that are more relevant and effective in responding to both regulatory and market needs.
Encourage the Use of Health and Life Sciences Innovations	
<p>8) Promote utilization of innovative health and life sciences by investing in strong healthcare systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The innovative health and life sciences sector will prosper if APEC Economies welcome the introduction of new medical therapies and services into the healthcare system, create value-based markets for such products and services, and build adequate physical infrastructure to ensure their appropriate delivery.

Sources:

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Scientific American Worldview; <http://www.saworldview.com/> Provides a look at the environment for biotech and life sciences around the globe. It provides a scorecard of how well certain countries are doing in the elements necessary to create a thriving sector.

**Document is designed for double-sided printing.
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APPENDIX 9

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABAC	APEC Business Advisory Council
ABTC	APEC Business Travel Card
AD	Automotive Dialogue
AEO	Authorised Economic Operator
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
API	Advance Passenger Information
ARCAM	APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism
BCR	Binding Corporate Rules
BMC	Budget and Management Committee
BMG	Business Mobility Group
CAPs	Collective Action Plans
CBNI	Capacity Building Needs Initiative
CBPRS	Cross-border Privacy Rules System
CD	Chemical Dialogue
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTI	Committee on Trade and Investment
CTTF	Counter-Terrorism Task Force
DPS	Data Privacy Sub-group [under ECSG]
EC	Economic Committee
ECO	Electronic Certificate of Origin
ECOTECH	economic and technical cooperation
ECSG	Electronic Commerce Steering Group
EG	Environmental Goods
EGS	environmental goods and services
ENGRET	Expert Group for New and Renewable Energy Technologies [under EWG]
EoDB	ease of doing business
EPWG	Emergency Preparedness Working Group
ERTF	Emergency Response Travel Facilitation
EWG	Energy Working Group
FOTC	Friends of the Chair
FSCF	Food Safety Cooperation Forum
FTAAP	Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific
GDP	gross domestic product
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GOS	Group on Services
GPEN	Global Privacy Enforcement Network
GPP	Green Public Procurement
GSC	global supply chains
IEG	Investment Experts Group
IFAP	Investment Facilitation Action Plan
iPAC	Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative

IPEG	Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ITA	Information Technology Agreement
i-TIP	Integrated Trade Information Portal
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
LCRs	Local Content Requirements
LCRs	Local Content Requirements
LSIF	Life Sciences Innovation Forum
MAG	Market Access Group
MLA	Multilateral Recognition Arrangement
MYP	Multi-year Project
NGeTI	next generation trade and investment
NTM	Non-Tariff Measures
OAA	Osaka Action Agenda
PAC	Pacific Accreditation Cooperation
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSU	Policy Support Unit
PTIN	Partnership Training Institute Network
PTS	Paperless Trading Subgroup [under ECSG]
REI	Regional Economic Integration
RHSC	Regulatory Harmonisation Steering Committee
RMAS	Regional Movement Alert System
SC	Supply-chain Connectivity
SCCP	Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures
SCFAP	Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan
SCSC	Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
SMEWG	Small and Medium Enterprise Working Group
TEL	Telecommunications and Information Working Group
TFI	Travel Facilitation Initiative
TILF	Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation
TPD	Trade Policy Dialogue
TRS	Time Release Study
TWG	Tourism Working Group
VAP	Voluntary Action Plan
VCR	value chain resilience
VWG	Virtual Working Group
WRF	Wine Regulatory Forum