

政院所屬各機關因公出國報告書

(出國類別：出席國際會議)

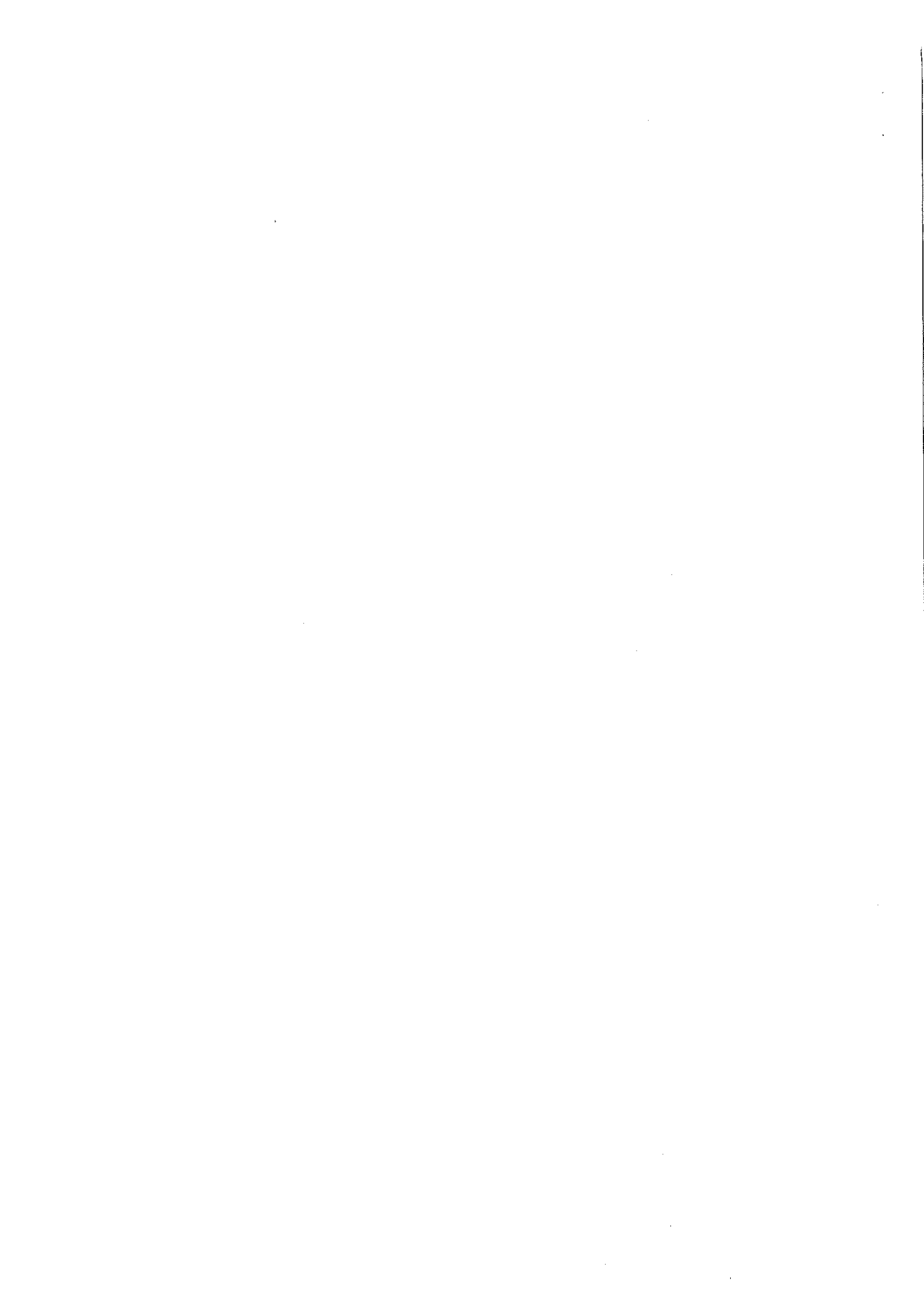
出席 2010 年亞太經濟合作會議(APEC)
經濟委員會第二次會議(EC2)暨相關會議出國報告

出國人員服務機關	職 稱	姓 名
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行政院經濟建設委員會綜計處	專員	黃仿玉
行政院經濟建設委員會法協中心	副主任	秦羽翔
行政院研究發展考核委員會研展處	科長	林芳如
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台灣公共治理研究中心	主任	蘇彩足
行政院公平交易委員會	專員	林佳華


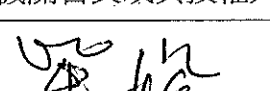
會議地點：日本仙台

會議時間：99年9月19日至9月21日

完成報告：99年10月20日



出國報告審核表

出國報告名稱： 出席 2010 年亞太經濟合作會議(APEC)經濟委員會第二次會議(EC2)暨相關會議出國報告		
出國人姓名 (2 人以上，以 1 人為代表)	職稱	服務單位
蔡瑞娟	組長	行政院經濟建設委員會綜計處
出國類別	<input type="checkbox"/> 考察 <input type="checkbox"/> 進修 <input type="checkbox"/> 研究 <input type="checkbox"/> 實習 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 其他 出席國際會議 (例如國際會議、國際比賽、業務接洽等)	
出國期間： 99 年 9 月 18 日至 99 年 9 月 22 日	報告繳交日期： 99 年 10 月 20 日	
計 畫 主 辦 機 關 審 核 意 見	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.依限繳交出國報告 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.格式完整 (本文必須具備「目的」、「過程」、「心得及建議事項」) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.無抄襲相關出國報告 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.內容充實完備 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.建議具參考價值 <input type="checkbox"/> 6.送本機關參考或研辦 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.送上級機關參考 <input type="checkbox"/> 8.退回補正，原因： <input type="checkbox"/> 不符原核定出國計畫 <input type="checkbox"/> 以外文撰寫或僅以所蒐集外文資料為內容 <input type="checkbox"/> 內容空洞簡略或未涵蓋規定要項 <input type="checkbox"/> 抄襲相關出國報告之全部或部分內容 <input type="checkbox"/> 電子檔案未依格式辦理 <input type="checkbox"/> 未於資訊網登錄提要資料及傳送出國報告電子檔 <input type="checkbox"/> 9.本報告除上傳至出國報告資訊網外，將採行之公開發表： <input type="checkbox"/> 辦理本機關出國報告座談會 (說明會)，與同仁進行知識分享。 <input type="checkbox"/> 於本機關業務會報提出報告 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 10.其他處理意見及方式：	
審核人	一級單位主管	機關首長或其授權人員
		

說明：

- 一、各機關可依需要自行增列審核項目內容，出國報告審核完畢本表請自行保存。
- 二、審核作業應儘速完成，以不影響出國人員上傳出國報告至「政府出版資料回應網公務出國報告專區」為原則。

**出席 2010 年亞太經濟合作會議(APEC)
經濟委員會第二次會議(EC2)暨相關會議出國報告**

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壹、摘要

一、會議時間及地點

本(2010)年APEC第三次資深官員會議(SOM3)暨相關論壇會議於9月下旬在日本仙台舉行，我國參加本次EC2代表團成員包括經建會(綜計處、法協中心)、研考會、公平會等機關代表。

二、會議目的

EC近年工作重點為落實2004年APEC領袖們通過「實施結構改革之領袖議程(LAISR)」，包括法制革新、競爭政策、公部門治理、公司治理，以及強化經濟法制基礎架構等五大優先領域之工作計畫。此外，EC今年亦配合2010年APEC優先議題成長策略等進行相關工作。本次會議主要係討論「實施結構改革之領袖議程(LAISR, Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform)」盤點工作；結構改革於2010年後之新課題，如何與「APEC 結構改革新策略(ANSSR)以及APEC成長策略(Growth Strategy)進行連結；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) 盤點結構改革執行成果：本年 APEC 領袖們將盤點 EC 執行結構改革 5 年來的成效。EC 主席已彙撰 EC 在結構改革優先領域(法制革新、競爭政策、公部門治理、公司治理、強化經濟法制基礎架構)工作進展報告初稿，將依本次 EC2 會中各會員體意見(應平衡報導各會員體改革成果)修正後，呈交今年 11 月 APEC 經濟領袖會議。
- (二) 探討 APEC 結構改革新策略如何與 APEC 新成長策略連接
 1. APEC 新成長策略：為建構未來 10 年 APEC 新願景，今年 1 月日本資深官員主席提出 APEC 成長策略(草案)，包括平衡、包容、永續、創新及安全成長等 5 大面向，其行動方案則將結構改革、人力資源及

創業家精神發展、綠色成長、知識經濟及人類安全列為工作要素，已於今年各次資深官員會議(SOM)中討論。日本並於今年 8 月舉行「APEC 成長策略高階政策圓桌會議」，邀請各會員體督導成長策略相關領域之部、次長，以及產、學界集思廣益，協助擬定該成長策略，俾提交今年 11 月 APEC 經濟領袖會議採認。

2.APEC 結構改革新策略：由美國、澳洲、日本、墨西哥、紐西蘭、新加坡提案之 APEC 結構改革新策略報告，主張 APEC 未來結構改革優先工作領域應超越現行範疇，並應將推動 APEC 結構改革工作的責任，由 EC 擴大為 APEC 整體的共同目標，進而涵蓋 APEC 相關論壇的參與。日本資深官員主席辦公室於報告更新版中並訂出 APEC 整體共同優先領域的主政論壇，除 EC 外，亦包括人力資源發展工作小組、中小企業工作小組、性別聯絡人網絡及財長程序等。本次 EC2 會中各會員體熱烈討論該報告應如何推動等問題。

(三)EC 結構改革工作領域重新調整(reformulation)

1.EC 結構改革現階段工作領域包括 5 面向：法制革新、公部門治理、公司治理、競爭政策、強化經濟法制基礎架構。

2.EC 主席根據本年各次資深官員會議討論以及各會員體之問卷調查，建議 2010 年後 EC 結構改革工作領域調整為法制革新、公部門治理、公司治理與法制、競爭政策、競爭政策與競爭法小組、經商便利度 6 領域。經本次 EC2 會議討論後，除公司治理與法制外，其他 5 領域已定案並依序分別由日本、我國(研考會)、澳洲、日本、美國擔任主席之友(FoTC)協調人，未來將主導相關領域工作進展。

(四)提升經商便利度計畫

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(EoDB)」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。

2. 在改革優先領域之能力建構方面，紐西蘭及美國擔任「開辦企業」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，「跨境貿易」由新加坡及香港主導推動。優先改革領域的領導會員體多已於今年陸續舉辦相關研討會。
3. 我國於 2010 年 10 月 5-6 日在台北舉辦「提升經商便利度國際研討會」，配合 EoDB 領導經濟體建構 APEC 會員體改善經商環境之能力，並強化區域內的改革認知。

貳、會議經過

一、經濟委員會第二次會議

(一) 執行 LAISR 盤點工作：2010 年 APEC 領袖們將對 EC 執行結構改革任務成效進行盤點。EC 主席彙整近 5 年來 EC 在結構改革相關議題之工作進展，已撰擬一綜合性進展報告初稿，將依本次會議各會員體意見(主要在於應注意呈現各會員體改革成果的平衡性)進行修正，以呈交今(2010)年 11 月 APEC 領袖會議。

(二) 探討結構改革於 2010 年後之新課題，如何與「APEC 結構改革新策略(ANSSR)」以及「APEC 成長策略(Growth Strategy)」進行連結：

1. APEC 成長策略(草案)

(1)去(2009)年 APEC 領袖們發表「21 世紀連結的亞太區域新成長思維」之聲明，呼籲亞太區域必須追求平衡、包容、永續、以及知識經濟的新成長模式。據此，今(2010)年 1 月 5 日日本資深官員主席提出「APEC 成長策略」(草案)。APEC 業於今(2010)年 SOM I、SOM II 以及 Extraordinary SOM 就該策略之基本概要進行討論。

(2)本年 APEC 主辦會員體日本為探討 APEC 新成長策略的未來方向，亦於 8 月 7~8 日在日本別府舉行「APEC 成長策略高階政策圓桌會議」，邀請各會員體督導成長策略相關領域之部、次長，以及產業界、學術界集思廣益，協助擬定成長策略(草案)，俾提交本年 11 月 APEC 經濟領袖會議採認。

2. APEC 結構改革新策略(ANSSR)

(1)由澳洲、日本、墨西哥、紐西蘭、新加坡、以及美國等會員體提案之「APEC 結構改革新策略(ANSSR, APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform)」，主張 APEC 未來結構改革的優先工作領域應

超越現行 LAISR 的工作領域，同時應將推動 APEC 結構改革工作的責任，由 EC 擴大為 APEC 整體的共同目標，進而涵蓋 APEC 相關論壇的參與。所提 ANSSR 主要內容包括：訂定 APEC 整體共同優先領域、個別經濟體將自行設定未來 5 年結構改革優先工作重點以及質化與量化的衡量目標、APEC 將透過特定部門別、特定議題別，以及量身訂作的能力建構計畫協助個別會員體。

(2)日本資深官員主席辦公室於本年 8 月 26 日提出該文件之更新版本(附件十一)，請各會員體提供相關修改建議。該更新版本主要新增內容為指定各共同優先領域之主政論壇，包括：

- ◇ 經濟委員會(EC, Economic Committee)：提倡一致性的法制環境，以建立更開放、運作良好、透明以及競爭的市場；聚焦於法制革新、競爭政策、公司治理及法制、公部門治理以及經商便利度行動方案。
- ◇ 人力資源發展工作小組(HRDWG, Human Resource Development Working Group)：提倡勞動市場機會及教育。
- ◇ 財長會議程序(FMP, Finance Minister Process)：金融部門相關工作。
- ◇ 中小企業工作小組(SMEWG, Small and Medium Enterprise Working Group)及性別聯絡人網路(GFPN, Gender Focal Point Network)：提倡永續的中小企業發展，並且提升婦女及弱勢族群之經濟機會。
- ◇ 人力資源發展工作小組 (與財長會議程序合作)：提倡有效的社會安全網絡方案。

3. EC 結構改革優先領域重組

(1)EC 結構改革現階段優先工作領域包括 5 面向：法制革新、競爭政策、公部門治理、公司治理、強化經濟法制基礎架構。

(2)EC 主席根據本年各次資深官員會議討論結果以及 EC 各會員體之問卷調查結果，建議 2010 年後 EC 結構改革優先工作領域，重組為「競爭政策(Competition Policy)」、「經商便利度(EoDB, Ease of Doing Business)」、「公部門治理(Public Sector Governance)」、「法制革新(Regulatory Reform)」暨「競爭政策與競爭法小組(CPLG)」、以及「公司治理與法制(CGL, Corporate Governance and Law)」等領域。除「公司治理與法制」尚未定案外，其它各領域已定案並將分別由澳洲、美國、我國(研考會) 以及日本擔任協調人。

(三)有關 APEC 提升經商便利度計畫

1.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業於今(2010)年陸續舉辦相關的研討會，落實 APEC 經濟體的能力建構。

(1)美國與紐西蘭於SOM1期間在日本舉辦「減少開辦企業時間研討會」。

(2)韓國於SOM2期間於首爾舉辦「執行契約研討會」。

(3)日本於SOM3期間在日本仙台舉辦「中小企業獲得信貸研討會」。

(4)新加坡將於10月中旬舉辦「取得建築許可研討會」。

3.我國亦於 2010 年 10 月 5-6 日在台北舉辦「提升經商便利度國際研討會」，配合 EODB 領導經濟體建構 APEC 會員體改善經商環境之能力，

並強化區域內的改革認知。

(四)各工作小組主席之友(FoTC)召集人報告現行工作計畫進度總結報告

1. 法制革新 (澳洲報告)

- (1)澳洲報告體制架構自願性自我檢視及標竿問卷調查結果。
- (2)OECD 提出欲修訂「APEC—OECD 管制革新整合式查核清單」，美國、紐西蘭、印尼與香港表示支持此想法，澳洲將洽 OECD 以進一步瞭解其計畫時程。
- (3)美國提案「利用法規影響評估以改善法規制定程序的公共諮詢 (Using Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) to Improve Public Consultation in the Rulemaking Process)」(文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/022)，印尼、墨西哥及越南表示願意擔任共同計畫贊助會員體(co-sponsor)，EC 已核准其計畫概念文件(concept note)。

2. 公部門治理 (紐西蘭報告)

加拿大完成「Management Performance: Towards Effective Government」報告，並獲 EC 核准通過，同時將考量將此報告亦納入今(2010)年 AEPR(APEC Economic Policy Report)中。

3. 競爭政策 (香港報告)

- (1)今(2010)年2月28日至3月1日 CPLG 與企業諮詢委員會(ABAC)於日本廣島舉行「由競爭法案例探討程序正義」圓桌會議，由加拿大、印尼、日本、紐西蘭、墨西哥、我國、美國等經濟體及企業代表就該議題進行經驗分享及意見交換，並重申資訊透明性(transparency)及可預測性(predictability)均為確保程序正義的重要因素，惟落實並不容易，因其所涉層面不僅限於各執法機關之管轄

權，更牽涉到各經濟體整體的法律架構。

- (2)今(2010)年9月8日至10日由越南競爭主管機關(VCA)主辦，OECD及ICN (International Competition Network)合作，於越南芽莊(Nha Trang)舉辦為期3日之「競爭政策訓練課程」。

4. 公司治理 (美國報告)

美國提案「Workshop on Advancing Good Corporate Governance by Promoting Utilization of the OECD Guidelines of Corporate Governance」(詳如2010/SOM3/EC/021)，EC已核准其計畫概念文件。

(五)重組後新主席之友(FoTC)小組集會暨未來工作方案討論：

1. 競爭政策 (澳洲報告) (文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/027)。

- (1)明(2011)年訓練課程預定於馬來西亞舉辦，主題為卡特爾與圍標，至於後(2012)年之訓練課程則尚在研議階段。
- (2)關於俄羅斯於CPLG會議提出之「管制機關於競爭執法合作(Survey on Information Exchange on Competition in APEC Region: Phase I)」(提案1)及「APEC競爭發展最佳措施(Best Practices in Competition Development in APEC)」(提案2)兩新興計畫概念文件(Concept Note)，鑒於新加坡、澳洲、紐西蘭及美國等經濟體對其內容有所疑義，而提案之俄羅斯單位Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS)及Ministry of Economic and Development (MED)均未派員出席回應，故EC主席裁示暫時擱置兩提案，請CPLG召集人轉達討論意見並請俄羅斯修改提案內容後，再行提明(2011)年ECI會議討論決定。

(3)各會員體討論意見摘要

- 一 新加坡首先提出，由提案1概念文件觀之，此提案主要是以問卷方式針對各經濟體進行調查，概念文件中所估計之差旅費及

人事費用似有高估；另其所稱資訊交換之內容並不明確，倘係針對各經濟體之競爭法執法機關間，案件調查過程之機密資訊交換及執法合作，確實有研究必要；至提案 2 所欲收集之案例內容似乎會與現存工作項目有所重複。

- 一 澳洲則表示提案 1 研究範圍似未能充分闡述各經濟體管轄權對於執法合作造成之限制，恐致研究成果未能符合預期，而無法達成改變現狀的目的；提案 2 部分則應考量案例法上，個案是否成功需經時間考驗，非短期間可以評估，因此建議更審慎考量研究範圍、時程及目標。
- 一 紐西蘭支持澳洲對兩提案的意見，另由我國所建置維護之 APEC 競爭政策資料庫，係現存之一高效能資訊交換機制，資料業經多年累積，可以該資料庫內容作為相關提案研究之基石。

2. 經商便利度 (美國報告) (文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/029)。

美國報告未來工作計畫草案，將聚焦於 EoDB 計畫 Phase II 的實施，目前印尼是唯一已接受 Phase II 協助計畫的經濟體，另祕魯確認參加「開辦企業」方面的 Phase II 協助計畫。

3. 公部門治理 (我國研考會台灣公共治理研究中心主任蘇教授彩足報告) (文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/028)。

- (1) 我方與 EC 主席辦公室工作會議(9 月 19 日)：研考會委辦台灣公共治理研究中心主任蘇教授彩足、林科長芳如及武副研究員桂甄與 EC 主席 Dr. OMORI 及 EC 主席辦公室人員，就我方所提之新公部門治理主席之友小組工作計畫交換意見。主席首先感謝我方擔任該小組新任協調人職務，肯定我方所提之工作規劃，並表示有關財政透明化、反貪領域可能與 APEC 其他工作小組議題略有重疊，建議可先瞭解其他工作小組之專案內容與進度，未來可就尚未探討之領域，持續規劃辦理交流活動與政策經驗分享。另主席辦公室詢及

研討會與圓桌論壇等交流活動辦理時程規劃，蘇教授彩足說明相關活動僅為我方初步構想，時程及細節將待會員體討論及徵詢會員體主辦、或共同舉辦之意願後再議。

(2)EC2 會中蘇教授彩足首先表示，中華台北樂於擔任本小組之新任協調人，持續提供會員體有關公部門治理議題之交流平台，並簡報我方對於該小組未來之工作計畫。五項重點工作領域包括：行政改革之挑戰與未來、提升政府服務品質、資通訊科技與公部門治理、財政透明化與政府效能，及廉能政府與公共服務倫理，未來規劃以舉辦研討會、圓桌論壇及撰寫專題報告等方式，促進各會員體交流實務經驗，持續提升公部門治理品質。並規劃由有積極貢獻意願之會員體擔任本小組會員，平時主要以電子郵件為溝通機制，並副知所有會員體。

(3)會員體回應與建議

主席及加拿大、紐西蘭、美國及印尼等會員體，均發言感謝我方擔任本小組之協調人，並多肯定我方所提之工作計畫，認為我方規劃之優先工作領域重要且適切。

- 加拿大說明有關公部門治理小組 2010 年尚未完成之工作計畫。有關加拿大提案之「公部門治理良好實務原則」報告(Good practice principles for public sector governance)，目前撰寫進度已完成 50%，預期可於 2010 年底前完成報告；另有關公部治理之政策對話及研討會業已舉辦相關活動，亦應屬完成。
- 紐西蘭支持我方將「廉能政府與公共服務倫理」列為公部門治理重要工作領域之規劃，與資深官員會議之 ACT 恐有重疊一節，紐西蘭建議未來本小組可與 ACT 密切合作，以提高各會員參與及達成綜合效益。
- 美國感謝我方並高度肯定我方所提之工作計畫，惟未來各項工作計畫之完成有賴各會員體共襄盛舉，希望後續各會員體均能支持、參與，以達交流實益。

- 一 印尼建議未來各項工作計畫之執行方式除以研討會等形式外，可再增列針對會員體需求、量身訂作的工作方案，由專家到會員體實地訪察並提供具體建議，協助會員體提升治理品質。
- 一 我方回應：感謝各會員體之肯定與建議意見，會後將依此修正工作計畫內容，印尼之建議亦將納入後續辦理規劃。

4.法制革新 (日本報告) (文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/031)。

日本簡要報告未來工作計畫草案，該文件尚未具體成形。各會員體皆深切體認法制革新係結構改革的重要支柱，且改革需要與私部門保持密切與有效的對話。日本將以電子郵件與各會員體持續討論未來工作計畫的具體內容。

5.競爭政策與競爭法小組(日本報告) (文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/030)。

CPLG 召集人報告未來工作計畫草案，歡迎各會員體(包括尚未有競爭法制的會員體)加入。

(六) 2011 年以後 AEPR 的撰擬主題

1. 2011 年 AEPR 的主題為 EC 結構改革任務工作進展盤點，內容將包括個別會員體之問卷調查結果，以及新加坡所撰擬之經商便利度行動方案執行成果報告。此外，考量上述內容仍無法達到所需篇幅，故將納入加拿大完成之報告「Management Performance: Towards Effective Government」。

2. 至於 2011 年後 AEPR 撰擬主題，仍有待進一步討論確定。

(七) 其他行政事宜

1. EC 決議於未來 EC 大會中，針對事前決定之特定主題，進行政策討

論(Policy discussions)，俾利會員體間進行政策觀點交流。

2. EC 決議 EC 現任主席 Dr. Omori 任期延長 1 年，紐西蘭 Mr. Lori McLeod 將接任香港副主席卸任後之副主席職務。

3. APEC PSU (Policy Support Unit) 報告其發布之新資料庫 StatsAPEC (statistics.apec.gov)。該資料庫主要包括兩大部分：
(1) 重要經濟、社會及環境指標資料庫(超過 120 項指標)；(2) 雙邊連結資料庫(包括：兩會員體間之 manufactured goods 的進出口資料、FDI、portfolio investment、bank lending 四大類)。會中並以汶萊等為說明案例。

二、中小企業獲得信貸研討會(Seminar on Getting Credit for Small and Medium Enterprises)

日本擔任推動改善 APEC 經商便利「獲得信貸」之領導經濟體，規劃辦理本研討會，旨在建構已開發與開發中經濟體改善中小企業取得信貸環境之能力，期能有助推動 APEC 經商便利行動計畫之改善目標。

(一)主要討論內容

- 1.會議討論分3階段進行，第1場次討論世界銀行經商環境報告「獲得信貸」調查特色、指標及次指標、以及信用資訊之重要性。第2場次討論中小企業取得信貸困難所在，以及如何協助改善中小企業及中小型婦女企業家需求。第3場次進行分組討論，了解個別會員經濟體之中小企業借貸條件現況，並探討 APEC 如何推動改善中小企業「獲得信貸」的環境。
- 2.午餐會由 ABAC 代表及 APEC 金融體系能力建構諮詢小組(Advisory Group on APEC Financial System Capacity-Building)共同主席 Mr. Gary JUDD 報告 ABAC 今年辦理有關中小企業獲得信貸工作，以及 Keio 大學 Prof. Naoyuki Yoshino 教授報告建立信用資訊資料庫以協助提升中小企業貸款。
- 3.世界銀行報告，在動產擔保制度完備及健全的國家，提供私部門信貸占 GDP 比例達 60%，而動產擔保交易制度較不完備的國家，僅占 30% 至 32%。自 1994 年歐洲開發銀行提出擔保交易模範法典後，美洲國家組織於 2002 年通過美洲擔保交易模範法典、2007 年聯合國大會通過擔保交易立法指南等，提供各國做為動產擔保交易立法之指引。自 1999 年起，APEC 中，已有紐西蘭、越南、墨西哥、中國大陸、秘魯等 5 會員體，完成動產擔保制度改革，包括擴大動產擔保交易範圍及於未來資產、允許以概括性描述擔保資產、建立統一擔保登記機關及得以債務人姓名進行搜尋、賦予動產擔保債權人於破產程序具有優先權、允許於法院外執行擔保債權等，顯示推動動產擔保交易改革，已為世界潮流趨勢。
- 4.世界銀行報告，信用資訊指數調查公營及民營徵信機構提供信用資訊

的涵蓋率、信用資料的範圍、品質及容易使用程度等。許多 APEC 會員體已經在此方面進行重要改革，例如中國大陸於 2006 年建立財產登記制度，印尼降低納入資訊通報之貸款門檻金額，以擴大信用資訊體系等。

5. 美國 Policy and Economic Research Council (PERC) 副主席 Dr. Robin Varghese 指出，統計數據顯示，完整的信用資訊可減少資訊不對稱、道德風險等問題，並能成為一種信譽擔保(reputational collateral)而取代擔保品，有助解決中小企業及微型企業(SMMEs)固定資產不足的問題。Dr. Varghese 指出，信用報告常比企業營運計畫更能預測償債能力，讓 SMMEs 更易獲得信貸；另完整的信用資訊庫包含正負面訊息、零售信用資訊、非金融性債務通報，同時亦給予被通報者資料取得權、檢視權、申辯權及修正權。
6. Keio 大學 Prof. Naoyuki Yoshino 教授報告，日本信用風險資料庫採會員制，包括信用保證公司、政府財金機構、民間財金部門、信用評等機構、中小企業代理及中央銀行等共 202 機構。資料涵蓋約 2000 家公司及 800 家個人事業，127 萬個帳戶資訊。
7. 日本 Proactive Corporation 副總裁 Dr. Tsutomu Tatemiya 根據調查指出，有 78% 日本中小企業認為獲取信貸是最嚴重的營運問題，主要因擔保不足，以及缺乏財金訊息管理技術，因此必須加強中小企業會計、簿記、財務預測等之能力

(二)我方發言重點

1. 我方於分組討論中說明我國中小企業取得信貸管道及擔保種類，並指出，雖然中小企業在金融體系中取得商業貸款，不若大企業容易，但透過其他方式或管道亦可取得資金。
2. 我方亦建議 APEC 加強宣導強化中小企業借貸資格、訓練種子教師協助中小企業編製財務報表，並以不同語言辦理線上教學擴大影響層面。

(三)其他事項

- 1.經建會法協中心秦副主任羽翔與世界銀行專家 Mr. Santiago Croci 討論台北 APEC Seminar on the First Steps of Successful Reform in Doing Business 報告內容。
- 2.經建會綜計處黃專員仿玉詢問世銀專家 Mr. Karim Belayachi 為何未納入中華台北數據資料，我方提醒 Taiwan, China 即 Chinese Taipei，渠回應因係疏忽而表達歉意。

參、心得建議與後續應辦事項

- 一、 APEC 新成長策略及結構改革將為今、明兩年 APEC 主軸議題，惟各會員體對兩者如何協調運作迄今未達共識，經建會做為我國參加 EC 的主政單位將持續關注 EC 論壇對本案立場，並適時知會我國參與 APEC 資深官員會議部會(外交部、經濟部)最新進展。
- 二、 有關俄羅斯所提「管制機關於競爭執法合作」及「APEC 競爭發展最佳措施」之 2 提案，公平會前於俄羅斯提案爭取 CPLG 支持過程中，業表達其與我國建置及維護之 APEC 競爭政策資料庫之關聯，以及概念文件範圍未臻明確等考量。公平會將持續關注俄羅斯修正提案內容及後續可能發展，並適時表達立場。
- 三、 本次 EC 主席辦公室撰擬之結構改革盤點報告(LAISR Stock-take Report)，因內文範例摘錄各會員提供之內容不均，各會員體於報告中曝光率不一，造成部分會員體質疑該報告呈現之內容有失公允。由於我方係於 EC 主席辦公室開始傳送會員體報告初稿時即迅速反應，請其增補我方案例，故曝光率頗高(該報告 Box 4 所引述的 22 個案例中，我國占 3 個)，本案最後主席係以移除各案例的會員體名稱並將會員體原始之問卷調查回復內容加列為該報告第 2 部分的方式處理。惟未來我方如於 APEC 場域進行調查及撰寫報告，宜引為殷鑑，報告內容應避免涉及會員體評比、排名，以實務經驗分享為主，以增進會員體參與意願。
- 四、 公部門治理
 - (一)EC 結構改革工作領域將於 2011 年起重新調整，我國研考會台灣公共治理研究中心主任蘇教授彩足已獲認可擔任「公部門治理」主席之友(FoTC)協調人，我國將於明(2011)年 EC1 會議前協調各會員體確認該領域未來議題主軸。
 - (二)本年 EC2 會議我方所提公部門治理小組未來工作計畫涵蓋重要公共治理議題，內容完整，多獲肯定，充份顯示我方擔任協調人職務之能力。EC 主席亦於會前工作會議、正式會議中多次感謝我方。我在提升公部門治理之專業與成效廣獲各會員體肯定。

(三)後續交流活動及優先領域之工作執行仍有賴各會員體之支持與參與，我方應持續瞭解會員體於各工作領域之興趣及需求，加強互動討論，增進我方參與 APEC EC 會議及擔任小組協調人之領導經驗，提高我於國際交流平台之能見度，並期望對促進會員體提升公部門治理品質有所助益。

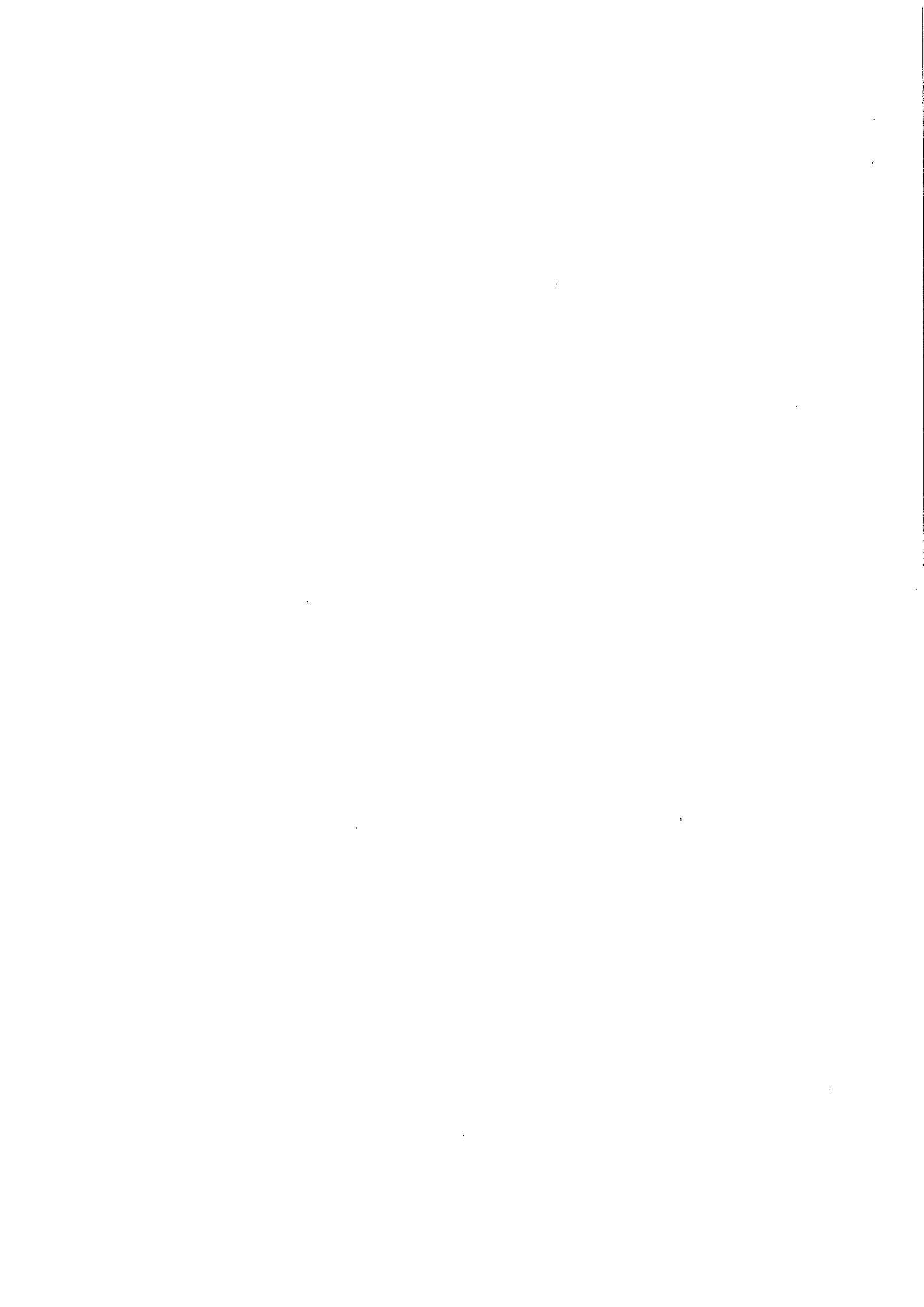
五、 經商便利度

(一)在全球化的浪潮下，世界各經濟體唯有致力建構更友善的經商環境，才能增進全民福祉。世界銀行經商環境評比激發各國改善經商便利度的意願，APEC「提升經商便利行動計畫」更促使各會員國積極推動改革。我國亦積極響應此計畫，已於今(2010)年 10 月 5-6 日在台北舉辦「提升經商便利度國際研討會(APEC Seminar on the First Steps of Successful Reform in Doing Business)」，期望能強化 APEC 全體經濟體對經商環境的認知，並為經商環境的改革注入動能。

(二)我國長期致力於營造友善的經商環境，近來也依據世界銀行及 APEC 的相關研究報告，進行自我診斷，積極進行改善工作。行政院更據以成立跨部會層級的工作小組，積極推動修法，以全面改革企業經營法制。我國在 2009 年加速廢除公司設立最低資本額規定、廢止營利事業統一發證制度，相關的改革大幅改善我國經商便利度，因此世界銀行評比將我列為全球 5 大改革國家之一。

(三)2009 年 9 月世界銀行發布報告，顯示我國經商容易度排名較上年上升 15 名，惟「繳納稅款」、「聘僱員工」、「申請建築許可」、「執行契約」等項目仍屬我國表現弱勢指標，有進一步檢討改善之必要。面對目前多國成立專案小組致力推動改善，我仍應突破各種困難，繼續努力改革，以免不進則退。

肆、附 件



附件一：2010 EC2 會議議程 (文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/001)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**2010/SOM3/EC/001
Agenda Item: 2**

Draft Agenda

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



JAPAN 2010

**Second Economic Committee Meeting
Sendai, Japan
19-20 September 2010**

APEC 2nd Economic Committee Plenary Meeting
Sendai, 19-20 September 2010
Draft Agenda

Proposed Key Objectives

- Agree on the reformulation of the LAISR agenda including FotC management and coordinators.
- Reach a basic consensus on EC's contribution to the APEC Growth Strategy and new APEC-wide structural reform initiative.
- Prepare the LAISR stock-take report for submission to AMM and AELM.

DAY1	Sunday, 19 September
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9:30-9:50

1. Chair's opening remarks and introductions

2. Adoption of the EC2 plenary agenda

3. SOM Chairs' remarks (tbc)

9:50-10:40

4. Update on fora work programmes (SFOM, CTI, CPLG, ABAC, PECC)

- Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) Chair – Update on its activities, especially on the Ease of Doing Business Workshop on Trading Across Borders
- Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) Convenor – Update on its activities
- APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) Representative – Update on its activities
- Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) Representative – Update on its activities (tbc)
- Senior Financial Officials' Meeting (SFOM) – The EC Chair Office will brief the members on SFOM activities based on inputs from the SFOM Chair Office

10:40-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-11:15

5. Updates to the project management process

- Head of PMU will brief members on the BMC's project approval process for Session 3.

11:15-12:15

6. Ease of Doing Business and Supply-chain Connectivity Initiative

Work Plan on EoDB and the Phase 1 projects implemented by the EC

- Report on the Workshop on Reducing Start-up and Establishment Time of Businesses 2010 held in March 2010 (the US)
- Report on the In-depth Seminar on Enforcing Contracts held in June 2010 (Korea)
- Update on the Seminar on Getting Credit for Small and Medium Enterprises to be held on 21 September 2010 (Japan)
- Update on the Workshop on Dealing with Permits to be held in October 2010 (Singapore)
- Update on the Seminar on the First Steps of Successful Reform in Doing Business to be held in October 2010 (Chinese Taipei)
- Singapore will present a draft update of EoDB Work Plan for discussion and endorsement. The EC's contribution to the supply-chain connectivity initiative will also be touched upon in the discussion.

12:15-13:45 Lunch Break

13:45-14:45

7. APEC Economic Policy Report

1) AEPR 2010

- Members will endorse the draft AEPR 2010.

2) AEPR 2011 and beyond

- Members will consider and agree on the theme of AEPR 2011 and beyond.

14:45-15:45

8. LAISR Stock-take Report

- Report on the Seminar on Impacts of Structural Reform and Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform Stock-take held in February 2010 (HKC, Japan)
- Members will discuss the draft Stock-take Report prepared by EC Chair

15:45-16:00 Coffee Break

16:00-18:00

9. APEC New Strategy on Structural Reform, Reformulation of the LAISR areas and the APEC Growth Strategy

- Updates on the relevant work and events to APEC Growth Strategy including the results of the APEC Growth Strategy High-level Policy Round Table (Japan)
- SOM Friends Group on APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform will explain its revised draft. (US)
- EC Chair will present the final draft of the EC Chair's note on reformulation of LAISR areas for discussion and endorsement.
- Discussion on EC's contribution in the APEC-wide Structural Reform initiative
- Members will reach consensus on which economies will lead the new FotCs and basic demarcation of work among the FotCs.

DAY2	Monday, 20 September
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9:30-10:45

10. LAISR Forward Work Programme and its transition to the post-LAISR

- In addition to the items below, members will discuss and endorse new projects to be submitted for Session 3.

Regulatory Reform

- Voluntary Review of Institutional Frameworks and Processes (Australia, PSU)
- Report on the results of the Benchmarking Survey on Regulation (Australia)
- Report on the APEC-OECD Joint Seminar on the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform on Japan held in February 2010 (Japan)
- Request from the Regulatory Policy Committee of OECD to revise the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform in cooperation with the EC (EC Chair)

Public Sector Governance

- Report on effective government ("Managing Performance for Innovation: Towards Effective Government") (Canada)

Competition Policy

- Report on the PSU's research on the impacts and benefits of structural reform in the transport, energy, and telecommunications sectors (PSU)
- Report on the Round Table with the Private Sector including ABAC on Procedural Fairness in Competition Cases held in February 2010 (CPLG)
- Report on the APEC Training Course on Competition Policy (CPLG)

Corporate Governance

- Update on the Workshop on Advancing the LAISR Objective of Improved Corporate Governance by Promoting Implementation of the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance (US)

SELI

- Report on the Policy Dialogue on Strengthening Economic Legal Infrastructure held in February 2010 (Japan)

PSU

- Updates on the Residential Structural Reform Course and the Structural Reform Regional Workshop
- Updates on the PSU's future status and its Work Programme

10:45-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-13:00

11. Meetings of "Friends of the Chair" groups

- The agreed upon new FotC groups will meet one after another to discuss their work elements, work schedule, communication mechanisms, etc. Special attention should be given to the succession of activities that have been conducted under the current FotC system. The Chair Office will provide a suggested template to be filled.

13:00-14:45 Lunch Break

13:10-14:40 Working Lunch (to be arranged)

14:45-15:45

12. Other Business

- How the EC will run in 2011 and beyond (e.g., Should there be at least one policy discussion in each meeting? Should such a discussion be proposed by FotCs one after another?)
- Endorsement of the extension of Dr Omori's term as EC Chair by one year and the nomination of Mr McLeod as the succeeding Vice-Chair to Ms Mao
- Presentation by the PSU on the StatsAPEC database
- APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments

13. Chair's closing remarks

附件二：2010 EC2 會議文件一覽表 (文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/000)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/EC/000

Agenda Item: 12

Document Classification List

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



JAPAN 2010

Second Economic Committee Meeting

Sendai, Japan

19-20 September 2010

Document Classification List

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestiction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2010/SOM3/EC/000	Document Classification List - Second Economic Committee Meeting 2010	12	APEC Secretariat	✓	✓	Internal document	
2010/SOM3/EC/001	Draft Agenda - Second Economic Committee Meeting 2010	2	EC Chair	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/002.0	Update on Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) Activities	4	CPLG Convener		✓	Draft	
2010/SOM3/EC/002.1	APEC Study Group on Structural Reforms: Survey on Structural Reform Policies and Priorities - Preliminary Findings	4	Singapore	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/003	Project Management Update	5	APEC Secretariat	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/004.0	Update of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Action Plan - Phase 1 Programmes and Report on Targets in Priority Areas	6	Singapore	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/004.1	Draft Agenda for APEC Ease of Doing Business Workshop: Reforming the Regulatory System for Construction Permits	6	Singapore	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/005	Draft Agenda for Seminar on Getting Credit for Small and Medium Enterprises	6	Japan	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/006	Draft Agenda for Seminar on the First Steps of Successful Reform in Doing Business	6	Chinese Taipei	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/007.1	Draft 2010 APEC Economic Policy Report – Chapters 1 and 3	7	Japan, United States		✓	Draft	
2010/SOM3/EC/007.2	Draft 2010 APEC Economic Policy Report – Chapter 2	7	Japan, United States		✓	Draft	
2010/SOM3/EC/007.3	Draft 2010 APEC Economic Policy Report – Consolidated Individual Economy Reports (IERS)	7	APEC Secretariat		✓	Draft	
2010/SOM3/EC/007.4	Issues Paper on APEC Economic Policy Report 2011 and Beyond (Draft)	7	EC Chair		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/008	Taking Stock of the Progress in the Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) Initiative and Structural Policies in APEC Economies	8	EC Chair		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/009	Stocktake of Structural Reforms in APEC	8	APEC Secretariat	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/010	Summary of the Seminar on Impacts of Structural Reform and Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) Stocktake	8	Japan		✓	Draft	

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestiction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2010/SOM3/EC/011	Statement of the APEC Growth Strategy High-Level Policy Round Table - Toward Higher Quality Growth for APEC	9	Japan	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/012	The APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR)	9	Australia; Japan, Mexico; New Zealand; Singapore; United States		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/013.0rev1	Reformulation of the Five Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) Areas	9, 11	EC Chair		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/013.1	Reformulation of the Five Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) Areas: Attachment 1 (Economic Committee Member Economy Responses to the LAISR Reformulation Survey)	9, 11	EC Chair		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/013.2	Reformulation of the Five Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) Areas: Attachment 1.1 (Chinese Taipei Chart)	9, 11	Chinese Taipei		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/013.3	Reformulation of the Five Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) Areas: Attachment 2 (Arrangement of the Meetings of the "Friends of the Chair" Groups; Templates for Work Plans of the New FoTCs; Items in the Forward Work Programme for LAISR and Their Transition to the New FoTC Groups)	9, 11	EC Chair		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/013.4	Reformulation of the Five Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) Areas: Attachment 3 (Role of a Possible Friends of the Chair (FoTC) Group on Competition Policy)	9, 11	Australia		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/014	What's Next for Economic Committee? Structural Reform in the Context of APEC Growth Strategy and APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR)	9	EC Chair		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/015	Chart: Role of the Economic Committee in APEC Growth Strategy and APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR)	9	EC Chair		✓	Draft	
2010/SOM3/EC/016	Consolidated Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) Forward Work Programme	10	EC Chair	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/017	Consolidated Regulatory Reform Benchmarking Results	10	Australia		✓	Working document	
2010/SOM3/EC/018	Letter from Mr Jeroen Nijland, Regulatory Policy Committee of the OECD, to Economic Committee Chair	10	EC Chair	✓			
2010/SOM3/EC/019	Letter from APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) Chair to Economic Committee Chair on Competition Policy	10	EC Chair	✓			

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2010/SOM3/EC/020	Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) Convener Presentation – Report on Updating of CPLG Activities	10	CPLG Convener		√	Draft	
2010/SOM3/EC/021	Economic Committee Concept Note: "Advancing Good Corporate Governance by Promoting Utilization of the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance"	10	United States		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/022	Economic Committee Concept Note: Using Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) to Improve Public Consultation in the Rulemaking Process	10	United States		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/023	Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) Concept Note: Survey on Information Exchange on Competition in APEC Region: Phase I	10	Russia/CPLG Convener		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/024	Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) Concept Note: Best Practices in Competition Development in APEC	10	Russia/CPLG Convener		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/025	Management Performance: Towards Effective Government	10	Canada	√			
2010/SOM3/EC/026	Prioritisation of Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) Concept Notes	10	APEC Secretariat	√			
2010/SOM3/EC/027	Draft Work Plan for New Competition Policy Friends of the Chair (FotC)	11	Australia		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/028	Draft Work Plan for New Public Sector Governance Friends of the Chair (FotC)	11	Chinese Taipei		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/029	Draft Work Plan for New Ease of Doing Business Friends of the Chair (FotC)	11	United States		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/030	Draft Work Plan for Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG)	11	CPLG Convener		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/031	Draft Work Plan of Regulatory Reform Friends of the Chair (FotC)	11	Japan		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/032	How the Economic Committee Will Run in 2011 and Beyond?	12	EC Chair		√	Under consideration	
2010/SOM3/EC/033	APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments	12	APEC Secretariat	√			
2010/SOM3/EC/034	Economic Committee Contacts List	12	APEC Secretariat	√			
2010/SOM3/EC/035	Vice Chair Nomination - CV for Mr Rory McLeod	12	APEC Secretariat		√		
2010/SOM3/EC/036	Summary of the APEC-OECD Joint Seminar on the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform on Japan	10	Japan	√			

**附件三：Draft Work Plan for New Competition Policy FoTC
(文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/027)**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/EC/027

Agenda Item: 11

Draft Work Plan for New Competition Policy FotC

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: Australia



JAPAN 2010

Second Economic Committee Meeting

Sendai, Japan

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DRAFT

Template for Work Plans of the New FotC Groups

Name of the FotC: Competition Policy

Coordinating Economy: Australia

Membership Principles¹ and Member Economies: TBA

Objectives:

Responsible for considering the role that government should play in facilitating and encouraging competition including through pro-competition policies and government decision-making processes aimed at enhancing, protecting and preserving competitive processes in order to enhance consumer welfare and improve economic outcomes.

This will include consideration of ways to facilitate behaviour which is pro-competitive and prevent behaviour which is anti-competitive. This may include consideration of:

- the role of political support for competition;
- how government has regard to competition during policy making processes;
- how the general state of competition and any case for government intervention can be judged by policy advisors;
- institutional responsibility for policy advice and enforcement;
- how the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist can be further utilised;
- the processes by which increasing competition can occur and how transitional issues can be ameliorated; and
- options outside of anti-trust law to increasing competition, including for example, reducing barriers to entry; asymmetric information etc.

Scope:

The Competition Policy FotC would consider competition policy matters from a broad, high level perspective. Consideration of technical elements of anti-trust law and enforcement would be the responsibility of CPLG. CPLG would effectively be a group of experts mainly focused on operationalising competition policy.

List of Individual Activities to be Succeeded (see Annex)

The PSU's research on the impacts and benefits of structural reform in the transport, energy, and telecommunications sectors (PSU)

List of Ideas on Possible New Projects

- How to restore/encourage governments to continue to facilitate competition in markets where there are calls for increased protection post-GFC.
- Considering additional ways to best to utilise the APEC Principles to Enhance Competition and Regulatory Reform and the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform where it relates to matters of competition policy (noting that CPLG has also contributed to this work in the past).
- Examining the role of competitive neutrality in government policy, which aims to ensure that government business activities do not enjoy competitive advantages over their private sector competitors by virtue of their public sector ownership.

¹ FotC coordinators are expected to propose as to how the membership can be organized. Possible examples include:

A: Economies with the intention of sizable/substantial contribution will be members, while other economies will take part in decision making at the Plenary.

B: Two kinds of membership, with core members and non-core members.

C: Economies with the intention of sizable/substantial contribution will be members, while other economies will be CC-ed when FotC e-mail discussion is conducted among such members.

**附件四：Draft Work Plan for New Public Sector Governance FoTC
(文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/028)**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/EC/028

Agenda Item: 11

Draft Work Plan for New Public Sector Governance FotC

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



JAPAN 2010

**Second Economic Committee Meeting
Sendai, Japan
19-20 September 2010**

**Template for Work Plans of the New FotC Groups
(draft)**

Name of the FotC: Public Sector Governance

Coordinating Economy: Chinese Taipei

Membership Principles¹ and Member Economies: TBA

Objectives:

The new PSG FotC aims to maintain a platform for economies to discuss and exchange practical experiences on public sector governance. It will facilitate ANSSR and support APEC growth strategy by improving the quality of public sector governance via providing opportunities for benchmark learning and best practices sharing among economies.

Scope:

In order to deepen and widen dialogues among economies, Chinese Taipei suggests that the new PSG FotC group develops the priority areas on the basis of its past achievements and the interests of member economies. With references to the results of the *Stock-take of activities against the nine high-level principles for good public sector governance* and the *LAISR Reformulation Survey*, Chinese Taipei proposes five themes for advanced discussions in the new PSG FotC, including:

- **Challenge and future of administrative reform**
Coping with changes of the market, the political situations, and the natural environment within and beyond the boundaries, economies have adjusted their governmental structures to enhance competitiveness and to strengthen governance capacity in the past decade. In order to update lessons of government restructuring from economies, Chinese Taipei proposes that one of the priority areas of the new PSG FotC focuses on the lessons and the results of public administration reforms. Discussions in this area will concentrate on approaches and outcomes of organizational restructuring in the public sector promoting across boundary governance, reduction of administrative process and burden, and an effective government. This area aims to facilitate experience sharing of administrative reforms and expects to promote economic, social, and political performance and good public sector governance among economies.
- **Public service quality improvement**
Quality public service delivery is essential when promoting citizen trust and satisfaction toward the public sector. Seeking ways to advance the efficiency and quality of the public service delivery, APEC member economies have developed various innovative measures in recent years. This area aims to exchange the incentive mechanisms or initiatives economies designed to evaluate the quality of public service and to encourage the citizen-oriented public service.
- **ICTs and public sector governance**
Many economies have recognized the importance of the active use of information communication technologies (ICTs) to increase public participation and government transparency. This area expects to deepen experience sharing on how economies utilize new ICTs to promote government efficiency and responsiveness. Key issues in this area include agile and friendly access of public service, real-time government information and services, and applications of social networking to enhance interactions between the government and the public.

¹ FotC coordinators are expected to propose as to how the membership can be organized. Possible examples include:

- A: Economies with the intension of sizable/substantial contribution will be members, while other economies will take part in decision making at the Plenary.
- B: Two kinds of membership, with core members and non-core members.
- C: Economies with the intension of sizable/substantial contribution will be members, while other economies will be CC-ed when FotC e-mail discussion is conducted among such members.

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- **Fiscal transparency and government productivity**
Promoting fiscal transparency is one of the government's focal responsibilities to articulate the achievements of value for money. This area focuses on the practical measures and tools economies took to enhance public spending management, to improve government productivity, and to assess the quality of fiscal transparency.
- **Clean governments and public service ethics**
Corruption erodes public trust toward the government and the performance of public governance. Therefore, to build a clean government and to construct public service ethic codes have been major concerns among economies. This area promotes further discussions on the systematic and organizational design and regulations of anti-corruption in the public sector. Economies will also have opportunities to exchange experiences on surveying the public perception of corruption and on training programs of the public service ethics.

List of Individual Activities to be Succeeded (see Annex 1)

List of Ideas on Possible New Projects (see Annex 2)

Annex 1 : Items in the Forward Work Programme for LAISR and Their Transition to the New FotC Groups (Public Sector Governance)

Objectives	Action items/Specific products	Status	Led by	Suggested New FotC /Subfora
1. Set the stage for productive discussion on public sector governance within APEC.	Seminar on public sector governance	Completed	New Zealand, Japan, Malaysia	[Public Sector Governance]
	APEC Economic Policy Report on public sector governance	Completed	New Zealand, EC Chair	[Public Sector Governance]
	Bibliography of resources on public sector governance	Completed	New Zealand	[Public Sector Governance]
2. Identify areas of need for strengthening public sector governance.	Review APEC Economic Policy Report on public sector governance	Completed	Canada, EC Chair	[Public Sector Governance]
3. Promote better understanding of practical measures to strengthen public sector governance.	Good practice principles for public sector governance	On-going	Canada	[Public Sector Governance]
	Policy dialogues on public sector governance	On-going	To be decided	[Public Sector Governance]
	Management Performance: Towards Effective Government	Completed in 2010	Canada	[Public Sector Governance]
	Workshop on e-governance	Completed	Chinese Taipei, New Zealand	[Public Sector Governance]

DRAFT

	Workshop on government performance and results management	Completed	Chinese Taipei, New Zealand	[Public Sector Governance]
4. Capacity building to implement practical measures.	Workshops on public sector governance as appropriate	On-going	To be decided	[Public Sector Governance]
5. Increase awareness of the elements of sound public sector governance.	Ministerial Meeting on Structural Reform	Completed		[Whole of the EC]
6. Stocktake of progress in strengthening public sector governance and set direction of future work.	Summary of outputs and outcomes of work programme	Completed	New Zealand	[Public Sector Governance, whole of the EC]

Annex 2 :

Possible New Projects of the New Public Sector Governance FofC Group

PRIORITY AREAS	ACTION ITEMS / EXPECTED OUTCOME	TARGET AUDIENCE
<p>1. Challenge and future of administration reform</p>	<p>Workshop on government organizational restructuring and process reform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a workshop on government organizational restructuring and process reform to review and exchange APEC economies' experiences and results in the past decade. • Focused issues of the workshop include reform of the government structure and the organizational design, reduction of administrative burden, and the effects and outcomes of the reforms. • Discuss different experiences and the best practice to improve government effectiveness and efficiency while responding to the increasing public demands and changes of the market, the political situations, and the climate. 	Policy officials
<p>2. Public service quality improvement</p>	<p>Roundtable discussion on improvement of public service quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a roundtable discussion on improvement of public service quality. • The aim of the roundtable is to exchange innovative measures to improving government service quality. Discussion topics include the design of incentive systems, the establishment and application of public service quality indicators, and human resources development and management in the public sector. 	Policy officials
<p>3. ICTs and public sector governance</p>	<p>Seminar on ICTs and public sector governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a seminar on ICTs and public sector governance to discuss how economies actively use new technologies to advance government responsiveness and to facilitate citizen engagement and collaboration between the public and private sectors of public policies. 	Policy officials
<p>4. Fiscal transparency and government</p>	<p>Review of fiscal transparency and government productivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a paper of fiscal transparency and government productivity. • This paper will update measures and efforts economies make to advance fiscal transparency, to align public spending 	

PRIORITY AREAS	ACTION ITEMS / EXPECTED OUTCOME	TARGET AUDIENCE
<p>productivity</p>	<p>with priority public policies, and to maximize government productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the paper of fiscal transparency and government productivity to facilitate experience sharing among economies on improving government accountability and the public trust and satisfaction to the government. 	<p>Policy officials</p>
<p>5. Clean governments and public service ethics</p>	<p>Seminar on clean governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a seminar on clean governments to exchange practical experiences on the design of organizations, systems, and regulations to control corruption. The aim of the seminar is to promote advanced discussions on anti-corruption and to increase the level of integrity within the government. 	<p>Policy officials</p>

附件五：Draft Work Plan for New Ease of Doing Business FoTC
(文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/029)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/EC/029

Agenda Item: 11

Draft Work Plan for New Ease of Doing Business FotC

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: United States



JAPAN 2010

**Second Economic Committee Meeting
Sendai, Japan
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**Work Plans of the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) FotC
(draft)**

Name of the FotC: Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) FotC

Coordinating Economy: The United States

Membership Principles and Member Economies:

Membership is not intended to be exclusive, and broad participation by interested economies is highly encouraged. At the same time, we hope the following three groups of economies will actively participate in the FotC:

- The EoDB Champion economies: Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United States
- Economies that have participated in or are interested taking part in Phase 2 diagnostics of the EoDB Action Plan
- Economies that are willing to provide assistance in conducting the Phase 2 diagnostics

In addition, given the broad range of expertise required and work to promote relevant reforms ongoing in other fora, close collaboration with other fora, particularly CTI and SMEWG, is envisaged.

Objectives:

To assist APEC member economies in promoting reforms for ease of doing business, including by implementing the EoDB Action Plan to make it 25 percent cheaper, faster, and easier to do business in the APEC region by 2015 as measured by the World Bank's *Doing Business* indicators.

Scope:

The immediate focus of the FotC will be to effectively implement the Phase 2 diagnostics in each of the five priority areas in volunteering economies and to monitor progress in the APEC region by 2011 in light of the World Bank's *Doing Business* indicators. The scope of the EoDB FotC over the medium term could also include but not limited to:

- Considering potential directions beyond the Phase 2 diagnostics in the five priority areas
- Exploration of work in EoDB areas other than the five priority areas

List of completed and ongoing activities

Starting a business *championed by New Zealand and the United States*

- Workshop on reducing start-up and establishment time of businesses (March 2010, Hiroshima)
- Phase 2 program in Indonesia (July 2010, Indonesia)
- Seminar on the First Steps of successful reform in Doing Business¹ hosted by Chinese Taipei (October 2010, Taipei)

Enforcing Contracts *championed by Korea*

- Workshop on enforcing contracts (June 2010, Seoul)

Trading Across Borders *championed by Singapore and Hong Kong China*

- Workshop on Trading Across Borders (September 2010, Sendai)

Getting Credit *championed by Japan*

- Workshop on Getting Credit for SMEs (September 2010, Sendai)

Construction Permits *championed by Singapore*

- Workshop on reforming the regulatory system for Construction Permits (October 2010,

¹ The seminar will focus on Starting a business, Getting Credit, and Construction Permits

Singapore)

List of Ideas on Possible New Projects

- Phase 2 diagnostics
 - Starting a Business: Peru
 - Enforcing Contracts
 - Trading Across Borders
 - Getting Credit
 - Construction Permits

- Policy Report on the EoDB i.e. compilation of reforms in economies and lessons learned from phase 2 diagnostics

- Workshop to explore new areas for reform on EoDB

附件六：Draft Work Plan for CPLG (文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/030)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/EC/030
Agenda Item: 11

Draft Work Plan for CPLG

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: CPLG Convener



JAPAN 2010

Second Economic Committee Meeting
Sendai, Japan
19-20 September 2010

Template for Work Plans of the New FotC Groups

Name of the FotC: Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG)

Coordinating Economy: Japan

Membership Principles¹ and Member Economies: TBA

Objectives:

The CPLG works to promote an understanding of regional competition laws and policies, to examine the impact on trade and investment flows, and to identify areas for technical cooperation and capacity building among APEC member economies.

Scope:

The CPLG is responsible for technical aspects of competition law and enforcement to develop and enhance competition law and policy in APEC economies. It covers the legal and regulatory issues of competition law and enforcement, including sharing new developments in the law, alternative definitions of competition law terminology, the role of the courts, the degree of autonomy granted to regulatory authorities, better methods to improve success of monitoring and enforcement of the law and appropriate penalty regimes. It requires high degree of technical expertise, in-depth understanding and ability to analyze the legal and regulatory issues from the members involved.

List of Individual Activities to be Succeeded (see Annex)

- APEC Training Course on Competition Policy in 2011 and 2012

Training course in 2011 is planned to be held in Malaysia, focusing on "Cartel and Bid-rigging". At present, Malaysian Ministry in charge of competition policy is preparing a concept note for the training course in cooperation with CPLG Convener's Office, aiming at submitting it to EC1 meeting and the first approval session of the BMC (Budget and Management Committee) next year.

As for the training course in 2012, the CPLG are still discussing basic concept of the course and who will be the host.

- The Competition Policy and Law Database

For the purpose of sharing information/experiences and discussions among APEC member economies regarding updates and recent developments in competition law and policy, the website "The Competition Policy & Law Database" has been managed by Chinese Taipei. The website has been updated periodically for providing latest information since its establishment in 2005.

- Members' Report/Presentation on Up-dated and Development of Competition Policy

In order to exchange information, promote dialogue and encourage cooperation among the authorities for competition policy of member economies, each economy will make presentations in the CPLG meeting on up-dates and development of competition policy and law, which may cover the following items;

- 1) Introduction of competition law and change to competition law and policy;
- 2) Enforcement of competition law and policy (featuring recent cases);
- 3) Challenges being faced in the area of competition policy and competition advocacy efforts;

¹ FotC coordinators are expected to propose as to how the membership can be organized. Possible examples include:

A: Economies with the intension of sizable/substantial contribution will be members, while other economies will take part in decision making at the Plenary.

B: Two kinds of membership, with core members and non-core members.

C: Economies with the intension of sizable/substantial contribution will be members, while other economies will be CC-ed when FotC e-mail discussion is conducted among such members.

4) Provision or needs of technical assistance activities, if any, (what kind of technical assistance is needed or useful)

List of Ideas on Possible New Projects

- Survey on Information Exchange on Competition in APEC region
- Best Practice of Competition Development in APEC

Items in the Forward Work Programme for LAISR and Their Transition to the New FotC Groups (Competition Policy)

Objectives	Action items/Specific products	Status	Led by	Suggested New FotC /Subfora
1. Provide context for the discussion on competition policy within APEC, identifying areas of need for competition policy	APEC Economic Policy Report 2008	Completed	Peru, EC Chair	[Competition Policy, CPLG]
2. Provide guidance for good practice	Good practice principles for competition and regulatory reform Seminar on Good Practises in Regulation and the Promotion of Efficiency in Transport Infrastructure Facilities	Completed	Hong Kong, China; EC Chair Peru, Australia, Singapore, CPLG, EC Chair	[Competition Policy] [Competition Policy, CPLG]
1. Set the stage for productive discussion on competition policy within APEC.	Share information and experiences on competition policy	On-going	Hong Kong, China; Chinese Taipei; CPLG	[Competition Policy, CPLG]
4. Stocktake of progress in competition policy and set direction of future work.	LAISR Stock-take Report Ministerial Meeting on Structural Reform	Completed by Nov 2010 Completed	Hong Kong, China; EC Chair Australia, Peru, Singapore, EC Chair	[Competition Policy, CPLG, whole of the EC] [Whole of the EC]
5. Capacity building to implement practical measures.	Study on the impacts and benefits of structural reforms in transport, energy and telecommunication sectors Seminar on Impacts of Structural Reforms and LAISR Stock-take	Completed by Oct 2010 Completed	PSU HKC, Japan	[Competition Policy] [Competition Policy]
6. Promote better understanding of practical measures to strengthen competition policy	Training course on Advocacy of Competition Policy Training course on Cartel and Bid-rigging Roundtable Discussion on Procedural Fairness in Competition Cases Training course on Vertical Restraints and Interrelations between Competition Policy and Consumer Protection Policy.	Completed on Sep, 2010 To be proposed Completed Completed	CPLG (Vietnam, Japan) CPLG (Malaysia, Japan) CPLG, ABAC Chinese Taipei, Japan, CPLG	[CPLG] [CPLG] [CPLG] [Competition Policy, CPLG]

附件七：Draft Work Plan for Regulatory Reform FoTC
(文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/031)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/EC/031
Agenda Item: 11

Draft Work Plan of Regulatory Reform FotC

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Japan



JAPAN 2010

**Second Economic Committee Meeting
Sendai, Japan
19-20 September 2010**

DRAFT

Template for Work Plans of the New FotC Groups

Name of the FotC: Regulatory Reform

Coordinating Economy: Japan

Membership Principles¹ and Member Economies: TBA

Objectives:

To consider the role that government should play in promoting regulatory reform to increase economic efficiency, decrease costs, diversify service sectors, and respond to globalization.

Scope:

List of Individual Activities to be Succeeded

Benchmarking Survey

Voluntary reviews of institutional framework and process

APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform

List of Ideas on Possible New Projects

- Contribution to the implementation of the APEC Growth Strategy including the ANSSR initiative
- Engage ABAC in joint projects to connect APEC regulatory agencies with business needs
- Joint sessions with other fora (e.g. IEG, SMEWG, ISTWG)
- Coordinate with the PSU to research priority areas for regulatory reform in the region and privately communicate them to relevant member economies.

¹ FotC coordinators are expected to propose as to how the membership can be organized. Possible examples include:

A: Economies with the intention of sizable/substantial contribution will be members, while other economies will take part in decision making at the Plenary.

B: Two kinds of membership, with core members and non-core members.

C: Economies with the intention of sizable/substantial contribution will be members, while other economies will be CC-ed when FotC e-mail discussion is conducted among such members.

附件八：How the EC Will Run in 2011 and Beyond?
(文件編號：2010/SOM3/EC/032)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/EC/032

Agenda Item: 12

How the EC Will Run in 2011 and Beyond?

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: EC Chair



JAPAN 2010

**Second Economic Committee Meeting
Sendai, Japan
19-20 September 2010**

How the EC will run in 2011 and beyond?

This note has been prepared by the EC Chair to generate brainstorming discussion on some issues concerning how the committee can be run in 2011 and beyond.

Issue 1: How to facilitate active contribution by all members?

At the EC1 meeting held in February 2010, some members stated that only a limited number of economies, including the FotC coordinators, are carrying the majority of the EC's workload. There has also been some difficulty in finding volunteers to fill the FotC Coordinator roles in the LAISR reformulation process.

- Q1. *Is the workload too much concentrated on a limited number of economies, particularly the FotC Coordinators?*
- Q2. *What are the major constraints on members that prevent them from contributing to EC activities as much as they could?*
- Q3. *Are there any good ideas to facilitate an active contribution by all members?*

Issue 2: How to organise policy discussions?

In the past, we have had policy discussions on some timely topics in the EC Plenary meetings, such as the *Round Table Discussion on the Implications of the Crisis* at the EC1 meeting in February 2009 and the *Brain-storming Session for Restoring Growth and Post-LAISR Agenda* at the EC2 meeting in July 2009.

- Q1. *Should there be at least one policy discussion in each plenary meeting?*
- Q2. *Should such discussions be proposed by FotCs one after another?*
- Q3. *Would it be a good idea to have such discussions from more integrated viewpoints?
If so, how should we choose the topics? Would it be a good idea to ask vice-chairs to take some role on this matter?*
- Q4. *How can the outcome of such discussions be reflected in the EC's whole agenda?*

Issue 3: Others

- Q1. *Are there any other issues that members would like to raise?*

附件九：APEC Growth Strategy [Draft] (文件編號：2010/SOM3/004)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/004
Agenda Item: IV

APEC Growth Strategy [Draft]

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: SOM Chairs



JAPAN 2010

**Third Senior Officials' Meeting – Plenary
Session**
Sendai, Japan
26 September 2010

The APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy (draft)

We, the APEC Leaders, have agreed on an APEC Growth Strategy as follows:

1. Formulating a Growth Strategy to Match a Changing Economic Environment

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) economies' collective efforts have greatly contributed to unrivaled growth and rapid economic development in the Asia-Pacific region, by promoting free and open trade and investment and strengthening regional economic integration (REI). The APEC economies are now more connected and integrated than ever before. Trade and investment liberalization and facilitation will continue to be a principal driver for creating growth in the Asia-Pacific region.

At the same time, the region has changed significantly since APEC was established in 1989, and economic integration has highlighted difficult new challenges, along with tremendous new opportunities.

Constant innovation and improved information and communications technologies (ICT) have contributed to dramatically expanded trade, as well as to the scope and speed of financial and information flows. Consequently, economic conditions in one economy now have greater potential to impact other economies, affecting employment, stability, and growth throughout the region and beyond. The rapid expansion of cross-border activities has changed the economic landscape, in some cases revealing disparities within and among economies. Some Asia-Pacific economies have accumulated very large trade deficits, while others are experiencing very large surpluses, straining the ability of the international payments system to adjust. These conditions also highlight the importance of promoting the broadest possible participation in the global economy to help ensure that economic integration's benefits are widely shared. It is critical to establish patterns of growth that are more balanced, can be sustained, and produce strong regional and global growth as well as continued development and rapid reduction in poverty. [Some brief reference to MDGs based on discussion at the UN High-Level Event in September.]

Collective recognition of the need to protect our shared environment and natural resources has increased, but we face heightened challenges, including our joint responsibility to address climate change. Our economies continue to be threatened by possible disruptions caused by natural disasters, pandemic diseases, terrorism and food insecurity.

Thus, it is clear that APEC members cannot continue with "growth as usual", and "the quality of growth" needs to be improved, so that it will be more balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure. This is essential even as we pursue APEC's core objective of a vigorous trade and investment agenda aimed at strengthening economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2009, we outlined our vision for a New Growth Paradigm, and decided to formulate a comprehensive long-term growth strategy to complement and mutually reinforce our trade and investment agenda. This year, in Yokohama, reiterating our support for efforts to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced Growth of the world economy as called for by the G20 Framework, we have agreed on an APEC Growth Strategy for the Asia-Pacific region that can help ensure that regional growth and economic integration are sustainable and widely shared among all our populations. It is focused on five desired attributes for economic growth, along with an Action Plan to guide APEC in aligning its critical work with these priorities.

2. Five Growth Attributes:

APEC aims to achieve Balanced, Inclusive, Sustainable, Innovative, and Secure Growth. These desired regional growth attributes are deeply interconnected.

Balanced Growth: We seek growth across and within our economies through macroeconomic policies and structural reforms that will gradually unwind imbalances and raise potential output.
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APEC economies have played a critical role in stabilizing the global financial and economic crisis by

implementing extraordinary fiscal measures and rapidly easing monetary policies. The ability of many APEC economies to implement counter-cyclical policies was the result of years of strong policy implementation, improving public finances and resilience to external shocks, following from the emerging market crises of a decade ago. APEC supports the G20's global coordination role, and recognizes the importance of maintaining growth-oriented policies that support increases in aggregate demand that will sustain the economic recovery.

Going forward, APEC will focus on achieving balanced growth through a strong and stable macroeconomic environment, while recognizing roles played by other multilateral fora in particular the G20. APEC's size and dynamism, coupled with its strength in consensus-building and implementing multi-year programs, make APEC particularly well-placed to reinforce, where appropriate, the G20 agenda on balanced growth.

- Encourage balanced growth across economies. [To be further discussed based on the outcome of the APEC Finance Minister's process and discussions at the G20 Seoul Summit Meeting] [Advanced APEC economies with external deficits should take actions to boost national savings while maintaining open markets and enhancing export competitiveness. APEC economies with sustained and significant external surpluses should strengthen domestic sources of growth. According to circumstances in individual economies, this could include increasing investment, reducing financial markets distortions, boosting productivity in service sectors, improving social safety nets, and lifting constraints on demand growth.]
- Encourage balanced growth within economies. All APEC economies should promote structural reforms that improve economic flexibility, increase labor market participation and flexibility, raise productivity, strengthen open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets, develop financial markets, increase private demand, strengthen social safety nets, promote a competitive environment and enhance public sector and corporate governance. This will contribute to stronger, more inclusive growth, narrower development imbalances, poverty reduction, and higher overall economic efficiency.
- Facilitate growth through infrastructure development. APEC can use its convening power to help create a platform to develop innovative solutions, and provide technical assistance and advisory services to help member economies in need that have different abilities in raising private and public financing for infrastructure-related projects.

Inclusive Growth: We seek to ensure that all our citizens have the opportunity to thrive in the global market economy.

Inclusive growth creates opportunities for everyone to enjoy the benefits of economic growth. Promoting policies and programs that broaden access to opportunities and enable people to realize their full potential will lead to greater economic growth, more productive employment opportunities, and greater welfare and public support for the benefits of free and open trade and investment, thereby creating new demand and more jobs.

To this end, structural adjustment needs to be implemented and APEC should support policies that increase opportunities for workers to benefit from regional economic integration. Re-employment programs, training, skill upgrading, education, and strengthened social safety nets will enhance employability, help workers secure, and create high quality jobs and long-term economic security.

It is also crucial to improve the business environment for our small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to improve access to finance for the most vulnerable sectors such as microenterprises (MEs), and to create sufficient opportunities for potentially disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including youth, elderly and women, through better education, training and employment programs.

Going forward, APEC will focus its efforts to promote inclusive growth on the following actions:

- Promote job creation, human resource development and active labor market policies. APEC economies will exchange ideas to improve the quality of education and to increase employment opportunities for women, youth, elderly workers, and vulnerable groups. This includes helping students and workers adapt to changing economic circumstances through education and training focused on skills and competencies they need to remain competitive in the 21st century workplace.

- Promote SMEs, MEs, and entrepreneurship development by improving the business environment and management capacity, and expanding access to global markets and relevant technologies.
- Promote more inclusive access to finance and financial services. APEC economies will work to facilitate access to finance for SMEs, MEs, women entrepreneurs, and vulnerable groups.
- Enhance social resilience through improved social safety nets and support for vulnerable groups. APEC will work to support the individual's economic security by sharing experience and capacity building of economies' efforts in strengthening and establishing well-functioning social safety net programs that encourage participation in the labor market.
- Create new economic opportunities for women, the elderly and vulnerable groups. APEC economies will work to increase economic opportunities for women, the elderly and vulnerable populations through focused employment, enhanced business opportunities, training, skill development and life-long learning opportunities, as well as full participation in quality education particularly in math, science, learning other languages and other educational fields essential to developing 21st century skills.
- Promote tourism which has driving impact on business and employment environment.

APEC's forward agenda in this area will make a practical contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and youth.

Sustainable Growth: We seek growth compatible with global efforts for protection of the environment and transition to low-carbon economies.

Climate change is one of the world's biggest challenges and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is evident. It will be critical for our region to develop more resource-efficient economies. This will enable us to continue to prosper as a low-carbon society in a resource-constrained world.

APEC economies face significant challenges meeting growing energy demands while minimizing negative environmental consequences. We share the understanding that it will be difficult to ensure strong and environmentally sustainable economic growth without policy solutions that address issues in this sector.

APEC economies should encourage new green industries and jobs, including market-based mechanisms as an important tool to address climate change. APEC should help to establish a low-carbon society where we maintain economic growth while protecting the environment. It can do so by taking steps to facilitate the diffusion or transfer of clean energy technology including by conducting international joint research, building capacity, public-private partnerships, and appropriate incentives for investment in low-carbon energy supply and energy efficient buildings, industry and transport.

Adaptation to climate change impacts is also important. Water quality is likely to deteriorate, and water-related risks such as flooding and droughts are likely to increase as a result of climate change. Different situations in different economies will likely require different sets of adaptation measures. All relevant parties, including scientists, policy makers, and other stakeholders in APEC economies should therefore be engaged to develop the integrated approach needed to resolve this problem.

Going forward, APEC will focus its efforts to promote sustainable growth on the following actions:

- Enhance energy security and promote energy-efficiency and low-carbon policies, by employing approaches such as sharing best practices, conducting peer reviews, and rationalizing and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption over the medium term, as well as by improving the efficiency of fossil fuel, using ICT that improve the efficiency of socioeconomic activity. APEC will assess the potential for reducing the energy intensity of economic output in APEC economies between 2005 and 2030, beyond the 25 percent aspirational goal already agreed by the APEC Leaders in 2007.
- Develop a low-carbon energy sector by exploring mechanisms to encourage economies to set individual plans to introduce low-emission power sources, as well as by assessing the potential of renewable energy options, nuclear power plants, advanced clean coal

- technologies and carbon capture and storage (CCS) to reduce carbon emissions.
- Improve access for environmental goods and services (EGS) and develop EGS sectors, by taking actions agreed in the APEC EGS Work Program to address non-tariff barriers, exploring greater alignment of energy efficiency standards, and facilitating investment in EGS.
- Promote green jobs education and training, by identifying relevant skills and competencies, sharing best practices, supporting education for sustainable development (ESD), and expanding ecotourism.
- Promote private investment in green industries and production processes, including through market-based financing.
- Promote conservation and more sustainable management of natural resources, in particular forest management, marine resources conservation, and adaptation measures for water-related risks such as fresh water supplies and flood control.

Cooperation and partnership are essential to address environmental challenges that extend beyond any single economy or APEC economies as a whole. APEC economies recognize that the UN climate process is the most appropriate multilateral forum for international negotiations on climate change. In order to contribute to the global objective to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system, APEC economies will contribute to establishing a fair, effective and comprehensive post-2012 climate change legal framework encompassing all major economies based on the Copenhagen Accord.

Innovative Growth: We seek to create an economic environment that promotes innovation and emerging economic sectors.

Adoption of policies that foster an enabling environment for innovative growth will be increasingly crucial for future prosperity. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) play a most important role as an engine for socio-economic growth, and innovation in these products and services is a primary driver of economic growth.

Going forward, APEC will focus its efforts to promote innovative growth on the following actions:

- Realize smart socioeconomic activity through ICT applications. ICT have great potential to enhance progress on critical global issues, including the environment, energy, transportation, health care, logistics, emergency response, administrative services, and education. APEC will promote smart socioeconomic activity through enhanced ICT use in various fields, by working toward solutions to economic, technical, and systemic challenges as well as sharing best practices.
- Promote Digital Prosperity. APEC economies are encouraged to adopt policies and regulations to foster the development and use of, and innovation in, ICT, including by promoting trade and investment in ICT products and services; creating a fairly competitive environment conducive to the investment in next generation broadband infrastructure and innovative services; promoting emerging technologies such as cloud computing; promoting effective privacy protection, while avoiding unnecessary barriers to information flows; ensuring secure and accessible information and communication flows; and engaging in capacity-building, such as through digital training. This will help economies to reduce the digital divide and allow all segments of the population to reap the benefits of innovative growth.
- Develop a skilled, adaptable, professional APEC work-force. Develop technical and vocational education and training to nurture more skilled personnel. Promote new skills and human resource development to drive growth in strategically desirable directions. Nurture energy efficiency experts, for example, to facilitate green economy development. Recognizing differences in economies' education and training systems, APEC will share information on licensing and qualifications and endeavor to facilitate the mobility of professionals and highly-skilled workers to enhance the range of professional services available in the region.
- Enhance dialogues on innovation policy. Innovation policy requires multi-dimensional approaches including human resource and entrepreneurship development, R&D investment, tax incentives, financial measures, public-private partnership, and international cooperation. APEC will strengthen innovation policies by sharing best practices for more effective policy

- making and implementation.
- Promote innovation and creativity through effective comprehensive and balanced intellectual property rights (IPR) protection and enforcement. APEC will improve IPR enforcement capabilities in the region and develop a global IP infrastructure for the promotion of innovation consisting of the legal/administrative, human resource, and ICT components. Cooperative efforts in this context will include those under APEC's Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative and Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures. APEC will also encourage capacity building and human resource development.
- Promote effective IPR protection and enforcement as a means to enhance technology development and dissemination. To meet the challenges faced by all member economies, it is crucial to promote the development and dissemination of technology within an appropriate enabling environment that provides effective IPR protection and enforcement. APEC will discuss and take active measures to promote wider utilization of advanced technologies.
- Promote cooperation on standards in coordination with the Specialist Regional Bodies, and promote greater alignment of domestic standards with international standards as well as cooperation on standardization in advanced technologies.
- Promote innovation in Life Sciences. APEC will take concrete actions in life sciences areas where further efforts could help stimulate innovation, such as encouraging investment, promoting ICT application, assisting sustainable development in the pharmaceutical and biologics industries, and accelerating regulatory harmonization works on medical products and enhancing cooperation to prevent trade in counterfeit medicines/medical products.

Secure Growth: We seek to protect the region's citizens' economic and physical well-being and to provide the secure environment necessary for economic activity.

Disease, disasters, terrorism and corruption all impact our citizens' economic and physical well-being by reducing economic productivity and disrupting commerce and trade. APEC is uniquely positioned to enhance member economies' capacity to minimize natural and human risks to growth.

Going forward, APEC will focus its efforts to improve secure growth through the following actions:

- Counter terrorism and secure trade. Protecting the region's economic systems from attack, disruption, and misuse is an important component of a safer business environment. APEC will continue to identify and implement initiatives to counter terrorism and to promote a secure trade agenda. This includes building on current efforts in such areas as transportation security (including port, maritime, and aviation security), anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism finance, supply chain security, cyber-security, and protecting infrastructure. APEC will seek to mitigate risks without compromising legitimate economic activity, in cooperation with relevant organizations and the private sector.
- Prepare for emergencies and natural disasters. APEC will help economies to better understand disasters' economic and social costs. APEC will identify gaps in disaster risk reduction approaches in the region and develop practical mechanisms to maximize business and community resilience, bearing in mind the Hyogo Framework for Action while encouraging the use of ICT.
- Enhance pandemic preparedness and strengthening health systems. APEC will continue to build capacity for preparedness and adequate response to public health threats, including avian and human pandemic influenza, vector borne diseases, and HIV/AIDS, in order to minimize health related threats to business and trade. This includes improving health outcomes through health information technology.
- Ensure food security and food safety. Availability of and access to reliable, nutritious, safe, and affordable food is a concern for many in the Asia-Pacific region and around the world. The need for more resilient food crops has become urgent due to the impact of climate change. APEC will continue to cooperate with the private sector, academia, and civil society to address food security and food safety challenges, through promoting sustainable agricultural production, rural development, open trade in agriculture products, technical innovation and cooperation, capacity building, and other practical initiatives.
- Combat corruption. Cooperation in anti-corruption will help to improve the business and trade environment. Efforts of anti-corruption will be in line with structural reforms in public sector and corporate governance, and will be complemented by existing activities on anti-money laundering..

3. Action Plan for the APEC Growth Strategy

(1) Development of Integrated Work Elements to Implement the APEC Growth Strategy

This Action Plan to implement this Growth Strategy encompasses the following critical integrated work elements. All relevant programs under this Action Plan should leverage APEC's comparative advantages and proven successful approaches, such as Economic and Technical Cooperation (ECOTECH) and public-private partnerships. APEC Senior Officials should play a central, co-ordinating and guiding role in this process.

a. Structural Reform

Structural reform is essential in achieving strong, sustained, and balanced economic growth. The region has achieved much in this regard over the past five years through our Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR). In order to achieve more balanced and inclusive growth, APEC economies, under Senior Officials' guidance and monitoring, should implement the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR), which sets forth extended priority areas for structural reform, including promoting quality education, increasing labor market opportunities, promoting SME development, enhancing opportunities for the vulnerable and women, and promoting effective social safety net programs and financial market development, in addition to continued efforts to improve market efficiencies, as pursued under the prior LAISR program.

b. Human Resource and Entrepreneurship Development

Senior Officials should guide and monitor the implementation of the "Action Plan for Developing Human Resources, Vigorously Promoting Employment, and Achieving Inclusive Growth" adopted at the APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting in Beijing in September 2010 lays the foundation for the human resources and businesses that will lead to new growth in our region by improving education and developing human capacity. Assistance for SMEs should be further promoted, while entrepreneurship, venture finance and financial inclusion, as well as better economic opportunities for women, should be encouraged.

c. Green Growth

Senior Officials should design and implement an APEC Green Growth Plan. This will enhance and facilitate APEC-wide activity coordination to mitigate climate change by promoting low-carbon and energy-efficient technologies through upgraded policy initiatives, expanded capacity-building, and public-private efforts to foster green industries through finance, trade promotion, and green jobs education and training. The Green Growth Plan should also outline enhanced efforts to build APEC economies' capacity to assess their own greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency, and water conservation and to adapt to climate change, to promote trade and investment in environmental goods and services, and to design and implement plans to rationalize and phase out fossil fuel subsidies over the medium term.

d. Knowledge-Based Economy

Senior Officials should continue strong APEC-wide efforts to create a regional business environment that fosters innovation and entrepreneurship, protects and enforces intellectual property rights, and thereby promotes economic growth. Senior Officials should seek to further promote innovation in the Asia-Pacific, by addressing issues related to standards and conformance, business and professional mobility, ICT utilization, furthering science and technology cooperation, and conducting dialogues on innovation policy.

e. Human Security

In order to realize human security in the Asia-Pacific region, Senior Officials should foster enhanced cooperation and coordination within APEC to reduce threats and disruptions to business and trade, including directing relevant sub-fora to cooperate in developing a consolidated strategy on counter-terrorism and secure trade. They should also monitor the implementation of the APEC Action Plan on Food Security, which was endorsed by the first APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, and report the progress annually. APEC should continue to collaborate with industry, academia, and international organizations to enhance food safety, and emergency and pandemic preparedness through public-private partnerships and networking among experts.

(2) Multi-year Follow-up and Implementation

To ensure multi-year follow-up and the Strategy's implementation, APEC Senior Officials should:

- a. Implement this Action Plan for the APEC Growth Strategy, conducting their own annual progress reviews on APEC's relevant work programs while finding ways to take stock of progress, and making any needed adjustments in the work programs to maximize APEC's efforts to promote the Five Growth Attributes, working with and providing leadership to relevant APEC sub-fora.
- b. Pursue continuing cooperation with relevant international fora and multilateral institutions to ensure the APEC Growth Strategy remains aligned with global efforts.
- c. Report to Leaders in 2015, for their review, on APEC's progress in promoting the APEC Growth Strategy. At that point, Leaders may consider the future direction of the Strategy, with the possibility of extending it for another five years.

**附件十：APEC Projects to Support the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy
[Draft] (文件編號：2010/SOM3/005)**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/005
Agenda Item: IV

APEC Projects to Support the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy [Draft]

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: SOM Chairs



JAPAN 2010

**Third Senior Officials' Meeting – Plenary
Session**
Sendai, Japan
26 September 2010

APEC Projects to support the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy

We, the Senior Officials of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) agree upon the following list of APEC projects to support the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy that includes ongoing and forthcoming relevant APEC projects[, and report it to the APEC Ministers]. These leading projects contribute to the implementation of the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy under the direction of the Action Plan contained in the Growth Strategy.

It should be noted this is not exhaustive list of relevant projects and is a living document to be updated based on the implementation of the APEC Growth Strategy.

a. Structural Reform

Projects	Fora	Status
I. APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform		
(i) Promote more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets, with a focus on regulatory reform, competition policy, corporate law and governance and law, public sector governance, and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) priority areas, leveraging APEC's traditional strengths of voluntary cooperation, capacity building, sharing of best practices, and working with the private sector, in a multi-year framework.	EC CPLG	Reformulation of the LAISR areas is under consideration in EC
(ii) Assist economies in promoting labor market opportunities and promoting education and training	HRDWG	Not proposed yet
(iii) Lead on work related to financial sector	FMP	Not proposed yet
(iv) Promote sustained SMEs development and enhance opportunities for the vulnerable and women (APEC Women's Entrepreneurship Summit)	SCE GFPN SMEWG	Scheduled for October 1, 2010 in Gifu
(v) Lead on work related to effective social safety net programs	HRDWG	Not proposed yet
II. Make the Regulatory Framework More Inclusive, Business-friendly and Internationally Comparable		
(i) Promote capacity building on the EoDB priority areas (Starting a Business, Getting Credit, Enforcing Contracts, Trading Across Borders, and Dealing with Permits)	SOM, EC, CTI	Work underway

b. Human Resource and Entrepreneurship Development

Projects	Fora	Status
I. Developing Human Resources, Vigorously Promoting Employment, and Achieving Inclusive Growth		
Projects from "Action Plan for Developing Human Resources, Vigorously Promoting Employment, and Achieving Inclusive Growth" adopted at the APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting in Beijing	HRDWG	Adopted at 5 th HRDMM
II. Promote Development of and Exchange among Skilled, Professional APEC Human Resources		
(i) Disseminate high quality professionals to assist companies as they tackle challenges such as energy conservation and pollution by sharing best practices for developing such professionals	HRDWG	Initial proposal was made at HRD1 in 2010
(ii) Enhance education quality and opportunities for education exchange through information sharing on higher-education quality assurance and qualifications regimes	HRDWG	Not proposed yet
(iii) Enhance interaction and networking among scientific/technological experts in the region, encouraging them to utilize ICT tools	ISTWG	Endorsed in ISTWG
(iv) Promote entry and temporary stay of business persons by sharing best practices among member economies	GOS	Proposed in GOS
(v) Promote building and reinforcing our social safety nets by working together across the region, bearing in mind the value of smoother business mobility	HRDWG	Not proposed yet

(vi) Promote competencies and skills of future workforce through quality technical and vocational education and training to enhance employment and build a more competent APEC workforce	HRDWG	Not proposed yet
III. Reinvigorate Economic Growth with Dual Engines: SMEs and Asia Pacific Economy		
Projects from APEC small and medium enterprise working group (SMEWG) Strategic Plan 2009-2012 [Outcome of the SMEMM]	SMEWG	Activities in Priority Areas of Strategic Plan are being implemented

c. Green Growth

Projects	Fora	Status
I. Make APEC a Low Carbon Society		
(i) Promote energy efficiency measures through the Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE) and the Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS)	EWG	Instructed by EMM
(ii) Introduce and implement a peer review mechanism on non-fossil energy related policies like the APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE)	EWG	Instructed by EMM
(iii) Promote the dissemination of low-carbon technologies through the "Low-Carbon Model Town Project," which demonstrates some successful models of organized usage of low-carbon technologies in an area (e.g., town or district)	EWG	Instructed by EMM
(iv) Promote energy conservation activities through the introduction of more energy efficient ICT devices and systems, including data centers and ICT utilization in many sectors and new ICT services such as cloud computing (Green ICT)	TELWG	In action
(v) Exchange information on initiatives to address aviation's climate change impacts and harmonize systems for more effective and efficient transportation operations	TPTWG	In action
(vi) Highlight Sustainable Development as a key action area and support several projects	ISTWG	In action
(vii) Discuss on green growth and a project on "Green Finance"	SFOM	In action
II. Lay the Foundation for Dissemination and Enhanced Utilization of EGS		
(i) Implement the APEC EGS Work Program in 2010	CTI	In action
(ii) Provide public and private stakeholders in APEC with the latest information, studies, projects, and commitments on EGS through the APEC EGSIE (EGS Information Exchange) website	MAG	In action
(iii) Develop activities to facilitate dissemination of energy efficient products and services through work on standards and conformance, including studies and workshops in the areas of home appliance, solar standards and green commercial building	SCSC	To be proposed in SCSC
(iv) Conduct a mapping exercise on energy efficiency standards, labeling, and testing and measurement procedures for electric appliances in each APEC economy and their alignment with international standards to understand any divergence and convergence in these fields in APEC	EGEE&C	In action
(v) Promote the sustainable tourism measures and programs by looking at the opportunities for, and barriers to, sustainable tourism and develop the best practices related to energy efficiency	TWG	In action
(vi) Promote projects to establish ecotourism as a tourism which serves environmental sustainability, prosperity of local community, and development of tourism industry in a balanced manner.	GOS/TWG	In action

III. Conserve the Sustainable Marine Environment		
[Outcome of the 3 rd APEC Oceans Ministerial Meeting to be convened in Oct, 2010]	MRCWG FWG	Under consideration

d. Knowledge-Based Economy

Projects	Fora	Status
I. Increase Regional Value-Add by Upgrading IP Infrastructure		
(i) Develop a web-based platform for (a) smooth information exchange among IP academies as well as among APEC economies and (b) effective information dissemination in the context of public outreach, in IP human resource development	IPEG	Endorsed in IPEG
(ii) Create a one-stop website providing access to forms for requesting that the search/examination results of one IP Office be referred to by another IP Office	IPEG	Endorsed in IPEG
(iii) Align domestic standards with international standards and promoting standardization in the fields of advanced technologies (e.g., Smart Grid, Sewerage and Wastewater), promoting international standardization activities in the Asia-Pacific region in cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies including the Pacific Area Standards Congress.	SCSC	In Action
II. Realize Smart Socioeconomic Activities through ICT Application		
(i) Share best practices in each economy through workshops and seminars and identify benefits and challenges for ICT application in areas such as environment and emergency response.	TELWG	In Action
(ii) Survey conditions of introducing Health IT to find the priority areas	LSIF	In Action
(iii) Promote services trade utilizing ICT, through information sharing based on the outputs from various sub- fora related to ICT	GOS	Proposed in CTI(GOS)
[Outcome of the TELMIN]	TELWG	Proposed in TELWG
III. Enhance Innovation as a Primary Growth Driver		
(i) Enhance dialogues on innovation policy and support entrepreneurship and interactions and networking among scientific/technological experts through ICT tools	ISTWG	Endorsed in ISTWG
(ii) Provide opportunities for mutual learning called Innovation Policy Forum, where APEC economies can share their best experiences and practices with a view to raising and widening their capacity in policy making and implementation.	ISTWG	To be held at ISTWG2
(iii) Take actions in life sciences areas where further efforts could help stimulate innovation, such as encouraging investment, promoting ICT application, assisting sustainable development in biologics industry, and accelerating regulatory harmonization works on medical products	LSIF	Endorsed in LSIF

e. Human Security

Projects	Fora	Status
Projects from the APEC Action Plan on Food Security (TBD)	Food FotC	To be endorsed at 1 st FSMM

附件十一：The APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) [Draft]
(文件編號：2010/SOM3/006)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/006
Agenda Item: IV

The APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) [Draft]

Purpose: Consideration

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

Forum Doc. No.: 2010/SOM3/EC/012



JAPAN 2010

**Third Senior Officials' Meeting – Plenary
Session
Sendai, Japan
26 September 2010**

**The APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR)
(draft)
by the Friends Group (Australia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United States)**

We recognize that our efforts under the Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR), overseen by the Economic Committee, contributed significantly to market efficiencies through its emphasis on regulatory reform, strengthening economic and legal infrastructure, corporate governance, public sector governance, and competition policy. Additionally, the "Ease of Doing Business" (EoDB) program currently underway is addressing key LAISR priorities in a pragmatic way, setting collective targets and encouraging measurable progress.

The G-20 has a new capacity as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. At the same time, especially during the recent global financial and economic crisis, we have recognized the necessity of formulating a more comprehensive long-term Growth Strategy in APEC. Structural reform is a critical component. We believe structural reform work in APEC now needs to extend beyond LAISR's five priority work streams to identify additional key areas that APEC economies ought to pursue. This will assist APEC's contribution to consolidate recovery from the crisis, promote regional economic integration, and achieve higher quality growth that is both balanced and inclusive. Consequently, APEC's agenda for structural reform should also expand to become a shared APEC-wide objective, with all relevant fora taking part.

With a view to further advancing structural reform initiatives in APEC, we hereby set forth the following APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR), with a target year of 2015:

- We will invite our Leaders to jointly [pledge/commit/declare] in Yokohama to undertake demonstrable and significant structural reform in their economies, consistent with the objective of achieving strong, sustainable, and balanced growth, including through concerted efforts to promote:
 - More open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.
 - Better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets.
 - Labor market opportunities, training and education.
 - Sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and for vulnerable populations.
 - Effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs.
- Each economy, by the end of 2011, will make its own [pledge/statement/plan] setting forth priorities for structural reform in various areas (which could include but would not be limited to the collective priority areas mentioned above), as well as objectives, policies and approaches to measuring progress toward them by 2015.
 - In doing so, the use of qualitative and quantitative indicators for benchmarks, as appropriate and as selected by the individual economies, is encouraged.
 - Economies can make use of the practical tools that have been developed by the Economic Committee to help identify priorities, policies and measures to achieve their intended reforms. Economies could also focus on developing additional practical tools to supplement those developed for LAISR.
 - Economies who have achieved progress in particular structural reform areas are encouraged to share their experience, key success factors and other lessons learned.
 - In addition, with a view to assisting economies with developing objectives, indicators or measures for structural reform, we will set up a technical assistance process, as needed, including with the assistance of the Policy Support Unit.
- Recognizing the critical importance of capacity-building activities to assist economies' undertakings of structural reform, we will conduct APEC-wide support activities including through:
 - Sector-specific (e.g. infrastructure finance, transport, energy) ECOTECH work.
 - Issue-specific (e.g. regulatory reform, public sector governance) ECOTECH work and other activities.
 - Economy-specific and tailor-made ECOTECH support projects (which could be similar to Phase 2 projects of the Ease of Doing Business initiative).

- Targeted ministerial-level meetings to gain high-level support on different elements of structural reform.
- Each economy will report by the end of 2015 on its own progress in achieving its stated objectives of implementing structural reform.
- We will invite Leaders to confirm progress on structural reform and agree on the next steps for structural reform, if any, in 2015.

We, the Senior Officials (SOM), will take primary responsibility for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the overall structural reform program. In order to facilitate the APEC-wide support processes and to make sure that APEC as a whole is making progress on structural reform in collective priority areas, SOM will coordinate with lead fora to encourage their capacity-building efforts, in cooperation with other relevant fora, and to summarize their progress and results annually and succinctly to SOM. In conducting capacity-building efforts, we strongly encourage cross-fertilization of ideas and cooperation among relevant fora.

- The Economic Committee (EC) will continue its horizontal approach as pursued under the LAISR and lead on work to promote more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets, with a focus on regulatory reform, competition policy, corporate law and governance, and public sector governance, as well as the follow up to the EoDB Action Plan.
- The Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) will assist economies in promoting labor market opportunities, training and education.
- The Finance Ministers' Process (FMP) will lead on work related financial sector.
- The Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG) and Gender Focal Point Network (GFPN) will cooperate to promote sustained SME development and enhance opportunities for the vulnerable and women.
- The HRDWG will lead on work related to effective social safety net programs, in liaison with the FMP on relevant issues, including design features that give rise to fiscal sustainability issues.

Based on the results of capacity-building efforts, SOM will make APEC-wide recommendations on priority areas of focus for ECOTECH and other activities for the next year and encourage fora to accelerate capacity building activities.

附件十二：Economic Committee Chair Update at SOM3, 2010
(文件編號：2010/SOM3/007)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**2010/SOM3/007
Agenda Item: IV**

Economic Committee Chair Update at SOM3, 2010

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Economic Committee



**Third Senior Officials' Meeting – Plenary
Session
Sendai, Japan
26 September 2010**

Economic Committee Chair Update at SOM3, 2010

25-26 September, 2010

EC Chair, Takashi Omori

<Contents>

1. Contributions to "Key Priorities for APEC 2010"
EoDB, Growth Strategy, and Post-LAISR S.R. agenda
2. Progress in the LAISR
LAISR stock-take report and progress in five priority areas.
3. Future steps to 2011 and beyond
4. Other businesses
5. Suggested action/decision points

1. EC's contributions to "Key Priorities for APEC 2010"

■ *Implementation of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)*

- Phase 1 workshops have started.

Workshops/seminars	Champion economies	Place	Date
Reducing Start-up and Establishment Time of Business	US and New Zealand	Hiroshima	1-2 Mar. 2010
Enforcing Contracts	Korea	Seoul	21-22 Jun. 2010
Trading Across Borders (CTI)	Singapore and Hong Kong, China	Sendai	18-19 Sep. 2010
Getting Credit for Small and Medium Enterprises	Japan	Sendai	21 Sep. 2010
APEC Seminar on the First Steps of Successful Reform in Doing Business	US, New Zealand, Japan and Singapore	Taipei	5-6 Oct. 2010
Reforming the Regulatory System for Construction Permits	Singapore	Singapore	18-22 Oct. 2010

- A short note to track APEC's progress in the five priority areas this year will be prepared in time for AMM.
- Initial signs are encouraging.
- Need for flexibility while maintaining momentum.

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■ *Growth Strategy*

- A joint meeting with HRDWG on Inclusive growth
- A round-table discussion on the Growth Strategy and APEC-wide structural reform at EC1
- Quick Survey on the relationship between structural reform and the Growth Strategy

□ EC's view (reported at ESOM)

- Further promotion of structural reform would be the key in achieving "balanced" and "inclusive" economic growth.
- The next phase of the APEC's structural reform agenda should be formulated in line with the Growth Strategy.
- Horizontal approach remains important.

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■ *Post-LAISR structural reform agenda*

□ LAISR Reformulation

➤ Reformulating the LAISR priority areas and their coordinators.

➤ The current five areas (*) are still relevant as a whole and need to be further strengthened beyond 2010.

(*) regulatory reform, competition policy, corporate governance, public sector governance, strengthening economic and legal infrastructure (SELI)

➤ At EC2, the following new priority areas and coordinators were agreed;

- Corporate law and governance tbd
- Competition policy Australia
- EoDB US
- Public sector governance Chinese Taipei
- Regulatory reform Japan
- Competition policy and law group (CPLG) Japan

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□ Possible contribution to ANSSR

➤ EC will continue its horizontal approach as pursued under LAISR to improve market efficiencies.

➤ EC will also explore ways to collaborate with other relevant fora/subfora under ANSSR .
(e.g. holding joint seminars/workshops, introduction of a tailor-made approach)

➤ At EC2 (Sep 19-20), several economies raised questions on how specifically the "[pledge/statement/plan]" should be made and whether or not such a process should be mandatory.

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2. Progress in the LAISR Forward Work Programme

■ *The LAISR Stock-take Report*

(1) Why stock-take?

- At the APEC Ministerial Meeting on Structural Reform (SRMM) in 2008, EC was tasked to report back to APEC Leaders on:
 - progress in implementing the LAISR 2010 Forward Work Programme; and
 - progress by economies in pursuing domestic structural reforms at the end of 2010.

(2) Preparing the report based on

- A seminar to review progress in five LAISR areas in Hiroshima inviting outside experts
- A survey to EC members

(3) Main messages of the Report

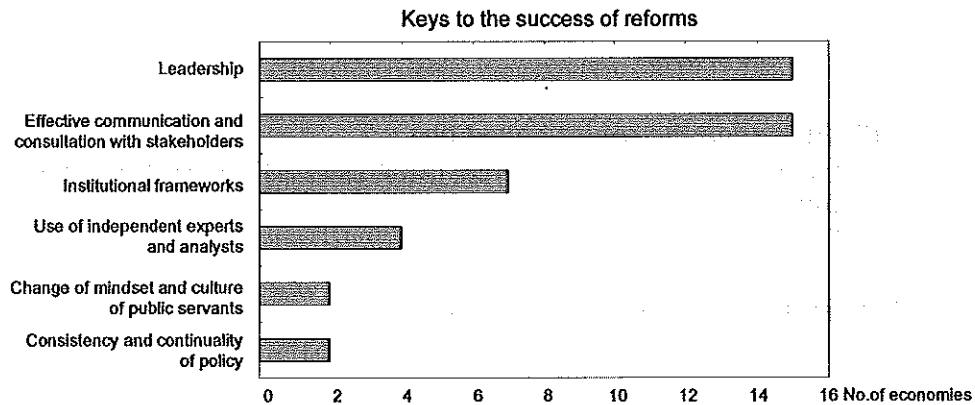
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□ A good progress in APEC under clear ministerial and leaders' mandates since 2004.

- The LAISR initiative has evolved considerably in terms of its contents and implementation mechanism by making use of APEC's unique advantages.
 - EC established the APEC Work Plan on LAISR towards 2010 in 2005
 - EC developed the Forward Work Programme for LAISR in 2007
 - Five "Friends of the Chair" groups were set up in EC in 2007
 - SELI and CPLG (former CPDG) were transferred to EC in 2008
- Around 100 activities have been conducted.
- New approaches including checklist/guidelines, ministerial meetings, voluntary reviews of institutional frameworks have been employed.
- The approach is unique to APEC, i.e. providing assistance tailored to common needs of economies.

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- Member economies have also worked hard to facilitate structural reforms.
- Progress has been made in all of the five LAISR priority areas. (e.g. regulatory reform to create business-friendly environments, various attempts to improve public sector governance)
- Leadership would be the most important factor for the success of reforms.



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- Structural reforms bring about significant economic benefits.
 - Positive impacts of structural reforms have been identified by member economies and the study by PSU.
 - The PSU Study estimated that the impact of the introduction of more competition in transport, energy and telecommunications sectors in member economies would be significant.
-
- APEC's work on structural reform should be reenergised, building upon the progress of LAISR
 - The five LAISR priority areas are still relevant and should be continued with necessary modifications.
 - Combination of horizontal and sector-specific approaches is important in promoting the Growth Strategy.

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■ *Progress in five LAISR priority areas*

Regulatory reform

- **Benchmarking Survey on Regulation**
 - Gathered information on regulatory state of member economies to review recent progress.

- **Joint Seminar on the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform**
 - Self-assessment by Japan
 - OECD's Regulatory Policy Committee has called for further cooperation with EC

- **Voluntary Review of Institutional Frameworks and Processes**
 - Yet to find a volunteer for the first review.

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Public sector governance

- A report has been prepared, which emphasises APEC's role in sharing information and best practices for public sector efficiency and effectiveness.

Competition policy

- A new study and a seminar on the impacts and benefits of structural reforms in the transport, energy and telecommunications sectors.
- ABAC-CPLG Joint Dialogue on procedural fairness in competition cases, which is the first CPLG-ABAC collaboration.
- APEC Training Course on Competition Policy.

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Corporate governance

- APEC Economic Policy Report 2010 on Corporate Governance
 - Ch 1. Corporate Governance and Sustainable Economic Growth
 - Ch 2. Legal and Institutional Foundations of Corporate Governance in APEC Economies
 - Ch 3. Individual Economy Reports

SELI (Strengthening Economic and Legal Infrastructure)

- Policy Dialogue on Strengthening Economic Legal Infrastructure

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3. Future steps to 2011 and beyond

- Continuation of structural reform activities in the reformulated LAISR areas
- AEPR 2011 will cover the LAISR Stock-take Report and new directions of EC activities
- Policy discussions

4. Other businesses

- Agreed on the extension of current Chair (Mr. Takashi Omori, Japan) by one year (until the end of 2011)
- Elected Mr. Rory McLeod (NZ) as one of the Vice-Chairs

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5. Suggested action/decision points

- Note the EC's contributions to "Key Priorities for APEC 2010" including EoDB, the Growth Strategy and the post-LAISR structural reform agenda.
- Note the progress in LAISR Forward Work Programme and the preparation of the LAISR Stock-take report.

**附件十三：What's Next for Economic Committee? Structural Reform
in the Context of APEC Growth Strategy and ANSSR
(文件編號：2010/SOM3/008)**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2010/SOM3/008

Agenda Item: IV

What's Next for Economic Committee? Structural Reform in the Context of APEC Growth Strategy and ANSSR

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Economic Committee



**Third Senior Officials' Meeting – Plenary
Session**

Sendai, Japan

26 September 2010

What's next for Economic Committee?
--Structural reform in the context of APEC Growth Strategy and ANSSR--
(Note by the EC Chair for presentation at SOM3, 2010)

1. Background

APEC Leaders last year agreed to formulate a comprehensive long-term growth strategy in 2010. Discussions on the Growth Strategy have been made extensively throughout this year at various meetings including the MRT, the Growth Strategy High-Level Policy Round Table, SOM meetings and EC1, with the goal being to finalise it at the AMM and AELM to be held in November. According to the latest draft, the Growth Strategy, which aims to achieve balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative and secure growth, will be implemented through an Action Plan encompassing five work elements: a) structural reform, b) human resource and entrepreneurship development, c) green growth, d) knowledge-based economy and e) human security. As part of its multi-year follow-up mechanism, SOM will be asked to report to the Leaders in 2015 on the progress made in the Growth Strategy. Given its centrality to the Growth Strategy, it is likely that structural reform will remain as a key policy agenda for APEC beyond 2010.

Along with the discussion on the Growth Strategy, the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) has been discussed and developed by SOM and its Friends Group on Structural Reform since early 2010. According to the latest draft, ANSSR calls for extending the priority areas for structural reform work in APEC beyond the five LAISR areas. The ANSSR statement also invites APEC Leaders to jointly [pledge/commit/declare] in November 2010 to undertake demonstrable and significant structural reform in their economies with a target year of 2015. Each economy is asked, by the end of 2011, to make its own [pledge/statement/plan] setting forth priorities for structural reform in various areas including financial markets, labour market and education, SME, women and social safety nets as well as policies and measures to make progress toward them by 2015. Under this agenda, structural reform will be expanded to become a shared APEC-wide objective, with all relevant fora, including HRDWG, FMP, SMEWG, and GFPN, taking part. The EC will be tasked to lead on work to promote more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.

Extract from "The APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) (draft)" prepared for SOM3, 2010.

The Economic Committee (EC) will continue its horizontal approach as pursued under the LAISR and lead on work to promote more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets, with a focus on regulatory reform, competition policy, corporate law and governance, and public sector governance, as well as the follow up to the EoDB Action Plan.

Meanwhile, ANSSR has been referred to in the latest draft of the Growth Strategy as follows, indicating that it will likely be the main component of the structural reform Action Plan of the Growth Strategy.

Extract from "The APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy (draft)" prepared for SOM3, 2010.

3. Action Plan for the APEC Growth Strategy

(1) Development of Integrated Work Elements to Facilitate Implementation of the APEC Growth Strategy

a. Structural Reform

Structural reform is essential in achieving strong, sustained, and balanced economic growth. The region has achieved much in this regard over the past five years through our Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR). In order to achieve more balanced and inclusive growth, APEC economies, under Senior Officials' guidance and monitoring, should implement the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR), which sets forth extended priority areas for structural reform, including promoting quality education, increasing labor market opportunities, promoting SME development, enhancing opportunities for the vulnerable and women, and promoting effective social safety net programs and financial market development, in addition to continued efforts to improve market efficiencies, as pursued under the prior LAISR program.

The EC Chair has participated in the discussions on the Growth Strategy and ANSSR on various occasions and has provided the EC members' views on the next phase of the structural reform agenda

including effective implementation mechanisms, and the EC's possible contributions to the new strategy. For example, at the Extraordinary SOM held in April 2010, the EC Chair made a presentation on the EC's discussions on post-LAISR agenda and indicated that i) the five LAISR areas are still relevant as a whole and need to be strengthened further with necessary modifications beyond 2010, ii) implementation mechanisms are all the more important if APEC goes further behind the border, and EC should be ready to assist structural reform initiatives by other fora by providing advice based on its past experiences and expertise with horizontal viewpoints, and iii) EC might consider introducing new mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of structural reform activities. The EC Chair also presented an interim report on the progress made in implementing the LAISR agenda at SOM2 held in June, which was subsequently welcomed by APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade.

2. Proposed contributions to the Growth Strategy and ANSSR by EC

The above discussion suggests that the next phase of APEC's structural reform agenda will likely be a combination of continuation of the cross-cutting approach pursued under the LAISR initiative, and new extended priority areas covering more sector-specific issues. This will give EC a greater opportunity to contribute to the structural reform agenda for APEC. In light of such a situation, the EC Chair would like to propose approaching EC's structural reform work for the next five years along the following lines.

First, EC will continue its horizontal approach as currently pursued under LAISR. At the EC2 in 2010, EC agreed to reformulate the five priority areas (regulatory reform, competition policy, corporate governance, public sector governance, and strengthening economic and legal infrastructures) to better facilitate structural reform in the current context, with the new set of FotC groups and new coordinators to lead the work in the priority areas as indicated below. EC has also agreed to retain the Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) as a group of experts. The objectives and scope of activities of each FotC and CPLG will be specified in a work plan being prepared by each coordinator and the CPLG Convenor.

- Corporate law and governance: tbd
- Competition policy: Australia
- EoDB: The United States
- Public sector governance: Chinese Taipei
- Regulatory reform: Japan
- Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG): Japan

Second, EC will continue to discuss possible additional roles that it can play to facilitate ANSSR with an aim to bridging sector-specific and horizontal approaches in order to seek synergy effects. Although the specific form of contribution will be subject to agreement by other fora and SOM, EC should be ready to assist other fora by providing practical tools that have been employed under LAISR to facilitate structural reform. In addition, EC may hold a number of joint seminars/workshops with relevant committees and fora, taking advantage of its cross-cutting viewpoints. EC could also look to develop a so-called tailor-made approach, which aims to enhance effectiveness of structural reform activities based on APEC's tradition of non-binding practices. This approach can be applied not only to the reformulated LAISR areas but also to the new priority areas, through collaboration with relevant committees and fora.

3. Timeline

The EC Chair will revise this note by reflecting the discussions at SOM3 and circulate to EC members intersessionally through October. The final note, together with the work plans of the new FotCs and CPLG, will be attached to the LAISR Stock-take report and submitted to CSOM/AMM to be held in November 2010.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document outlines the various methods and systems that can be used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the records.

Methods and Systems for Record-Keeping

There are several methods and systems that can be used to maintain accurate records. These include the use of ledgers, journals, and other accounting systems. The document provides a detailed description of each of these methods and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of each. It also discusses the importance of choosing the right method and system for the business.

The second part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document outlines the various methods and systems that can be used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the records.

It is important to note that the information provided in this document is for informational purposes only and should not be used as a substitute for professional advice. For more information, please contact your accountant or other professional advisor.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document outlines the various methods and systems that can be used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the records.

In conclusion, the document emphasizes the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It provides a detailed description of the various methods and systems that can be used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the records. It also discusses the importance of choosing the right method and system for the business.