

政院所屬各機關因公出國報告書

(出國類別：出席國際會議)

出席 2010 年亞太經濟合作會議(APEC)
經濟委員會第一次會議(EC1)暨相關會議出國報告

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會議地點：日本廣島

會議時間：99年2月23日至3月2日

完成報告：99年3月20日

出席 2010 年亞太經濟合作會議(APEC) 經濟委員會第一次會議(EC1)暨相關會議出國報告

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八：Ease of Doing Business: How the EC can Contribute (Provisional Draft) (文件編號：2010/SOM1/EC/024)	

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- 十：Updates on the Structural Reform Agenda and the APEC Growth Strategy (文件編號：2010/SOM1/EC/044)
- 十一：Summary Report on the Roundtable Discussion on Improving Public Sector Governance Quality, Chinese Taipei
- 十二：APEC Seminar on the First Steps of Successful Reform in Doing Business, Chinese Taipei (文件編號：2010/SOM1/EC/023)

壹、摘要

一、會議時間及地點

本(2010)年APEC第一次資深官員會議(SOM1)暨相關論壇會議於2月下旬在日本廣島舉行，此次我國赴日本參加經濟委員會(EC1)第一次會議暨相關會議(2月23日至3月2日)成員包括經建會綜計處、法協中心以及研考會、公平會、金管會等機關代表。

二、會議目的

結構改革(structural reform)為EC近年來之工作重點，2008年並已於澳洲墨爾本召開首度APEC結構改革部長會議(SRMM, Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting)。本次EC1暨相關會議重點議題包括：針對「實施結構改革之領袖議程(LAISR)」進行盤點工作；探討LAISR於2010年後之新課題，如何與APEC新成長策略(New Growth Strategy)進行策略連結，以及推動改善經商環境之能力建構計畫等。

三、會議重要結論

(一)執行LAISR盤點工作：今(2010)年APEC領袖們將對EC執行結構改革任務成效進行盤點。EC主席將彙整近5年來EC在結構改革相關議題之工作進展，並撰寫一綜合性進展報告，以呈交2010年APEC領袖會議。

1.法制革新

日本進行「APEC－OECD法制革新整合式查核清單(APEC－OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform)自我檢視報告；另澳洲將徵詢自願之會員體進行「APEC結構改革的體制架構與程序自願性檢視(The APEC Voluntary Reviews of Institutional Frameworks and Processes for Structural Reform)」，目前僅印尼表示可能有意願。

2. 競爭政策

我方公平會報告於去(2009)年8月在台北舉行「第五屆APEC競爭政策訓練課程」之辦理成果，主題為「垂直限制及競爭政策與消費者保護政策的互動」。另，討論重點包括：競爭政策於LAISR之工作進展、後LAISR議程之關鍵議題、新計畫提案、CPLG 2010年工作計畫、APEC競爭政策資料庫更新、以及與ABAC舉行「由競爭法案例探討程序正義」圓桌會議。

3. 公部門治理

我方研考會報告去(2009)年EC2會議中主辦「提升公部門治理品質：實務與衡量(Roundtable Discussion on Improving Public Sector Governance Quality)」圓桌論壇會議之成果與結論。

4. 公司治理

本(2010)年APEC經濟政策報告(AEPR)的主題為公司治理，美國針對籌備2010年AEPR之大綱及撰擬模版(outline and template)進行報告，我方金管會將主政撰擬我國報告，初稿預計於5月初APEC秘書處彙辦。

5. 強化經濟法制基礎架構

將以公司法與公司破產重整法，以及替代性之商務糾紛調解(ADR, Alternative Dispute Resolution)」作為討論議題重點。

(二)探討LAISR於2010年後之新課題以及如何與APEC新成長策略進行連結：

1. 本(2010)年APEC主辦會員體為日本，年會主題設定為「變革與行動(Change and Action)」，其中新成長策略(New Growth Strategy)為三大優先工作領域之一。據此，今(2010)年1月日本資深官員主席提出「APEC 新成長策略之目標設定與相關工作(APEC New Growth Strategy – Target Deliverables and Related Works)」以及工作項目清單(The Worksheet)草案。惟因本次SOM I各會員體對日本所提新成長策略的架構與涵蓋內容仍有疑慮，SOM已決定本年4月間將在日本東京加開會議。
2. 為進一步討論LAISR於2010年後之新課題以及EC對APEC新成長策略之觀點及可能貢獻，日本將於今(2010)年8月間在日本別府召開「成長策略高階政策圓桌會議(Growth Strategy High-level Policy Round Table)」，歡迎各會員體督導成長策略之部長與會。

(三)有關APEC提升經商便利

1. 為改善區域內之經商環境，APEC於2009年提出「經商便利度行動計畫」，首先選取世界銀行「經商便利度」10項指標之「開辦企業」、「獲得信貸」、「跨境貿易」、「執行契約」及「取得建築許可」等5項指標作為優先改革領域，並設定在成本、時間及程序上於2011年前平均降低5%，2015年再降20%，共達成25%的目標。該計畫已於2009年獲得APEC領袖認可。
2. 在改革優先領域之能力建構方面，紐西蘭及美國將擔任「開辦企業」的領導會員體，日本、韓國、新加坡則分別擔任「獲得信貸」、「執行契約」及「取得建築許可」等項目之領導會員體，至於「跨境貿易」則由新加坡及香港

主導推動。優先改革領域的領導會員體將於今(2010)年陸續舉辦相關的研討會，落實APEC經濟體的能力建構，目前美國與紐西蘭已於SOM1期間在日本舉辦「減少開辦企業時間研討會」、韓國計劃於SOM2期間舉辦「執行契約研討會」、新加坡於7月舉辦「取得建築許可研討會」、日本於9月舉辦「獲得信貸暨破產法研討會」。

3. 經建會法協中心報告將於今(2010)年10月5-6日在台北舉辦「提升經商便利度國際研討會」，以「開辦企業」、「獲得信貸」、「取得建築許可」等優先改革領域為主題，屆時將邀請世界銀行、APEC專家來台分享國際成功經驗，並探討開發中經濟體進行經商環境改革時所應採取的策略。

貳、會議經過

一、經濟委員會第一次會議暨相關會議

(一) LAISR 工作計畫方案(LAISR Forward Work Programme)

1. 法制革新

- (1) 澳洲所提之「APEC 結構改革的體制架構與程序自願性檢視 (The APEC Voluntary Reviews of Institutional Frameworks and Processes for Structural Reform)」，係委由 PSU 協助 APEC 會員體檢視其國內法制架構是否足以帶動結構改革。該提案雖然於 2009 年 EC2 獲得通過，但尚未有任何會員體正式表達自願進行檢視，目前僅印尼表示可能有意願，EC 主席表示本計畫將繼續進行，歡迎會員體自願參加。
- (2) 美國針對去(2009)年 9 月舉辦之「APEC 改善法規制定程序之公共諮詢研討會 (APEC Workshop: Improving Public Consultation in the Rulemaking Process)」進行成果報告，該研討會以個案研究方式分享法規制定的相關經驗及實務，有助於推動公共參與法規制定，幫助 APEC 會員體了解一般法制基礎、法規主管機關、行政程序在公共參與法規制定的作用，增加非政府組織在法規制定過程的認知。個案研究對象包含印尼、墨西哥、越南、美國等會員體。惟印尼代表發言表示本研討會之事前規劃未依照 APEC 程序進行，使得相關會員體沒有足夠的時間對本計畫貢獻意見。
- (3) 澳洲主政之法規制定程序跨國比較問卷調查(Benchmarking Survey)，鑒於追蹤法規品質是否改變有其難度且會員體之間尚未取得共識，澳洲將參考 2005 年「OECD 法規品質與績效指導綱領(OECD Guiding Principles for Regulatory Quality and Performance)」，修正問卷之提問內容，以了解法規制定及檢視過程如何協助會員體達到良好的法制結果。
- (4) 有關法制革新的未來工作方向，各會員體尚無共識。紐西蘭希

望能將金融議題納入，美國認為提升經商便利度應持續推動，韓國則建議應將議題擴及金融、社會安全網、教育、勞工市場等領域。印尼代表則反對韓國之意見，認為 EC 在此四大領域並無相關的專家作為支援。我方則發言建議在後金融海嘯時代，APEC-OECD 法制革新整合式查核清單應與其他工具整合，以發揮最大之綜效。

(5) 日本進行「APEC-OECD 法制革新整合式查核清單」自我檢視報告：該查核清單包含四大面向，分別為法制革新橫向準則、管制政策、競爭政策及法令、以及市場開放政策，日本僅針對前 3 部分進行檢視。

- 一 在法制革新運作架構方面：日本成立內閣層級的 Government Revitalization Unit，由首相擔任主席，下設法制革新小組(Regulatory Reform Subcommittee)，專責監督各部會法制革新的執行工作，該小組亦徵詢私部門及地方政府意見。該小組的優先議題包含四大項，分別為環境與能源、健康照護、農業、就業及人力資源發展。
- 一 在管制政策方面：日本於 2001 年通過「政府政策評估法(Government Policy Evaluation Act)」，規範法規在施行前、修正或廢止時，需進行法規評估，並採用法規影響評估(RIA)的方法，以客觀分析法規變動造成的成本及效益。此外，日本於 1993 年制定行政程序法，來確保行政程序的公平與透明性。在 2001 年採用所謂的 No Action Letter，私人企業可運用此機制向政府詢問該企業的商業活動是否違反相關法規的規範，而政府部門必須在 30 天內作出回應。
- 一 競爭政策方面：日本與我國相同，由公平交易委員會主政，日本之公平會成立於 1947 年，為內閣辦公室下屬的獨立委員會，設有 1 名主席、4 位委員及近 800 名事務人員，年度預算約 9 千萬美金，主要任務為執行「反獨占法(Anti-Monopoly Act)」。
- 一 OECD 法制政策委員會主席 Mr. Jeroen Nijland 對日本之自我評量表示肯定，但也指出法制革新小組的 4 個優先議題

尚不明確，並且詢問在執行法制革新時，部會之間的關係為何？及日本投入多少資源(包含人力資源)於推動法制革新？

2. 競爭政策

(1) 競爭政策主席之友協調人香港代表茅以麗女士表示：

- 香港體認確保經濟穩定與永續成長對於達成 APEC 包容性成長與結構改革議題之重要性，後 LAISR 議程應嘗試將當前結構改革議題與包容性成長之動機加以連結。
- CPLG 主要聚焦於競爭法執行及相關議題，而競爭政策係驅使市場更有效率運作，藉由提倡諸多有利市場運作的作為，來促進市場效率、提高生產力、使消費者能有更多選擇性、企業家精神得以充分發揮、創造更多就業機會。
- 後 LAISR 期間所欲追求成長目標之一，為藉由對通訊、交通、能源等基礎設施部門投資的方式，來促進市場效率與提升成長潛能，俾利境內(城鄉)整合與區域(生產、貿易與投資流通網絡)整合。日本代表認為，結構改革有助促進市場競爭與各區域均衡成長。美國代表表示，競爭政策為結構改革關鍵之一，同時結構改革亦應與 CPLG 連結。
- 於新計畫初步提案方面，則考慮建立「競爭法及政策指標」，透過擴大中小企業與個人參與機會，並提升其於經濟成長之比重等方式，來反映競爭政策於包容性成長之影響。
- 各國競爭主管機關於競爭政策究應扮演何種角色，主席之友協調人發言後，美國及紐西蘭發言表示，應重新檢視 CPLG 及主席之友之工作內容，我公平會亦發言表示贊同。

(2) LAISR 工作計畫：CPLG 主席日本公平交易委員會副秘書長相關透(Toru AIZEKI)於會中報告，CPLG 與 ABAC 於 2 月 28 日舉行「由競爭法案例探討程序正義」圓桌會議、今年 9 月將於越南舉行 2010 年以競爭倡議為主題之 APEC「競爭政策與法律訓練課程」提案。

(3)後 LAISR 議程之議題與討論：對於 CPLG 與競爭政策主席之友於 EC 之角色與互動，究係由 CPLG 併入競爭政策主席之友而維持直接向 EC 主席報告，抑或改置於競爭政策主席之友下？紐西蘭代表認為二者角色於後 LAISR 議程內應更加明確定義，CPLG 主席、澳洲與加拿大代表亦發言表示反對置於競爭政策主席之友下之立場。EC 主席對此表示優劣互見，此議題宜由 CPLG 工作小組討論後再提 EC 討論。

(4)CPLG 2010 年工作計畫：CPLG 主席報告本年工作計畫，包含各會員體之競爭政策更新與發展、9 月將於越南舉辦以競爭倡議為主題之 APEC「競爭政策與法律訓練課程」、以及 APEC 競爭政策及法律資料庫更新。我公平會發言對於從 1999 年(書面資料誤植為 2005 年)由我負責建置之 APEC 競爭政策及法律資料庫提出更正，並對十年來各會員體提供資料協助資料庫更新表示感謝，未來我亦將持續致力於資料庫維護，以供各會員體妥善使用，俾對 APEC 作出具體貢獻。

3. 公部門治理

(1)我研考會報告去(2009)年 EC2 會議中主辦「提升公部門治理品質：實務與衡量(Roundtable Discussion on Improving Public Sector Governance Quality)」圓桌論壇會議之成果與結論(附件十一)。

(2)有關 EC 主席 Dr. Omori 詢問我國公共治理指標調查情形一案，我研考會說明如次：

一 為因應我國治理環境的變化，全面檢視公共治理領域迫切性議題，我研考會於 2008 年成立「公共治理研究中心」，以 4 年為期，擇定我國重要公共治理議題進行調查研究，並自 2008 年至 2011 年每年進行我國公共治理指標調查，期協助提升國家與政府競爭力，並促進國際接軌。

一 我國公共治理指標之建構係參採 APEC 及 OECD 等國際組

織所倡議之優質公共治理原則，分就法治化程度、政府效能、政府回應力、透明化程度、防治貪腐、課責程度及公共參與程度等七大面向，定期評估我國公共治理的現況。

- 一 為推廣優質公共治理之原則理念，增進地方政府對公共治理指標與內涵之瞭解，我研考會將於今(2010)年3月至4月分別於北、中、南、東辦理4場分區座談會，邀請學者及地方公務人員參與討論，透過調查成果發表及地方論壇方式，分享2007及2008年「臺灣公共治理指標」之調查成果與經驗，以落實本計畫推動優質公共治理之目標，提升中央與地方政府公共治理之品質。
- 一 未來2年我將持續辦理年度「臺灣公共治理指標」調查，並出版調查報告，詳載每年度公共治理之評量結果，提供國內外組織客觀的數據資料與評述，並且持續參與國際會議，增進國際接軌與交流合作，分享優質公部門治理的實務與經驗。

4. 公司治理

(1) 公司治理主席之友會議討論主題為公司治理的下一步，主要議題包括：

- 一 公司治理是否仍應維持為 APEC 結構改革中的一環？
- 一 如何避免與 APEC 其他推動工作重複？
- 一 APEC 如何增加其推動公司治理的附加價值？

與會者認為在過去數年，APEC 極力倡導公司治理的價值，包括宣導 OECD 公司治理守則的內容，為 APEC 各會員體實行改革奠立良好的基礎。展望 2010 年之後，公司治理仍應持續為結構改革重要的一環。

(2) 未來推動工作方面，各會員體可根據國際認可的工具，例如利用 OECD 公司治理守則去檢視其公司治理的法規及實務情

況，並可利用該標準來加強推行公司治理的實務改革。另外，本(2010)年的 APEC 經濟政策報告則可供各會員體瞭解個別會員體公司治理的相關進展，以及如何進一步推動健全的公司治理。

- (3) APEC 可與其它 APEC 會員體所參與的地區性計畫，例如 OECD 亞洲圓桌會議及拉丁美洲圓桌會議合作，持續發揮其綜效。例如 OECD 亞洲圓桌會議已分析了亞洲經濟體的情況，並對如何改進公司治理實務提出建議。APEC 可考慮與 OECD 的公司治理會議協同努力倡導公司治理。
- (4) 印尼代表認為 APEC 可研究中小企業適用之公司治理 (Corporate Governance for SMEs)，主席則建議應審慎考量對中小企業的負擔。
- (5) 有關 LAISR 工作計畫方案，美國報告「實施 OECD 公司治理原則研討會 (APEC Workshop on Implementing OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance)」：為落實 2008 年 11 月 APEC 在利馬召開領袖會議宣言及第 20 屆 APEC 部長會議之聯合聲明，APEC 於去(2009)年 11 月在新加坡舉行該研討會，以協助與會者瞭解 OECD 公司治理原則內涵、採用公司治理原則的益處與挑戰，藉由參與者間經驗交流，提升實施公司治理專業能力。美國認為類似該研討會之相關訓練應受到各會員體資深官員及 LAISR 的持續支持。
- (6) 越南報告 2009 年 7 月 2 日至 3 日舉辦 APEC 公司治理訓練營 (APEC Training Course on Corporate Governance) 之辦理成果，該訓練營旨在協助會員體加強公司治理，並藉此提升公司治理政策制定者之專業能力，以及提供公司治理原則之相關資訊。

5. 強化經濟法制基礎架構

- (1) 依據去(2009)年 SELI 工作重點問卷調查結果，會員體對於破

產法(Bankruptcy/Insolvency Law)及爭端解決(ADR, Alternative Dispute Resolution)等議題較感興趣。本次的政策對話會議爰邀請 APEC 產、官、學界的代表，針對上開議題進行討論及經驗分享。

- (2)破產法方面：亞洲奇異資本(GE Capital Asia)副總裁 Thomas M. Clark 報告破產法的調和、重建及擔保金融法(Harmonization in Bankruptcy, Restructuring and Secured Financing Law)、國際通商(Baker & McKenzie)法律事務所 Yasuhisa Takatori 律師報告日本的破產進程序及 UNCITRAL 模範法 (Japanese Insolvency Proceeding and the UNCITRAL Model Law)、印尼代表 Zulkhrmain Stiompul 分享印尼於破產法中對債權人保護的作法(The Creditor Protection in the Corporate Bankruptcy and Bank Insolvency Law : An Experience of Indonesia's Corporate Bankruptcy and Bank Insolvency Regime)。
- (3)爭端解決方面：日本西南大學法學院 Kazutake Okuma 教授報告 APEC 會員體相關的爭端解決(ADR in the APEC Economies)、日本慶應義塾大學法學院教授介紹爭端解決。

(二)執行 LAISR 盤點工作(LAISR 2010 Progress Stock-taking)

1. 今(2010)年 APEC 領袖們將對 EC 執行結構改革任務成效進行盤點。EC 主席將彙整近 5 年來 EC 在結構改革相關議題之工作進展，並撰寫一綜合性進展報告，以呈交今(2010)年 APEC 領袖會議。
2. 為準備前述進展報告之內容，EC 主席於去(2009)年進行問卷調查，以收集 EC 整體及各會員體於 2009 年 EC2 與 2010 年 EC1 期間所進行之結構改革進展，EC 主席則據此彙整為一報告附件，共有 13 個會員體回復問卷，我國亦於期限內提交。另，EC 主席亦於本次會議提出該進展報告之撰擬大綱草案，俾利各會員體撰擬。

3. 日本亦於本次 EC1 大會前舉辦「結構改革及 LAISR 盤點之影響研討會(APEC Economic Committee Seminar on Impacts of Structural Reform and LAISR Stock-take)」，會中邀請 APEC 其他論壇及國際組織參與討論結構改革於特殊部門(例如：電信、交通、能源等)的影響，尤其對開發中會員體的正面效益，以及未來發展的可能方向或重要課題。新任 EC 副主席印尼籍 Ms. Huda Bahweres 結語表示，現階段 LAISR 成果豐碩且目標皆已大致達成。OECD Mr. Rolf Alter 則強調，永續成長必須導向進步與創新(progress and innovation)，同時優質成長源(source of “quality” growth)的培育養成十分重要，唯有教育的普及(access to education)方能促成包容成長；EC 應持續其結構改革的相關工作，並且再次檢視 APEC-OECD 法制革新整合式查核清單。

(三)有關 APEC 提升經商便利

1. 為改善區域內之經商環境，APEC於2009年提出「經商便利度行動計畫」，首先選取世界銀行「經商便利度」10項指標之「開辦企業」、「獲得信貸」、「跨境貿易」、「執行契約」及「取得建築許可」等5項指標作為優先改革領域，並設定在成本、時間及程序上於2011年前平均降低5%，2015年再降20%，共達成25%的目標。該計畫已於2009年獲得APEC領袖認可。
2. 在改革優先領域之能力建構方面，紐西蘭及美國將擔任「開辦企業」的領導會員體，日本、韓國、新加坡則分別擔任「獲得信貸」、「執行契約」及「取得建築許可」等項目之領導會員體，至於「跨境貿易」則由新加坡及香港主導推動。優先改革領域的領導會員體將於今(2010)年陸續舉辦相關的研討會，落實APEC經濟體的能力建構，美國與紐西蘭已於SOM1期間在日本舉辦「減少開辦企業時間研討會」、韓國計劃於SOM2期間舉辦「執行契約研討會」、新加坡於7月舉辦「取得建築許可研討會」、日本於9月舉辦「獲得信貸暨破

產法研討會」。

3. 本會法協中心報告將於今(2010)年10月5-6日在台北舉辦「提升經商便利度國際研討會」，以「開辦企業」、「獲得信貸」、「取得建築許可」等優先改革領域為主題，屆時將邀請世界銀行、APEC專家來台分享國際成功經驗，並探討開發中經濟體進行經商環境改革時所應採取的策略(附件十二)。

(四) 2010 年 APEC 經濟政策報告(AEPR, APEC Economic Policy Report)

本(2010)年 AEPR 主題為公司治理，報告架構分為 3 章，第一章為公司治理在促進經濟永續成長中之角色(The Role of Corporate Governance in Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth)，由美國撰寫；第二章為 APEC 會員體之公司治理法制及組織架構(Legal and Institutional Foundations of Corporate governance in APEC Economies)，由日本撰寫。第三章為 APEC 各會員體有關公司治理之重要議題及個別經濟體報告(IER, Individual Economy Report)，由各會員體分別撰寫。其中個別經濟體報告重點為描述各會員體公司治理之發展情況，包括過去 5 年已採行之加強公司治理措施及未來之計畫。美國並提供公司治理 IER 之撰擬模版(template)供各會員體參考。各會員體 IER 報告完成期限為今(2010)年 5 月 7 日。

(五) 探討 LAISR 於 2010 年後之新課題以及如何與 APEC 新成長策略進行連結

1. 本年 APEC 主辦會員體為日本，年會主題設定為「變革與行動(Change and Action)」，其中新成長策略為三大優先工作領域之一(附件九)。據此，今(2010)年 1 月日本資深官員主席提出「APEC 新成長策略之目標設定與相關工作(APEC New Growth Strategy-Target Deliverables and Related Works)」以及

工作項目清單(The Worksheet)草案。惟因本次SOM I各會員體對日本所提新成長策略的架構與涵蓋內容仍有疑慮(附件三至十)，SOM已決定本年4月間將在日本東京加開會議。

2. 本次EC1大會前，EC與HRDWG共同舉辦一聯席會議(EC and HRDWG Joint Session)，會中HRDWG Lead Shepherd 美國籍 Mr. Alan Ginsburg與EC主席Dr. Omori分別報告個別論壇之現階段工作重點，前者說明消極的所得支援體系(passive income support system)與積極的勞動市場政策(active labor market measures)等創造就業之相關政策措施，後者則說明提供正確誘因與體制改革方為良策，結構改革對於包容成長、建構社會安全網、以及勞動市場政策等新課題或許可以有所貢獻。與會者咸認為此次之聯席會議有助雙方彼此認識瞭解，以及日後進行雙方議題之連結與合作。
3. 有關LAISR於2010年後之可能發展方向，以及結構改革優先領域之可能重組(附件三至十)，EC主席將依據本次會議之討論內容，以問卷之方式再次徵詢各會員體之意見。
4. 為進一步討論LAISR於2010年後之新課題以及EC對APEC新成長策略之觀點及可能貢獻，日本將於今(2010)年8月間在日本別府召開「成長策略高階政策圓桌會議(Growth Strategy High-level Policy Round Table)」，歡迎各會員體督導成長策略之部長與會。

(六)EC 主席改選與副主席補選

1. EC主席改選：現任EC主席Dr. Omori之任期將於今(2010)年底屆滿，請各會員體於今年5月31日前提名角逐人選，預定於今年6-8月間公開各候選人學經歷資料以供各會員體參考，並於9月EC2會議進行當選人最後認可程序。
2. EC副主席補選：現任EC副主席香港Ms. Elley Mao計劃於今

(2010)年底卸任，請各會員體於今年7月31日前提名角逐人選，預定於今年9月間公開各候選人學經歷資料以供各會員體參考，並於9月EC2會議進行當選人最後認可程序。

二、競爭政策與法律小組(CPLG)會議

(一)第五屆 APEC 競爭政策訓練課程成果：我國公平會就去(2009)年 8 月 17 日至 19 日在台北舉辦之第五屆 APEC 競爭政策訓練課程提出成果報告。

(二)APEC 競爭政策資料庫更新報告：我國公平會報告該會 APEC 競爭政策資料庫更新情形提出，並邀請各會員體儘速提交法令、政策等更新資料，未來也將考量規劃改版事宜。CPLG 主席肯定並感謝我公平會之努力，並請各會員體配合，亦請我公平會定期以電子郵件邀請各會員體更新資料庫內容。

(三)2010 年新計畫提案：俄羅斯代表提出「管制機關於競爭執法合作」案，提議未來於 APEC 競爭主管機關間應建立資訊交換機制，創造互動機制以因應競爭主管機關之全球化及整合發展，並擬將此資訊交換平臺置於我公平會所設立及維護之 APEC 競爭政策資料庫，以供各會員體利用。我公平會發言，先就渠於簡報所稱資訊交換係指各會員體調查中案件及欲以我國所維護之 APEC 競爭政策資料庫做為資訊交換平臺等加以確認外，並表示現行 APEC 競爭政策資料庫係採對外公開方式運作，各會員體調查中案件往往受國內保密與程序限制無法公開，如何提供予其他會員體及機密等級之分類須先予考量。美國及紐西蘭代表發言表示認同，認為應先了解渠擬提文件或問卷的背景、步驟及時程，由於此機制須以 APEC 競爭主管機關特別協議及互信為基礎，應採循序漸進方式進行。主席裁示，請俄羅斯透過 CPLG 主席辦公室先以問卷或文件方式請各會員體提供意見，俟凝聚共識後再行提案。

- (四)EC 競爭政策主席之友報告：有關 EC 競爭政策主席之友與 CPLG 未來整合發展方向，紐西蘭代表發言表示，CPLG 限於法律執法層面，二者性質不同。美國代表則詢問是否有時間表。對此，EC 主席表示期望於 SOM III 能有明確方向，故請各會員體逕向 EC 主席辦公室提供整合意見。
- (五)與「APEC 企業諮詢委員會(ABAC)」舉行「由競爭法案例探討程序正義」圓桌會議：我公平會分別於「結合案例之程序正義」場次提出報告及「討論與決議階段之程序正義」場次擔任主持人。
- (六)重要結論：CPLG 主席對本次就程序正義議題與 ABAC 交流與對話之成果表示肯定與感謝。有關俄羅斯新計畫提案，請俄羅斯與 CPLG 主席辦公室聯繫提供背景資料相關文件再行提案。CPLG 主席感謝我國對 APEC 競爭政策資料庫之建置及維護，並請各會員體儘速提供更新資料。CPLG 與競爭政策主席之友未來整合發展方向，請各會員體逕向 EC 主席辦公室提供整合意見。

三、降低企業開辦困難及企業完成設立時間研討會(Workshop on Reducing Start-up and Establishment Time of Business)

(一)背景說明

1. 為理解 APEC 會員體創造私部門成長及就業的關鍵角色，及經商環境對私部門成功的影響，2006 年 APEC 領袖會議於河內召開，批准「私部門發展研討會」及 APEC 跨年工作計畫，以建構支持企業發展的能力，包括降低企業開辦困難及縮短企業設立時間。
2. 2009 年新加坡倡議以「私部門發展議程」為基礎「提升經商容易度(EoDB, Ease of Doing Business)行動計畫」，以使開辦企業更簡單、快速及便宜。2009 年 APEC 部長會議通過「提升經商容易度行動計畫」，以優先改革 5 個領域：「開辦企業

(Starting a Business)」、「獲得信貸(Getting Credit)」、「執行契約(Enforcing Contracts)」、「跨境貿易(Trading Across Borders)」及「申請建築許可(Dealing with Permits)」，並同意共同致力於降低整體APEC會員體成本，先於2011年達成降低成本5%，再於 2015年達成降低25%的目標。

3. 美國及紐西蘭共同擔任推動改善APEC經商容易度「開辦企業」之領導經濟體，規劃分階段推動能力建構計畫，第1階段工作即為辦理本次研討會，第2階段則係根據本次會議結果整理診斷報告，並針對自願會員體提出細部解決方案，以提升APEC會員體於「開辦企業」領域的執行能力。

(二)會議討論主要內容

1. 會議討論分成2天進行，第1天討論世界銀行經商環境報告「開辦企業」調查特色、指標及次指標、以及各會員體個別問題。第2天採分組討論如何改善次指標、政治與法制對改革的涵意、以及資訊科技的功用等，以深化了解各會員體改革經驗，俾提出可能問題解決對策。除增進參與會員體理解管制環境(特別是法制)如何影響企業設立的程序、便利企業申設程序能創造經濟利益、如何採行合理化的程序及推動執行的可能性；也觸及能力建構型態及科技協助，使會員體能有更多改革措施選項。
2. 新加坡報告「2010-2015年APEC經商容易度行動計畫(APEC Ease of Doing Business Action Plan 2010-2015)」，主要說明此行動計畫提出之緣由、設定世界銀行5項優先改革指標(開辦企業、申請建築許可、獲得信貸、跨境貿易、執行契約)目標及6個領導經濟體(美國、紐西蘭、日本、韓國、新加坡及香港)、以及2015年APEC於5項優先改革領域之成本、時間、程序降低25%之量化目標。
3. 世界銀行報告，新加坡連續4年居經商環境報告(Doing Business)排名第1，並指出「開辦企業」是最多會員體改革的

指標。就2005~2009年「開辦企業」指標變動分析APEC整體趨勢為：程序由7.4個增為8個、完成時間由33.8天降為29天、成本占每人所得比例由5.2%增為6.9%、最低資本額占每人所得比由47.3%降為36.8%。針對個別改革，除提及2010經商環境報告我國簡化公司登記程序及廢除最低資本額要求等2項「開辦企業」改革，並介紹新加坡、泰國及印尼等3國「開辦企業」改革成果。

4. 美國與紐西蘭同為「2010-2015年APEC經商容易行動計畫」有關「開辦企業」改善之領導經濟體；2010經商環境報告「開辦企業」指標，紐西蘭排名第1、美國第8。美方簡介美國猶他州、德拉瓦州、田納西州及紐約等地企業登記制度及網站介紹，並報告美國USAID機構對印尼、菲律賓、蓋那亞、祕魯及阿爾巴尼亞等5個國家提供之改進企業登記計畫。美方特別指出田納西州網頁(www.tennesseeanytime.org)開辦企業非常簡易，甚至小孩都可上手。另外，美方報告有關公司登記的法制改革(Legal Reform)，強調採行法規改革之前須評估：法律存在的必要性、法律訂定目的是否明確、是否可達成、法律是否與憲法及協定有衝突、法律用語是否清楚與精確、法律是否有效率(是否有其他成本更低的措施可達到相同目的)、及法律是否符合公平原則等6個面向。
5. 紐西蘭代表介紹，紐西蘭開辦企業作業係於線上(online)完成，僅需1天及1個程序。「開辦企業辦公室(Companies Office)」(網址：www.companies.govt.nz)設有成員80人，推動簡化開辦企業程序及線上完成開辦企業作業，申請人於線上查詢公司名稱與商標，預定保留公司名稱20天，線上註冊公司詳細資料，查詢及申請稅籍登記及營業登記編號(非必要)，上載公司章程(非必要)，將董事及股東同意書等文件以電子或傳真方式遞送「開辦企業辦公室」。2008年7月1日更修正公司法規，規定電子化處理公司設立文件。
6. 馬來西亞、墨西哥、越南及印尼，報告各國「開辦企業」改

革歷程及挑戰，2010經商環境報告「開辦企業」排名：馬來西亞第88名(退步12名)、墨西哥第90名(進步24名)、越南第116名(進步7名)及印尼第161名(進步12名)。

7. 馬來西亞代表報告將於今(2010)年3月底前，透過「單一窗口(One-Stop Centre)」設置，將公司設立程序由9個減併為3個，完成時間由11天縮短為3天；終極目標為1個程序，1天完成公司設立。
8. 墨西哥代表報告，自2007年「開辦企業」改革歷程及其經濟效益，完成「一站式網站(One-Stop shop)」設置(網址：www.tuempresa.gob.mx)，提供企業設立公司便利性。墨西哥2009經商環境報告「開辦企業」排名第114名，透過「一站式」網站的設置，簡化公司設立程序及降低成本，2010經商環境報告推進至第90名，進步24名。
9. 越南代表報告，為提升開辦企業容易度，越南政府自1999年修正「地標企業法(Landmark Enterprise Law)」等公司法，使新設立公司家數在2000~2005年間超過16萬，為過去10年的3倍。然而，依2006經商環境報告「開辦企業」設立，仍須11個程序、50天、50%(人均所得)成本，主要障礙在於對於法定證明文件要求不明確，及不同部門整合申請的問題；如申請營業稅發票可能要超過30天，變成另一種申請執照的形式。為改善此情形，2006年10月越南政府進行「一站式」網站(One-Stop shop)建制，並於2007年2月建置完成(網址：www.pcvietnam.org)。此網站提供：公司登記、稅碼、簽章、印花稅、公司統一編號及營業登記等單一窗口線上服務，所有程序時間最長為15天。
10. 印尼代表報告開辦企業管理的挑戰，並介紹印尼3種企業體：獨資(sole proprietorship)、合夥(partnership)及有限責任公司(limited liability company)設立程序。依2010經商環境報告：印尼「開辦企業」需9個程序、60天、成本26.0%(人均所得)及最低資本額59.7%(人均所得)。將近有5成的微中小企

業，不願意合法化及登記，主要問題係因送交申請文件公證成本仍很高、取得地方政府核發的商業交易執照(business trading license)及公司登記時間漫長、設立資本額缺乏、合法登記的利益(如，較易獲得銀行貸款等)並不明顯。

(三)我方發言重點

1. 經建會法協中心詢問紐西蘭代表Justin Hygate，有關該國申請人辦理公司設立登記時，是否併同要求公司營業場所亦應符合建築法規要求？Hygate表示紐西蘭「開辦企業辦公室」僅負責企業誕生(birth)，對營業場所是否符合消防、都市計畫法規，非公司登記主管所管；應由主管消防、都計部門負責。
2. 我方接續回應，我國公司(商業)登記部門會告知業者應自行注意消防都計法規，對此作法，Hygate表示非常讚許。對於同樣問題，新加坡代表於分組討論時表示，該國公司(商業)登記亦採與紐西蘭相同的登記及管理模式。
3. 我方於分組討論時分享廢除最低資本額以及分開處理企業登記與都計消防管理。另外，應世銀代表Yara Salem詢問我國規定行政作業時間是否確實執行，我方分享，在修訂作業時間前均與相關部門協調可行性，一旦規定成立，公務員即須遵守，若管考系統顯示逾時則將受處分，民間亦可就逾時案件提出申訴；另外政府亦以創新思維設計縮減作業時間之方法，例如提供「工作規則」範本，並明定，如企業採用範本核報則審核時間減半。我方並表示我國推動世界銀行經商環境改革，已提升至副院長層級。Salem對我國各方面改革表示肯定。
4. 美國代表Nick Klissas表示，已發現有些國家的改革僅針對推升世界銀行指標排名而設計，但是應進行較廣泛的改革讓企業獲得更大效益。

(四)其他事項

1. 紐西蘭Justin Hygate同時擔任「開辦企業主管國際組織(CRF, Corporate Registers Forum)」的秘書，特別在會議休息時間邀請我國加入為會員。該組織源於1999年，而於2003年2月在紐西蘭召開成立會議，原名亞太開辦企業論壇(APCRF, Asia Pacific Corporate Registers Forum)，因相當成功而決定每年召開會議，並於2005年更名為CRF。會員以國為單位，均為各國企業登記主管，至今(2010)年3月計有23國29會員。該組織同時與世界銀行、歐洲、大英國協開辦企業管理組織合作。Hygate指出，大陸已經連續4年出席會議，可能申請加入會員。
2. 世銀代表Yara Salem指出，將進行開辦企業作業網路利用率調查，歡迎有興趣的國家參與。

參、心得建議與後續應辦事項

- 一、有關 LAISR 於 2010 年後之可能發展方向，以及結構改革優先領域議題重新規劃，EC 主席將依據本次會議之討論內容，以問卷之方式再次徵詢各會員體之意見，屆時本處將配合辦理。
- 二、日本將於今(2010)年 8 月間召開「成長策略高階政策圓桌會議(Growth Strategy High-level Policy Round Table)」一案，EC 日籍主席將徵詢資深官員會議(SOM)關於各會員體與會層級之意見，本案屆時擬視日本之詳細規劃後，另案簽報。
- 三、本會提案將於今(2010)年 10 月 5-6 日在台北舉辦「提升經商便利度國際研討會」，該計畫提案已獲 EC 認可。新加坡已初步同意擔任本計畫之 co-sponsor，美國、紐西蘭亦表達合作意願。本會法協中心後續將積極與有興趣之會員體聯繫，以擴大本研討會之國際參與及效益。
- 四、有關提升我經商便利度之相關建議：
 - (一)2008 年 9 月世界銀行發布 2009 經商環境報告，我國「開辦企業」排名第 119 名，透過「廢除公司設立最低資本額要求」、「廢止營利事業統一發證制度」及簡化設立流程等，使我國於 2009 年 9 月發布 2010 世界銀行報告，「開辦企業」排名推升至第 29 名，進步 90 名，改革績效顯著，不僅展現我國對改善經商環境的重視，亦顯示我國積極參與國際組織議題。本次 EC 會議及研討會期間，我方獲世界銀行、紐西蘭、美國、馬來西亞等代表公開或私下詢問與肯定。
 - (二)我國「開辦企業」指標排名雖有大幅進步，惟相對此項指標落後國家均參考紐西蘭等國家「一站式」網站(One-Stop shop)範例，積極尋求簡化企業申設程序及降低完成時間(例如馬來西亞規劃縮短作業時間，由 2009 年的 11 天減至 1 天)，顯示各國均高度重視商業登記對經濟活力之影響，紛紛改善此指標以吸引投資。因此，建議我

國「開辦企業」指標下一階段的改革，可朝向建置「一站式」網站(One-Stop shop)，以整併我國公司名稱預查、公司設立、營業登記、勞健保加保程序及工作規則核報等跨部會程序，於單一網站完成線上作業。

(三)「開辦企業主管國際組織(CRF, Corporate Registers Forum)」成立宗旨係以推動各國開辦企業主管對話、討論與合作，透過分享經驗與制度，探討企業登記各方面的管理問題與解決辦法，並尋求如何利用管理方法與新科技因應開辦企業趨勢變化，以增進開辦企業業務之效能。本會將建議經濟部加入該組織以宣達我國進步實務經驗，並汲取先進國家做法以改善我國經商環境。

(四)另為增進世界銀行經商容易度研究團隊對我國開辦企業制度了解，將建議經濟部參與世銀開辦企業網路作業調查。

肆、附 件

附件一： 2010 EC1 會議議程 (文件編號：2010/SOM1/EC/001)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**2010/SOM1/EC/001
Agenda Item: 3**

Draft Agenda

**Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: EC Chair**



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

As of February 25, 2010

**APEC Economic Committee
2010 First Plenary Meeting
Draft agenda**

Friday, 26th, February

EC Plenary Day 1

12:00-12:30

1. Chair's opening remarks and introductions

2. Report on SOM1

The 2010 Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) Chairs will give a brief presentation on the APEC priorities for 2010 and the tasks assigned to the EC.

3. Adoption of the EC1 plenary agenda

12:30-14:00 Lunch break

14:00-16:15

4. Meetings of "Friends of the Chair" groups

FotC groups will meet to discuss the following issues.

- Refreshing the Forward Work Programme
- Consideration of new project proposals
- How to incorporate the outcomes of the LAISR Stock-take seminar into the Stock-take report
- Key issues in the post-LAISR agenda in response to SOM's instructions including how each of the five LAISR themes might be addressed in the post-LAISR agenda and how the new Growth Strategy can be approached and implemented from the viewpoint of each FotC.

For members to be able to attend all the FotC sessions of their interests, each FotC meeting will be given non-overlapping time slots.

FotC coordinators will be asked to circulate a one page note a week before EC1 that briefly expresses what they plan to discuss during their respective FotC session. This will help participants decide which sessions to attend as well as what to focus on.

14:00-14:30 Competition policy
14:30-15:00 Public sector governance
15:00-15:45 Regulatory reform
15:45-16:15 Corporate governance

~~(For SELI, the above issues shall be covered in the Policy Dialogue in the morning.)~~

(6:15-16:30 SEL)

16:30-18:00

5. LAISR Forward Work Programme

Following the discussion at the FotC meetings, FotC Coordinators and CPLG Convenor will be invited to update the EC on their respective work programmes including the initiatives specified below. Economies with initiatives underway or recently completed will be invited to provide the EC with an update on progress/outcomes of these initiatives; and initiatives/project proposals seeking EC endorsement will be discussed¹. PSU Director will also be invited to provide an update on their work programme.

- Regulatory reform
 - *Voluntary Review of Institutional Frameworks and benchmarking survey* (Australia)
 - *Report on the Workshop on Improving Public Consultation in the Rulemaking Process held in October 2009* (US)
- Competition policy
 - *CPLG-ABAC Roundtable* (CPLG Convenor)
 - *Report on Project Proposal for APEC Training Course on Competition Policy in 2010* (CPLG Convenor)
- Public sector governance
 - *A report on effective government* (Canada)
 - *A summary report on the roundtable discussion on improving PSG* (Chinese Taipei)
- Corporate governance
 - *Report on APEC Workshop on "Implementing OECD Principles on Corporate Governance"* (US)
 - *Report on APEC Training Course on Corporate Governance* (Viet Nam)
- Strengthening Economic and Legal Infrastructure
- Update on PSU work programme (PSU Director)

Saturday, 27th, February

¹ Note that the deadline for projects submitted for the first APEC Project Approvals Session 2010 is 1 February. Thus, any proposals considered at EC1 would be for submission to Session 2 (deadline 9 June).

EC Plenary Day 2

9:00-10:00

6. LAISR Stock-take report

Japan and Hong Kong China will brief the outcomes of the seminar on structural reform. EC Chair will present an outline of the stock-take report.

Possible issues for discussion include:

- What are the key outcomes of the seminar?
- How the PSU's research can be reflected in the report?
- Whether the contents of the outline appropriate?
- What would be the key messages to the Leaders?

10:15-12:00

7. Roundtable discussion on the "growth agenda" and the post-LAISR agenda

SOM instructed APEC fora including the EC to explore and formulate the APEC Growth Strategy, which comprises four elements, namely balanced growth, inclusive growth, sustainable growth and knowledge-based growth. This agenda has a close relationship with the post-LAISR agenda, which is a major priority of the EC in 2010. EC Chair will prepare an issues paper to lead the discussion on the following points.

- EC's preliminary inputs in response to the SOM's instruction
- The outcome of the joint-session with HRDWG and future cooperation with other fora
- Discussion on the interrelationship between the four pillars
- Japan will elaborate on the planned High-level policy roundtable to be held in August
- What are the possible next steps for strengthening efforts on structural reform?
- Post-LAISR agenda and its relationship with the growth agenda

12:00-12:45

8. Ease of Doing Business and Supply-chain connectivity: How EC can contribute to these initiatives?

The EC played a key role in the two SOM initiatives launched in 2009. How can we push forward these initiatives further?

- US will brief members on the business start-ups workshop
- Korea will brief members on their project proposal enforcing contracts
- Singapore will brief members on their project proposal on dealing with permits
- Chinese Taipei will brief members on their project proposal on EoDB
- Japan will brief members on its project proposal on getting credit
- How EC can contribute to the supply-chain connectivity initiative?

12:45-14:15

Lunch break

(14:15-14:20)

- Head of the APEC Project Management Unit (PMU) will brief EC on the APEC projects approval process for 2010

14:20-15:00

9. The 2010 AEPR

Part 1 of AEPR: Corporate governance

- US will provide the EC with an outline of the draft of Part 1

Part 2 of AEPR:

- Japan will provide the EC with an outline of the draft of Part 2

Part 3 Individual Member Economy's Report

- US will brief members on the template for individual economy's report for the 2010 AEPR

15:00-16:30

10. Update on fora work programmes

- Senior Financial Officials' Meeting (SFOM) Chair or Representative – Update on work programme
- Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) Convenor – Update on work programme
- APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) Chair – Update on ABAC priorities and initiatives for 2010
- CTI Chair – Update on CTI's work programme for 2010
- Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) Representative – Update on work programme

11. Other businesses

- Communications Director – APEC communications activities and plans for 2010
- Summary report on the APEC-OECD roundtable on administrative burdens
- Discussion led by the EC Chair on the nomination process for the EC Chair for the 2011-12 term
- APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments

12. Chair's closing remarks

附件二： 2010 EC1會議文件一覽表 (文件編號：2010/SOM1/EC/000)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/000
Agenda Item: 11

Document Classification List

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
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Document Classification List

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestiction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2010/SOM1/EC/000	Document Classification List - First Economic Committee Meeting 2010	11	APEC Secretariat	✓	✓	Internal document	
2010/SOM1/EC/001	Draft Agenda - First Economic Committee Meeting 2010	3	EC Chair		✓	Draft	
2010/SOM1/EC/002	Stock-take of Activities and Future of the Public Sector Governance Theme in the Post-Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform 2010 (LAISR) Agenda	4	Public Sector Governance FotC		✓	Draft	Info
2010/SOM1/EC/003	Friends of the Chair Discussion Note -- Regulatory Reform	4	Regulatory Reform FotC	✓			Info
2010/SOM1/EC/004	Friends of the Chair Meeting- Competition Policy - Draft Discussion Note	4	Hong Kong, China	✓			Info
2010/SOM1/EC/005	Summary Report for the Roundtable on Improving Public Sector Governance Quality: Practice and Measurement	5	Chinese Taipei	✓			Info
2010/SOM1/EC/006	Seminar on Getting Credit and Bankruptcy Law/Insolvency Law (tentative)	5,8	Japan		✓	Working document	Consideration
2010/SOM1/EC/007	Consolidated Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform 2010 (LAISR) Forward Work Programme	5	EC Chair		✓	Working document	Consideration
2010/SOM1/EC/008	Structural Reform Regional Workshop	5	Policy Support Unit, APEC Secretariat		✓	Working document	Consideration
2010/SOM1/EC/009	Residential Structural Reform Course	5	Policy Support Unit, APEC Secretariat		✓	Working document	Consideration
2010/SOM1/EC/010	Policy Support Unit Work Program	5	Policy Support Unit, APEC Secretariat		✓	Working document	Info
2010/SOM1/EC/011	Proposal of Outline of Stock-take Report on APEC Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform	6	EC Chair		✓	Working document	Consideration
2010/SOM1/EC/012	Compilation of Economy and Friends of the Chair (FotC) Responses to the LAISR Stocktake Survey	6	EC Chair	✓			Info
2010/SOM1/EC/013	Preliminary Summary of Member Economies' Responses on Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform 2010 (LAISR) Stocktaking Survey	6	EC Chair	✓			Info
2010/SOM1/EC/014	Stock-take of Progress Made on Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform 2010 (LAISR)	6	CPLG	✓			Info
2010/SOM1/EC/015	Stocktake of Structural Reform Activities in APEC	6	APEC Secretariat	✓			Info

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2010/SOM1/EC/016	APEC Growth Strategy	7	EC Chair	✓			Info
2010/SOM1/EC/017	Economic Committee inputs to the APEC Growth Strategy	7	EC Chair	✓			Info
2010/SOM1/EC/018	Post- Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform 2010 (LAISR) Agenda: Issues for Discussion	7	EC Chair		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM1/EC/019	APEC Growth Strategy: Contribution by the Economic Committee (Provisional Draft)	7	EC Chair		✓	Under consideration	
2010/SOM1/EC/020	Concept Note on a Post- Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform 2010 (LAISR) Structural Reform Agenda by Senior Officials of the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore	7	United States, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM1/EC/021	Basic Outline of the APEC Growth Strategy (Draft)	7	SOM Chairs		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM1/EC/022	Convening the Growth Strategy High-Level Policy Round Table	7	Japan		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM1/EC/023	APEC Seminar on the First Steps of Successful Reform in Doing Business	8	Chinese Taipei	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/024	Ease of Doing Business: How the Economic Committee Can Contribute (Provisional Draft)	8	EC Chair		✓	Under consideration	
2010/SOM1/EC/025	2010 APEC Economic Policy Report (AEPR): Template for Individual Economy Reports	9	Japan, United States		✓	Under consideration	
2010/SOM1/EC/026	Outline for 2010 APEC Economic Policy Report (AEPR) on Corporate Governance	9	Japan, United States		✓	Under consideration	
2010/SOM1/EC/027	2009 APEC Business Advisory Council Report to Leaders	10	APEC Secretariat	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/028	Competition Policy 2010: Collective Action Plan	10	CPLG		✓	Under consideration	
2010/SOM1/EC/029	Competition Policy and Law Group: Work Plan for 2010	10	CPLG		✓	Under consideration	
2010/SOM1/EC/030	First Meeting of the APEC Study Group on Structural Reforms	10	Singapore	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/031	Economic Committee (EC) Chair's Preliminary Ideas on Cooperation Between EC and Senior Finance Officials' Meeting (SFOM) on Structural Reform	10	EC Chair		✓		
2010/SOM1/EC/032	APEC Infrastructure Pathfinder Initiative- Scoping Note	10	Australia	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/033	Summary of the Round Table Discussion on Strategy for Reducing Administrative Burdens	11	EC Chair	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/034	APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments, February 2010 and APEC 2009 Tasking Statement	11	APEC Secretariat	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/035	Terms of the Establishment of the APEC Economic Committee	11	EC Chair	✓			

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Deresstriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2010/SOM1/EC/036	Nomination / Election of the Economic Committee Chair and One of the Vice-Chairs for 2011-2012	11	EC Chair		✓	Under consideration	
2010/SOM1/EC/037	Key Priorities for APEC 2010	2	SOM Chairs	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/038	APEC 2010 Priorities and Basic Thinking Behind Them	2	SOM Chairs	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/039	Strengthening Economic and Technical Cooperation in APEC - SOM Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) Framework	11	SCE Chair	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/040	Project Management Information Session	11	APEC Secretariat	✓			
2010/SOM1/EC/041	Proposed Terms of Reference for APEC Study Group on Structural Reforms	10	SFOM		✓	Working document	

附件三: Post-LAISR Agenda: Issues for Discussion
(文件編號 : 2010/SOM1/EC/018)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/018

Agenda Item: 7

Post-LAISR Agenda: Issues for Discussion

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: EC Chair



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

**Post-LAISR Agenda: Issues for discussion
(Provisional Draft)**

1. Background

This year marks a turning point for the LAISR initiative, as the APEC Work Plan on LAISR towards 2010 (LAISR 2010) adopted in November 2005 requires the EC to conduct a stocktake on APEC's progress on structural reform, including an overview of how the work programme has contributed towards the achievement of the Bogor Goals.

Since the adoption of LAISR 2010, progress has been made in various areas of reform. Notably, the EC has published four editions of APEC Economic Policy Report, which have covered the benefits of structural reform in general, public sector governance, competition policy and regulatory reform. The 2010 AEPR will focus on corporate governance. The EC has also organised a wide range of meetings including the Ministerial Meeting on Structural Reform, seminars, training courses, symposiums and roundtables (see the documents prepared for discussion at the "Economic Committee Seminar on Impacts of Structural Reform and LAISR Stock-take" to be held on 25 February).

Such progress does not imply that the importance of structural reform has diminished. When the EC established the LAISR 2010 in 2005, the world economy was enjoying a boom and world trade was growing significantly. However, since the onset of the global financial crisis, these positive developments have begun to reverse, revealing structural weaknesses of APEC economies in many areas such as labour market, social safety nets and heavy dependence on exports of manufactured goods. Against such a background, APEC Leaders declared to formulate a comprehensive long-term growth strategy in 2010 that supports more balanced growth within and across economies, achieves greater inclusiveness in our societies, sustains our environment, and which seeks to raise our growth potential through innovation and a knowledge-based economy. At the same time, they reaffirmed the importance of structural reform as it would be crucial to strengthening long-term potential output growth and narrowing the development gap between economies and instructed officials to further strengthen the agenda in the current context and to explore the scope of the post-LAISR agenda (see the Box below).

Given the dramatic changes in the economic circumstances and the need to address new challenges, the scope of the post-LAISR agenda is likely to be broader than that of the current LAISR framework.

This paper presents some issues for discussion and the EC Chair's preliminary idea regarding the next phase of the LAISR initiative at the EC1.

Box: Relevant statements by the APEC Leaders and Ministers in November 2009

APEC Economic Leaders' statement

Structural reform will be critical to strengthening long-term potential output growth and narrowing the development gap between economies, by improving economic flexibility, fostering private demand, and developing financial markets. We agree to reenergise APEC's work on structural reform, building on the Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform towards 2010 (LAISR 2010).

We look forward to the progress stock-take in implementing the LAISR forward work programme in 2010, and instruct our Ministers and officials to strategise the next phase of the LAISR, including in the context of supporting our new growth strategies.

APEC Ministerial Meeting Joint statement

As the Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) will end in 2010, we instruct officials and the EC to conduct a stocktake of achievements under the LAISR Forward Work Programme (FWP) in 2010 and explore the possible scope of a post-LAISR agenda to respond to medium-term challenges, such as the need to foster more inclusive growth. Structural reform is essential to strengthening long-term growth, ensure inclusive growth and narrow the development gap between economies. It complements trade and investment liberalisation and contributes to promoting deeper REI. Progress on structural reform will be critical for ensuring a sustained recovery in APEC economies from the global economic crisis. We will strengthen APEC's focus on its structural reform agenda.

APEC Finance Ministers' Meeting joint ministerial statement

We encouraged the Economic Committee to intensify its efforts to promote structural reform, particularly noting the importance of its work on competition policy and regulatory policy. We directed officials to, on a pathfinder basis and in partnership with the IMF and MDBs, to identify priority areas for structural reform in economies and the region, and develop modalities to share best practices and expertise, and connect reform needs with expertise and resources from member economies, the IMF, MDBs and the private sector. This should be developed in close consultation with the APEC Economic Committee and trade officials, in order to better deliver initiatives that help drive structural reform in APEC.

2. Issues for discussion

Following a session to discuss stock-take of the past LAISR initiatives, a roundtable discussion on the "growth agenda" and the post-LAISR agenda is planned at the forthcoming EC1. Key issues for discussion would include 1) responses to the questionnaire by the EC members regarding the possible next steps beyond 2010, 2) the EC's new priorities in its capacity building programmes, 3) the EC's contribution to the APEC Growth Strategy, 4) reformulating the five LAISR areas and the FotC system, and 5) time horizon of the new initiative.

1) Main points of the responses to the questionnaire by the EC members

At the EC2 in 2009, the EC Chair proposed to conduct a survey of member economies on the LAISR stock-take, which also invited suggestions on next steps beyond 2010 based on the achievements of the LAISR process. The responses by the EC members can be tentatively summarised as follows.

Overall

- The EC should keep its commitment on structural reform given its importance to the economic growth of the region, while avoiding continual addition of new projects and priorities.
- Given different stages of development, sharing experiences and best practices and strengthening capacity building are important for promoting structural reform in APEC.
- Post-LAISR agenda should be linked to the new Growth Strategy, especially the inclusive growth agenda. Emphases can be given to social safety nets, human resource development, and promotion of SMEs.

New priority areas

- Current LAISR priorities should be maintained with the number of priority areas not exceeding five.
- Social aspects such as strengthening social safety nets and retraining workers should also be considered.
- Public sector governance should be included as a FotC theme given its large role.
- Key areas include reform of government functions and improving the provision of public services with the use of new technologies, and promoting innovation of enterprises.
- Economic restructuring and social/economic resilience can be given priority as issues related to inclusive growth.
- Competition policy is an essential element of structural reform.
- Development of indicators of regulatory quality and/or measuring the impact of regulatory reform can be considered.
- Different ways of prioritisation could be considered such as exploring certain aspects in detail (e.g. regulatory reform in specific sectors) or exploring cross-cutting issues (e.g. sharing best practices on how to implement reforms).

Developing and implementing the post-LAISR agenda

- Each priority area should be accompanied by a descriptive statement on the policy areas it intends to cover, and be distributed widely throughout APEC to ensure uniform understanding.
- Key Result Areas should be identified to ensure required reforms are achieved.
- Effective dissemination of the outcomes is important.
- Collaboration with other APEC fora, businesses and other international organisations is important in promoting structural reform. Further collaboration with the World Bank should be considered to assess the impact of regulatory reforms.

Q1. Is this a fair summary? Are there other issues that should be taken into account in formulating the post-LAISR agenda?

2) EC's new priorities for its capacity building programmes

In accordance with the instruction given by Ministers Responsible for Structural Reform (SRMM) in 2008, the EC prepared a report in 2009 in which it proposed to give priority to EC capacity building programmes that were linked to the SOM initiatives concerning ease of doing business and supply chain connectivity initiative (SCI). Ministers welcomed this prioritisation in November 2009.

On improving the ease of doing business, APEC last year launched an APEC Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Action Plan to facilitate integration "behind the border" and set an APEC-wide aspirational target to make it 25 percent cheaper, faster and easier to do business within APEC economies by 2015 in the five priority areas of regulatory reform that were identified by the EC. Since the aspirational targets are ambitious and will be a challenge for APEC economies to meet, the EC may wish to continue to have a direct role by following up with a seminar or policy discussion on the steps that economies might take towards meeting those targets.

As for supply chain connectivity, APEC officials were asked by Ministers to continue cohesive efforts towards its improvement as an initiative to accelerate regional economic integration. The EC prepared an analytical piece of work on this issue in 2009, which was submitted to the CTI. Although no specific ideas have been raised by the EC members to follow-up on this initiative thus far, the SCI and EoDB initiatives share the same goal of improving the business environment. This could feature as a major objective of the post-LAISR agenda, and the EC should consider how to implement and follow up on these initiatives.

Q2. How best can the EC implement and follow-up EoDB and SCI initiatives?

3) Contribution to the APEC Growth Strategy

As instructed by the APEC Leaders, the next phase of the LAISR should be devised in the context of supporting the new Growth Strategy to be formulated in 2010. As described in the EC's preliminary inputs to the worksheet of the Growth Strategy at the end of January, the post-LAISR agenda would have important links with all of the four pillars of the Growth Strategy. The EC should continue discussion as to how the current and post-LAISR programmes can best contribute to the Growth Strategy.

Q3. Should the EC pursue for contributions to the four pillars of the Growth Strategy through the respective activities of FotCs, or alternatively, should the EC reorganize itself so that it has subgroups, each of which is responsible for each of the four pillars of the growth strategy?

4) Reformulating the five LAISR areas and the FotC system

Among the current five LAISR areas, Regulatory Reform is wide-ranging and behind almost all structural issues. Its workload continues to increase as new issues such as the EoDB and the SCI initiatives come into this area. In order to reduce the unevenly large burden on this area, separating out some of the work from the regulatory reform FotC could be an idea. Establishing a group to deal with "hot regulatory issues" as separate from general regulatory issues could be a possibility, and this has in reality already occurred through establishing the PRIBE small group in 2009. This approach can, however, increase the number of FotCs to six, or even seven if we maintain the small group on inclusive growth issues. If we want to maintain the number of LAISR areas at no more than five, as is the preference of some EC members, we should consider reshuffling the current areas. One idea would be to retain relatively heavy loaded two areas (regulatory reform and competition policy) while reshuffling the remaining three areas which are relatively interrelated (public sector governance, corporate governance and strengthening economic and legal infrastructure) into two. This would leave a fifth area to deal with hot regulatory issues. There would be many more ideas and options regarding the number of and areas for priorities that the EC can discuss.

A related issue is the membership of the FotCs. Under the current system, each economy is allowed to register itself to any of the FotCs, which makes it necessary to give non-overlapping time slots for the FotC meetings so that economies can attend all of them if they wanted. This has been the spirit of the

arrangement in the recent past. However, this has raised new possible questions. First, in terms of time allocation, why don't we have the FotC discussions in the EC plenary itself, with the FotC coordinators moderating respective sessions? This could reduce the overall time for discussion. Secondly, what are the roles of the non-coordinators in the FotC groups? We could abolish the member list for the FotCs, except for coordinators and make it clear that FotCs are always open to all the economies, and run the FotC sessions in a more integrated way with the EC plenary.

An alternative way would be to restrict the number of membership for each economy to one (or two) FotC groups in order to enable each FotC to have a more in-depth discussion by holding such meetings in parallel.

Q4. What are the factors determining the optimal number of FotCs or subgroups? How many would be the best? What are the possible ways to rebalance the unevenly heavy work load on the regulatory reform FotC? What would be the priority areas?

Q5. Is the current FotC system satisfactory? If not, how can it be improved? Are there any alternative ideas if we discard the FotC system?

5) Time horizon of the new initiative

Given that the current LAISR initiative covered five years between 2005 and 2010, it would be a natural idea to formulate another 5-year programme until 2015 so that the new programme can be designed based on past LAISR experiences. Another option would be to cover a longer time period, say, ten years, with an objective of achieving more ambitious goals. An interim assessment can be made at the turning point in such a case. Note that the time frame of the post-LAISR initiative might be affected by that of the Growth Strategy.

Q6. What is the appropriate time horizon of the post-LAISR agenda?

3. EC Chair's preliminary idea to reformulate the five LAISR areas

In order to kick-off and facilitate the discussion at the EC1, the EC Chair, taking account of the comments by economies expressed in the survey, presents the following preliminary idea on the reformulation of the LAISR areas, based on the assumption that the FotC system will be continued.

1) Regulatory reform

This group deals with regulatory issues from horizontal approach including:

- Institutional framework including the Voluntary Review of Institutional Frameworks
- APEC-OECD Checklist on regulatory reform
- Measuring economic benefits of regulatory reform and creating indices on structural reform
- Implication for international businesses

2) Improving business environment

This group deals with regulatory issues from an issue-oriented perspective including:

- EoDB initiative
- SCI initiative
- Legal infrastructure such as Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Regulatory reform in specific sectors

3) Competition policy

This group deals with competition policy issues including:

- Economic benefits of competition policy
- International implication and consistency of competition policy
- Competition and regulation on infrastructure sectors
- SME-friendliness of competition policy

Note that the implementation side will be covered by CPLG.

4) Governance of public administration

This group deals with public administration issues including:

- Public sector governance

- Reduction of administrative burden
- Comparability of administrative process
- Human resource development/management in the public sector
- Collaboration with the private sector and the public
- Active use of new technologies

5) Corporate governance and restructuring

This group deals with corporate governance and restructuring issues including:

- Corporate governance
- Corporate law
- Bankruptcy and insolvency law
- M&A
- Corporate restructuring

4. Proposed processes and timeline

As has been the case so far, each of the five FotC coordinators has been requested in the draft agenda for EC1 to circulate a one page note a week before the EC1 that briefly expresses what they plan to discuss during their respective FotC session. The five FotCs will discuss the possible post-LAISR agenda from their viewpoints in their session scheduled at the beginning of the EC1. In the plenary session, each of the five FotC coordinators will be asked to make a brief presentation on the group's view, followed by a general discussion.

The EC Chair aims at reaching a broad consensus at the EC1 on the framework with respect to issues to be covered, number of areas, implementation systems (FotC or an alternative.) etc.

Based on the discussion at the EC1 and related meetings, the EC Chair office will circulate a revised issues paper possibly by mid-March. Economies will then be asked to consider if they would like to take a leading role (FotC coordinator, or something similar to that) in one of the areas. Those economies wishing to volunteer will be asked to draft a brief note describing the objective of the area, issues to be covered, outline of the work programme and the relationship with the Growth Strategy. Then the Chair Office will start a consultation process so that all the new areas can have leaders, while all the important issues are taken up somewhere within the post-LAISR areas. A set of such notes will be circulated among the EC members and comments will be sought. If there is a request by SOM, a progress report which will incorporate those notes will be prepared by the EC Chair for SOM2 to be held in May.

Based on discussions by the EC and guidance from SOM, the EC Chair will prepare a draft post-LAISR agenda, which will be finalised at CSOM and referred to the AMM and AELM to be held in November 2010 for endorsement.

Note: This proposed schedule is on an implicit assumption that the role of the EC in APEC remains more or less the same. If this assumption does not hold, there may be a need for additional discussion, but even in that case, it would still be important to discuss what the EC should do in its traditional fields.

Q7. Would it be agreeable that the post-LAISR agenda will start with a set of short notes specifying the above items for each area?

Q8. Is the proposed process and timeline agreeable?

**附件四：APEC Growth Strategy: Contribution by the Economic Committee
(Provisional Draft) (文件編號：2010/SOM1/EC/019)**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/019

Agenda Item: 7

**APEC Growth Strategy: Contribution by the
Economic Committee (Provisional Draft)**

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: EC Chair



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

APEC Growth Strategy: Contribution by the Economic Committee (Provisional Draft)

1. Background

Although a recovery from the global financial crisis has been taking place in the APEC region with the help of robust policy responses, long-term sustainable growth cannot be achieved by monetary and fiscal stimulus measures alone. The crisis has revealed structural weaknesses of APEC economies in many areas such as the labour market, social safety nets and the heavy dependence on exports of manufactured goods. At the same time, APEC economies are increasingly faced with long-term challenges such as climate change and ageing populations. In order to achieve a long-term growth in the APEC region, a bold strategy based on well-coordinated macroeconomic and structural policies is needed.

Against such a background, APEC Leaders in their November 2009 statement recognised a need to develop a new growth paradigm for the changed post-crisis landscape and declared "We will put in place next year a comprehensive long-term growth strategy that supports more balanced growth within and across economies, achieves greater inclusiveness in our societies, sustains our environment, and which seeks to raise our growth potential through innovation and a knowledge-based economy".¹

Based on this statement, a document titled "APEC Growth Strategy (Target Deliverables and Related Works)" (2010/ISOM/011) was tabled at the Informal Senior Officials' Meeting (ISOM) held in December 2009 which set out four areas of the strategy (balanced growth, inclusive growth, sustainable growth and knowledge-based growth) and a work timeline to formulate the strategy. APEC fora including the EC were asked to come up with recommendations and explain current and potential projects for the relevant part of the strategy, while the EC Chair was named as one of the "Friends of the Chair for the Growth Strategy".

This was followed by a letter by the SOM Chairs dated 5 January in which APEC economies and fora were requested to discuss any recommendations that might contribute to developing the APEC Growth Strategy as well as to fill in a worksheet for action plan with specific projects by the end of January. The SOM Chairs also encouraged each forum to discuss the Growth Strategy at their respective meetings.

2. How best can the EC contribute?

Following the request by the SOM Chairs, the EC submitted its preliminary input into the worksheet of the Growth Strategy (hereinafter referred to as Strategy) at the end of January (See Appendix). Although the worksheet broadly describes some of the EC's existing and future activities that are related to the growth pillars, it is still preliminary and the EC will continue to develop each programme through this year to meet the objectives of the Strategy.

The EC's contributions to the Strategy, however, might go beyond the current remit of the committee, given that the formulation of the Growth Strategy is a key agenda in the 2010 APEC process and the EC's mandate has a cross-cutting nature.² The EC High Level Policy Round Table, which will aim to obtain views from the participants and reach a basic consensus on the outline of the Strategy, has also been planned for August.

At the same time, we need to consider the limits on what the EC can do. First, there is a capacity

¹ The corresponding statement by the APEC Ministerial Meeting reads; "We will work together, and with other international fora, to ensure that the recovery does not stall and to lay a foundation for growth that is inclusive, balanced and sustainable, supported by innovation and a knowledge-based economy, and anchored on APEC's core agenda to promote free and open trade and investment."

² The EC's Terms of Establishment sets the objectives of the committee as;

1. Support the APEC Ministers and other APEC fora by providing better understanding of the economic trends and issues through the provision of distinct perspectives and in depth analysis on economic trends and issues affecting the region
2. Support the work of APEC in promoting Structural Reform by coordinating and contributing to relevant work in APEC in consultation with the relevant APEC fora and the Finance Ministers' Process
3. Serve as a forum for member economies to engage in policy oriented discussion and analysis on economic issues in the regions.

constraint since the EC members are already engaged in various existing programmes. Second, although the EC's Terms of Establishment allow the committee to discuss and engage in almost any economic issues, the committee is not in a position to direct many other groups in APEC which have relevance to the formulation of the Strategy. This implies that even if we discuss the Strategy from cross-cutting viewpoints, the committee may not be best suited for policy coordination among APEC fora. Third, a similar problem might occur in each economy as many of the EC members are supposedly responsible for specific policy areas rather than overall policy coordination in their capitals. In sum, although we may aim at making contributions from cross-cutting viewpoints, it may not be practical for the EC to play a major coordinating role in the formulation and implementation of the Strategy.

With these factors in mind, the EC Chair would like to propose to divide our work concerning the APEC Growth Strategy into three categories.

Category A: Contribution through the EC's own programmes

As explained above, the EC had already submitted preliminary inputs at the end of January. These programmes will be discussed and developed to best meet with the objectives of the Strategy through this year's process and will be implemented, over the medium term, under the EC's own responsibility.

Category B: Additional contribution in the formulation process of the Strategy within 2010

In addition to category A, the EC might be able to provide some cross-cutting viewpoints in formulating the Strategy from its experience in structural reform. Possible examples will be provided later. This category can form an additional work programme that the EC may decide to pursue within 2010.

Category C: Contribution in the EC members' own capacity

The EC members will be able to contribute to the formulation of the APEC-wide growth strategy by tapping on their own extensive knowledge on economic policy. As trying to reach a formal consensus at the EC can require too much consultation burden on the EC members at the capital, the EC's contribution in this category can take the form of a round table discussion and not necessarily of a formal EC report.

In addition, there will be a role for the EC Chair to play in formulating the Strategy as a member of the FotC for the Strategy. Although the specific issues for discussion by the FotC are not available at this point, the EC Chair might be able to contribute to its discussions by providing cross-cutting viewpoints.

Possible contributions to the formulation of the Strategy by the EC members can include discussions on its economic background, its objectives, the interrelationship between its four pillars, and APEC's strength in formulating a growth strategy. The EC Chair will invite ideas and views from EC members so that he can better contribute to the work of FotC for the Strategy.

Below is a note prepared by the EC Chair for the discussion at the EC1, explaining the possible contributions by the EC and the EC Chair to the Strategy classified by the above mentioned three categories.

A. Contribution through the EC's own programmes

Among the EC's initial inputs, *the post-LAISR agenda* would have a close relationship with balanced growth as it will likely retain a strong focus on structural policies which would support domestic demand and economic flexibility. It would, however, also be supportive of inclusive growth, sustainable growth and knowledge-based growth. The relationship between the post-LAISR agenda and the Strategy is a key issue for discussion for the EC for this year, although the issue will also be discussed by SOM.

The voluntary reviews of institutional framework and processes would contribute to balanced growth by assisting APEC economies to build and maintain effective institutions and processes to support structural reform efforts.

The research project on the economic impacts and benefits of structural reforms in specific sectors would contribute to some of the pillars as it would help maintain and strengthen momentum for reform.

The EoDB initiative, which can be an important element of the post-LAISR agenda, will mainly contribute to balanced growth and inclusive growth. Creating a business-friendly environment would contribute to a balanced growth, while its aspirational targets agreed at the AMM and AELM will promote inclusive growth by assisting SMEs' access to global markets, technology and finance. Business-friendly regulation may also lead to more registered businesses and start-ups.

There can be many other possible ways in which the EC's future work can contribute to the four pillars of the Strategy. The EC Chair has requested that each FotC group to discuss this matter in their respective sessions preceding the EC1.

In addition, the EC could contribute to the growth agenda, such as inclusive growth, by commenting on work by other fora where it links into the EC's work on structural reform.³ As for inclusive growth, possible areas include supporting SMEs, facilitating retraining, skills upgrading, and mobility of workers and designing stronger social safety nets. More specific forms of cooperation need to be discussed with the relevant fora. The planned joint session with the HRDWG in February is the first occasion for the EC to discuss how we could contribute to the inclusive growth agenda jointly with other fora.

Q1. What are the ideas discussed in the FotC sessions?

Q2. Are there other possible programmes by the EC that would contribute to the Strategy?

Q3. How can the EC strengthen cooperation with other fora to develop the growth agenda such as inclusive growth?

B. Additional contribution to the formulation of the Strategy by the EC

In addition to the EC's own programmes, the EC might be able to provide some cross-cutting viewpoints which will be useful in formulating and implementing the Strategy.

The Chair's preliminary idea is to pick up one or two options from the following:

1. A report on the growth impacts of structural policy

This can discuss and analyse the impacts of good structural policies on the four (balanced, inclusive, sustainable, and knowledge-based) dimensions of growth in a forward-looking manner. This can be a good material that indicates the importance of post-LAISR agenda, as well as a background paper that links the Strategy and the post-LAISR agenda.

2. A note on cross-cutting guidelines for implementing programmes for the Strategy

Although contents are something to be developed, based on our discussion on structural reform and administrative burden, possible guidelines could include;

- i) programmes should be forward-looking, taking account of possible future technology and possible increase in international interdependence
- ii) programmes should not increase administrative burdens to businesses and households
- iii) programmes should be internationally consistent with sufficient international comparability
- iv) programmes should have accountability with clear explanation of objectives and expected effects
- v) programmes should not invite new moral hazard

Further discussion is needed to develop more detailed and effective guidelines.

3. A report that explores the concept of the Strategy

This may address one of the four pillars. Expansion of our interim report on inclusive growth would be a possibility. Another possibility is a concept paper on knowledge-based growth.

³ In the APEC Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement in November 2009, ministers instructed officials "to make further progress on existing inclusive growth work streams, better crystallise the key issues and identify existing gaps of the inclusive growth agenda for APEC, develop a multi-year capacity building programme on inclusive growth, and report on the progress at AMM in 2010. They should do so in close consultation with relevant bodies including the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI), the Economic Committee (EC), the Senior Officials' Meeting Steering Committee on ECOTECH (SCE) and its subfora, such as the Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG), and the SME Working Group (SMEWG).

This can also be a report that tries to give integrated concept/picture of the four pillars of the Strategy.

We may wish to further discuss such cross-cutting viewpoints for the formulation and implementation of the Strategy. Our ideas and experiences can be delivered to other relevant fora by preparing notes for and/or by holding policy dialogues.

Q4. Can the EC provide some cross-cutting viewpoints to formulate and implement the Strategy? Are there other things that the EC can do?

Q5. What are there best ways that the EC can contribute to the formulation of the Strategy?

C. Contribution in the EC members' capacity

Finally, there is a role for the EC members to contribute to the formulation of the Strategy in their own capacity. The EC Chair welcomes any comments on and suggestions to his inputs to the FotC for the Strategy by the EC members.

The planned EC High Level Policy Round Table in August will also fall into category C, although it can also be included in category B. It would be appropriate that the outcome of the Round Table be reflected in the Strategy under the responsibility of SOM.

Although specific issues to be discussed by the FotC for Strategy are not yet available at this point, the EC Chair considers that the Strategy needs to clearly explain its concept so that its messages are well delivered to policy-makers and businesses across APEC economies. Hence the Strategy acts as a useful guideline to envision the future of the economy in the region. Below are some possible issues that the Chair thinks could be discussed by the FotC for Growth.

1) Background and objectives of the Strategy

The Strategy should be based on a clear understanding of the economic situation including the background of the global financial crisis and long-term challenges that the APEC economies are facing. This is necessary to define what the APEC economies should aim at in achieving a long-term growth.

Background of the global financial crisis and the way to exit from it

It has been recognised that the global economic expansion since the early 2000s had been based on various imbalances which eventually turned out to be unsustainable. Although risks associated with global imbalances had been widely recognised by policy-makers, policy responses were inadequate to prevent it from turning into a crisis. The Strategy must have an insight into the background of the imbalances, the way to definitely exit from the current crisis and measures to prevent future crises.

In addition, the fact that economies whose growth was highly dependent on external demand for manufacturing goods were most severely hit by the crisis, rather than those at the core of the financial turmoil, created a notion that economic policy should aim at achieving growth led by domestic-demand, in particular by private consumption. How such a growth can be achieved, however, is unclear. Clear understanding on the impacts of programmes may be needed.

Achieving inclusive growth

The recent global economic expansion, which was based on various imbalances as noted above, appears to have created a recognition that the benefits of structural reform and globalisation did not spread widely enough and resulted in increased inequality within and among economies. Such recognition has been boosted by the serious negative impacts of the crisis on vulnerable sectors of the economy such as SMEs and non-regular workers, although large corporations were also seriously hit by the crisis. Leaving such scepticism unaddressed would result in weaker momentum towards reform. Therefore, it is important to broaden access to opportunities to benefit from growth by all parts of the society in order to sustain economic growth in the medium-term. At the same time, the inclusive growth concept should not focus on simple redistribution. Building on the discussion held last year, we should further explore ways to achieve inclusive growth.

Longer-term challenges for APEC economies

APEC economies are facing common challenges in the longer-term horizon including climate change

and population ageing. While these challenges are generally considered to put downward pressure on growth potential, appropriately designed policy frameworks can minimise negative impacts and create new demand and businesses. In addition, policy frameworks should be designed to facilitate innovation and enhance international consistency to raise long-term growth potential. Discussion should be made concerning policy frameworks to address those long-term challenges.

Interrelationship among the four pillars

The Strategy aims at achieving more balanced, more inclusive, more sustainable and more knowledge-based growth. Discussion should be made regarding how these pillars are interrelated and how best these goals can be achieved.

2) What is the role of APEC in formulating a growth strategy?

APEC's agenda has grown in breadth from trade liberalisation to so called behind-the-border issues including structural reform. This year's APEC process would go further into the formulation of a growth strategy, which has traditionally been regarded as an economy-wise issue. The Strategy should explain why APEC should formulate a growth strategy on top of economy-wise growth strategies and how both strategies interact.

Growth strategies by individual economies

Many economies have certain kinds of growth strategies, although their objectives and contents differ significantly depending on the economy's development stages and other factors. It may be useful to exchange information regarding the objectives, contents, outcomes and follow-up systems of growth strategies by individual economies.

What APEC can add to the growth strategies by individual economies?

There appears to be a number of reasons for APEC to discuss a growth strategy. First, macroeconomic and structural policies are becoming more and more interrelated across the borders, which increases the importance of international cooperation to ensure consistency. Second, although there exists other international fora that discuss ways to sustain growth, APEC's voluntary approach and its diversified background will provide a unique view when the world is seeking for a new paradigm for growth. Third, a number of APEC's existing workstreams have important implications for the implementation of the Strategy, such as programmes to promote trade and investment liberalisation and structural reform. More discussion is needed to clearly identify the roles of the individual economies and APEC in promoting the growth strategy in order to maximise the synergy effect and to avoid duplication.

3) Role of structural reform

There is a risk that the new challenges in the current context be addressed by simply expanding government intervention such as stricter regulations and larger fiscal support. This, however, would be unsustainable as it would result in greater inefficiency and increased fiscal burden. Improving the functioning of the market through further structural reform, appropriate monitoring of the market and closer international co-operation would lead to sustainable economic growth and improved welfare. Commitment to structural reform at the international level would also create forward looking views among businesses, investors and consumers hence raise growth expectations and help the recovery of the global economy. In this regard, it is encouraging that APEC Leaders reaffirmed in their November 2009 statement that structural reform would be critical to strengthening long-term potential output growth and narrowing the development gap between economies, by improving economic flexibility, fostering private demand, and developing financial markets. In order to put the Leaders' commitment into practice, it is important to ensure that specific policies be coherent with structural reform.

Q6. *What is your view on the above issues?*

Q7. *Are there other issues that should be discussed by the FotC for Growth and included in the Strategy?*

3. Proposed process and timeline

The following process and timeline are tentative and subject to change according to the discussion at

the SOM1 and tasks assigned to the EC, which will be explained by the SOM Chairs at the beginning of the EC1.

At the EC1, FotC groups are supposed to discuss at their meetings how their programmes can contribute to the Strategy. At the roundtable discussion on the "growth agenda" and the post-LAISR agenda, we will first discuss the relevant part of the "Basic Outline of the Strategy" which is scheduled to be developed by the SOM Chairs towards SOM1. We will then discuss how the EC's own programmes (under "category A") can be developed to best contribute to the Strategy together with the overall discussion on the post-LAISR agenda. This will be followed by discussions on how the EC and the EC Chair can make additional contribution to the Strategy (under "category B" and "category C").

Based on the discussion at the EC1 and related meetings, the EC Chair will circulate a revised issue paper possibly by mid-March. The development of concrete programmes under category A will also reflect the draft work plan of possible post-LAISR components subject to availability.

After taking comments on the revised paper, the EC Chair aims at preparing a progress report and submit it to the SOM Chairs before the SOM2/MRT which will be held in late May to early June.

After the SOM2/MRT, the EC will continue developing the post-LAISR agenda and other programmes while the EC Chair will be asked to contribute to the Strategy as a member of the FotC for the Strategy. Meanwhile, the EC High Level Policy Round Table scheduled in August is expected to contribute to the development of the Strategy by obtaining views from participants. The Strategy is scheduled to be further developed by each forum, including the EC, inter-sessionally. Following discussions by the SOM3 and related meetings, the Strategy will be finalised at CSOM, AMM and AELM in November.

Note: This proposed schedule is on an implicit assumption that the role of the EC in APEC remains more or less the same. If this assumption does not hold, there may be a need for additional discussion, but even in that case, it would still be important to discuss what the EC should do in its traditional fields.

Q8. Is the proposed timeline agreeable?

**附件五: Concept Note on a Post-LAISR Structural Reform Agenda by
SOMs of the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore
(文件編號: 2010/SOM1/EC/020)**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/020

Agenda Item: 7

**Concept Note on a Post-LAISR Structural Reform
Agenda by SOMs of the United States, Australia,
New Zealand, and Singapore**

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore

Forum Doc No: 2010/SOM1/R/009



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As we discuss the framework of a new agenda for structural reforms, this concept paper is intended to serve as a basis for such discussion by providing preliminary options and suggestions on the strategic directions including new focus and approach toward the agenda as well as on schedule for drafting the agenda.

Concept Note on a Post-LAISR Structural Reform Agenda by SOMs of the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore

Aim

Several key questions must be considered in developing a Post-LAISR agenda and work program for APEC. What aspects of LAISR were most successful? Have the assumptions that informed our priorities and objectives in 2004 changed? If so, does that argue for streamlining LAISR, revising key work streams or beginning afresh? What are we seeking to achieve? How long will this take? At what intervals should we be evaluating our progress? What is the relationship between Post-LAISR and APEC's inclusive growth agenda? The answers to these questions could then help us to determine how, and over what period, the Post-LAISR agenda should be structured and implemented. These questions need to be answered during the course of our discussion of structural reform at SOM, EC, and other fora. This concept paper is intended to serve as a basis for such discussion by providing preliminary options and suggestions. In preparing this paper, the co-sponsors consulted also with Japan, whose comments were taken into consideration in revising the draft.

Context

Coordinated by the Economic Committee (EC), the 2004 Leaders Agenda to Implement Structural Reforms (LAISR), its Work Plan, and Forward Work Programme aimed at improving the functioning of markets, reducing "behind-the-border" obstacles, and promoting Regional Economic Integration by strengthening economic and legal infrastructure in the APEC region. Under LAISR's five work streams, we highlighted the need for reforms to achieve market efficiency and developed useful tools such as the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform, Good Practice Guide on Regulatory Reform, and the Handbook to review Institutional Frameworks and Processes. However, the current LAISR concludes in 2010, and a review of LAISR's areas of work and approach seems advisable. There is a need to shape the Post-LAISR agenda to fulfill our Leaders' goals for structural reform and their instruction to plan strategically for the next phase of structural reform to support new growth strategies. APEC efforts on structural reform also must support the Leaders' call for more inclusive and balanced growth in the region. Therefore, we need to determine if the current structure with its five priority areas still fits our needs and if our work within that structure did "accelerate domestic efforts and enhance communication with business on priority areas to be identified by each economy" as stated in the current LAISR. Ministers have specifically instructed Senior Officials to design a Post-LAISR work program to respond to medium-term challenges, such as the need to foster more inclusive growth, and Finance Ministers directed Senior Finance Officials to identify priority areas for structural reform in economies.

New Strategic Directions

We have to determine if and how our goals have changed. One clear change is that we have redefined our growth strategies. Is this change significant enough to change our theme and approach? In order to respond to the Leaders' request to design the Post-LAISR agenda in the context of growth strategies and their focus on promoting long-term economic growth by building resilience and flexibility into all APEC economies, a new strategic direction must be formulated on two fronts: focus and approach.

Focus

Priority areas should be more substantively focused than the current LAISR priority work streams to better align with growth strategies, with particular emphasis on achieving inclusive growth to ensure all enjoy the

full benefits of globalization. Also, designating substantive areas will help economies implement structural reforms in a more practical manner. In addition, as active engagement of business communities will help support reform, consulting regularly with ABAC will strengthen our post-LAISR agenda and help to more clearly define our areas of focus. With this in mind, new illustrative priorities could include (but not be limited to) the following:

- **Promoting open, well functioning, transparent and competitive markets** (e.g., including better regulation, good public sector and corporate governance, and pro-competition policies)
- **Promoting education and labor market opportunities and flexibility** (e.g., primary and secondary education, education to prepare college or career-ready students, worker retraining, skills upgrading, and improved labor market participation, including by women and minorities)
- **Promoting sustainable SME development and enhancement of opportunities for the vulnerable, including women** (e.g., current efforts include EC's Ease of Doing Business Initiative)
- **Building market resilience through development of effective social safety net programs and financial market reforms**

Approach

While EC has collaborated with other APEC fora in carrying out the mandate to coordinate LAISR activities, there is still room to improve implementation to make outcomes even more concrete. Improvements in approach seem possible in four aspects: the nature of the structural reform agenda, measuring progress, the timeframe and process for implementation, and the role of the EC and other APEC groups.

- **Nature of the Post-LAISR Agenda**

As the Post-LAISR agenda plays a more central role in APEC efforts, implementation needs to become more concrete. We believe that implementation of LAISR 2010 has been somewhat sluggish due to the lack of a comprehensive implementation mechanism. Therefore, we suggest that economies develop a collective action plan in 2011 with a specific target year (e.g., 2015) laying out plans for reforms in each priority area and ways to measure progress, as has been attempted with the Ease of Doing Business program. (We will also need to discuss the ways to make best use of current tools we have developed under the LAISR in formulating the overall action plan). While recognizing that reforms may take different paths in different countries, we should carry out capacity-building activities for economies in need of assistance in implementing reforms, including through practical projects by the lead shepherds. In practice, the post-LAISR framework will act as APEC's collective action plan or medium-term action plan.

- **Measuring Progress**

Each economy will need to find a way to implement the collective action plan. One possible way to do this would be for economies to develop their own action plans, and to report on their progress on an annual basis. Economies could also determine where capacity-building is needed for them to achieve their goals, in order for APEC as a whole to reach its medium-term objectives. Lead fora could also summarize results to SOMs in areas related to their expertise, and SOMs can make APEC-wide recommendations on priority areas of focus for the next year based on progress or lack thereof on the framework. SOMs will need to discuss the approach to implementation with an eye toward efficient use of APEC resources.

- **Timeframe and the Process of Implementation**

As structural reform efforts are often gradual and implemented over a long period of time, it is logical to make APEC's post-LAISR Structural Reform Agenda a multi-year initiative. One option is, as indicated above, to target 2015 as a benchmark year for the new agenda. Considering that the EC will not oversee all areas of the agenda and thus there should be less concern for lack of capacity within EC, we need not designate an area of focus for each year as has been the case for the current LAISR, but rather can tackle priority areas concurrently. In addition, while SOMs are discussing the modalities of the agenda, including priority areas of focus, fora should go ahead with developing their own broader work plans. SOMs should determine priority areas by SOM II, so that these fora can ensure their work is aligned with these priorities.

- **Role of the EC and Other APEC Groups**

Building on EC's so-called 'whole of APEC' approach to coordinate with other groups, including CTI and the Finance Ministers' Process (FMP) under the LAISR 2010 Action Plan, the post-LAISR APEC Structural Reform Agenda should reinforce this approach by having relevant groups take on stronger ownership in their areas of expertise. To more effectively implement the post-LAISR agenda, EC may need to yield its lead shepherd or coordinating role in certain priority areas. For instance, 'SME development and enhancement of opportunities for the vulnerable' could be led by SMEWG and GFPN, whereas 'Promoting education and labor market opportunities and flexibility' and 'Development of effective social safety nets and financial market reforms' could be headed by HRDWG and FMP/SFOM. These lead shepherds/groups are also better placed to assist economies in implementing necessary reforms through practical projects. Important elements of the balanced growth agenda will be progressed under the FMP.

Proposed Schedule

With the aim of adopting the post-LAISR APEC Structural Reform Agenda at the Yokohama APEC Ministerial and Leader's Meetings, we would like to suggest the following schedule for its development:

- Discussion at SOM1/EC1 on the concept note (A Friends Group (FG) for those willing to participate in drafting the agenda could be formed.)
- FG to produce a first draft by SOM2 for discussion (FG will consult with ABAC and APEC Committees on priority areas in producing the draft.)
- FG to revise the first draft by the EC High Level Policy Round Table or SOM3
- Finalize the draft Post-LAISR agenda at CSOM for recommendation to the AMM and AELM

APEC sub-fora would concurrently go ahead with developing their work plans, and then make adjustments as necessary once Leaders agree on the priorities. To assist with this process it would be useful for SOM were able to offer initial priority areas, such as the above, before SOM2, so that APEC sub-fora can ensure their work will be roughly aligned with the priorities emerging from the AELM.

Link between the Illustrative Priorities and the APEC Growth Strategy

APEC Growth Strategy:	Balanced Growth	Sustainable Growth	Inclusive Growth	Knowledge-based Growth
Structural reform priorities:	Build market resilience through development of effective social safety nets and financial market reforms	Promote open well functioning transparent and competitive markets	Promote sustainable SME development and enhancement of opportunities for the vulnerable, including women	Promote education and labor market opportunities and flexibility
How linked:	Safety nets support vulnerable populations, and reduce the need for excess private savings, while financial market reforms help avoid 'asset bubbles' and unbalanced growth.	Keeping markets open, transparent, and competitive is critical for long-term growth and prosperity. It is also vital to long-term regional economic integration.	SME development and enhancement of opportunities for wider segments of society will help spread the benefits of economic liberalization and make opportunities more accessible, contributing to inclusive growth.	Education and improved labor market participation are crucial in broadening opportunities as well as equipping individuals with skills for new and growing industries.
Illustrative Lead group(s):	HRDWG, FMP	EC, SCSC, MAG, ACTWG	SMEWG, HRDWG, EC, GFPP	HRDWG

附件六： Basic Outline of the APEC Growth Strategy (Draft)
(文件編號：2010/SOM1/EC/021)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/021

Agenda Item: 7

Basic Outline of the APEC Growth Strategy (Draft)

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: SOM Chair

Forum Doc No: 2010/SOM1/R/010rev1



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

Basic Outline of the APEC Growth Strategy (draft)

This draft is a working document to be developed into the APEC Growth Strategy in November, 2010. "Action Plans" described in this document are only examples picked up from whole projects in order to give you an overall image of the Strategy, without prejudice to the final structure of the Strategy.

1. The background and significance of formulating the APEC Growth Strategy (the "Strategy")

In Nov. 2009, the APEC leaders, taking into account the economic situations in the APEC region after the economic and financial crisis, declared:

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

2. Prioritized elements in the Strategy

In formulating this comprehensive long-term growth strategy, we aspire to growth based on following four elements, which were emphasized in the AELM declaration (Nov. 2009). Considering the current social and economic situation in the APEC region, we are convinced that the Strategy itself and its implementation, bearing these elements in mind, will bring long-lasting growth and economic prosperity to the APEC region.

- ◆ **Balanced Growth**
- ◆ **Inclusive Growth**
- ◆ **Sustainable Growth (Green Growth)**
- ◆ **Knowledge-based Growth**

In addition, the Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) will end in 2010, and some of the "Objectives/Principles/Guidelines and Specific Actions" categorized in these four elements will be implemented in the post- LAISR work program.

3. Objectives/Principles/Guidelines and Specific Actions

3.1. Balanced Growth

- Act to achieve more balanced growth and a resilient international financial system, and act to reap the benefits of an open and competitive economy

(Economic Policy)

- Work together to address respective weaknesses in macroeconomic, regulatory and structural policies
 - ◇ Set up and implement post-LAISR agenda for structural reform
- Ensure balance between mid to long-term fiscal consolidation and short-term economic stimulus measures responding to the crisis
- Support the goals of the G20 Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth.
- Accelerate regional economic integration

(Business Environment)

- Promote a competitive environment by implementing competition law and policy based on principles of Non Discrimination, Comprehensiveness, Transparency and Accountability

[Action Plan]

- (i) Hold a series of APEC Training Course on Competition Law and Policy (2010 and beyond)
- (ii) Research on cooperation among competition authorities (2010 and beyond)
- (iii) Hold discussion between CPLG and business communities such as ABAC (2010 and beyond)

- Ensure balance and coordination between free competition and appropriate regulations

- Ensure that rules are fair and equitable
 - ✧ Enhance transparency in administrative procedures and business regulations
- Enhance corporate governance
 - ✧ Ensure appropriate risk management
 - ✧ Prevent excessive rent seeking
 - ✧ Prioritize the long-term interests of the company and its stakeholders
- Improve the Ease of Doing Business in priority areas (Starting a business, trading across borders, dealing with permits, getting credit, enforcing contracts)

(Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation)

- Advance trade and investment liberalization and facilitation
 - ✧ Continue to support the multilateral trading system (ex. supporting an ambitious and balanced conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), resisting protectionism)
 - ✧ Promote the establishment of Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) programs and national Single Window (SW) systems
 - ✧ Promote the self-certification of origin including through the capacity building programme for the self-certification of origin pathfinder
 - ✧ Advance Global Supply Chain Visibility and implement Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework

[Action Plan]

Hold a workshop on the margin of SOM3 in September 2010 to deepen understanding of the need for Supply Chain Visibility by sharing examples of efforts within each economy and the thoughts of each economy.

- ✧ Identify bottlenecks in freight transport
- ✧ Expand the "Asia-Pacific trade insurance network"
- ✧ Harmonize and improve the metrology infrastructure in member economies

3.2. Inclusive Growth

- Act to better seize the opportunities created by the globalization and to respond to its challenges

(General)

- Support human resource development
- Improve the general economic welfare
- Expand access to opportunities, support the most vulnerable members of society such as young and elder workers, and enhance gender equality
- Respond to urbanization/ageing
- Promote development and poverty reduction
- Address the social dimension of economic downturn
- Promote market friendly practices that are conducive to more efficient markets, higher productivity, wider consumer choices, greater entrepreneurship, and more employment opportunities

(SME)

- Upgrade small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) assistance
 - ✧ Improve access to global markets
 - ✧ Improve access to advanced technologies world-wide
 - ✧ Improve access to finance, including through micro-financing
 - ✧ Improve crisis management

[Action Plan]

(i) Share best practices for capacity development of (a) SMEs and (b) human resources and institutions which support SMEs (New in 2010)

(ii) Establish a network of SME support organizations (New in 2010)

(iii) Hold seminars/workshops on the EoDB priority areas including Starting a Business, Getting Credit, Enforcing Contracts and Dealing with Permits (New in 2010)

(iv) SMEWG Strategic Plan 2009-2012 (6 agreed priorities include: Business Environment; Building Management Capability and Promoting Entrepreneurship; Market Access and Internationalization; Innovation; Financing; and Raise Awareness of Sustainable Business Practices) (On-going)

(Labour)

- Active labour market policies
 - ✧ Enhance the participation of young people, women, and the elderly in labour market
 - ✧ Facilitate retraining, skill upgrading and mobility of workers
- Work toward the realization of Decent Work

(Social safety net)

- Establish a well-functioning social safety net such as health, long-term care system and pension system so as to ensure security and safety and support economic growth

(Local community)

- Revitalize local communities

(Infrastructure)

- Develop Infrastructure essential to enhance growth potential (transportation, energy, communication, etc.), including through utilizing Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

(Human resource development)

- Promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to develop human resources which support a sustainable society

3.3. Sustainable Growth (Green Growth)

- Act to ensure regional economic growth is environmentally sustainable, and build a green regional economy

(General)

- Materialize low-carbon solutions
- Promote green growth
- Develop green jobs (development of green industry and human resource development)
- Act toward the global objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system to enable sustainable economic development

(Energy Security)

- Share experiences and expand network of experts with respect to emergency response and energy market data

[Action Plan]

- (i) Promote activities on emergency response utilizing the RTEIS (New in 2010)
- (ii) Enhance collaboration with relevant organizations such as the IEA (New in 2010)

(Energy Efficiency)

- Share experiences of renewable energy and energy conservation technologies and promote activities for enhancing energy efficiency so as to achieve the APEC-wide regional aspirational goal of a reduction in energy intensity of at least 25 per cent by 2030 (with 2005 as the base year) (Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security, and Clean Development, 2007)

[Action Plan]

- (i) Monitor the achievement of the energy efficiency goal through the development of APEC energy demand and supply outlook and review the efficiency goal as necessary (New in 2010)
- (ii) Consider ways to further enhance the PREE program (New in 2010)

- Align national standards with international standards related to energy efficiency

[Action Plan]

Every two years between 2011 and 2015, undertake and openly publish research on the status of alignment of standards to test the efficiency of air conditioners, dryers, etc., which are becoming priority areas for alignment (2011 and beyond)

(Zero-Emission Energies)

- Share experiences with low-carbon energy technologies and promote activities toward the low-carbon economy

[Action Plan]

- (i) Deliberate on introduction of a peer review mechanism on non-fossil energy related policies (New in 2010)
- (ii) Consider establishing a common goal for introduction of non-fossil energies aiming at the year 2030 (New in 2010)
- (iii) Consider a project for promoting the diffusion of low-carbon technologies (Low Carbon Town project) (New in 2010)

[Action Plan]

Support establishing new mechanisms to promote emission reduction cooperation in developing economies, such as efforts to diffuse clean technology, products, infrastructure or production facility, and measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, which can be counted as efforts of partner economies against climate change through pilot projects voluntarily formed bilateral or plurilateral basis.(New in 2010)

(EGS)

- Promote trade and investment in environmental goods and services
 - ✧ Introduce or harmonize standards/labeling on energy efficiency, etc.

[Action Plan]

- (i) Hold a conference on Standards and Conformance for Green Harmonization in order to share information on energy-efficiency regulation systems among government, business, and international organizations. This will be held as a joint conference of SCSC and EWG/EGEE&C in the margin of SOM3 (New in 2010)
- (ii) In order to reduce trade barriers for EGS in the APEC Region, conduct a Mapping Exercise of energy efficiency standards, labeling, and testing and measurement procedures in each APEC economy and their alignment with international standards (New in 2010)
- (iii) Conduct a survey of the major impediments and market drivers to the development of trade in environmental goods so as to identify key impediments and drivers for trade in environmental goods to help create more transparent, open and well-functioning markets for clean energy and other environmental goods (New in 2010)

(Information Technology (IT))

- Realize more efficient socioeconomic activities (energy, environment, logistics, etc.) no later than 2015 by utilizing IT
 - ✧ Promote energy conservation technology through the introduction/ utilization of IT

(Recycling)

- Promote the establishment of a sound material-cycle society system

[Action Plan]

- (i) Consider implementation of 3R capacity building (New in 2010)
- (ii) Conduct research on and work for a material-cycle society in APEC region (New in 2010)
- (iii) Share ERIA's research on the 3R's (New in 2010)

(Water resources)

- Improve water resources management

(Forest)

- Sustainable forest management and rehabilitation

(Regional cooperation on environmental issues)

- Improve the environment in the APEC region by utilizing the technology of the "green" industry in each economy and the know-how of regional efforts on environmental issues

(Human resource development)

- Promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to develop human resources which support a sustainable society

(Transportation)

- Support the development of sustainable transport systems that are accessible, safe, environmentally friendly, and affordable

(Tourism)

- Raise awareness about the importance of using clean technologies in tourist services in order to mitigate the effects of global warming as a response to the challenge of climate change

3.4. Knowledge-based Growth

- Act to consolidate and protect the innovative environment and to upgrade industrial structures to develop high technology and services

(IT)

- Realize smart socioeconomic activities by IT application
 - ✧ Green IT
 - ✧ E-health services
 - ✧ Logistics services with IC tags
 - ✧ E-government
 - ✧ E-learning

[Action Plan]

- (i) Leverage new technologies, including health information technologies, which can derive innovative investment and trade in life sciences products and services (On-going)
- (ii) Share best practices for IT applications in socioeconomic activities (environment, logistics, etc.) (New in 2010)
- (iii) Propose and implement a demonstration project regarding IT applications in socioeconomic activities (environment, logistics, etc.) (New in 2010)
- (iv) Review the efforts of each economy for realizing smart socioeconomic activities through IT applications (New in 2010)

- Implement APEC Digital Prosperity Checklist

(High quality human resources)

- Develop high quality human resources

[Action Plan]

- (i) Qualifications Recognition: Identify the best frameworks for qualifications recognition in conjunction with employers and professional bodies (2011 and beyond)
- (ii) Education Provider Registration and Accreditation Systems: Develop transparent and uniform rules for the registration of domestic and foreign education services providers and identify capacity building needs of economies to adopt registration systems (2011 and beyond)
- (iii) Education Quality Assurance: Develop common understandings of quality assurance in higher education and identify capacity building needs of economies to develop and implement effective quality assurance systems (2011 and beyond)
- (iv) Trade in Education Services Data Collection: Develop a common framework for data collection on trade in education services, particularly for modes of cross border exchange other than consumption abroad (2011 and beyond)

- Improve the mobility of highly-skilled human resources
 - ✧ Facilitate mobility of high quality APEC Industrial human resources in the APEC region (Simplify and accelerate immigration procedures including obtaining visas when moving among group companies, Preferential treatment to facilitate the entry of high quality APEC industrial human resources including APEC Engineers and Architects)
 - ✧ Expand and upgrade the APEC Business Travel Card (Accelerate disembarkation procedures by introducing the use of biometric authentication, etc)
 - ✧ Mutual recognition of qualifications
 - ✧ Promote information sharing of development of high quality APEC industrial human

- resources
- Promote exchanges between universities in the APEC region
 - ✧ Make credits transferable among universities in the region
 - ✧ Increase student mobility (partnership for financial assistance, information service, etc.) for more balanced exchange
- Promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to develop human resources which support a sustainable society

(Intellectual property (IP))

- Enhance global IP infrastructure
 - ✧ Collaborate in IP human resource development

[Action Plan]

- (i) Develop a website for effective information sharing on IP academies in IPEG in 2010. (New in 2010)
- (ii) Encourage each economy to offer information on IP academies in IPEG in 2010. (New in 2010)
- (iii) Engage in all necessary interaction (exchange of views, sharing information) with WIPO-Global Network on Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA) at IPEG 2010. (New in 2010)
- (iv) APEC establishes an information sharing website on IP academies. (2011 and beyond)

- ✧ Promote sharing of patent examination results

[Action Plan]

- (i) Propose at IPEG 30 that APEC economies post links to their websites publishing forms to apply for the use of other offices' examination results. (New in 2010)
- (ii) Encourage each economy to provide and share their forms to apply for the use of other offices' examination results. (New in 2010)
- (iii) Propose conducting joint research on forms with other economies at IPEG. (New in 2010)
- (iv) Share the form to apply for the use of other offices' examination results on the Internet. (2011 and beyond)

- ✧ Enhance the global IP environment by utilizing IT

(Standardization)

- Promote standardization
 - ✧ Advance international standardization in the Asia-Pacific region by cooperating with PASC (Pacific Area Standards Congress)
 - ✧ Develop an educational text on standardization in order to advance education regarding standardization.
 - ✧ Align national standards with international standards related to safety.

[Action Plan]

Every two years between 2011 and 2015, undertake and openly publish research on the status of alignment of safety standards regarding wheelchairs and toys, which are becoming priority areas for alignment.

(Emerging Economic Sectors)

- Promote emerging economic sectors (regulatory reform, human resource development, APEC Services Action Plan, etc.)

(Life Science)

- Enhance understanding and coordination in regulation in the innovative sub-sector of stem cells
- Enhance understanding and promote the creation of a policy environment conducive to innovation in life sciences

4. Follow UP

- Establish a monitoring mechanism for implementation of the Strategy

**附件七：Convening the Growth Strategy High-Level Policy Round
Table (文件編號：2010/SOM1/EC/022)**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**2010/SOM1/EC/022rev1
Agenda Item: 7**

Convening the Growth Strategy High-Level Policy Round Table

**Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Japan**



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

Convening the Growth Strategy High-Level Policy Round Table (Draft)

1. Date and Place

- Date: August 7, 2010 (Saturday) and August 8, 2010 (Sunday)
- Place: Beppu, Japan

2. Background and Purpose of the Round Table

- Based on a decision by the Economic Leaders' Meeting last year, APEC is to formulate a "comprehensive long-term growth strategy in 2010." We begin this formulation process by discussing the basic outline at SOM1. The Growth Strategy will be formulated in its final form for the November APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting.
- At this High-Level Policy Roundtable, we will obtain input from some of APEC's eminent persons from industry and the academy. We will then reach a basic consensus on the outline of the Growth Strategy based on a discussion among eminent persons from industry, the academy, and government.

(For reference) APEC Growth Strategy Formulation Schedule

SOM 1 (February)	Discuss the basic outline
SOM-SFOM Workshop (June)	Obtain input on the Growth Strategy from knowledgeable individuals
SOM2, MRT (June)	Seek a tentative common understanding on an outline for the Growth Strategy
Growth Strategy High-Level Round Table (August)	Reach a basic consensus on the Growth Strategy outline based on a discussion among persons from industry, the academy, and government (high-level), getting input from eminent persons (from industry and academia) in the APEC region.
SOM3 (September)	Discuss and reach a basic consensus on a draft Growth Strategy.
EMM ¹ , HRDMM ² , SMEMM ³ , TELMIN ⁴ , etc. (June~October)	Obtain specific recommendations
CSOM, AMM, AELM (November)	Agree upon and endorse the Growth Strategy.

3. Organization of the Meeting

- Set up sessions on General Discussion on Growth, Balanced Growth (including structural policy), Inclusive Growth, Sustainable Growth (green growth), and Knowledge-Based Growth over a day and a half.
- At each session, hold a discussion on the contents of the APEC Growth Strategy outline in a round table format after presentations from two or three people.

4. Participants

- Government: High level government persons of APEC economies. We welcome attendance by ministers responsible for growth strategy or ministers in charge of thematic areas that each economy has a strong interest in (for example, structural policy, human resources development, energy and the environment, or knowledge-based economy).
- Industry and Academia: Eminent individuals from the APEC region. Japan will consider participants in cooperation with interested economies. A few people for each session.

5. Other

- In order to clarify that the meeting is to address the APEC Growth Strategy, we would like to propose changing its name to the "Growth Strategy High Level Policy Round Table" instead of its original name, "EC High Level Policy Round Table".

¹ Energy Ministers Meeting (June)

² Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting (September)

³ Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Ministerial Meeting (October)

⁴ Ministerial Meeting on the Telecommunication and Information Industry (October)

**附件八：Ease of Doing Business: How the EC can contribute
(Provisional Draft) (文件編號：2010/SOM1/EC/024)**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/024
Agenda Item: 8

Ease of Doing Business: How the EC Can Contribute (Provisional Draft)

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: EC Chair



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

Ease of doing Business: How the EC can contribute
(Provisional Draft)

1. Background

At SOM1 in 2009, APEC senior officials agreed to put in place an APEC Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Action Plan to improve the business environment in the Asia-Pacific region through regulatory reforms that make it cheaper, faster and easier to do business. Responding to SOM's instruction to identify a preliminary list of priority areas for regulatory reform, the EC identified five priority areas, which were subsequently endorsed by the Ministers Responsible for Trade and Senior Officials.

Leaders agreed in November 2009 on an APEC-wide aspirational target to make it 25 percent cheaper, faster and easier to do business within APEC economies by 2015 in the five priority areas. An interim target which aims at achieving a 5 percent improvement by 2011 has also been established. Ministers tasked officials to monitor and regularly review progress towards these targets, and urged officials to work closely with ABAC to identify ways in which the private sector can contribute towards the achievement of these aspirational targets.

In order to develop multi-year work programmes designed to assist APEC in achieving the targets collectively, following "Champion Economies" for each priority area have been identified.

- Starting a business: New Zealand, United States
- Getting credit: Japan
- Enforcing contracts: Korea
- Trading across borders: Hong Kong, China, Singapore
- Dealing with permits: Singapore

Meanwhile, in accordance with the instruction given by Ministers Responsible for Structural Reform (SRMM) in 2008, the EC prepared a report in 2009 in which it proposed to give priority to EC's capacity building programmes that were linked to the SOM initiatives concerning Ease of Doing Business and Supply Chain Connectivity initiative (SCI). Such prioritisation was welcomed by Ministers in November 2009.

2. Update on the Phase 1 projects by the EC

According to the discussion paper on EoDB submitted by SOM Chair to the Concluding Senior Officials' Meeting held in November 2009, capacity building work programmes will be carried out in two phases. Phase 1 consists of comprehensive seminars and workshops hosted by the champion economy to share information and experiences in reform. Phase 2 consists of a) in-depth diagnostics by each participating economy to understand the concerns and constraints of their line agencies, as well as identify the opportunities for regulatory reform in the priority areas, b) a customised action plan to implement the regulatory reforms, and c) follow-up by the champion economies and the sharing of progress reports by the participating economies.

As part of Phase 1 programme, a number of workshops/seminars have been planned/proposed to be held under the auspices of the EC.

1) *Workshop on Reducing Start-up and Establishment Time of Businesses organised by New Zealand and the United States*

This workshop, which will take place on 1-2 March in Hiroshima, aims at providing participants with a broader understanding of how the regulatory environment can affect the process of starting a business, the economic benefits of facilitating business start-up, and the common issues faced by both developing and developed economy members when trying to streamline processes for starting a business. The workshop combines presentations including by entrepreneurs, economies' case studies, and small group discussions to help stimulate dialogue among all participants, and will naturally contribute to the development of Phase 2 of the work programme for Starting a Business.

2) *Workshop on Enforcing Contracts proposed by Korea*

This two-day workshop, which has been proposed to be held in Seoul in the first half of 2010, aims to build capacity of APEC members, especially of developing economies, in the relevant process of

enforcing contracts. The primary target participants will be government officials in charge of (or involved in) the implementation and enforcement of contract-related disputes. A site visit to the courts may also be organised. Based on the outcomes of the workshop, the project overseers will organise a diagnostic activity targeting certain selected developing economies. Following the endorsement by the EC, the project proposal, which seeks APEC funding, has been submitted to the first APEC Projects Approval Session for consideration.

3) *Workshop for Dealing with Permits – Reforming the Regulatory System for Construction Permits proposed by Singapore*

A five-day workshop on reforming the regulatory system for construction permits to be taken place in Singapore in July 2010 has been proposed. The workshop aims to share with participants a detailed case study of Singapore's own experience in re-engineering and reforming its regulatory system for construction permits. The target audience for the workshop include senior officials from relevant government line agencies in charge of regulating construction permits. If there is sufficient demand, more workshops in subsequent years might be organised. The workshop also aims to encourage APEC economies to commit to take part in Phase 2 of the programme, which will provide customised diagnostics to help economies design action plans tailored to address specific concerns and constraints of their line agencies. Following the endorsement by the EC, the project proposal, which seeks APEC funding, has been submitted to the first APEC Projects Approval Session for consideration.

4) *Project proposal on Getting Credits by Japan*

Japan is planning to hold a workshop or a seminar on Getting Credit in the margin of EC2 in 2010. More details of the project will be briefed at the EC1.

5) *Seminar on the first steps of successful reform in doing business proposed by Chinese Taipei*

Chinese Taipei is planning to hold a self-funded two-day seminar in Taipei in October 2010 to address how to take first steps of reform in three of the five priority areas, i.e. Starting a Business, Getting Credit, and Dealing with Construction Permits. The seminar will focus on examining strategies for enhancing the business environment and sharing various aspects of how examples of successful interim reform were achieved, such as in selecting reform items, obtaining support and presenting alternatives. This proposal will be discussed at the EC1.

3. The way forward

As explained above, the EC has decided to prioritise its capacity building efforts on the EoDB initiative along with the SCI. This has been underpinned by the fact that a number of Phase 1 projects are likely to be carried out under the EC, although there appears to be separate "doing business" project proposals submitted to other fora. Together with the fact that the EC has been a driving force for promoting regulatory reform in APEC as part of the LAISR initiative, the EoDB initiative could feature as a major objective of the post-LAISR agenda.

Indeed, at the SOM-level EoDB Champion Economies Meeting, which was held in Singapore in November 2009 to share individual economies' views on pursuing the work programmes, some economies expressed an expectation of a larger role for the EC in this initiative as a forum promoting structural reform including regulatory reform. Although specific tasks for each forum and each economy to implement the programme will be discussed and instructed at the forthcoming SOM1, it is likely that the EC will be asked to play a certain role in the implementation of the EoDB initiative. Following is a preliminary idea by the EC Chair on how the EC can contribute to the initiative which is provided as a basis for discussion at the EC1.

Case 1: SOM coordinates the whole process

If SOM takes the lead in coordinating the whole process such as monitoring and reviewing progress by Champion Economies as well as working with ABAC, the EC will focus on capacity building programmes conducted under the auspices of the committee, while the EC Chair may contribute to the whole process by participating in the meetings of the Champion Economies.

Case 2: The EC is tasked to play a central role in coordinating the whole process

If the SOM instructs the EC to play a central role in coordinating the whole process, we may consider tasking the PRIBE (Prioritisation of Regulatory Reform to Improve the Business Environment) small

group to take the leading role. The coordinator of the small group, Singapore, may draft a work plan on how to monitor and review progress and how to work with ABAC towards achieving the aspirational target in 2015 with a close cooperation with the Champion Economies and other fora. The work plan can be consulted with EC members and finalised intersessionally and possibly reported back to SOM3.

附件九: Key Priorities for APEC 2010 (文件編號 : 2010/SOM1/EC/037)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/037
Agenda Item: 11

Key Priorities for APEC 2010

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: SOM Chairs



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**



JAPAN 2010

- *Change and Action* - **Key Priorities for APEC 2010**

Key Outcomes of SOM1 Discussion
&
SOM's Instruction
to Committees/Sub-fora/Working Groups

APEC 2010 SOM Chairs

Summary

Outcomes of SOM I Discussion

- SOM discussed the draft (outline of) assessment report on the achievement of the Bogor Goals and agreed to have Japan further develop the draft toward the SOM2/MRT, taking into account the views expressed by member economies.
- SOM discussed and reached consensus on the main elements of APEC 2010 key priorities. The main elements are: I. Regional Economic Integration (REI); II. Growth Strategy; and III. Human Security, all of which are supported by ECOTECH, etc. APEC 2010 key priorities are to draft APEC New Vision and implement projects along the main elements, which would lead to taking concrete “actions” and thereby generating “changes” in the region.

Instruction by SOM

Committees/Sub-fora/Working Groups to share the main elements and APEC 2010 key priorities, and the SOM will thereby draft New Vision and project will be implemented.

Japan's preliminary idea on APEC's NEW VISION

I. Regional Economic Integration

~ Toward liberalization and facilitation of regional trade and investment ~
~ Including the exploration of a range of possible pathways toward FTAAP ~

- Liberalization
- Facilitation

II. New Growth Strategy

~ Realizing long-term Economic Growth after Recovering from the Crisis ~

- Balanced Growth
- Inclusive Growth
- Sustainable Growth
- Knowledge-based Growth

III. Human Security/Secure APEC

~ Toward a Secured and Resilient Economic and Social Environment ~

- Food Security
- Counter Terrorism for safer business
- Addressing infectious diseases incl. Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza
- Emergency Preparedness

Capacity
Building
&
Technical
Cooperation

I. Regional Economic Integration (REI)

1) Pathways to FTAAP

Outcomes of SOM I Discussion

- SOM noted the state of play and discussed the next steps with regard to the analytical works undertaken thus far, including the inventory of issues related to a possible FTAAP.
- SOM conducted open discussion on possible pathways to an FTAAP.

Actions to be taken by SOM

- SOM to continue to discuss concrete elements for consideration of possible pathways to FTAAP

I. Regional Economic Integration (REI)

2) Key Areas of REI

Outcomes of SOM I Discussion

- SOM agreed on priorities for 2010 as follows:
 - a) ***Accelerating Regional Economic Integration***
 - (i) Services, (ii) Digital Economy, (iii) Investment, (iv) Rules of Origin, (v) Standards/Technical Barriers to Trade, (vi) Environmental Goods and Services (EGS), and (vii) Strengthening of Intellectual Property Rights
 - b) ***Improving the Business Environment***
 - (i) Implementation of *Ease-of-Doing Business*, (ii) Strategization of the next phase of LAISR
 - c) ***Enhancing Regional Connectivity and Promoting Trade Facilitation***
 - (i) Supply Chain Connectivity, (ii) Digital Connectivity, and (iii) AEO

Instruction by SOM

- CTI, EC, SCE and relevant sub-fora/working groups to work on deliverables (e.g., action plans) for 2010 on the foregoing priorities (including those whose deliverables for 2010 have been already mandated by Ministers/Leaders in a specific manner (e.g., Supply Chain Connectivity, WebTR)).
- The Committees and relevant sub-fora/ working groups should consider possible additional work if there is such a request by SOM. They are suggested to report deliverables back to SOM3 at the latest.

II. Growth Strategy

Outcomes of SOM I Discussion

- SOM discussed a basic Outline of the APEC Growth Strategy, which consists of ***Balanced Growth, Inclusive Growth, Sustainable Growth (Green Growth) and Knowledge-based Growth***. SOM agreed to continue to develop the Outline with a view to formulating the Strategy, taking due consideration of the ideas contained in the ***APEC Growth Strategy (Target Deliverables and Related Works) (2009/ISOM/011)***.
- SOM discussed effective ways to formulate and implement the growth strategy, including cooperation with relevant international organizations and G20.
- SOM brainstormed the relationship between the Growth Strategy and the post-LAISR work on structural reform.
- SOM noted that SOM Chairs had encouraged CTI, EC and SCE to discuss their possible contribution to the Growth Strategy and report back to SOM with recommendations, in close cooperation with relevant sub-fora/working groups.

Instruction by SOM

- SOM to continue to develop the Outline with a view to formulating the Strategy, taking due consideration of the ideas contained in the ***APEC Growth Strategy (Target Deliverables and Related Works)***
- SOM to work on post-LAISR/structural reform in close cooperation with EC and SFOM

III. Human Security

Outcomes of SOM I Discussion

- SOM shared information, experience and concrete proposals and agreed on the next step to be taken, in particular:
 - ✓ Chair of SOM FoTC on Food Issues presented 2010 work schedule toward the Ministerial Meeting on Food Security.
 - ✓ SOM noted the outcome of the 4th APEC CEO Forum on disaster preparedness.

Instruction by SOM

- SOM FoTC on Food Issues to discuss concrete actions for strengthening food security in the region and prepare for the Ministerial Meeting on Food Security in October.
- Relevant working groups and task forces such as CTF, TFFP, ACT and GFPN to strengthen efforts on their respective issues towards concrete deliverables for 2010.

IV. ECOTECH

Outcomes of SOM I Discussion

- SOM agreed on the final framework to guide ECOTECH activities in APEC in a holistic approach.
- SOM noted the report by SCE Chair and the summary of workplans by ED and discussed future direction of SCE activities in 2010.

Instruction by SOM

- CTI, EC and SCE to discuss and develop capacity building programs to implement APEC 2010 Priorities, along with the Framework to Guide ECOTECH Activities
- SCE with assistance from the APEC Secretariat to direct SCE working groups in their implementation of APEC 2010 Priorities



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/038
Agenda Item: 11

APEC2010 Priorities and Basic Thinking Behind Them

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC 2010 SOM Chairs



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

APEC2010 Priorities and Basic Thinking Behind Them

2010 SOM Chairs

1. "Change and Action" is the theme for APEC 2010. It stems from the idea that – during this period of significant change in the global political and economic order – APEC should build upon its past successes to propose necessary "changes" and execute concrete "actions" to ensure that it will continue to play an important and relevant role in the 21st Century. Over the coming year, we will fully and accurately assess the progress toward achieving the Bogor Goals for Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation made by the industrialized APEC economies and some developing economies that will voluntarily join to be assessed (the 2010 economies). We will also develop a vision for further development in the region. Japan proposes its preliminary idea on APEC's new vision, consisting of the "three elements" of promoting regional economic integration (REI), devising a new growth strategy, and enhancing human security. Each of these areas will be supported by economic and technical cooperation.
2. APEC will focus its efforts on the following areas in 2010: 1) Promoting regional economic integration, including by assessing the 2010 economies' achievement of the Bogor Goals and discussions on possible pathways to a FTAAP (Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific); 2) Formulating a growth strategy for the Asia-Pacific Region that incorporates balanced, inclusive, sustainable, and knowledge-based growth; 3) Enhancing human security through efforts such as counter-terrorism measures, promoting food security, emergency preparedness, and countering the spread of infectious disease; and 4) Strengthening APEC's capacity to advance these agenda items, including through economic and technical cooperation. We think that these agenda items will be important components of APEC's future structure.
3. In order to recover from the economic crisis and ensure long-term growth in the region, we must further promote APEC's trade and investment liberalization agenda and advance regional economic integration. Drawing upon the lessons learned through the economic and financial crisis, it is important to develop a long-term comprehensive growth strategy that supports balanced and environmentally sustainable growth, creates more opportunities for individuals to participate, and allows societies to enjoy the benefits of economic growth. This growth strategy will also increase our potential growth through technical innovation and a knowledge-based economy. Human security is also important for ensuring a safe business environment in the region. In order to advance these measures, concrete capacity building activities will be essential. Indeed, all of the main 2010 APEC discussion "elements" are closely linked.
4. 2010 is both the target year for the APEC industrialized economies to achieve the Bogor Goals as well as a major milestone for APEC to consider its future direction for post-Bogor Goals regional economic integration. Also, in the context of ongoing global structural changes, including the economic and financial crisis, the Asia-Pacific region must also develop a vision to promote further integration and stable, post-economic crisis growth. 2010 is truly an appropriate time to tackle these challenges.

附件十: Updates on the Structural Reform Agenda and the APEC Growth Strategy (文件編號: 2010/SOM1/EC/044)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/044
Agenda Item: 7

Updates on the Structural Reform Agenda and the APEC Growth Strategy

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: EC Chair



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

Updates on the structural reform agenda and the APEC Growth Strategy
(Preliminary note by the EC Chair)

Developments after the circulation of the two issues papers by the EC Chair.

"Post-LAISR Agenda: Issues for discussion"

"APEC Growth Strategies: Contribution by the Economic Committee"

1. Discussion by SFOM and the APEC Study Group on Structural Reform

- Following the instruction by the Finance Ministers Meeting on 12 November 2009, Singapore proposed to initiate an **APEC Study Group on Structural Reform**. The Study Group's Terms of Reference stipulates that the Study Group work in **close consultation with the EC and trade officials on structural reforms**.
- The Study Group aims to:
 - a) Identify and study priority areas for reform. Examples of such priority areas could be: i) **financing the development of infrastructure**, ii) financing sustainable urban solutions such as water management and green growth initiatives, iii) **enhancing and financing social safety nets**, and d) developing and deepening capital markets.
 - b) Propose platforms such as workshops and seminars for experience-sharing and exchange of best practices on structural reforms.
 - c) Build capacity in APEC economies on structural reforms in partnership with international financial institutions and multilateral development banks such as the World Bank, the IMF and the ADB.
- The first meeting of the Study Group was held on February 19, to which the EC Chair was invited. It was agreed that **a survey on structural reform priorities** be conducted. This would be followed by a couple of meetings before the Group delivers its report to the Finance Ministers' Meeting which will take place in Kyoto in November 2010.

2. SOM and other Discussions in Hiroshima

- **The United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore** had prepared a "**Concept Note on a Post-LAISR Structural Reform Agenda**" for discussion at SOM1 (see the separate document).
- The first **FotC meeting on Growth Strategy** was held on February 21. The Japanese SOMs explained the basic outline of the Strategy and the members, including the EC Chair, were invited to express their views on the Strategy. Some economies stressed the importance of taking a **focused approach** and with coming up with a workable strategy.
- At the **SOM Retreat** on February 22, SOMs discussed the post-LAISR agenda followed by a discussion on the Growth Strategy and the relationship between the two agendas. SOM Chair instructed the EC to discuss the issues including the **Concept Note** and report back to SOMs intersessionally.
- At the **SOM1 Plenary** on February 23, SOMs discussed "**Change and Action - Key Priorities for APEC 2010: Key Outcomes of SOM1 Discussion & SOM's Instruction to Committees/Sub-fora/Working Groups (Draft)**". **Concerns were expressed on the roles of the four pillars of growth (inclusive, balanced, sustainable and knowledge-based) and their linkage with action programmes that would implement the Growth Strategy**. Specific instructions related to the EC are as follows.

SOM's instructions related to the EC at 2010 SOM1

Summary

Committees/Sub-fora/Working Groups to share the main elements and APEC 2010 key priorities, and thereby draft New Vision and implement projects.

I. Regional Economic Integration (REI)

- *CTI, EC, SCE and relevant sub-fora/working groups to work on deliverables (e.g., action plans) for 2010 on the foregoing priorities (including those whose deliverables for 2010 have been already mandated by Ministers/Leaders in a specific manner (e.g., Supply Chain Connectivity, WebTR)).*
- *The Committees and relevant sub-fora/working groups should consider possible additional work if there is such a request by SOM. They are suggested to report deliverables back to SOM3 at the latest.*

II. Growth Strategy

- *SOM to continue to develop the Outline with a view to formulating the Strategy taking due consideration of the ideas contained in the APEC Growth Strategy (Target Deliverables and Related Works).*
- *SOM to work on post-LAISR/structural reform in close cooperation with EC and SFOM.*

IV. ECOTECH

- *CTI, EC and SCE to discuss and develop capacity building programs to implement APEC 2010 Priorities, along with the Framework to Guide ECOTECH Activities.*

Proposed plan for discussion on post-LAISR at EC1 plenary

(1) Discussion on the Chair's issue paper on the post-LAISR Agenda based on the assumption that EC's role is more or less unchanged. (20 minutes)

(2) Possible ways to make SR activities more effective (15 minutes, See attachment A)

(3) Possible new priority areas for structural reform in APEC, including discussion on the "US/Australia/New Zealand/Singapore Concept Note" (15 minutes, See the "Note" and Attachment B which clarifies it).

The aim under (3) is not to reach a consensus at EC, but identify issues and factors to be discussed further as well as to see the balance of views of current EC members.

(3)-a: What should be the new APEC priority areas for structural reform?

(3)-b: What should be the relationship between Structural Reform and Growth Strategy?

Hypothesis: We should discuss both in a parallel way at least for the time being bearing the close relationship in mind, rather than waiting the SOM's discussion on the Growth Strategy. Structural Reform is too important to be entirely replaced by Growth Strategy. The exact relationship can be discussed after we have clearer ideas on both.

(3)-c: What are the ways to make structural reform activities in APEC, especially in the new areas, effective?

(3)-d: What should the EC's role be in the new areas?

- 0) no role to play
- i) simply put together the reports by related fora
- ii) monitor and report overall progress
- iii) some kind of coordinating role
- iv) providing advice with respect to methodology etc.
- v) area-specific joint seminars/dialogues
- vi) research and analyses (eg. economic impacts of structural reform, including commenting on a draft prepared by the PSU)
- vii) shopkeeper of a tailor for tailor-made approach (independently or jointly with other fora)

What are the possible merits and difficulties/concerns if the EC is to play some role in the new areas?

How to make APEC SR activities more effective?

This has been an issue for LAISR, but would be all the more important if APEC goes further behind the border. Listed below are a number of tools that we can use – or have used in the past - to help reinforce our structural reform activities. The EC Chair suggests that EC continue efforts in each of (1) through (7). The short comments for each tool are for the sake of discussion and should not be interpreted as discouraging such efforts.

< traditional modes >

(1) sharing experiences (including best practice)

(2) capacity building

< recent initiatives >

(3) check list/guideline

- diverse quality
- next step is unclear

(4) stock-take and updating exercise

- necessary, but tends to focus on the success side
- measurement of the effects is not easy

(5) voluntary review of institutional framework

- may need political leadership
- new institutions would require neutral expertise of good quality

(6) ministerial meeting in charge of structural reform

- effective in confirming political will
- requires a lot of resources
- some difficulty in finding "minister in charge of structural reform"
- risk of repeating similar general discussions

(7) EoDB

- collective action on APEC average but indicators are available economy-wise
- indirect pressure on low-performing economies
- but requires a reasonably good and internationally comparable indicator
- we have taken up 5 most promising areas.

< possible new tools >

(8) peer review at OECD (annual review/examination of structural policy)

- draft policy recommendations by the OECD Secretariat
- the committee agrees on a set of policy recommendations
- no requirement for an action plan by the economy examined
- delegation from the examined economy tends to be defensive

(9) peer review with economy-wise action plan (pledge and homework)

- some economies do not have their own action plans
- can be more demanding than (8)
- policy priority may be changed (possible political discontinuity)

(10) tailor-made approach (as opposed to "one-size-fits-all")

- a "requesting economy" can bring their own issues with background factors
- APEC colleagues are requested to provide good and practical suggestions
- APEC committee does not necessarily have to reach an agreement

- on policy suggestions
- it is up to the requesting economy to take (or not to take) suggestions
- it is the APEC colleague rather than the requesting economy who are examined with respect to good and practical policy suggestions
- APEC colleagues have to be good at policy issues as well as at understanding the background (often economy-specific) factors.
- We can invite specialists.
- it can be a substitute for an independent horizontal institution for structural reform that the "voluntary review" potentially seeks.
- the second phase of EoDB might look like this

(11) issue specific (joint) seminar

- most LAISR activities have been horizontal (from a view point of one of the 5 LAISR agenda)
- we can have an issue oriented-seminar from holistic viewpoints
 - e.g. discuss structural reform in a specific area or sector (can be even more specific) from the 5 LAISR viewpoints

Concept Note on a Post-LAISR Structural Reform Agenda

There has been some question as to the intended meaning of the sentence (on page 4 of the document in the paragraph entitled *Role of EC and Other APEC Groups*) "To more effectively implement the post-LAISR agenda, EC may need to yield its lead shepherd or coordinating role in certain priority areas."

This sentence simply means that it may be advisable for the EC to give up some parts of its role directing APEC structural reform work. This would be in new areas of structural reform under a post-LAISR agenda, not for work in existing areas that might be carried over from LAISR. We make this suggestion considering that other fora may have more relevant expertise in some of these new areas than does the EC. Possible examples are listed later in the paragraph.

We note that these are suggestions only, and the paper is a concept document, not a fully developed proposal. The goal is being effective in pursuing structural reform. If it works best for EC to direct certain work, it should do so. If it makes more sense for another fora to direct particular work, that should happen.

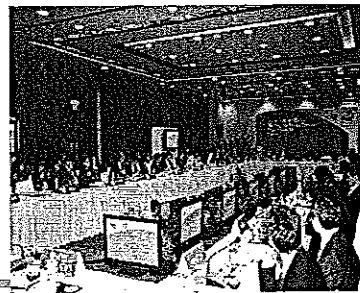
EC's work on structural reform under LAISR has been very valuable to APEC member economies. We are not convinced that what is suggested in this concept note will significantly change the nature of EC's work on structural reform. If EC is given the mandate to direct work on an aspect of structural reform, such as promoting open, well functioning, transparent and competitive markets, EC should be able to decide how to organize its work. We merely suggest that enhanced mechanisms should be considered that will allow EC, or any other fora involved in directing structural reform work, to work more closely with relevant APEC fora. It is obvious that EC will continue to contribute heavily to the overall structural reform through the EoDB initiatives.



**附件十一: Summary Report on the Roundtable Discussion on Improving
Public Sector Governance Quality, Chinese Taipei**

***Summary Report on the Roundtable
Discussion on Improving Public Sector
Governance Quality
held in 2009 EC2***

Chinese Taipei
2010/2/26



Research, Development and Evaluation Commission

Outline

1. Goals
2. Discussion Topics
3. Participation
4. Experience Sharing
5. Conclusions and Result

Research, Development and Evaluation Commission

8-1

1. Goals

- Put principles into practice
- Exchanging experiences regarding the measurement and initiatives to promote PSG quality

2. Discussion Topics

- What innovative approaches, initiatives, instruments or tools have economies recently implemented to measure good public governance (i.e. transparency, integrity, accountability, or overall measurement)?
- What motivates the use of these measurements?
- What benefits or risks resulted from implementing these measurements of good public governance?
- What challenges economies face in implementing these measurements?
- What key essentials or lessons were learned from economies' experiences?

3. Participation

- Six presentations were shared by
 - Canada
 - Japan
 - New Zealand
 - Chinese Taipei
 - Mexico
 - Indonesia
- EC Chair, Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), Australia, Korea and Singapore contributed in the general discussion.

4. Experience Sharing

- Canada shared the results of Strategic Review and introduced the Web of Rule initiative.
- Japan demonstrated how Reform of Quality works to improve government productivity.
- New Zealand presented performance improvement framework which ensures systems and processes to support performance.

4. Experience Sharing (cont.)

- Chinese Taipei proposed the framework of Chinese Taipei Public Governance Indicator (CTPGI) and its initial results.
- Mexico illustrated the Special Program for the Improvement of Public Management.
- Indonesia introduced the formation of the Good Governance Index which evaluates regional governments' performance.

5. Conclusions and Result

- Five key lessons to improving PSG quality are shared in the roundtable discussion:
 - (1) citizens' demands should be the core concern of PSG
 - (2) gradual and consistent improvements on governance are necessary for every economy

5. Conclusions and Result (cont.)

- (3) governance indicator systems are important in monitoring improvements
- (4) a comprehensive and holistic approach is recommended when measuring PSG quality
- (5) innovative measures should be pursued and reviewed constantly

End of Briefing
Cordially Presented

**附件十二: APEC Seminar on the First Steps of Successful Reform in Doing
Business, Chinese Taipei (文件編號: 2010/SOM1/EC/023)**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM1/EC/023

Agenda Item: 8

APEC Seminar on the First Steps of Successful Reform in Doing Business

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



JAPAN 2010

**First Economic Committee Meeting
Hiroshima, Japan
26-27 February 2010**

APEC seminar on the first steps of successful reform in doing business environment

Concept Note

To improve the business environment in the region, the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in 2009 passed the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Action Plan. The Plan selected five of the indicators in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business survey – namely, Starting a Business, Getting Credit, Trading Across Borders, Enforcing Contracts, and Dealing with Construction Permits – as priority areas for reform, and set the targets of cutting costs, time and procedures on average by 5% by 2011, and by a further 20% by 2015, for a total reduction of 25%.

To lead member economies' capacity building for achievement of these targets, New Zealand and the United States will serve as champion economies for Starting a Business, Japan for Getting Credit, the Republic of Korea for Enforcing Contracts, Hong Kong China and Singapore for Trading Across Borders, and Singapore for Dealing with Construction Permits. Currently, the United States and New Zealand will hold a workshop in March 2010 on reducing the start-up and establishment time of business, and Singapore and Korea are also planning to hold workshops after mid-2010 on, respectively, obtaining construction permits and enforcing contracts. These workshops will be helpful to promoting awareness of the latest ideas and sharing best practices for enhancing the business environment in APEC.

APEC is comprised of a number of economies at different stages of economic and regulatory development. Some economies have already reached quite advanced levels of regulatory and institutional development in respect of ease of doing business, while other economies still have a lot of room for improvement. Since there are substantial gaps between each other's regulatory systems, it will be extremely challenging for reform-minded economies that aim to emulate the methods of the top performing economies. For example, if the adoption of best practices is not compatible with existing domestic laws or systems, it may be necessary to make sweeping changes to established institutions. This could encounter massive opposition, which might even completely halt the reform process. Therefore, how to transform the best models to meet an economy's own actual needs and accord with the domestic reform environment is an extremely important issue.

For economies that are still far away from best practice models and will need to carry out drastic reforms to achieve them, how to take the first steps of reform is key to whether or not they can be carried out continuously and successfully. The feasibility of proposed reforms will depend on their being backed by a consensus of public support, overcoming opposition, and achieving initial results within a short time, to generate momentum for proceeding with further, more comprehensive reforms. Based on these observations and in response to APEC's EoDB Action Plan, Chinese Taipei plans to hold a two-day seminar in Taipei in October 2010 (after SOM2) to address how to take first steps of reform in the three priority areas of Starting a Business, Getting Credit, and Dealing with Construction Permits, with the focus on examining strategies for enhancing the business environment, and sharing various aspects of how examples of successful interim reform were achieved, such as in selecting reform items, obtaining support, presenting alternatives, etc.

The seminar will invite participants from both the public and private sectors with the aim to:

- Increase broader understanding of the challenges facing economies and measures to overcome them in designing and implementing reform in doing business regulatory environment;
- Promote interaction among seminar participants, by exchanging information, practices, and lessons learned from high performing as well as middle performing economies in APEC;
- Discuss the challenges that reform-minded economies might face when they carry out reform, and how to transform advanced reform practices into feasible and concrete reform measures.
- Develop comprehensive recommendations to support the APEC community in its pursuit of enhancing the regional business environment, and present these recommendations to the EC and other relevant fora for action.

Recognizing that budgets for APEC-related spending are limited, Chinese Taipei will bear all of the necessary expenses of holding this seminar. Chinese Taipei hopes that this seminar can obtain the endorsement of the EC, especially the support of champion economies, and in the meantime welcomes members to share ongoing examples of reform.

APEC SELF-FUNDED PROJECT INFORMATION

Project number: <i>(To be filled in by Secretariat:)</i>		Date received by Secretariat:
Name of Committee/Working Group: Economic Committee		
Title of Project: APEC seminar on the first steps of successful reform in doing business		
Proposing APEC Economy: Chinese Taipei		
Co-sponsoring APEC Economy(ies):		
Date Approved by Working Group:		
Project Overseer: Name, Title and Organization (M/F) Ms. Regina Chyn Deputy Director, Center for Economic Deregulation and Innovation, Council for Economic Planning and Development, Chinese Taipei		
Postal address: Center for Economic Deregulation and Innovation, CEPD No.9, Lane 85, Sungjiang Rd., Taipei, 10486 Taiwan		Tel:886-2-2316-5900 Fax:886-2-2509-2683 Email:chyn@cepd.gov.tw
Total cost of self-funding in US \$ 106,215		
Type of Project: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seminar/symposium <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term training course <input type="checkbox"/> Survey or analysis and research <input type="checkbox"/> Database/website <input type="checkbox"/> Workshop <input type="checkbox"/> Other (pls specify)		
Project start date: February 2010		Project end date: October 2010
<p>Brief description of Project : its purpose and the principal activities (including when and where) :</p> <p>Chinese Taipei plans to hold a two-day seminar in Taipei in October 2010 (after SOM2) to address how to take first steps of reform in the three priority areas of Starting a Business, Getting Credit, and Dealing with Construction Permits, with the focus on examining strategies for enhancing the business environment, and sharing various aspects of how examples of successful interim reform were achieved, such as in selecting reform items, obtaining support, presenting alternatives, etc.</p> <p>The seminar will invite participants from both the public and private sectors with the aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase broader understanding of the challenges facing economies and measures to overcome them in designing and implementing reform in doing business regulatory environment; • Promote interaction among seminar participants, by exchanging information, practices, and lessons learned from high performing as well as middle performing economies in APEC; • Discuss the challenges that reform-minded economies might face when they carry out reform, and how to transform advanced reform practices into feasible and concrete reform measures. • Develop comprehensive recommendations to support the APEC community in its pursuit of enhancing the regional business environment, and present these recommendations to the EC and other relevant fora for action. 		
Signature of Project Overseer:		
<i>(Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission)</i>		Date:
Signature of Committee Chair/WG Lead Shepherd: <i>(Not applicable to Progress Report and Evaluation Report)</i>		
<i>(Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission)</i>		Date:

