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附錄一： 議程



**APEC Economic Committee – Second Plenary Meeting 2021  
24-25 August 2021**

**Key Objectives**

- **Implementation of the EAASR Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR)**
- **Update EC's work structure**
- **Update on the 2021 AEPR**
- **Discussion on the Scope of the 2022 AEPR**

**Day 1 – Tuesday, 24 August (14.00 hrs., NZDT)**

1. EC Chair's Welcome and Opening Remarks (3 minutes)
2. Adoption of the EC 2 2021 Plenary Agenda (1 minute)
3. Family Photo (1 minute)
4. Updates from the host economy – New Zealand (10 minutes)
5. 2021 APEC Economic Policy Report on Structural Reform and the Future of Work – New Zealand (20 minutes)
  - a. Updates from Core Team – New Zealand
  - b. Presentation by PSU
  - c. Discussion
6. 2022 APEC Economic Policy Report on Structural Reform and a green recovery from economic shocks – New Zealand (20 Minutes)
  - a. Progress update and proposed process for the Terms of Reference, Individual Economy Report Questionnaire and case study template.
  - b. Discussion
7. Policy Dialogue on Unlocking Indigenous Peoples' economic potential in the Asia Pacific region for a more inclusive recovery – New Zealand (60 minutes)
  - a. Introduction
  - b. Speaker 1: Mr Ben Dalton, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, New Zealand
  - c. Speaker 2: Ms. Lee Arna Nepia, Ministry of Māori Development, New Zealand
  - d. Panel discussion
    - i. Ms. Dawn Madahbee Leach, Chair of the National Indigenous Economic Development Board, Canada
    - ii. Ms. Paulina Maycotte, student, Mexico
    - iii. Ms. Jennifer Lo, Financial Service Section Chief of Department of Economic Development, Council of Indigenous Peoples, Chinese Taipei
8. Reporting on the Finance Ministers' Process – New Zealand (5 minutes)

9. Report on the 14<sup>th</sup> Good Regulatory Practice – New Zealand (5 minutes)

**Time 2 hour and 05 minutes.**

**Day 2 – Wednesday, 25 August (14.00 hrs., NZDT)**

10. Advancing EC Objectives - Updates from Friends of the Chair (FotC) Group (15 minutes, 3 minutes each)
  - a. CPLG (Competition Policy and Law Group) – Malaysia
  - b. Strengthening Economic Legal Infrastructure (SELI)– Japan
  - c. Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) – USA
  - d. Corporate Law and Governance (CLG) – Viet Nam
  - e. Public Sector Governance (PSG) – New Zealand
11. Implementation of the EAASR and the 3<sup>rd</sup> EoDB, and restructuring EC FotCs (90 minutes) – EC Chair
  - a. Implementation of EAASR – Viet Nam (10 minutes)
  - b. Updates on EAASR IAP – Australia (15 minutes)
  - c. Update on EAASR quantitative indicators – PSU (10 minutes)
  - d. Supporting EAASR: The Going for Growth Framework – OECD (15 minutes)
  - e. Implementation of 3<sup>rd</sup> EoDB Action Plan – USA (10 minutes)
  - f. The future of EC work – EC Chair (30minutes)
12. CPLG fora assessment – Secretariat (5 minutes)
13. Updates from APEC 2022 Host (5 Minutes) by Thailand
14. Classification of Documents – APEC Secretariat (1 minute)
15. Closing Remarks by EC Chair (4 minutes)

**Time 2 hours.**

**附錄二： 強化 APEC 結構改革議程(EAASR)及概念文件**







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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2021/SRMM/JMS/Anx1

**Annex 1: Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural  
Reform - 3<sup>rd</sup> Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting  
2021**



**3<sup>rd</sup> Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting  
16 June 2021**

## **Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR)**

### **Background**

The EAASR draws on progress and lessons learnt under the former structural reform instruments of the Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) 2004, the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) for 2010-2015, and the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR) for 2015-2020. The EAASR is based on the Concept Paper on EAASR, which was prepared by the RAASR Action Team and endorsed by the Economic Committee (EC) in 2020.

APEC economies will continue to focus on recovering from the adverse economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, preparing for future economic shocks, and making joint efforts to implement the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040. This new structural reform agenda presents an opportunity for revitalizing and rebuilding economies, collaborating, supporting recovery and building back stronger.

The EAASR sets out new direction for growth-focused structural reform that is designed to be inclusive, sustainable and innovation-friendly, in line with the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040.

### **Pillars of the EAASR**

The EAASR encourages economies to undertake robust, comprehensive, and ambitious structural reforms to stimulate growth, remove undue burdens on investors and businesses in their economies, achieve greater economic resilience and promote well-being, so as to ensure that the Asia-Pacific remains the world's most dynamic and interconnected regional economy.

The EAASR seeks to contribute to APEC's overarching goal to promote strong, balanced, inclusive, innovative and sustainable growth, through measures in line with the following pillars:

- i. Creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets;**
- ii. Boosting business recovery and resilience against future shocks;**
- iii. Ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth, and greater well-being; *and***
- iv. Harnessing innovation, new technology, and skills development to boost productivity and digitalization.**

The four pillars are interrelated and therefore some reforms will apply to multiple pillars.

### **Approaches**

The EAASR encourages economies to adopt the following three approaches to promote structural reform for inclusive growth, as outlined in the 2018 "Structural Reforms for Inclusive Growth: Three Approaches", namely:

- i. Delivering the six core structural reforms (competition policy and law; strengthening economic and legal infrastructure; ease of doing business;**

regulatory reform; public sector governance; corporate law and governance) to improve market functioning and transparency;

- ii. Implementing specific market reforms to improve innovation and competitiveness of business and achieve pro-inclusion benefits; *and*
- iii. Adopting a holistic approach to structural reform which combines core reforms, specific market reforms and broader policies to boost productivity and economic resilience.

### **Actions**

The EAASR invites economies to submit individual action plans as soon as possible, and no later than the end of 2021 that outlines their structural reform initiatives through to 2025. Economies are also encouraged to nominate reform actions under all pillars and across all sectors, particularly services, to ensure individual action plans are suitably ambitious and comprehensive, together with quantitative and qualitative indicators to enable future monitoring and review.

To further advance the structural reform agenda the Economic Committee (EC) will undertake the following activities:

- Develop and enact an EAASR Implementation Plan that identifies actions, indicators and timelines for review;
- Support economies through capacity building initiatives – to the extent practicable - to develop EAASR individual action plans, and design and implement structural reform policies/projects;
- Encourage APEC-funded and self-funded projects that contribute to EAASR activities and targets and collaborative responses to the economic effects of COVID-19 to increase economic recovery and resilience;
- Increase engagement with the private sector through consultation with the APEC Business Advisory Council to ensure that the implementation of the EAASR is commercially-relevant, responsive, and actionable;
- Encourage cross-fora collaboration with the Finance Ministers' Process; the Human Resources Development Working Group; the Digital Economy Steering Group; the Energy Working Group; the Group on Services; the Committee on Trade and Investment; the SME Working Group; the Health Working Group; and the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy, as well as other APEC fora.

### **Monitoring and reporting**

The EC will work with the APEC Policy Support Unit to update the set of quantitative indicators to monitor and report on APEC-wide progress on structural reform under EAASR.

The EC will report to Senior Officials on progress of implementing the EAASR which will include:

- A mid-term review of the EAASR in 2023, including a high-level structural reform official meeting to discuss mid-term progress, to share experiences and lessons learnt, and further guide the economies' reform actions; and
- A final review of the EAASR in 2025.



# Concept Paper

## Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR)

### 1 Purpose

This concept paper sets out a proposed approach to APEC’s new structural reform agenda for 2021-2025. During this period, APEC economies will continue to focus on recovering from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Economic Committee’s new structural reform agenda presents an opportunity to reset and rebuild economies. It is important that the new agenda promotes growth-focused reforms that are designed to be inclusive, sustainable and innovation-friendly. Relevant reforms will be those that: keep markets open, transparent and competitive; support business recovery and enhance resilience to future shocks; strengthen economic and financial inclusion of all segments of society and well-being; facilitate the even growth and effective regulation of the digital economy; and harness new technologies and innovation to increase labour productivity and digitalization.

The development of the new structural reform agenda will draw on key Economic Committee (EC) strategies, including the Final Review of the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR), APEC Economic Policy Reports, the Three Approaches to Structural Reform and Inclusive Growth, and the input papers for the next Structural Reform Ministers’ Meeting.

The RAASR Action Team (RAT) proposes the new agenda be named the **Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR)**.

### 2 Background

The world economy is facing more challenges in achieving sustainable and inclusive growth. The pattern of growth has been less predictable, and uneven across different groups of economies. Even the Asia Pacific, arguably the most dynamic economic region, witnessed sluggish growth. The COVID-19 pandemic has further disrupted economic activities and/or the priority of economic growth as a target for policymaking. Navigating and accelerating the pace of growth recovery in the Asia Pacific region is therefore a major need, since it helps to shape prosperity and enhance cooperation on trade and investment in the region.

**Table 1: Selected indicators and forecasts for East Asia and the Pacific (%)**

	2017	2018	2019 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>f</sup>	2021 <sup>f</sup>
East Asia and Pacific, GDP growth	6.5	6.3	5.9	0.5	6.6
<i>GDP per capita, growth</i>	5.8	5.6	5.2	-0.1	6.0
Export growth	9.4	4.9	1.9	-10.3	4.2
Import growth	8.3	8.4	0.3	-5.7	5.2

Source: World Bank (June 2020).

Note: <sup>e</sup>: estimate; <sup>f</sup>: forecast.

Structural reform measures will play an important role in government's arsenal for supporting recovery and building back stronger. In response to the impacts of COVID-19, APEC economies have adopted large-scale monetary and fiscal stimulus measures. For some economies, further monetary or fiscal measures may be constrained. Others may have borrowing constraints limiting their ability to undertake further fiscal stimulus sustainably. Within the next couple of years, many economies will have significant debt service coming due, and the ongoing fiscal pressures from the response to COVID-19 will only exacerbate the situation. Structural reforms will therefore play a key role in encouraging investment, enhancing productivity, improving the ease of doing business and supporting economic growth. Structural reforms can provide a means of improving the efficiency and simplicity of doing business that will be essential for recovery and harnessing the growth potential.

The economic crisis is also having a significant impact on already vulnerable groups. The pandemic has disproportionately affected, women, youth and low income households, particularly those working in industries hardest hit by the pandemic, including tourism, hospitality and retail, as well as those living in remote and rural areas.

Supporting resilient recovery in our individual economies will also support the resilience and inclusivity of the APEC region. Through the EAASR, policymakers in APEC economies can look to utilize complementary measures domestically to support the economic recovery of our societies, businesses, economies and the region. Over the next few years, structural reforms and EAASR will play a key role in providing strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth in the region.

In this context emerges the need for concerted efforts to enhance structural reform in the Asia Pacific region. Such efforts should build on the progress achieved under the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) in 2011-2015 and RAASR in 2016-2020, and could take account of relevant regional and global policy frameworks for economic growth, such as the OECD's Going for Growth.

EAASR should continue efforts to target strong and sustainable economic growth, including by deepening the focus on enabling equal access to opportunities by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, young people, the elderly, people living with disability, ethnic minorities, indigenous people and people living in rural and remote areas. EAASR should also aim to enhance collaboration between economies to share experiences and mobilise collective commitment and actions in the post-COVID-19 context.

The implementation of EAASR will necessarily involve partnerships between the EC and other APEC fora and work streams. Given the policy overlap on financial and economic policy issues, the Finance Ministers' Process will be a key stakeholder in this work.



This concept paper proposes 4 pillars of work for EAASR, building on those under RAASR:

- 1. Creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets;**
- 2. Boosting business recovery and resilience against future shocks;**
- 3. Ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth, and greater well-being; and**
- 4. Harnessing innovation, new technology, and skills development to boost productivity and digitalization.**

### **3 Approaches**

EAASR should build on the structural reform gains made by APEC economies between 2016 and 2020, and act on the enduring gaps and areas of need identified in the Final Review of RAASR. The Final Review recommended economies continue their efforts to strengthen the following policy areas:

- Simplifying, assessing and reducing regulatory burdens that restricts economic growth, and addressing behind-the-border barriers that affect trade and investment;
- Competitiveness of labour and financial markets;
- Access to basic services and infrastructure; and
- Participation in labour markets by wider segments of society, including youth, older workers and women.

While the RAASR pillars remain broadly relevant to the post-COVID-19 period, there is a need to recast them to better target economic recovery and new challenges, especially in relation to the digital economy, new technologies and innovation. Cross-cutting issues such as access to services, quality infrastructure, education and human resources development, remain relevant across all three pillars of RAASR.

In approaching structural reforms that promote inclusive and sustainable growth, EAASR can take into considerations the three approaches set out in the 2018 'Structural Reforms for Inclusive Growth: Three Approaches' paper, namely:

1. Delivering the six core structural reforms (competition policy and law; strengthening economic legal infrastructure; ease of doing business; regulatory reform; public sector governance; corporate law and governance) to improve market function and transparency;
2. Implementing specific market reforms to improve innovation and competitiveness of business and achieve pro-inclusion benefits; and
3. Adopting a holistic approach to structural reform which combines core reforms, specific market reforms and broader policies to boost productivity and economic resilience.

## **4 Proposed pillars of EAASR in 2021-2025**

### **4.1 *Creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets***

Under RAASR, this pillar covered the structural reforms to institutional frameworks, regulatory frameworks and economic policies that are needed to support the efficient functioning of markets and reduce behind-the-border barriers. This pillar retains its relevance and importance in the post-COVID context, given the need for economies to strengthen their competitiveness and growth potential.

Increasing the capacity of competition authorities, will remain a key focus for Pillar 1, especially given the rise of digital economy. In particular, building capacity for competition authorities on competition policy issues and competition assessment, especially in the context of technological advances emerges as an important need. Improving the enforcement of competition policy and law in the digital economy is another key area of work. The EC should extend cross-fora efforts to facilitate alignment on definitions of anti-competitive criteria with international best practices, including adaptation to the digital economy, with the aim of achieving competitive markets and social welfare.

Regulatory reform will continue to be foundational to the objectives of Pillar 1. The implementation of transparency and other good regulatory practices (GRPs) should be further supported and systemized to increase the overall resilience of open economies. There is room for APEC economies to do more to strengthen their regulatory policy frameworks, including reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens, undertaking public consultation, and pursuing international cooperation on regulatory issues. APEC can support this work by facilitating alignment with international best practices on the regulation of digital platforms and businesses. The promotion of online public consultation in the rulemaking process will be even more relevant in the post COVID-19 context. APEC could also facilitate capacity building programs for statistical agencies in developing individual digital economic and social growth indexes and measurement tools that can be used to further drive transparent, evidence-based policymaking. Further, APEC could share best practices for updating financial regulation for inclusive digital finance (e.g. using regulatory sandboxes, technology-neutral regulation) and the adoption of supporting frameworks (e.g. data-sharing, inclusive digital ID).

Services is another area where continued structural reform is important. A number of services have the potential to align with the sustainable development agenda and economic diversification, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Reform efforts over financial market regulations that support access to capital and finance to help businesses grow, particularly MSMEs, should be strengthened. Reforms should also aim to facilitate investment in quality infrastructure (energy, digital and telecommunications, and transport) that bridges distance, supports new work arrangements and creates jobs. E-commerce should be encouraged to safeguard relevant forms of transactions in the digital economy. APEC should continue to promote adoption of regional connectivity through specific initiatives such as the



Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) Framework and the adoption of risk-based digital identity frameworks and technical standards.

#### **4.2 Boosting business recovery and resilience against future shocks**

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, structural reform efforts should contribute to promoting recovery of firms and to enhancing resilience against future shocks. *First*, reallocating resources to new growth sectors from those affected by COVID-19 and shifting consumer preferences for digital services while reducing the barriers associated with these measures.

*Second*, new structural reform ideas to facilitate mutual skills recognition and movement of professionals and experts across borders could also play a pivotal role in regional economic integration and recovery.

*Third*, there is also a need to better support MSMEs and make it cheaper, faster, and easier to do business in the region during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Fourth*, EAASR work should share best practices to reduce behind-the-border barriers - including for digital interoperability, online dispute resolution, consumer rights protections, and professional skill and certificate recognition.

*Fifth*, the role of public sector governance should be revised in line with post-COVID-19 conditions. Building effective public institutions that support resilience and respond to complex, rapid and unpredictable change will be an important area of future EAASR work. This includes reforms to support and strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption and deliver efficient administration, transparency and accountability, through enhanced digitalization. In turn, this will build business and consumer confidence.

*Finally*, future structural reform efforts should entail a focus on sustainable and resilient recovery with smarter uses of energy and resources. The EC should also explore opportunities to work with other APEC fora to support structural reform initiatives that promote environmentally sustainable policies.

#### **4.3 Ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth and greater well-being**

The COVID pandemic has highlighted enduring and significant gaps and economic inequity amongst some groups in society. As economic activity has been disrupted across APEC economies, traditionally disadvantaged groups and sectors have been more disproportionately impacted. Going forward, APEC economies should focus their efforts to promote inclusive growth in their economies, including through the economic empowerment of women. This pillar will focus on those structural reforms that enable all segments of society to access the services, quality infrastructure, capital and finance, education and skills training needed to participate equally in economic activity.

Human resources development is a critical cross-cutting issue. It is necessary that EAASR continues to build on this policy area, to ensure that workers are skilled to adapt and participate in the digital economy and new sectors of work created by the

emergence of new technologies and innovation. A key area of reform under this pillar will be to enhance women's participation and leadership in STEM fields and arts, re-skilling/upskilling workers with digital skills, improved economic inclusion of older workers, undertaking active labour market policies and strengthening collaboration with the private sector in training and skills development to address gap.

APEC could support economies' efforts in this area by facilitating capacity building for MSMEs, women, youth, older workers, indigenous people, people with disabilities and those from rural and remote areas, to increase participation in the digital economy. Similarly, APEC could discuss funding and incentives for MSMEs to invest in digital technologies, and support capacity building of rural and region-based MSMEs – including by sharing technical and business best practices in digital adoption. In addition, APEC should advance the recommendations of the 2020 APEC Economic Policy Report on the reforms necessary to achieve gender equality in the digital economy, particularly women and girls' acquisition of STEM skills and employment and retention in higher paying jobs in the digital sector.

APEC should also facilitate the sharing of experiences and policy approaches to the gig economy, chiefly the development of guidelines and best practices to inform regulatory and legal frameworks that provide protections for gig economy workers.

To enable structural reform to respond to the adverse economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the EC should consider updating its 2018 policy framework to expressly encourage economies to: (i) Recognise that embedding inclusion goals as a 'must have' in structural reform design is consistent with international best practice; (ii) Use a comprehensive approach to structural reform where policy packages are designed with inclusion goals up front to mitigate trade-off; and (iii) Use policy, regulatory and funding tools to better assist the private sector to commit to and deliver inclusion goals, including those aligned with the sustainable development agenda.

Consistent with a holistic approach to structural reform, including responding to the impact of COVID-19 on employment and vulnerable demographic groups and particular labour market cohorts, the EC should target economies' attention, research, and collaboration towards: (i) The further promotion of women's economic and workforce participation via anti-discrimination laws and addressing legal, cultural, and regulatory barriers to women's economic empowerment, access to finance, narrowing the gender gap in STEM higher education and other measures; (ii) Sustainable responses to the risks of long-term youth unemployment; (iii) The enduring economic inclusion of older workers, including via employment, volunteering, and the provision of mentoring services; (iv) The long-term economic inclusion of people with disabilities, including via recruitment, rehabilitation programmes and retention policies; (v) The enduring economic inclusion of informal workers, including by ensuring fair and equitable working conditions and benefits; and (vi) The importance and role of health infrastructure to support economic resilience and support productivity, *among others*.

In order to better enable economies to understand and respond to the economic and non-economic impacts of COVID-19, the EC could explore indicators to evaluate inclusive growth, to complement the use of GDP to measure economic growth. This could include a discussion of broader approaches to well-being, which some economies have adopted. In addition, APEC should develop quantitative indicators for economies to track the progress and impact of the APEC Women in STEM Principles and Actions.

Where possible, the EC is suggested to adapt guidelines for: (i) gathering and assessing the evidentiary basis for structural reform before implementation and (ii) continuously measuring the impact of reform including in relation to economic, financial, and social inclusion. Some key reform elements for which guidelines could be considered include: the conduct and management of social cost/benefit assessments accompanying structural reform proposals, and the systemisation of those within policy making institutions and processes; and the systematic conduct of regulatory impact assessments with due consideration of the impacts of rules on economic, financial, and social inclusion.

#### ***4.4 Harnessing innovation, new technology, and skills development to boost productivity and digitalization***

Structural reforms that promote innovation will also support economic growth and resilience in the Asia Pacific region. Rather than being restricted to technological progress, innovation can take various forms, e.g. in products, processes, designs, marketing and organizational approaches. Innovation could also be promoted through repurposing of products, among others, to address increasing demand of certain goods and to sustain the operation of businesses especially those that are badly affected by the pandemic. Creating a flexible, transparent and predictable regulatory environment, including protecting intellectual property rights, to support innovation requires targeted policy reforms that are developed and improved over time and should themselves be adapted to the post-COVID-19 conditions. Reforms should be proportionate to the individual challenges of an economy; APEC can play a role in facilitating technical assistance for member economies to identify the largest impediments to innovation-oriented structural reforms, promote cross-learning on case studies/know-hows and adopt tailor-made measures in the post-COVID-19 context.

Rebuilding and resetting economies to boost productivity and digitalization depends significantly on the development and uptake of new technologies, as well as the capacity to create new and improved products and services. The COVID-19 experience has accelerated business' digital transformation plans to meet the challenges of remote working and trading. Rapid technology developments in artificial intelligence, analytics, automation and digitalization present immense opportunity for innovation and growth and can be supported through the use of relevant international standards. In this regard, there is a need to promote policies that promote access to digital infrastructure, such as broadband, and incentivise MSMEs to adopt digital technologies. The adoption of new technologies also supports

other rebuilding objectives, such as harnessing environment-friendly, sustainable activities and online dispute resolution to facilitate cross border trade.

However, traditional regulatory frameworks may lack the agility to accommodate the rapid pace of technological development. Digital technologies can provide unprecedented interconnection between jurisdictions, and require new levels of cross border cooperation between regulatory agencies. APEC is encouraged to consider ethical and privacy issues in relation to the development and application of new technologies.

Adapting workers' skills and roles to the post-pandemic ways of working will be key to rebuilding economies in a post pandemic environment. Policymakers need to work with industry and stakeholders to address the future of work and build up confidence by working to re-skill and up-skill workers replaced by automation and digitalization, to take on value-added or more advanced roles. To address such issues and drive the acceptance and proliferation of new technologies requires a holistic approach to structural reforms presents a huge opportunity for APEC to corral together the components of a sustainable and resilient digital future. In particular, improving public sector governance towards higher transparency, accountability and engagement will support digital economy growth.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought new awareness to the benefits of digital financial services. Adopting structural reform on non-financial aspects such as inclusive digital ID systems and cross-sectoral data-sharing frameworks will also play a role in driving financial inclusion. APEC could provide the platform for economies to discuss alternatives and potential partnership and collaborations across the region.

Consistent with taking a holistic approach to structural reform whilst responding to the impact of COVID-19, the EC is suggested to prioritise attention, research, capacity-building efforts, and collaboration by economies on: (i) The impact of digitalization on labour productivity and wellbeing; (ii) The use of broader competition policy tools, such as market investigations, to boost competition, innovation, and overall productivity; (iii) changes in work practices and measures to help MSMEs adopt digital economy; (iv) interoperability that strengthens economic and legal infrastructure and builds trust in the digital economy, including further development of the APEC Collaborative Framework for Online Dispute Resolution; and (v) regulatory reforms that ensure wider economic participation, including through e-government mechanisms.

## **5 Timelines**

- Implementation of EAASR from the date of its final endorsement to 2025;
- Mid-term review of EAASR and dialogue by high-level structural reform officials in 2023;
- Final review of EAASR by 2025;
- Next SRMM by 2025.



## 6 Deliverables

- Endorsement of concept paper on EAASR by EC until such time it is endorsed by a Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting;
- Annual AEPRs prepared and endorsed by EC;
- Individual action plans (living documents) of member economies to implement EAASR;
- APEC-funded and self-funded projects that contribute to EAASR activities and targets, and collaborative responses to the economic effects of COVID-19 to increase economic recovery and resilience;
- Papers/reports from cross-fora activities of EC (with FMP/SFOM, HRDWG, DESG, EWG, etc.);
- Other APEC publications that incorporate substances of structural reform.

## 7 Way forward

- EC to endorse the concept paper by November 2020 and start to prepare an EAASR paper for structural reform ministerial endorsement;
- Final endorsement of the new RAASR pillars by either (i) SRMM in 2021; or (ii) EC members seeking endorsement of their own structural reform minister(s) and confirm with EC, in case of no SRMM;
- Structural Reform Ministers to instruct EC to implement EAASR;
- EC Chair to instruct CPLG and FotCs to adapt or enhance their work plans to implement EAASR and develop new work plans for the same purpose;
- PSU to identify and improve quantitative indicators for monitoring and reviewing progress of EAASR;
- Member economies to prepare individual action plans (IAP, living documents) to implement EAASR. Capacity building to develop IAPs may be considered;
- This concept paper may be updated prior to endorsement to reflect contextual changes and/or respond to new requirements.

## Pillars for the Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR) 2021-25

Pillar 1: Creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets	Pillar 2: Boosting business recovery and resilience against future shocks	Pillar 3: Ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth, and greater well-being	Pillar 4: Harnessing innovation, new technology and skills development to boost productivity and digitalization
<p><b>Targeting reforms that (but not exhaustive):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build competition policy capacity to promote and enforce competition.</li> <li>• Strengthen financial market regulations that support access to capital and finance to help businesses grow, particularly MSMEs.</li> <li>• Improve investment in infrastructure (energy, digital and telecommunications, and transport) that bridges distance, improves logistical efficiency, supports new work arrangements and creates jobs.</li> <li>• Align regulation of e-commerce with best practices, including, among others, to safeguard relevant forms of transactions in the digital economy.</li> <li>• Reduce regulatory burdens and barriers to starting and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targeting reforms that (but not exhaustive):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce barriers for reallocating resources to new growth sectors from sectors affected by COVID-19 and shifting consumer preferences for digital services.</li> <li>• Provide support to viable MSMEs to weather the COVID restrictions.</li> <li>• Support industry development that will deliver quality jobs.</li> <li>• Promote effective public institutions that can support resilience and respond to complex, rapid and unpredictable change.</li> <li>• Support and strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption and deliver efficient administration, transparency and accountability, through</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targeting reforms that support (but not exhaustive):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to healthcare (Including digital health such as mobile health (mHealth), health information technology (IT), telehealth and telemedicine, wearable devices and personalized medicine), quality education, infrastructure and employment services.</li> <li>• Access to social protection schemes for those workers most affected by economic shocks or transition to new sectors, e.g. gig workers.</li> <li>• Efforts to enhance financial inclusion by increasing access to and usage of financial products and services.</li> <li>• Strengthening laws and regulations which protect against discrimination and encourage participation by groups with untapped</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targeting reforms that (but not exhaustive):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent erosion of human capital and economic scarring with reskilling and up-skilling for workers displaced by COVID-19 restrictions, automation and digitalization.</li> <li>• Promote labour market efficiency (including wage bargaining, minimum wage, hiring and firing practices) to support and encourage job creation.</li> <li>• Foster closing the digital divide with access to the equipment, technology and skills required for the digital economy e.g. STEM skills and arts.</li> <li>• Provide access to digital and e-government services.</li> <li>• Promote digital financial services to support greater inclusiveness.</li> <li>• Unveil technology to allow</li> </ul>

<p>expanding businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boost ease of doing business.</li> <li>• Encourage good regulatory practices, including ex post reviews and for the digital economy, and cuts to unnecessary red tape.</li> <li>• Promote effective consumer protection regimes.</li> </ul>	<p>enhanced digitalization, to build business and consumer confidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A focus on sustainable and resilient recovery with smarter uses of energy and resources.</li> </ul>	<p>potential, including women's access to credit and assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploring the use of 'Beyond GDP' measures to encourage economy-wide policies that support wider well-being improvements.</li> </ul>	<p>timely monitoring and evaluation of government policies during response and recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boost business innovation in new products and services, including R&amp;D investment and partnerships.</li> <li>• Incentivize MSME to adopt digital technologies.</li> </ul>
---	---	---	--





**附錄三： PSU 對 EAASR 進展衡量規劃簡報(全域及個別會員體)**



# Monitoring EAASR: APEC Collective Progress

Andre Wirjo  
APEC Policy Support Unit  
24-25 August 2021 • EC2

Advancing Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

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## Taking a leaf from RAASR: Two-part approach

- Approach:
  - 1) Review of progress by **individual economies** through IAP template submissions.
  - 2) Review of **APEC collective progress** using agreed indicators.
- Balance two perspectives:
  - 1) Monitoring the progress made by individual economies given the **wide range of key initiatives/actions**.
  - 2) Monitoring APEC **collective progress on multiple aspects** which could be over and beyond economies' key initiatives/actions.

## Background

- In 2020, RAASR Final Review report noted that additional indicators or a new set of indicators could be identified for the purpose of monitoring the new agenda.
- In June 2021, SRMM tasked EC to work with PSU to update the set of indicators to monitor and report on APEC-wide progress under EAASR.
- PSU has started work following the endorsement of the TOR and approval from PSU Board.



## Four pillars of EAASR

Creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets

Boosting business recovery and resilience against future shocks

Ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth, and greater well-being

Harnessing innovation, new technology, and skills development to boost productivity and digitalization





# Operationalizing SRMM's instruction: Approach to updating APEC collective indicators

- Two-pronged:
  - 1) Review **indicators previously used for monitoring RAASR** and keep them for monitoring EAASR if still relevant.
  - 2) Review a **broader list of indicators** (i.e., not used for monitoring RAASR) and add them if relevant.
- Adherence to several criteria:
  - 1) **More information vs. burden of monitoring** numerous indicators.
  - 2) **Relevance vs. coverage** of indicators.
  - 3) **Include and complement** different types of indicators.
  - 4) Priority on identifying indicators for **evaluating inclusiveness** of structural reforms.

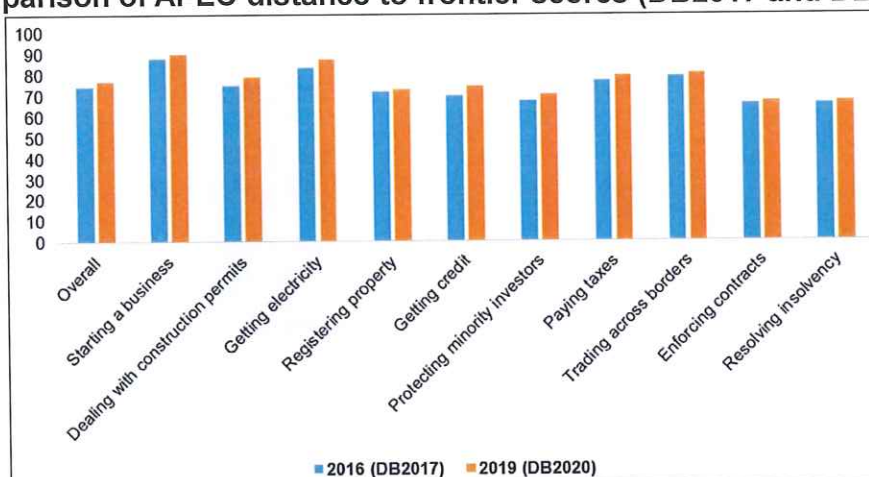


## World Bank Ease of Doing Business (Ex-RAASR and still relevant)

Linkages to specific EAASR pillars	1	2
	3	

Economies covered	21
Latest available year	DB2020 (2019)
Frequency	Annual

Comparison of APEC distance to frontier scores (DB2017 and DB2020)



Source: APEC-PSU calculations based on data from World Bank



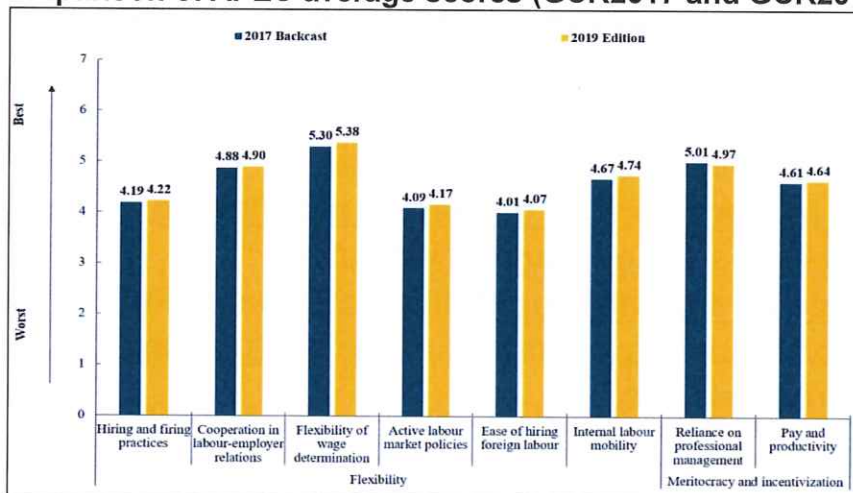
# WEF Indicators for Labour Market Efficiency

(Ex-RAASR, more sub-indicators and still relevant)

Linkages to specific EAASR pillars	1   2
	3   4

Economies covered	20
Latest available year	GCR2019
Frequency	Annual

Comparison of APEC average scores (GCR2017 and GCR2019)



Source: APEC-PSU calculations based on data from WEF



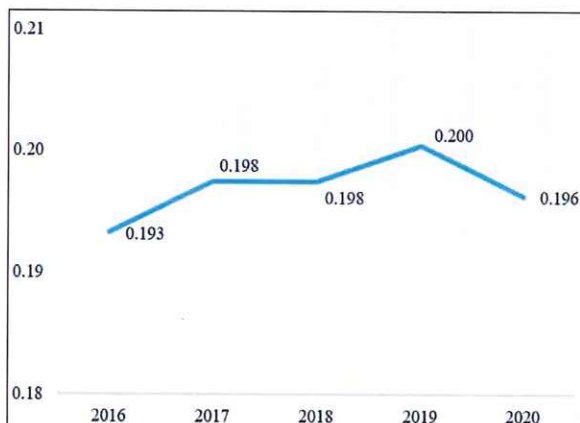
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

# OECD Digital Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (New)

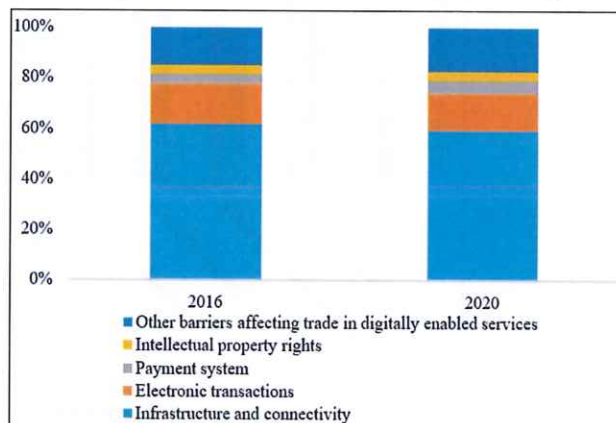
Linkages to specific EAASR pillars	1   2
	3   4

Economies covered	14
Latest available year	2020
Frequency	Annual

APEC Digital STRI score (2016-2020)



Share of types of restrictions in Digital STRI in APEC (2016-2020)



Source: APEC-PSU calculations based on data from OECD



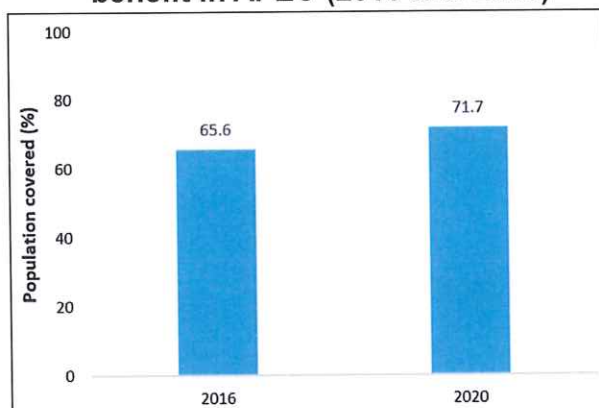
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

# ILO Indicators for Social Protection (New)

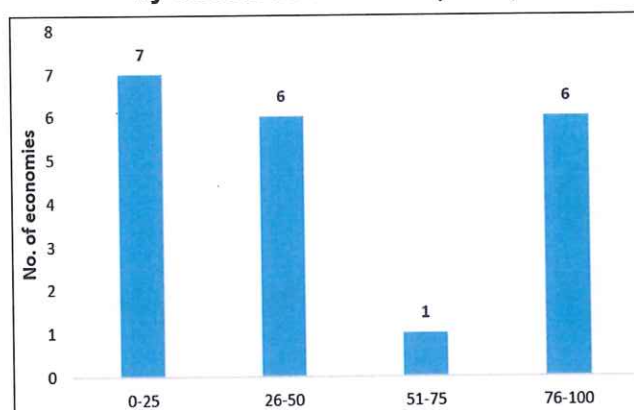
Linkages to specific EAASR pillars	
------------------------------------	--

Economies covered	21
Latest available year	2020
Frequency	Vary

Average share of population covered by at least one social protection benefit in APEC (2016 and 2020)



Share of vulnerable persons covered by social assistance (2020)



Source: APEC-PSU calculations based on data from ILO



## Timeline

Date/Period	Action
October/November 2021	Circulation of interim draft
December 2021	Circulation of draft final report
January/February 2022	Circulation of final report





## Find out more

APEC Online and Social Media



[apec.org](http://apec.org)



[@APECnews](https://www.facebook.com/APECnews)



[@APEC](https://twitter.com/APEC)



[@apec](https://www.instagram.com/apec)



[APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation](https://www.linkedin.com/company/apec)



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation





# Monitoring EAASR: The Role of Indicators in IAP Review

Andre Wirjo  
APEC Policy Support Unit  
24-25 August 2021 • EC2

Advancing Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

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## Four pillars of EAASR

Creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets

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## Taking a leaf from RAASR: Two-part approach

- Approach:
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## Measuring progress of IAP: The critical role of economies

Economies are in the **best position to identify baseline indicators** with close linkage with key initiatives/actions themselves

- Economies **clearly understand the intended objectives** of key initiatives/actions.
- Economies have **fuller information on relevant indicators** (e.g., availability, level of disaggregation, frequency, source, etc.).



## Tips for identifying baseline indicators

1. Formulate **S.M.A.R.T.** key initiatives/actions
  - Specific
  - Measurable
  - Achievable
  - Results-focused
  - Time-bound
2. **Involve and collaborate** with relevant institutions and agencies (e.g., planning bodies, reform commission, statistical agencies, etc.)



## Tips for identifying baseline indicators

3. **Review** if indicators have the following features:
  - Relevance
    - Is it closely linked to key initiative/action?
  - Regularity
    - How often will it be updated?
  - Credibility
    - Can it be used to promote reforms?
  - Accountability (or attributable)
    - Can it be attributed to specific gov't functions?





## Tips for identifying baseline indicators

### 4. Include and complement indicators (i.e., specific and broad)

Specific/micro	Broad/macro
(+) Closely linked to key initiative/action (implementation and extent)	(+) Can provide implications at the economy level
(-) Inability to provide broader implications at the economy level	(-) Attribution issues (-) Usually take time to respond and adjust to ongoing efforts

## Tips for identifying baseline indicators

### 5. Utilize different types of indicators appropriately

#### ➤ Quantitative vs. qualitative

Quantitative	Qualitative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absolute values               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of procedures to start a business</li> <li>➤ Number of days to get a permit</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Has the economy ratified a specific law? At what stage of the process is it in (e.g. public consultation)?</li> <li>➤ Has the economy implemented a national single window to facilitate customs procedures? At what stage of the process is it in (e.g. pilot)?</li> <li>➤ How satisfied are visitors to the employment assistance agency? (e.g. very unsatisfied; somewhat satisfied; neutral; somewhat satisfied; very satisfied)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relative values               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants</li> <li>➤ Labour force participation among seniors (i.e., 65+)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes over time               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Change in income distribution between different segments</li> <li>➤ Change in unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## Tips for identifying baseline indicators

### 5. Utilize different types of indicators appropriately

- Policy-based, perception-based vs. outcome
  - Policy-based: Partly or mostly on assessment of economies' policy framework; provide information on which laws/regulations can be revised.
  - Perception-based: Usually based on surveys; provide insights on how policies are perceived by relevant stakeholders.
  - Outcome: Provide insights on how far economies have realized their goals when implementing various policies.

## Tips for identifying baseline indicators

### 6. Identify reasonable number of indicators

- No hard and fast rule.
- Pros and cons of having many vs few indicators.

## Find out more

### APEC Online and Social Media



[apec.org](http://apec.org)



[@APECnews](https://www.facebook.com/APECnews)



[@APEC](https://twitter.com/APEC)



[@apec](https://www.instagram.com/apec)



[APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation](https://www.linkedin.com/company/apec)



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**附錄四： OECD「Going for Growth」架構應用於 EAASR 簡報**







# OECD's Going for Growth Framework and proposed application to APEC economies

APEC EC SOM

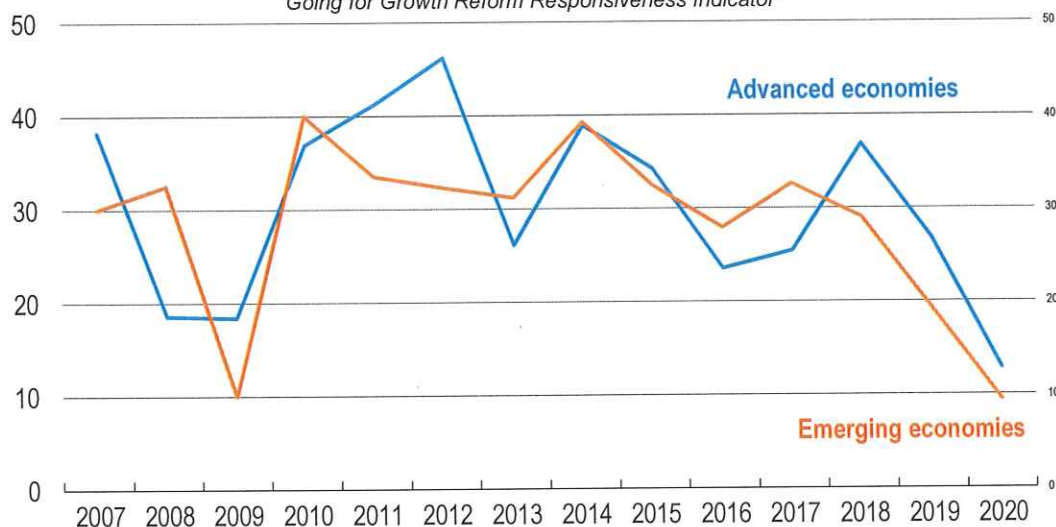
25/08/2021

Tomasz Kozluk,  
Economic Counsellor,  
Economics Department, OECD



## An emergency required switching to emergency mode

Structural reforms were put on hold as government focussed on the pandemic and emergency support  
*Going for Growth Reform Responsiveness Indicator*



Note: The Reform Responsiveness Indicator is a proxy measure for progress on structural reform, reporting the progress made (annually) on the Top 5 structural reform priorities identified in the OECD Going for Growth framework.



## Why do we need structural policies in the recovery?

- Vaccines & health care + fiscal, monetary & financial policies.
- But will not suffice to address **structural weaknesses**

### Already prior to the crisis:

sluggish productivity growth,  
issues of quality job creation,  
inequality of opportunity and  
informality  
environment & climate...



### COVID-19:

Ineffective health care systems, patchy  
social safety nets and public  
administration efficiency.  
digital skills, infrastructure & accessibility  
Risks: low growth, unemployment and  
bankruptcies, scarring effects on youth,  
vulnerable groups and regions, physical  
and mental health concerns.



## OECD's Going for Growth – towards a structural reform agenda

Identify  
reform  
priorities

Account for  
local  
circumstances

Learn from  
best-practices

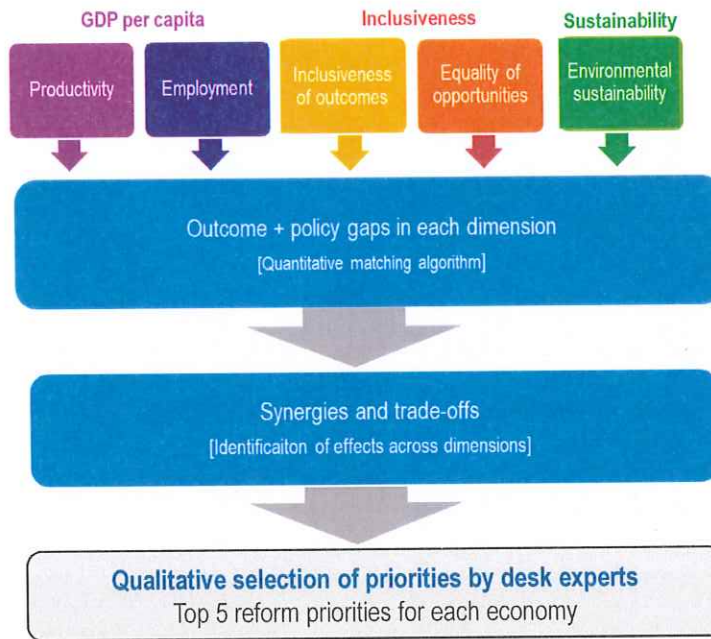
Recommend  
reform action

Track  
progress

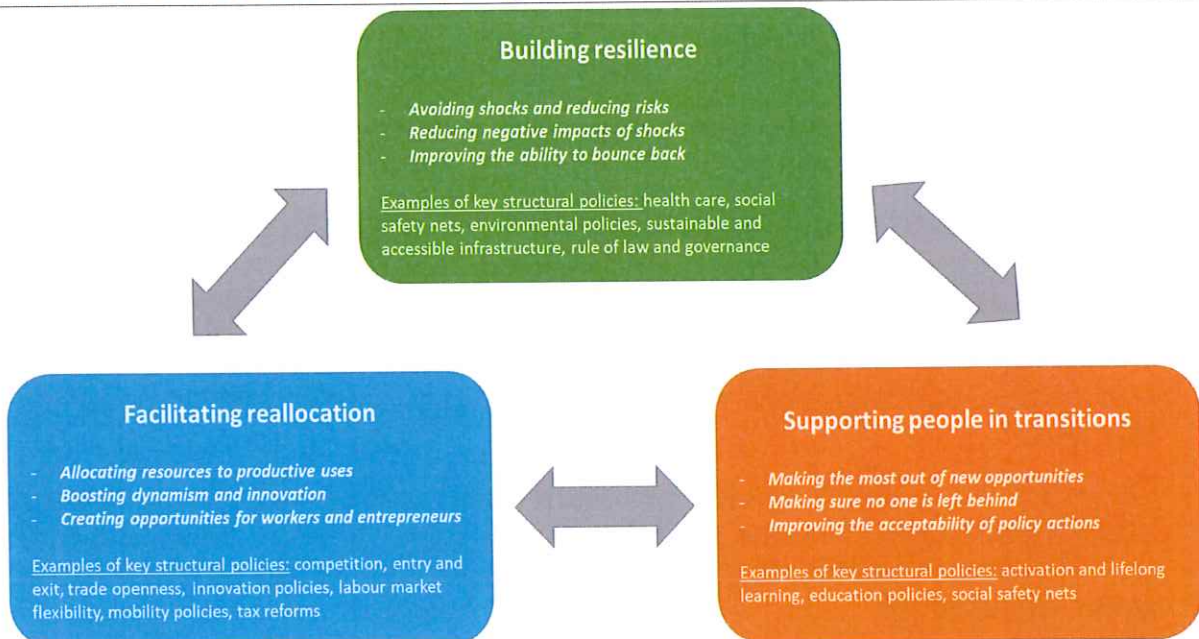




# Going for Growth Framework



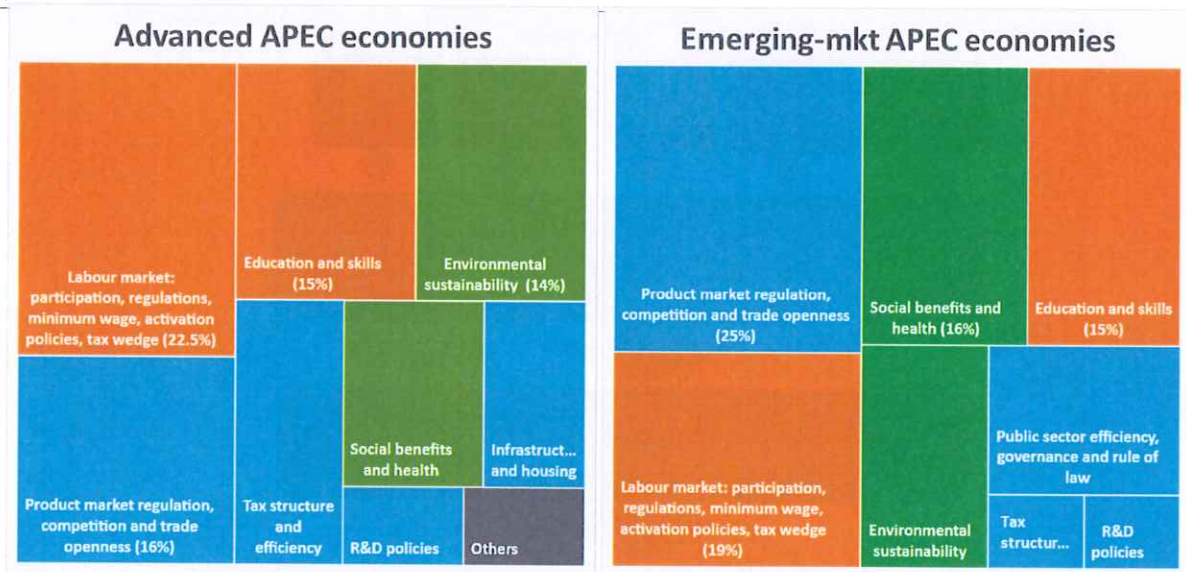
# OECD's Going for Growth 2021: Structural policies for a vibrant recovery







## High level priority categories for currently covered APEC economies (GFG 2021)



Cross-border priorities:

Healthcare

Trade

Climate

Taxation of MNEs



## OECD GfG framework as a potential support to the EAASR programme

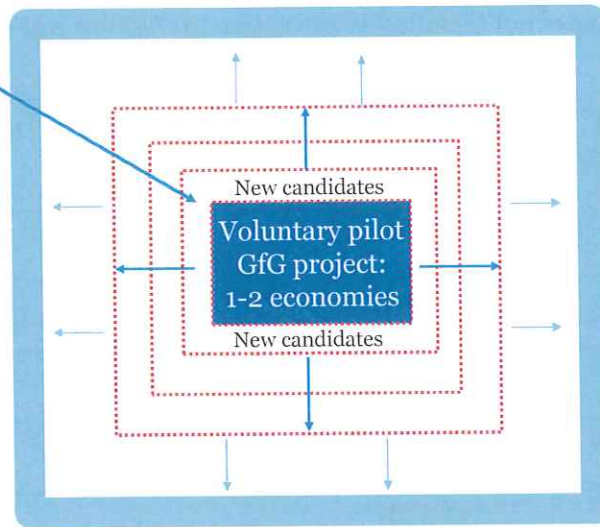
- Possible advantages for APEC economies
  - Reliance on **evidence-based policy advice linking policies directly to outcomes**
  - **Identification of structural reform priorities** to boost inclusive and sustainable growth in the medium-term, by **combining quantitative and qualitative assessments**
  - **Support the efforts to track structural reforms** in APEC economies, allowing for more effective exchanges of best practice in the area
  - Creating the conditions for gradually **improving data coverage** across the main areas of structural analysis, thereby ensuring the possibility of monitoring APEC's regional economic performance more effectively



## The proposal: two complementary parallel exercises to feed into the EAASR

1) Voluntary pilot project starting with 1-2 individual APEC economies, gradually extending:

- results of each pilot submitted to – and discussed by – the APEC EC,
- Along with results for the 11 APEC economies already covered by the GfG framework)

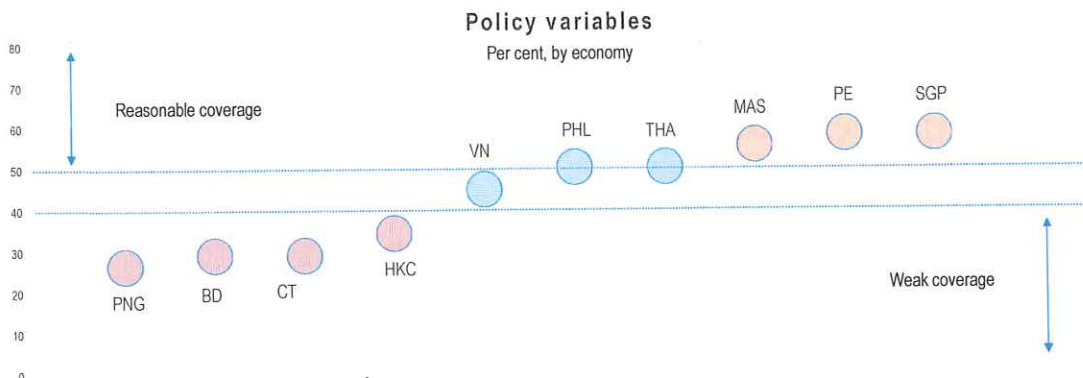


2) Periodic APEC-wide reporting on structural reform efforts:

- initially based on a smaller set of indicators
- gradually advancing towards full roll-out of the GfG framework, along improvements in data coverage



## Current coverage of GfG policy variables varies across target APEC economies



The statistical coverage of the set of indicators included in the GfG framework is considered as reasonable when the number of variables with existing data, for a given economy, is at least equal to 50% of the average number of available GfG indicators across China, Indonesia and Russia, i.e. the biggest non-OECD APEC economies covered in the framework. Conversely, the degree of coverage is considered weak when the number of available GfG indicators, in the same economy, is below the described 50% benchmark threshold.

Is this an issue?

Not as such. Past experiences on emerging market economies (e.g. China, Indonesia and the Russian Federation) show that integration in the GfG framework provided significant impetus for expanding indicator coverage.





## Which economies as potential pilots?

Table 1. APEC economies not included in the *Going for Growth* publication vis-à-vis the current *Going for Growth* framework

	Coverage of outcome indicators	Coverage of policy indicators	PMR process underway or planned	OECD in-house expertise
Brunei Darussalam	Weak+	Weak	-	-
Hong-Kong China	Weak+	Weak	-	-
Malaysia	Reasonable	Reasonable	Yes	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Weak	Weak	-	-
Peru	Reasonable	Reasonable	Yes	-
Philippines	Reasonable	Reasonable	Yes*	-
Singapore	Reasonable	Reasonable	-	-
Chinese Taipei	Weak	Weak	-	-
Thailand	Reasonable	Reasonable	-	Yes
Viet Nam	Reasonable	Reasonable	Yes	Yes



## Potential next steps - IF EC interest in pursuing

- Pilots for 1-2 economies with summary reports
  - about 1 year duration
  - subject to funding
- Adjustments of the GFG framework to APEC (focus on specific dimensions, dealing with data gaps) based on pilots
- Building up partnerships (PSU, but also other IOs)
- Periodic tracking report on structural reform efforts in APEC
- Summary report towards end of EAASR period (2025)





## Going for Growth 2021

---

Thank you for your attention!

<http://oe.cd/gfg>

Going for Growth 2021: Shaping a Vibrant Recovery

13



## Making the most out of mega-trends: Green Recovery

---

- **Resilience:** environmental policies: pricing + regulating + investing (& enforcing): to provide signal for innovation, investment & consumption
- **Reallocation:** product and labour market reforms to stimulate business dynamics (entry and exit), investment and job creation; innovation policies
- **Support:** skills and training, regional policies, transitional support (incl. social benefits)



## Making the most out of mega-trends: Digitalisation

---

- **Resilience:** investment (public infrastructure, security) and efficiency of public administration to deliver
- **Reallocation:** product and labour market reforms to improve adoption and productivity; trade & FDI openness to enhance diffusion; tax reforms to ensure level playing field; and innovation policy reform
- **Support:** boosting digital skills and bridging digital divide, lifelong learning, regional development.



**附錄五：原住民族委員會「蛻變中的原住民族產業」(The Changing Indigenous Industries)簡報**







# The Changing Indigenous Industries

Jennifer Lo – Chinese Taipei  
Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS



Barriers & Challenges



Measures

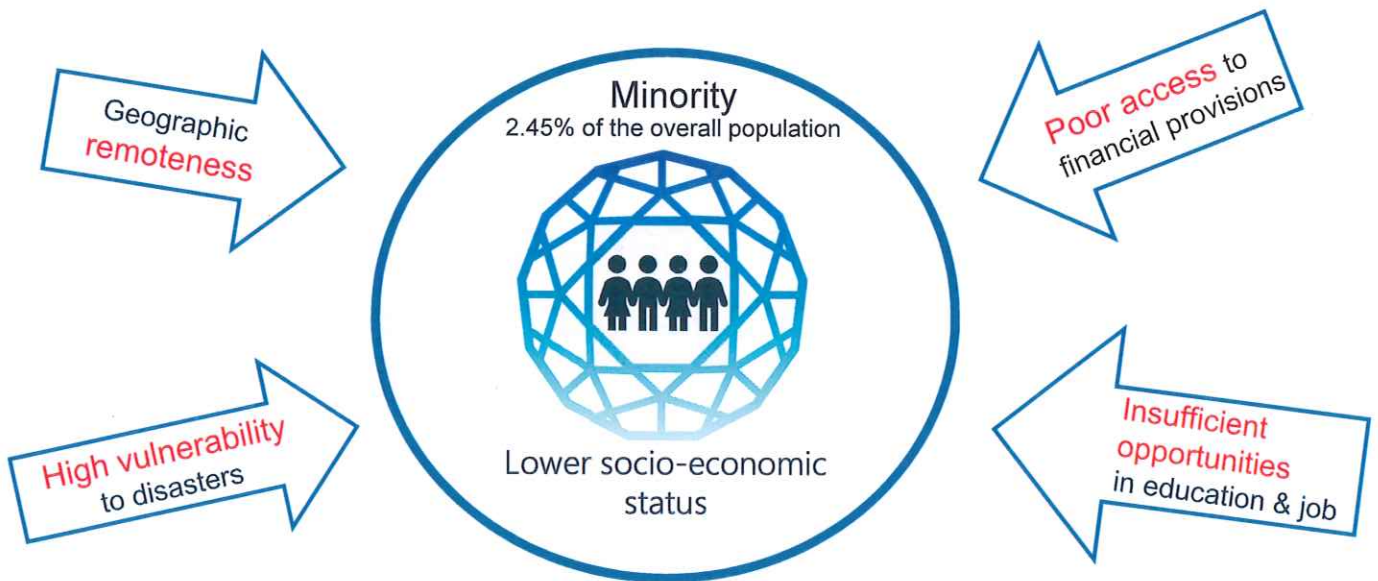


Achievement



Future Actions

# BARRIERS & CHALLENGES



CIP has launched several specific economic development programs for indigenous peoples

2

# MEASURES

## Loan & Financing Programs

### Indigenous Comprehensive Development Fund (since 1993)

  
**Business Loan/Personal Loan**  
(since 1993)

- Provide financing to indigenous peoples, entrepreneurs, business, and organizations

  
**Co-Guarantee Program**  
(since 2018)

- Resolve problems with a lack of guarantee among indigenous enterprises
- Have access to business operational capital

  
**Covid-19 Relief Measure**  
(since 2019)

- Provide financial relief measures to ICDF loan borrowers
- Provide interest subsidies for existing loan, extension of grace period of loan, and loan repayment extensions

Improve opportunities for indigenous peoples

Support projects that diversify indigenous economies

Ease the burden for loan borrowers affected by pandemic

3

# PERFORMANCE



4

# MEASURES

## Relevant Measures for Driving Startups

### Startup Program

Since 2015

- Encourage our indigenous peoples to propose creative entrepreneurial plans
- Provide tailor-made mentorship to help them turn their business ideas into reality and set up business successfully



140

Business owners



500+

Job opportunities (person)

Fulfill and establish the diversified creative industries

5



# MEASURES

## Relevant Measures for Driving Startups

### Innovation R&D Program

Since 2018

- This program is to subsidize indigenous companies in engaging an active technology research and innovation in product development and service model improvement



# 74

Companies

in carrying out active innovation, advancing industry transformation and upgrading.

There are **361** products/ services /advances in technology developed and **24** patents granted



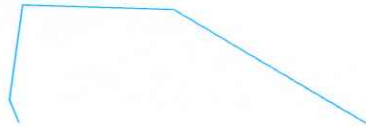
# 90+

Job opportunities

boost economic momentum in indigenous community

Fulfill and establish the diversified creative industries

6



# ACHIEVEMENT

## Employment Populations

# 7.8%

Indigenous peoples growth rate

# 3.7%

National employment growth rate

## Type of Industry

# 53%

Wholesale & Retail growth rate

# 38%

Service & Accommodation growth rate

# 10%

Construction growth rate

## Indigenous SMEs

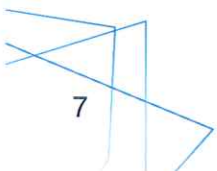
# 16,463

In 2020

# 8,065

In 2016

7





# FUTURE ACTIONS

Strengthening sustainability , inclusiveness and adaptability

**Business Growth Program**  
To provide customized diagnostic services to indigenous enterprises



**Digital Transformation Program**  
To assist the application of digital technologies across different companies to help them be equipped with digital/technological capabilities



**Inspiring Women Entrepreneurship Program**  
To boost indigenous women entrepreneurship

8



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Join, Work, Grow. Together.  
APEC 2021



9



