



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

**APEC Committee on
Trade and
Investment 2012**

Annual Report to Ministers

Advancing Free Trade for Asia-Pacific Prosperity



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**2012
ANNUAL REPORT TO MINISTERS**

COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT

**September 2012
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Dear Ministers

It is with great honor that I present the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment's (CTI) 2012 Annual Report for your consideration and endorsement.

CTI's agenda aligned to contribute to achieve the goals laid out for three of the four priorities for APEC 2012, namely: i) trade and investment liberalization, regional economic integration; ii) establishing reliable supply chains; and iii) intensive cooperation to foster innovative growth, to reach the ultimate goals of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region. The Committee has made extraordinary strides towards this end.

- CTI with the support of the Policy Support Unit (PSU) assessed and identified significant progress of all 21 APEC member economies towards achieving the overarching Bogor Goals, underscoring both unilateral and collective efforts carried out by economies. At the request of the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), PSU also developed a "Dashboard" to complement this assessment, which can be found at APEC's website.
- On a collective basis, CTI contributed to one of the most significant outcomes that APEC has ever delivered to the Asia-Pacific community to both foster economic growth and boost green and sustainable development. Thanks to CTI's intensive work, it has developed a list of environmental goods that positively and directly contribute to APEC's green objectives.
- CTI continue working hard to facilitate supply chains in the APEC region. The active involvement of the private sector has allowed APEC to set the example among international organizations and has placed APEC's work in this realm way beyond them. CTI has been working for the past years to address the main chokepoints that economic operators face throughout the entire supply chains to achieve the ambitious goal to improve the performance of them in terms of time, costs and certainty by 2015.
- Leading the way towards 21 century free trade agreements, the CTI advanced its work on next generation trade and investment issues that these agreements, including the possible Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) should contain. CTI's work this year included advancing on those issues identified in 2011: facilitating global supply chains (GSCs); enhancing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) participation in global production chains and promoting effective, non-discriminatory, and market-driven innovation policy, as well as to commencing work on an additional issue: transparency in free trade agreement.
- SMEs remained at the center of CTI's work; Committee member continued working to advance in the list of barriers that SMEs face in trading in the region, which was endorsed at the first Joint MRT-SME Ministers Meeting in Big Sky Montana last May 2011.

All these deliverables have not been possible to be reached without the outstanding contribution of CTI's sub-fora, Industry Dialogues, APEC's working groups, ABAC, APEC Secretariat, Policy Support Unit, along with the always encouraging guidance from our Senior Officials. I express my deepest appreciation to every person in

APEC for the warmest support provided to me over this past two years during my tenure as CTI Chair. Particularly, let me express special thanks to Catherine Wong, who is one of the most valuable and beloved persons in the CTI, as well as to Roberto Zapata, Mexico's Senior Official, for allowing me to learn from him over the last seven years.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mónica l." The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'M' and a lowercase 'l' at the end.

Mónica Contreras Rosales
Chair, APEC Committee on Trade and Investment

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Recommendations

CTI recommends that Ministers **endorse**:

- CTI's 2012 Annual Report, including the Collective Action Plans in *Appendix 8*.
- Bogor Goals Progress Reports with key highlights on members' main achievements and remaining areas for improvements as well as the Dashboards to complement the brief reports. These reports are available on APEC webpage at www.apec.org.
- the Action Plan Framework for REI Capacity Building Needs Initiative (*Appendix 1*), including the initial workshops on Rules of origin (ROO) and FTA implementation, and on environment and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS).
- the APEC Environmental Goods List (*Appendix 5*) that directly and positively contribute to APEC's green growth and sustainable development objectives on which applied tariff rates will be reduce by the end of 2015 to 5 per cent or less, taking into account APEC economies' domestic circumstances without prejudice to APEC economies' positions in the WTO.
- The Innovation and Trade Implementation Practices (*Appendix 3*), to provide economies with practical guidance on implementing the innovation and trade policies agreed to by APEC Leaders in 2011.
- The "Model Chapter on Transparency for APEC" as a next generation issue that free trade agreements in the APEC region, including the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific should contain. (*Appendix 2*).
- The Chemical Dialogue's 2012 Globally Harmonised System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Progress Report.
- Chemical Dialogue Regulatory Cooperation Action Plan.
- Life Sciences Innovation Forum's 2012 APEC Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Action Plan Implementation Report.
- the Life Sciences Innovation Forum's revised Operating Procedures for the Regulatory Harmonisation Steering Committee to expand stakeholder engagement in the Committee's activities and in the development and executive of work programs.

welcome:

- the progress in advancing the next generation trade and investment issues agenda, notably, the outcomes of the APEC Conference on Innovation and Trade: Policy Considerations Related to Generating and Absorbing Innovation, the Trade Policy Dialogue on Facilitating Global Supply Chains, the seminar on the Participation of SMEs in Global Production Chains and the intention to request the PSU to undertake a research project, on a case study approach building on the outcomes of the TPD.
- the progress made in implementing the action plans under the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP), including, amongst others, the proposal to Advance the Action Plan for Chokepoint 1 and the capacity building program for the APEC Pathfinder to Enhance Supply Chain Connectivity by Establishing a Baseline De Minimis Value; and

outcomes of the Symposium on Supply-Chain Connectivity Measurement Framework. (*Appendix 6*).

- the self-assessment survey prepared by the PSU to complement the internal indicators on measuring supply chain improvement. (*Appendix 7*).
- the Progress Report on the implementation of the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP) and review of APEC completed projects that are related to the IFAP.
- the Best Practices Guide/Guidebook on (i) Capacity Building to Ensure Appropriate and Prompt Consideration of Investors Complaints to Improve the Investment Climate within APEC and (ii) Improving Business Regulation in APEC Member Economies.

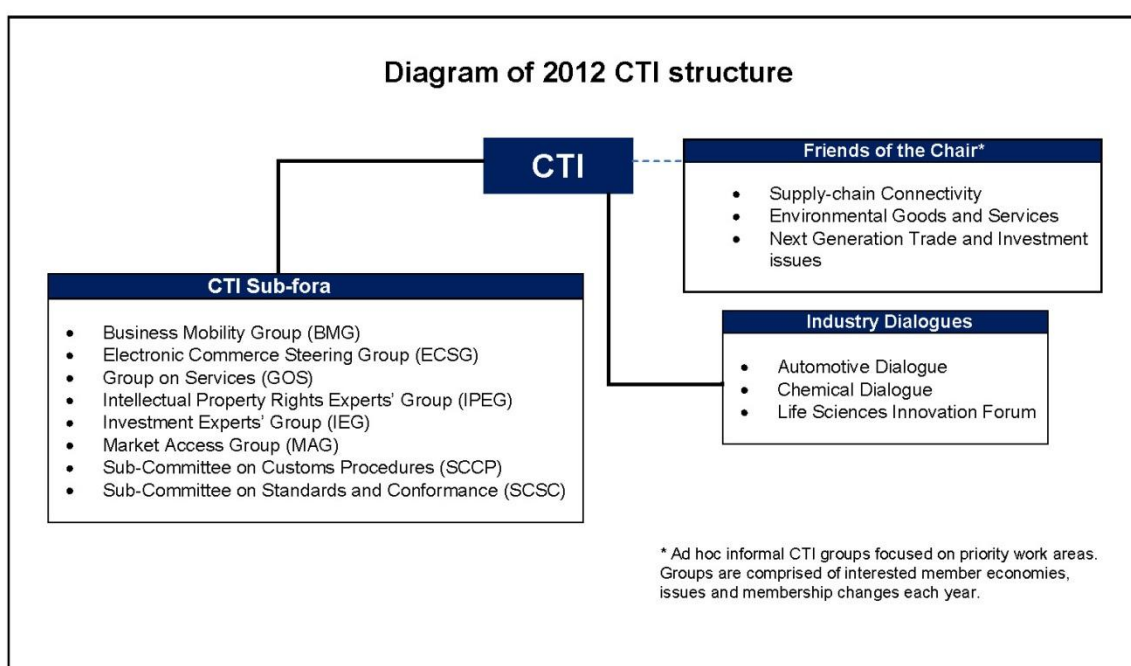
and **note**:

- updates made to the Environmental Goods and Services Work Program Mapping Matrix to reflect all EGS-related work underway in various APEC fora and sub-fora. (*Appendices 4*)
- the agreement to continue discussions on local content requirements, creation and dissemination of creative content in the digital economy, and promoting and facilitating trade of renewable and clean energy through dialogue as part of the CTI's overall work program on trade and investment.
- the preparations to advance work on self-regulation in advertising, under the 2nd APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism (ARCAM) Dialogue.
- the progress of the study conducted by the PSU on the economic impact of the submarine telecommunications cable disruption.
- the progress on the implementation of the initiatives to address the top barriers (identified in 2011) facing SMEs in trading in the region.
- the work of CTI's subfora regarding APEC playing a leadership role in launching the WTO Information and Technology Agreement (ITA) expansion negotiations.

Introduction

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

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



The CTI Annual Report to Ministers for 2012 outlines the Committee's accomplishments and recommendations in the key priority areas of APEC's Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation (TILF) agenda in support of APEC's 2012 priorities under the theme of "integrate to grow, innovate to prosper". Collective Action Plans (CAPs) in various *Osaka Action Agenda* (OAA) issues areas, which were first reported in 1996, continued to be the Committee's main vehicle for advancing APEC's trade and investment agenda.

The key elements of CTI's work program for 2012 were aligned to three of the four APEC 2012 Priorities of (i) Trade and Investment Liberalisation, Regional Economic Integration; (ii) Establishing Reliable Supply Chains; and (iii) Intensive Cooperation to Foster Innovative Growth as well as the APEC 2011 priority of "Expanding Regulatory Cooperation and Advancing Regulatory Coherence. This work included taking forward next generation trade and investment issues endorsed in 2011 and to identify and address further issues that 21st century agreements in the region, including the Free-Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) should include; taking steps to reduce the time, cost and uncertainty of moving goods and services through the supply chain; accelerating efforts to address barriers to trade, particularly for Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs); improving the quality of the regulatory environment; and implementing the

2010 APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy. The three "Friends of the Chair (FOTC)" groups established in 2011 were retained to advance work and/or develop work plans with time frames, objectives and deliverables in three key areas: Next Generation Trade and Investment Issues; Supply-Chain Connectivity Initiative (SCI); and Environmental Goods and Services (EGS). The additional eight focus groups, comprising 4-10 members that were created in 2010 were also retained to oversee the implementation of the action plans to address the designated chokepoints identified in the Supply-chain Connectivity (SC) Framework adopted in 2009.

CTI has continued to collaborate closely with the Economic Committee (EC) to ensure that their respective work programs on business facilitation, ease of doing business (EoDB) initiative, and regulatory reform are complementary. CTI also worked with the Telecommunications and Information Working Group (TEL) and Transportation Working Group (TPTWG) to advance the implementation of the action plans to address the SC chokepoints identified in connection with the logistic industry; and with the Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG) to address the 2011 identified list of top barriers facing SMEs in trading in the region in addition to collaboration on the SC action plans.

CTI also continued to work closely with the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) throughout 2012, ensuring that its work plans and deliverables took into account the needs of the business community. Representatives of both CTI and ABAC participated in each others' meetings, maintaining consistent and constructive dialogue on key issues, such as next generation trade and investment issues, public-private partnerships, investment liberalization, and trade facilitation.

The Policy Support Unit (PSU) continued to provide invaluable support to the CTI by undertaking assessment/analytical work relating to CTI's key priorities. The PSU assisted with the organisation as well as the content of three CTI events: (i) Trade Policy Dialogue on Measuring Progress – Development of a Dashboard for the Individual Action Plan 2012, Moscow, Russia, 12 February 2012; (ii) Symposium on Supply-chain Connectivity Measurement Framework, Singapore, 31 March-1 April 2012; and (iii) Trade Policy Dialogue on Facilitating Global Supply Chains, Kazan, Russia, 27 May 2012. With regards to the CTI's supply-chain connectivity work, the PSU will undertake an assessment of the progress of the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) through the design and analysis of the assessment survey and internal/external indicators for the interim assessment of the SCFAP due in 2013. It will also be finalising intersessionally before the year-end, the study about the economic impact of submarine cable disruptions on trade and investment within APEC economies. With respect to CTI's work relating to next generation trade and investment (NGeTI) issues, the PSU will in the upcoming months undertake a research project on the issue of "Facilitating Global Supply Chains", on a case-study approach, building on the outcomes of the TPD as well as prepare an issues paper on "SMEs Participation in Global Production Chains" to facilitate the Committee's further discussions on the two 2011 NGeTI issues. The PSU also supported and contributed substantively to the coordinating role played by the CTI with respect to the preparation of 2012 Bogor Goals progress reports. The PSU completed an evaluation of Individual Action Plans (IAPs) submitted by APEC economies and developed a dashboard with key indicators to assess progress towards the Bogor Goals.

Section I: Bogor Goals Review Process

In endorsing the Bogor Goals Progress Report Guidelines to give direction to the process of reviewing APEC economies' progress towards achieving the Bogor Goals by 2020 at their meeting in Honolulu in November 2011, APEC Ministers called on economies to provide in their 2012 Individual Action Plans (IAP) information about their progress towards achieving the Bogor Goals. They also instructed officials to continue developing a "dashboard" of easy-to-understand figures to summarise advances in areas critical to promoting greater regional economic integration. CTI worked closely with the Policy Support Unit (PSU) on the preparation of the brief reports and development of the "dashboard" for Senior Officials' discussion and consideration.

Using the 2012 IAP updates (describing, in brief points, significant new developments to get closer to the Bogor Goals) submitted by economies, as a basis, the Policy Support Unit (PSU) prepared "Bogor Goals Progress Reports" with key highlights on members' main achievements and remaining areas for improvements.

Highlights:

- At CTI1, the Committee assisted by the PSU, convened a Trade Policy Dialogue on Dashboard, entitled "Measuring Progress – Development of a Dashboard for the IAP" with international organisations on 12 February to enable economies to have a better understanding of the indicators to be suggested for inclusion in the IAP Dashboard. Experts from the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Economic Forum, World Bank and Turku School of Economics were invited to present on databases and indicators developed by their respective institutions in the areas of non-tariff measures, investment and trade facilitation. The discussions at the TPD were very fruitful and provided valuable information for PSU to continue its efforts in developing the dashboard.
- At CTI2 and CTI3, the Committee had extensive discussions on the proposed Dashboard developed by the PSU to complement the brief Bogor Goals Progress Reports, focusing the indicators to be included in the areas of goods trade, services and investment as well as how the Dashboard is to be disseminated. CTI eventually agreed on the indicators to be included as well as to make them publicly available on the internet. CTI also agreed that the Dashboard remains as a living document and for economies' information.
- At CTI3, the Committee received a presentation from the PSU on the Bogor Goals Progress Reports. PSU reported that in general, the analysis of the information showed that APEC member economies are moving in the right direction as progress has been achieved in all areas since the previous assessment conducted in 2010. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement as more work can be done. Efforts in trade liberalization have been significant, but uneven across sectors and non-tariff measures still remain. Trade facilitation, services and investment are becoming more relevant areas in the pursuit to improve business conditions.
- The Bogor Goals Progress Reports and Dashboards are available on the APEC website, www.apec.org. Some of the key achievements and areas for improvement highlighted in these reports were:
 - Tariffs are continuing their downward trend. In 2010, APEC's MFN average tariff was equal to 5.8 per cent. However, average tariffs in agriculture remain higher in comparison with other sectors (11.9 per cent to 4.9 per cent).
 - APEC economies have reported progress concerning the elimination or reduction of certain non-tariff measures. However, some restrictions still remain and new measures restricting or potentially restricting trade continue to be implemented.

- Progress in services liberalization and facilitation. Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement as some restrictions in terms of market access, national treatment and local presence are maintained.
- APEC economies are making efforts to improve investment conditions and welcome foreign investors. However, sectoral restrictions to foreign investment are common in areas considered of domestic strategic interest.
- Efforts to align to international standards. Some concerns exist regarding the conditions to meet certain sanitary and phytosanitary requirements and technical regulations.
- Substantial progress to facilitate trade by making customs procedures more efficient.
- Efforts to strengthen intellectual property rights and competition policy systems. There is progress in enforcement, but still more can be done to improve conditions.
- Increased transparency and market access in government procurement. Concerns remain especially in terms of preferences to local suppliers and restrictions on the origin of the goods/services.
- Trend continues for regulatory reforms to increase efficiency.
- Higher levels of transparency across time. More relevant information concerning laws, regulations, guidelines and administrative procedures are becoming easily available.
- Network of RTA/FTAs is expanding for all APEC economies.

Section II: Trade and Investment Liberalisation and Regional Economic Integration

Highlights:

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

- CTI endorsed a proposal on Regional Economic Integration (RE) Capacity Building Needs Initiative (CBNI). (see Appendix 1). Many economies confirmed their intention to be lead, co-sponsoring or participating economies in specific areas of action plan of the CBNI. In this regard, CTI has approved two workshops in the areas of rules of origin (ROOs); and FTA implementation and two training courses in the areas of Environment; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. The APEC Workshop on FTA Rules of Origin was held in Seoul on 10-12 July and it covered topics such as General Understanding on FTA ROO, ROO System of Participating Economies, Utilization of WebTR, and Certificate of Origin Issuance System, and Origin Verification Process. The Workshop on FTA Implementation and Outreach is tentatively planned to take place in October/November in Seoul and is expected to cover several issues such as how to establish a broader domestic consensus and build a road map for FTAs and how to facilitate the utilisation of FTAs in the private sector. The proposed APEC Training Courses on Building and Enhancing *Capacities to Participate in FTA-related Environment Negotiations* and *FTA Negotiation Skills on SPS* will be held in Hanoi, Viet Nam in October and November/December respectively. The training courses are aimed at increasing the capacity of negotiators and policymakers, with practical relevance, to participate in FTA-related negotiations of the respective areas; increased understanding of the trade and environment relationship or increased knowledge of reference sources in SPS (academic references; feasibility studies and texts of FTAs); increased capacity of negotiators to consider the environmental impacts of potential FTAs, both positive and negative (FTA-related environmental reviews/ environmental impact assessments). Other CBNI capacity building activities in the areas of scheduling of services and investment commitments in FTAs and e-commerce are also being considered.

Making Rules of Origin More Business Friendly

- In 2011, following the successful completion of the 2010 APEC Self-Certification of Origin Capacity Building program, the Market Access Group (MAG) agreed to, where appropriate, report on a yearly basis, on progress towards implementing self-certification, thereby encouraging more economies to join the APEC Self-Certification Pathfinder Initiative that was adopted in 2009. At MAG I, the group received a briefing on the ASEAN pilot project on self-certification which had expanded since its launch in August 2010 in terms of membership and certified entities. There were no plans to undertake further initiatives in 2012.
- MAG made further progress in the implementing “harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures” element of the 2009 APEC Elements for Simplification of Documents and Procedures Related to ROOs initiative. To-date, 18 economies had responded to the survey on this element. Most of the economies surveyed published rules of origin on websites and also had an automated system for imports and export declaration.
- MAG received further updates from the World Customs Organisation (WCO) on its ROO work as well as a presentation on the WCO’s ROO database which contained comprehensive information on ROO provisions in FTAs applicable to WCO members. The WCO remained interested to work with APEC on rules of origins issues of relevance.

Remanufactured Products

- MAG held a Workshop on Remanufacturing Research and Development in APEC Economies on 28 March in Singapore with representatives of companies involved in remanufacturing, followed by visits to two remanufacturing sites in Singapore. The workshop and site visits were found to be extremely useful in enabling the participants to gain a better understanding of the complexity and importance of remanufacturing activity taking place across APEC economies. A clear message from industry representatives was that remanufactured products were not simply repaired goods but are “as good as new” including with a period of warranty. Therefore they should be treated as equivalent to new products in economies’ trade policies. A two-day Workshop on Remanufactured Goods is being scheduled to take place in Penang, Malaysia in October. The key objectives of the workshop are to increase awareness among developing economies of APEC on the existence, potential and advantages of the remanufactured goods sector within the Asia Pacific; enhance understanding on the scope/definition of remanufactured goods; share best practices within Asia Pacific on the treatment of remanufactured goods, both domestically and with respect to international trade; and discuss, in an objective manner, how to address potential issues which may have to be handled in relation to the production, export and distribution of remanufactured goods; e.g. environmental, consumer protection, standards setting, customs, etc. In the longer term, it is hoped that the outcomes of these workshops will help increase the participation of APEC economies in the Pathfinder on Facilitating Trade in Remanufacturing Goods initiative that was adopted in 2011.
- MAG agreed to a proposal on “*Implementing the 11-11-11 AMM Statement on Facilitating Trade in Remanufactured Products*” to take forward the Ministerial mandate of “making existing and future tariff and non-tariff measures applied to goods that are newly manufactured publicly available, electronically, in their domestic languages, and where possible, in English”. MAG further agreed to compile all existing tariff and non-tariff measures that economies apply to goods that are not newly manufactured with view to completing the exercise ahead of the Vladivostok meetings in September.
- MAG and GOS held a joint meeting in the margins of their first meetings for the year in Moscow. The topic of discussion was on embedded and embodied services based on presentations from 3 speakers: David Dodwell from APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC); Andreas Maures from World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Jane Drake-Brockman from Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC). The joint session was intended to illustrate the importance of services and to underpin businesses’ concerns that services liberalisation be given greater attention than over the past decade that it has been given. It was agreed that the meeting should not be the last time that MAG and GOS should get together and hoped to make it an annual event.

Services

- At CTI1/GOS1, the APEC Services Action Plan’s matrix of actions (SAP) was updated to reflect all the services-related activities underway, across the various APEC fora and sub-fora so that it may serve as a valuable tool for all economies in the identification of priorities and capacity building needs in relation to individual and collective efforts to boost services trade and development.

Investment

- CTI reviewed the implementation of the APEC Strategy for Investment that was adopted in 2010 and welcomed the IEG’s half-day Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) session with ABAC in the margins of IEG2 on 28 March in Singapore where the IEG received valuable inputs from ABAC to enhance IFAP implementation and take other actions to support demonstrable progress on investment issues that will attract the increased investment that is so vital to the economic growth and infrastructure needs of the Asia-Pacific region.

- CTI welcomed the progress report prepared by the IEG, with the assistance of the PSU, on the progress that APEC has made in implementing the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP) and the review of APEC completed projects that are related with IFAP and agreed to submit to it to CSOM and AMM in Vladivostok. The PSU received and analyzed ten submissions from member economies, and drew from secondary sources as an informative tool on international best practice and benchmarking. The submissions were of mixed quality with some members providing detailed information corresponding to the specific actions under each of the eight IFAP principles, while other economies provided information corresponding to only one or two specific actions out of the 50 agreed specific actions under the eight IFAP principles. The results show that reporting economies have made substantial progress toward implementing several IFAP principles while progress on others has been less fruitful. The categories reporting the most substantial progress were in implementing IFAP Principle 1: Promoting accessibility and transparency in the formulation and administration of investment-related policies, and Principle 3: Enhance predictability and consistency in investment-related policies. The final report is due to be completed by December.
- CTI welcomed the 12 possible action items under three focus themes endorsed by the IEG as IFAP implementation priorities for 2012-2014.

Digital Economy and Strengthening Intellectual Property Rights

- ECSG continues to build on its existing work streams and projects, including data privacy and paperless trading, which are key elements of ICT-enabled growth. It provided technical inputs to a proposal for proposal on Chokepoints of ICT-Infrastructure and Politics on the Way towards a Trusted Internet.
- IPEG supports CTI's work on strengthening intellectual property rights, covering a range of IP issues including: issues related to the protection of geographical Indications, effective practices to address unauthorized camcording, cooperation to improve efficiencies in patent examination, issues related to IPR protection on standards development and IPR protection and enforcement, including counterfeiting and piracy issues. IPEG discussed a proposal to include a new CAP item in 2013 entitled, "APEC IP-related Treaty Outreach Initiative" and will explore an action plan to implement it. Under the proposed CAP item, economies will share their respective understandings of the advantages to acceding to each of the treaties selected by each economy and to take the following actions:
 - a) Survey on treaty accession/status report. Survey on each economy's policies with respect to accession to various IPR - related treaties; report from the economies on the status of measures aimed at accession of each treaty.
 - b) Sharing of information and experiences. All economies will share information and their experiences on the advantages of joining each of the IPR treaties.
 - c) Specific measures and cooperative actions. Effectively providing IPR information and resources to the public; best efforts to accede to the treaties and implement their obligations as soon as possible; workshops or presentations on each treaty, and technical assistance to economies that would like more information about a treaty, its accession procedures, or benefits of accession.

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

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	<i>As above</i>
Group on Services (GOS)	<p>GOS completed and adopted a set of non-binding guidelines for the regulation of foreign accountancy professionals which was published at www.accountingservices.apec.org.</p> <p>GOS endorsed an Action Plan on Statistics on Trade in Services which provides an overarching framework for GOS's work to improve the collection of services statistics.</p> <p>GOS will implement a project entitled <i>Measuring Services- Statistical Capacity Building and Networking</i>. The purpose of this project is to improve understanding among APEC economies about the nature of data on international trade in services; to improve the capacity of member economies to compile, analyse, and present data pertaining to the services trade within their respective economies; and to create relationships among statistical agencies within APEC that can support improved collection, quality, and availability of services trade data for the APEC region. A capacity-building and knowledge-sharing workshop aimed at improving the quality and availability of services trade-related data will be held later in the year.</p> <p>GOS endorsed a self-funded proposal to compile a set of case studies from the APEC region illustrating examples of 'successful' regulatory reform measures directed at ensuring more competitive services markets. The cases studies will be compiled this year and a report made to GOS1 in 2013.</p> <p>Phase III of the Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) Database is on track to be completed by the end of the year. The request for proposal process has been completed with the Australian APEC Study Centre selected to undertake the work. Australia, as the lead, foreshadowed holding a self-funded workshop towards the end of the year, possible in Singapore, looking at best practice regulation for the financial sector. Other such workshops, focusing on other sectors covered by the database, will be held in 2013.</p>
Investment Experts Group (IEG)	<p><u>Implementation of the APEC Strategy for Investment: Advanced Principles and Practices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 2 A Handbook for Negotiators • Handbook on Dispute Prevention Strategies <p><u>Implementation of the APEC Strategy for Investment: Facilitation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for measuring progress on the implementation of Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP). The group discussed the way to implement IFAP next steps. • Discussion of the APEC Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) on Investment. The group discussed a revised Concept Note submitted by Indonesia for holding the next PPD at IEG1 2013. The project will provide stakeholders with an opportunity to foster dialogue and share experiences in CSR guidelines from APEC economies and the contribution from international organizations such as OECD, Word Bank, UNCTAD for that purpose. The goal of the project is to develop recommendations on CSR implementation strategy to create maximum benefit for stakeholders in order to support sustainable growth and development in the APEC region • Public-Private Partnership in APEC Region

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>The group shared the information on the PPP Seminar held on 27 May, 2012 in Kazan. Russia will submit a report on major results of the meeting to IEG1 in 2013. IEG reaffirmed the importance of further public-private cooperation in order to improve investment climate in APEC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APEC Capacity Building for Reforms in Business Regulations • Update on Investing Across Borders : an important diagnostic tool to assist in IFAP implementation – Stage 1 <p><u>Implementation of the APEC Strategy for Investment: Promotion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar on Successful Cases of Renewable and Clean Energy Investment in APEC <p>IEG completed the <i>Best Practice Guide: Improving Business Regulation in APEC Member Economies</i>. The guide was based on knowledge shared from the Ease of Doing Business/Private Sector Development Workshops series held from 2007 to 2010.</p> <p>IEG completed the <i>Best Practices Guidebook: Capacity Building to Ensure Appropriate and Prompt Consideration of Investors Complaints to Improve the Investment Climate within APEC</i>. This guidebook could provide a framework for coordinating all pre-court dispute resolution mechanism in order to build capacity to address inefficiencies, promote transparency, and therefore confidence in investment climate, ultimately leading to greater cross-border FDI within APEC.</p> <p>IEG discussed and provided inputs to Russia’s proposed investment initiatives on “<i>Engagement of Highly Qualified Personnel as an Important Factor of Improving the Investment Climate in APEC Economies</i>” and “<i>Reducing Barriers for High-Tech Investment</i>”.</p>
<p>Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)</p>	<p>SCCP adopted a new CAP item on IPR border enforcement to implement the APEC Guidelines for Customs Border Enforcement of Counterfeiting & Piracy. It will continue to exchange experiences and information on IPR border enforcement under this new CAP in order to strengthen IPR border enforcement in the APEC region and promote greater collaboration between Customs and right holders.</p> <p>SCCP agreed to conduct a second voluntary IPR enforcement operation focusing on counterfeit electronics and to hold an IPR border enforcement workshop to raise member’s ability to implement the APEC Guidelines for Customs Border Enforcement on IPR Infringement, possibly in early 2013.</p> <p>SCCP continues working on the development of a joint tool with the BMG to promote interagency border management.</p>
<p>Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPEG)</p>	<p>The Seminar on Copyright Exceptions and Limitations was held 2-3 April in Santiago, Chile. The objective is to create a better understanding of how the issue of limitations and exceptions has been addressed across the economies, exchange experiences with domestic best practices and provide the possibility to learn from other economies. The Seminar built on the key findings of the “<i>Report On Copyright L&E in APEC Economies</i>”, presented and circulated in 2009 and 2010.</p> <p>IPEG completed the “<i>One Village One Brand project: Use of IP for SMEs in Developing Economies</i>” project which helps local producers in developing</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>economies to establish and implement intellectual property (IP) strategies and covers three areas: developing methodologies of using IP strategies to improve product branding; promoting greater knowledge of intellectual property rights (IPRs) among local communities; and sharing experiences and lessons learned. Two pilot branding projects were conducted in China and Chile. A guideline for strategic use of IP for SMEs in developing economies; particularly, in the context of cooperation between developing and developed economies was developed.</p> <p>Implementation of the “Training for Trainers – IP Protection and Utilization” project, which consists of (i) analysis of the existing educational programs and practices on IP management and commercialization in APEC economies, and (ii) training course with the participation of high-skilled professors and teachers as trainers, representatives of APEC economies as trainees to be undertaken in Thailand .</p> <p>The “APEC IPEG Workshop on Policies and Practices relating to IPR and Standards”. The objective of the workshop, tentatively scheduled for October seeks to share information and raise awareness of multi-disciplinary policies and procedures relating to the treatment of Intellectual Property Rights in standards.</p> <p>IPEG discussed and planned to conduct the following IP-related surveys: (i) “<i>Survey on Innovation and Technology Transfer in SMEs</i>”, the objective of which is to recognise the importance and need to strengthen the faculty of governments to develop strategies, policies and programs to meet the IP need of SMEs, and enhance SMEs’ contribution to the domestic economies of APEC; (ii) “<i>Survey on Bail-out Measures for Disaster</i>” to collate information on the relief measures available at the IP offices in APEC for information sharing purposes; and (iii) “<i>Quality Management Survey</i>” to be conducted in each IP office to gain an understanding of the current situation. IPEG is also considering a proposed survey that is aimed at identifying the relation between counterfeiting/piracy and criminal organisation networks, as a follow-up to the implementation of the 2005 APEC Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative.</p> <p>IPEG endorsed an initiative on “<i>Enhanced Cooperation in Intellectual Property Enforcement</i>” which envisages the collaboration of IPEG and SCCP to promote participation of customs authorities in initiatives that are aimed at exchanging information between right holders and customs administration. This participation could give an access to tools and publications related to combating counterfeiting; develop in cooperation with right holders methodological recommendations on the visual distinction of their original goods from counterfeit ones. Industry/rights holders have an important role to play in combating counterfeiting and piracy as they have the experience and knowledge to efficiently complement government action. Its involvement in the enforcement effort is essential since: 1) rights holders have technical expertise to distinguish counterfeits from original products; and 2) industry may have additional information regarding the functioning of distribution channels; create and maintain a directory of contact data of the major rights holder, the trademark of which are mostly susceptible to counterfeits</p>
<p>Business Mobility Group (BMG)</p>	<p>The BMG pursued the following key actions designed to enhance the mobility of business people in the region and to accelerate regional economic integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of BMG-related projects identified in the APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative announced by Leaders in the 2011 Honolulu Declaration; • the possibility of a trial whereby APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) holders can enrol in and use the automatic border control systems of other willing

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>APEC economies to make it easier and faster for people to travel to do business in the APEC region;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the implementation of the ABTC scheme by all economies to the fullest extent possible (with the United States progressing towards issuing the ABTC to its citizens and Canada actively investigating what infrastructure is required to issue ABTCs to its own citizens); and • the finalisation of an APEC Best Practice Border Capabilities Model for Air Travel in the region. This model sets out the ideal capabilities APEC economies can seek to implement to support the dual objectives of business facilitation and human security. It identifies possible efficiencies that can be gained in immigration procedures to facilitate and accelerate travel while managing the risks posed by non-genuine travellers. It also provides a building block upon which economies may decide to explore structural reform, an improvement of coordination mechanisms or the use of innovative technologies in border management.
<p>Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)</p>	<p>ECSG, through its Data Privacy Sub-group (DPS) continued to implement the Data Privacy Pathfinder, which now has 16 APEC economies participating. It has begun the process of practical implementation of the cross-border privacy rules (CBPR) system, one of the goals of the pathfinder that was completed in 2011 to serve as a system that will recognise privacy rules developed by business organisations with providing minimum standards, compliance structures, and an enforcement support that will hold these organisations accountable for compliance with the rules that they developed according to the 2004 APEC Privacy Framework.</p> <p>ECSG held a workshop in Moscow on 30 Jan 2012 on APEC Cross Border Privacy Rules: Implementing Shared Privacy Values. The workshop, the first under ECSG's first multi-year project (which will be continued through 2016), successfully tackled the topics such as how a comprehensive privacy program can be implemented, how to apply to become an APEC-recognized Accountability Agent, and discussed commonalities in global privacy (particularly in reference to the EU, which employs BCRs or binding corporate rules).</p> <p>ECSG endorsed two key documents, necessary for the implementation of the CBPR System: the Accountability Agent APEC Recognition Application, and the Template Notice of Intent to Participate in the APEC CBPR System. The first document will be used by Accountability Agents seeking APEC recognition to demonstrate how they meet the (previously endorsed) Accountability Agent APEC Recognition Criteria. The second document, on the other hand, is a guide for Economies applying to participate in the CBPR System, which includes a template letter of intent and a checklist which will be used by member economies in describing to the Joint Oversight Panel (JOP) their ability to take enforcement actions under applicable domestic laws and regulations that have the effect of protecting personal information consistent with the CBPR program requirements. The JOP will manage the operations of the CBPR System and report to the DPS as outlined in the previously-endorsed Charter of the Joint Oversight Panel.</p> <p>A joint working team comprising APEC Member Economies and interested representatives from EU Article 29 Working Party was likewise created to explore interoperability between the APEC CBPR System and the EU Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs). The implementation of the Multi-year Project on the APEC CBPR Capacity Building and Administrative Support is ongoing. A Symposium on Trustmark Participation in the CBPR system was held on 2 August. A guidebook on APEC privacy will be published and circulated to APEC</p>

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
<p>Chemical Dialogue (CD)</p>	<p>member economies as well as local businesses.</p> <p>Promoting Convergences – CD has developed a Regulatory Cooperation Action Plan outlining key regulatory initiatives to facilitate risk reduction and promote convergences in regulatory approaches to the sound management of chemicals, share information on chemicals management, share tools and experience with best practices, and increase collaboration with other international chemical fora such as the OECD Clearinghouse for New Chemicals and providing contributions to the Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management.</p> <p>CD continues its work to implement the UN Globally Harmonized System of Chemical Classification and Labeling (GHS), as well as to address challenges to implementation, including with respect to the consistent classification of chemicals.</p> <p>CD held a workshop on May 21 to consider improvements in data exchange to facilitate the safe handling of chemicals and opportunities for better alignment of data being collected.</p> <p>CD launched collaboration with the SCCP on possible inclusion of GHS elements in the Single Window.</p>
<p>Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF)</p>	<p>Through its Regulatory Harmonisation Steering Committee, the LSIF is advancing greater alignment of regulatory approaches and standards for medical products, under a multi-year plan that promotes the use of existing international guidances. The RHSC is working to achieve regulatory convergence for medical products approval procedures by 2020 with training and diagnostic workshops as a key focus. Roadmaps for achieving this objective have been or are being developed by champion economies in 6 priority work areas: Multi-Regional Clinical Trials (completed); Supply Chain Integrity; Good Review Practices and Combination Products; Biosimilars and Pharmacovigilance; and Cellular Therapies. The RHSC endorsed the establishment of an APEC Regulatory Network to bring in broader stakeholder involvement in projects and project proposals by regulatory authorities, and it has further broadened industry participation in the Committee to include as members of the RHSC industry coalitions representing the research based pharmaceutical sector (2); medical devices (2); generic pharmaceutical sector (1); biotechnology products sector (1); and a floating membership to accommodate future needs, for example in the area of advanced technologies. Experts may be called upon to speak on specific topics.</p> <p>The RHSC is in the process of establishing official liaisons with international harmonization initiatives. These include the already approved association with the International Conference on Harmonization (ICH), recognition as an affiliate of the International Medical Device Regulators Forum (IMDRF), outreach to the WHO and the European Medicines Agency, and, the submission of a proposal to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to become an official observer to the Pan American Network for Drug Harmonization (PANDRH).</p>

Section III: Next Generation Trade and Investment Issues

Highlights:

- In 2012, CTI adopted a work plan on next generation trade and investment issues to guide its work in response to APEC Ministers' instructions from November 2011 to build on work in 2011 and identifying additional next generation trade and investment issues to be addressed by the Leaders' meeting.
- CTI, through its Friends of the Chair on Next Generation Trade and Investment Issues, led by the United States, received several new ideas for consideration as additional next generation issues to be addressed in 2012. The issues had been proposed for consideration based on the understanding that one to two will be selected for work in 2012. The Committee considered 4 issues at CTI3 and agreed to adopt "Transparency in RTAs/FTAs" as a next generation trade and investment issue to be addressed in 2012.
- CTI also agreed that discussions on the "Local Content Requirements" and "Promoting and Facilitating Trade of Renewable and Clean Energy Products Through Dialogue" could be further conducted under the CTI's overall work program on trade and investment, while the discussion on "Creation and Dissemination of Creative Content in the Digital Environment" could be undertaken by the IPEG.
- In adopting "Transparency in RTAs/FTAs" as a next generation trade and investment issue to be addressed in 2012, CTI agreed to the proposal to analyze the transparency provisions of existing preferential trade agreements in order to identify the most advanced provisions that should appropriately be included in a model transparency chapter and in future RTAs/FTAs among APEC economies, update prior APEC work on "Convergences and Divergences of RTAs/FTAs" in terms of transparency. CTI discussed a draft model FTA chapter on transparency and agreed for it to be included as part of the set of APEC's Model Measures for RTAs/FTAs that were developed between 2005-2008 as a reference for member economies seeking to negotiate RTAs/FTAs, and assist in promoting consistency in RTAs/FTAs across the region. (*see Appendix 2*)
- CTI also continued to progress the implementation of the next generation trade and investment issues that were addressed by Leaders in 2011, as well as to advance work on global supply chains improvement. For the issue of "Promoting Effective, Non-Discriminatory, and Market-Driven Innovation Policy", an APEC Conference on Innovation and Trade: Policy Considerations Related to Generating and Absorbing Innovation was held after the CTI2 meeting on 4-5 April¹ and addressed the intersection between the APEC Leaders' commitment on innovation and trade and the goals that economies all share to improve their capacity to absorb innovation. At the conference, participants shared the importance of (i) free, open, fair and transparent trade and investment systems, including IP protection and open and non-discriminatory business environment; (ii) human resource development; and (iii) ICT networks, logistics, energy and other infrastructures for inter-connectedness among innovation actors, for accelerating innovation and trade. It was also agreed that "trust" or "confidence-building" among APEC economies plays the critical and most important role in promoting innovation across the region. CTI also discussed next steps to implement APEC Economic Leaders' commitments from November 2011 on this issue and agreed on a plan to

¹ see 2012/SOM2/016 for Conference results.

produce Innovation and Trade Implementation Practices as a way to provide practical assistance to APEC economies in implementing those commitments. (see Appendix 3).

- On the issue of facilitating global supply chains (GSC), Singapore held a Trade Policy Dialogue (TPD), assisted by the PSU, on 27 May, as one of the first steps towards addressing GSC. The PSU prepared an issues paper on the “Concepts and Trends in Global Supply, Global Value and Global Production Chains” for discussion at the TPD. Speakers at the TPD included representatives from the OECD, WTO, JETRO, ABAC and business sector. These presenters pointed out structural changes and evolving trade patterns in the world, and highlighted that more and more products are increasingly being “made in the world”. As a result, there was thus a need to consider the “value-added approach” in the calculation of trade statistics, in order to paint a more accurate picture of the trade balance situation. There was also some discussion on the importance of SMEs within GSCs and what APEC needed to do to better integrate SMEs within the GSCs. These include enhancing SMEs’ expertise and skills through capacity building, and ensuring an adequate ICT infrastructure that can enable SMEs to trade within the GSCs. Many speakers and participants reinforced the growing importance of services within GSCs, and underscored the need for governments to facilitate embedded and embodied services within these global chains. Broadly, there was also acknowledgement on the need for more discussion and studies to be done on GSCs vis-à-vis APEC economies, particularly on the areas of new trade measurement methods; how governments can better integrate SMEs within GSCs; and ways that governments can help to facilitate services within GSCs. To this end, the CTI agreed to request the PSU to undertake a research project, on a case-study approach, building on the outcomes of the TPD.
- On enhancing small and medium-sized enterprises participation in global production chains, the Seminar on Facilitating Global Supply Chains and Enhancing SMEs Participation in Global Production Chains was held on 23-24 July, in Mexico City². The Seminar concluded amongst other things, that there was consensus on the importance of SMEs as a crucial factor for economies’ development, social stability and equity. Therefore, SMEs development and inclusion in both international export markets and global production chains should be a priority in the public policies of all economies, as well as in review and negotiation of new generation free trade agreements. The Seminar also recommended that the target should be to establish conducive conditions for the participation of SMEs in global production chains, taking forward programs that already exist in APEC such as:
 - a. Reduce barriers to enter new markets,
 - b. Capacity building
 - c. Enhance the access to information on business opportunities
 - d. Human resources development, including consultants
 - e. To support intellectual capital by protecting intellectual property rights
 - f. Continue sharing best practices, successful cases and also failed cases and their causes in both SMEs and public or private programs
 - g. Fostering the ability of SMEs to network
 - h. Assess viability of regional financial programs for SMEs development.

In terms of next steps, CTI agreed to convey the results of the Seminar to the HRD and SME working groups and to task the PSU to conduct case studies considering the discussions and outcomes of the seminar.

² see 2012/CTI/ES/002 for Seminar outcomes.

Section IV: Environmental Goods and Services

Highlights:

- CTI with the assistance of MAG further updated the EGS Work Program Mapping Matrix consisting over fifty activities underway in APEC fora and sub-fora. (see *Appendix 4*)
- A TPD on Environmental Goods held on 13 February 2012. Representatives from the Beijing Normal University, World Bank, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development and enterprises from Japan, Malaysia, Russia and the United States delivered presentations on regional and global environmental challenges, environmental products and technologies, how increased trade and investment in these products could help APEC economies address those challenges, and issues relating to classification, definitions, and scope of environmental goods, including by reference to lists of environmental goods developed by other international organizations. The TPD generated productive discussions among officials and afforded a timely opportunity to exchange information and deepen understanding on the key policy issues, objectives and other considerations relating to the mandate, set out in Annex C of the APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration of November 2011, to work to develop in 2012 an APEC list of environmental goods that directly and positively contribute to our green growth and sustainable development objectives.
- CTI commenced implementation of the project on *Green Public Procurement in the Asia Pacific Region: Challenges and Opportunities for Green Growth and Trade*, which is aimed at promoting future collaboration and exchange of information/best practices amongst APEC economies about the implementation of green public procurement. The project, involving one study and a questionnaire (survey) and one workshop, will focus on the survey of green public procurement in different dimensions which might be undertaken. The study, as a preliminary step and input for discussion at the workshop, will develop a document that would cover the following aspects: local market supply regarding environmental goods and services; environmental criteria in public purchasing; categories or groups of products and services for green public procurement. The study also includes best practices for the implementation of green public procurement policies ("step by step"); application of international and individual eco-labelling; implementation of action plans; practical manuals for procurement officers, etc. The study is underway and the proposed two-day workshop is being planned to take place in the margins of CTI1 in 2013.
- As a response to the Leaders' instructions, the Committee met five times during the year to advance the development of an APEC list of environmental goods. At CTI1 in Moscow in February, CTI agreed to an "Indicative Timeline to Develop an APEC List of Environmental Goods in 2012. By CTI2 in Singapore in April, 10 economies have submitted their initial product nominations for consideration. At CTI3 in Kazan end May, CTI had a productive discussions on the 320 + products nominated by 13 economies for inclusion in the APEC list. CTI also noted that there is a considerable degree of overlap in the product nominations, with 122 products nominated by 7 or more economies. The discussions highlighted various important issues, including the "dual uses" for some environmental goods, the extent of the non-environmental uses of particular goods and their overall beneficial impact on the environment, the nature and feasibility of "ex-outs" to focus on specific environmental goods and direct and indirect environmental benefits. The discussion served to clarify economy views on the merits of including certain product nominations in an APEC list. At the extraordinary meeting in Mexico in July, the CTI had a technical line-by-line discussion on a recommended list of 83 products and a more general discussion on a second list of about 238 product nominations that was presented for further discussion, with particular attention paid to priority products identified by economies. Since CTI1, the list of total product nominations to date has evolved. In the margins of the APEC Leaders' Week in Vladivostok, CTI met to

consult further on the nominations with view to agreeing to an APEC list of environmental goods as instructed by APEC Leaders in Honolulu. CTI members considered a total of around 350 product nominations by 16 economies, tabled as two separate lists: one recommended for inclusion and the other, for further discussion. The outcome of these discussions were reported to Ministers. (*see Appendix 5 for the list as agreed to by Ministers*).

- CTI received a presentation from the PSU on the policy brief it prepared on “A Snapshot of Current Trade Trends in Potential Environmental Goods and Services” as a backgrounder to support the Committee’s work on developing an APEC EG list. The brief represented an initial effort to estimate the magnitude of EGS trade, identify basic trends and corroborate the relevance of EGS in APEC. The findings confirmed the increasing importance of potential EGS trade globally and in the APEC region, as well as the rising significance of EGS for both industrialized and developing member economies. A copy of the policy brief can be found on the APEC website.
- **MAG** continued to contribute to the CTI’s work on EGS. In addition to updating the EGS work program matrix and maintaining the APEC’s Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE), the group oversaw the implementation of the EGS case studies, that were developed in response to APEC Leaders’ instruction to identify “capacity-building activities to help ensure that APEC economies, especially developing economies, are able to cultivate and further develop their EGS sectors and meet their sustainable growth goals. They seek to identify the key EGS policies and market drivers, and challenges associated with promoting trade and investment in EGS in the selected APEC economies’ markets, provide a more comprehensive picture of the economies domestic marketplaces, and suggest ideas on how to achieve greater “green growth.” In 2012, the case studies on Chile and Viet Nam were completed, bringing the number of completed case studies to 4.
- MAG discussed an initiative relating to “Best Regulation Practice in respect of National Environmental Policies” aimed at developing recommendations for implementation of environmental measures on the basis of best regulatory practices used by APEC economies.
- **GOS** undertook a study on Environmental Services and Environmental Services-related Technologies. The study proposes to survey and analyze the environmental services (ES)-related technology market within APEC economies, which aims at facilitating potential ES and ES-related technology trade and investment, and promoting greater dissemination of ES-related technology. A Workshop on Environmental Services and Environmental Services-related Technologies was held on 30 March in Singapore.
- GOS discussed a proposal to establish a framework to assist with advancing APEC’s work on environmental services and agreed to continue working on it intersessionally.
- **IEG** held a Seminar on Successful Cases of Renewable and Clean Energy (RCE) Investment in APEC in Beijing in June 2012. The objectives of the Seminar were (i) to increase understanding and raise awareness of opportunities for investment within APEC economies in RCE through holding information exchange seminar on successful cases of RCE investment; (ii) to share experiences, lessons and opinions on the role of cross-border investment in increasing utilization of RCE and dissemination of RCE technologies; and (iii) to share experiences on facilitation and promotion of cross-border RCE investment.
- **SCSC** implemented a project on “Aligning Energy Efficiency Regulations for ICT Products – Developing a Strategic Approach”. The project builds on 2011 APEC Conference on Alignment of ICT Energy Efficiency Regulations and aims at (i) preventing unnecessary market access barriers for ICT products and increase the availability and use of innovative, energy efficient products in markets worldwide; (ii) advancing the on-going public-private dialogue among

APEC economies regarding ways to align ICT product energy efficiency requirements through the development and use of global standards and more trade-friendly conformity assessment procedures; and (iii) identifying and seeking economies' support for specific strategies to accomplish this alignment. A workshop was held on 17 June in Seoul, Korea.

- SCSC implemented a project on “Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Validation/Verification” aimed at building the capacity to enable APEC economies to participate in the proposed Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) MLA for GHG Validation/Verification. Three training workshops are planned. This program contributes to the enhancement of capability of GHG accreditation and Validation / verification bodies of APEC economies, and supports APEC and PAC efforts in the GHG. Three training workshops were held: in February in Indonesia; in March in Chinese Taipei; and in May in Japan.
- SCSC held a “Workshop on Regulatory Approaches to Smart Grid Investment/Deployment” in Quebec, Canada from 16-17 May 2012, on the margins of the World Forum for Energy Regulators (WFER). The workshop built on the recommendations from the 2011 APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism on Trade-Related Standards and Technical Regulations (ARCAM) Smart Grid Interoperability Standards Dialogue and the recommendations endorsed by Ministers in Annex E of the 2011 AMM statement in Honolulu. It also focused on the critical questions as to why regulators should care about ensuring that interoperability is addressed in their regulatory approaches with respect to Smart Grid investments and deployments.
- **AD** agreed to develop harmonized electric vehicle safety requirements within the context of a Global Technical Regulation (GTR) under the 1998 agreement, with the inclusion of a harmonized plug and communication protocol as part of the EV-GTR currently under development in support of sustainable transportation and regulatory harmonisation. AD has also commenced implementation of the 2011 Proposal on *Facilitating the Diffusion of Advanced Technology and Alternative-Fueled Demonstration Motor Vehicles*.
- **CD** considered how to leverage synergies and increase collaboration between the OECD Clearinghouse on New Chemicals and the CD Regulators Forum. CD made continued efforts to showcase the role of chemicals as an innovative solutions provider to support sustainable growth.

Section V: Supply-Chain Connectivity and Establishing Reliable Supply Chains

Highlights:

Supply-Chain Connectivity and Establishing Reliable Supply Chains

- CTI continued to review the progress made in implementation of the action plans agreed in 2010 to address the eight priority chokepoints to the smooth flow of goods, services and business travellers throughout the region as set out in the Supply-Chain Connectivity (SC) Framework. (See *Appendix 6* for the 2012 updates to the action plans).
- With the support of the Policy Support Unit (PSU), CTI held a Symposium on Supply-Chain Connectivity Measurement Framework on 31 March – 1 April 2012 in Singapore to share the experience and exchange views on measurement of the supply chain connectivity from different perspectives (international organizations, the private sectors, and academia), to take stock of the implementation of the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP), and to discuss the self-assessment survey drafted by the PSU to complement the internal indicators on measuring SCFAP improvement. The outcomes of the Symposium may be found on APEC webpage.
- CTI approved the *APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Self-Assessment Survey 2012* developed by the PSU to facilitate interim assessment in 2013 on APEC economies' progress towards the ten percent targeted improvement in supply chain performance by 2015, in terms of reducing the time, cost, and uncertainty of moving goods and services through the region. (see *Appendix 7*).
- Key activities in each of the action plans undertaken by CTI and its sub-fora are highlighted below.
 - **Chokepoint #1:** *Lack of transparency/awareness of full scope of regulatory issues affecting logistics; Lack of awareness and coordination among government agencies on policies affecting logistics sector; Absence of single contact point or champion agency on logistics matters*
 - CTI approved a proposal to *Advance the Action Plan for Chokepoint 1 of the APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework*. The proposal lays out a course of actions that will help make progress towards the APEC-wide goal of a ten percent improvement in supply chain performance in terms of reducing the time, cost, and uncertainty of moving goods and services through the region. The objective of the initiative is to provide a systematic approach to addressing Chokepoint 1, which could be expanded to the other supply chain chokepoints in the SCFAP. The initiative consists of three elements: (i) development of a "Supply-Chain Connectivity Inventory" (SC Inventory) to identify internal policies and practices related to transparency, coordination and awareness that affect the cross-border movement of goods and the logistics sector under Chokepoint 1; (ii) drafting of a series of two diagnostic reports to identify variances in capacity. The work will be led by a team of World Bank regional and functional experts. The first diagnostic report will be completed in early 2013. The second diagnostic report will be conducted in 2014; and (iii) development of individualized capacity building programs in 2013 to assist economies in implementing the SC Inventory for Chokepoint 1.
 - **Chokepoint #2:** *Inefficient or inadequate transport infrastructure; Lack of cross border physical linkages (e.g. roads, bridges).*

- ECO for different stakeholders, especially from the perspectives of the public sector; (iii) share experience of the implementation of ECO pilot project between Chinese Taipei and Korea; and (iv) look at establishing a guideline on the implementation of ECO from the regulators perspective in promoting trade facilitation in APEC region.
- **Chokepoint #6:** Underdeveloped multi-modal transport capabilities; inefficient air, land, and multimodal connectivity.
 - The SCSC continued with the implementation of the Supply Chain Visibility (SCV) Initiative which is aimed at recommending a set of standards to APEC members for the purpose of the realization of the SCV. This work is conducted in 3 phases with the first two phases implemented last year. At Phase III, a set of draft recommendations for member economies to establish common technical grounds for visualized, trans-border logistics in the APEC region were developed based on results of Phase I and II and other additional input from other economies' experiences. The draft recommendations were discussed at a workshop that took place on 21 May 2012 in Kazan where participants shared best practices for enhancing supply chain visibility in the APEC region and agreed on next steps to promote supply chain visibility, which could involve collaboration with other international standards making organisations such as the World Customs Organisation and the United Nations.

 - **Chokepoint #7:** *Variations in cross-border standards and regulations for movements of goods, services and business travellers.*
 - With the assistance of the PSU, a study was undertaken to assess the economic impact of submarine telecommunications cable disruption. The study will support the development of closer linkages between the cable industry and regulators through information sharing and review of regulatory barriers to cable protection and repair. Some of the findings of the study include: (1) There is currently sufficient redundancy and resilience in the APEC region and also for the traffic demands towards the end of the decade given the number of new submarine cables and the potential capacity of existing cable systems. (2) Nevertheless, there are some critical areas where the establishment of additional geographic redundancy may be helpful, mostly in areas where there are no alternative overland routes available yet. Furthermore, the deployment of further, already planned cables will continue to provide additional geographic diversity and will reduce the effect of multiple outages in the coming years. (3) The economic impact model also outlines the economic importance of international connectivity as a whole and that significant economic costs are associated with a loss in traffic. International connectivity remains an issue of relevance and submarine cables carrying most of that traffic need to be protected. (4) A unified, standardized and coherent approach is necessary to create a common framework on submarine cable protection and mitigation which is commonly enforced and regularly adapted, has the features of being preventative, collaborative and combines protection and impact mitigation measures. The importance of submarine cable protection was recognized in the St Petersburg declaration issued at TELMIN9 in August 2012. Therefore as next steps, the CTI and TEL could consider identifying a suitable way forward to foster industry-government collaboration.

 - **Chokepoint #8:** *Lack of regional cross-border customs-transit arrangements.*
 - CTI/SCCP continues working on developing a set of Customs-Transit Guidelines for APEC FTAs. The objective of the guidelines is to develop a common understanding (not only for APEC Customs Administrations but also for trade operators), concerning the most suitable way of regulating direct transit of goods with a view to claiming preferential tariff treatment. SCCP members are completing a revised questionnaire on regulation and procedures for the transit of goods, the answers from which will be used to rebuild the guidelines. 14 economies have answered the questionnaire. Colombia a guest in the SCCP, answered it voluntarily, showing great interest through

the entire process. The analysis of the responses is in the development process and at first sight it can be observed that the differences in requirements is diverse; for example, some member Economies deny preferential treatment to goods subject to transit operation, deadlines are different, among other. The Final Report of this analysis is to generate proposals that ultimately will allow APEC economies to harmonize measures and procedures aimed at facilitating cross-border movement of goods between members. The estimated date of completion and consolidation of the Final Report is 31 October 2012.

- CTI noted the proposals on “Diversification of Global Supply Chains Routes” and “Intelligent Supply Chains” being developed in the Transportation Working Group (TPTWG).

Top Barriers to Trade Facing SMEs

- In 2011, the Joint MRT-SME Ministers Meeting in Big Sky Montana endorsed a list of barriers that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are facing in trading in the region identified by the CTI and SMEWG. In 2012, both CTI and SMEWG continued to implement initiatives and consider other further work to address the top barriers. In the CTI, some of the initiatives included:
 - **Barrier #5:** *Customs clearance delays caused by difficulties in navigating overly complex customs requirements and documentation*
 - A webpage containing direct links to basic information on import procedures like commonly required customs forms, contact information for relevant customs authorities, and other SME-specific resources available on APEC economies’ customs websites was developed. The webpage will be featured on both the SCCP and the CTI websites.
 - **Barrier #6:** *Problems navigating differing legal, regulatory, and technical requirements*
 - Work on this continues to be undertaken through the existing project in the GOS - the APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) database (<http://www.servicestradeforum.org/>). The database is an online tool that provides information on the regulatory requirements for service providers across 11 APEC economies and five service sectors: financial services, mining and energy, transportation and logistics, telecommunications and professional services (legal, accounting, architecture and engineering). The database is now in Phase 3, the expansion phase, which will have its coverage expanded to all APEC economies and three further services sectors, namely: education, distribution and information communications technology services. The extension phase, when completed, would help small business obtain information about how to set up a new business in an export market, deliver a service across borders and get their people into an economy on a temporary basis to provide services.
 - **Barrier#7:** *Difficulty with intellectual property acquisition, protection and enforcement*
 - CTI took note of a voluntary initiative on *Enhancing IP Visibility for SMEs*, which seeks to develop a webpage featuring economies’ intellectual property application procedures. This webpage will be developed in cooperation with voluntary economies and related sub-fora like the IPEG. Some economies suggested the information on the webpage may be expanded to include SME-specific resources and IP educational material in English, where available to be consistent with the original initiative that was approved in 2011.
 - **Barrier#8:** *Inadequate Policy and Regulatory Frameworks to Support Cross- Border Electronic Commerce for Small and Medium Enterprises*

- Completed in 2011.
- **Barrier #9: Difficulty in Taking Advantage of Preferential Tariff Rates and Other Aspects of Trade Agreements**
 - In 2011, CTI considered and agreed to help improve SMEs' understanding of how to utilize FTAs. It was agreed that member economies would translate relevant APEC FTA chapters into English and their domestic language, based on the needs of each economies' SMEs. The brief summaries of FTA benefits will assist SMEs in better understanding the benefits of FTAs. The summaries will be collated and published for use by everybody. Work is in progress with the goal of making the information more user-friendly and easier to use by SMEs.
 - An APEC workshop, *Increasing FTA Utilization by SMEs*, was held in Tokyo, Japan on 7 August 2012. Participants from government and quasi-government organisations, the chamber of commerce, SMEs and other relevant entities shared information on how FTAs can be used and exchanged experiences on how their economies support SMEs to use FTAs. Based on the result of the workshop, a "FTA utilization Guidebook in APEC" and a "Compendium of best practice to promote FTA utilization policy" will be developed for approval by CTI.

Work Plan:

In 2012, CTI adopted a work plan on supply-chain connectivity with the following objectives:

- Continue to implement the APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP), and encourage new projects to further progress the Action Plan; and
- Finalise the measurement for tracking APEC's progress toward the ten percent improvement by 2015 in supply-chain performance.

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

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	MAG continued to implement the proposed actions under the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plans for chokepoint 5 relating to its groups' work in rules of origin, self-certification and WebTr.
Group on Services (GOS)	<p>GOS approved a project on Retailing Services: Potential and Challenges to Enhancing SMEs Participation in Supply Chains in APEC to be implemented in 2013. The project is aimed at improving the role of retailing in facilitating the supply chain of products. This project will include submission of discussion paper, a workshop and a site visit to traditional retailing as well as other special small retailing shops, besides modern and big retailing shops.</p> <p>GOS discussed and agreed to a proposed project, entitled <i>Information Sharing on Logistics Services</i>, designed to improve the understanding and awareness of APEC economies on current situation and new trends of logistics services, enhance communication and information sharing among APEC economies on the good practices and policies in this area, as well as examine and explore ways to help APEC economies, particularly developing ones, to improve capacities of developing and managing sectors related to logistics services. The proposal will be resubmitted for Session 3 funding consideration.</p>
Sub-Committee on Standards and	SCSC continued with the implementation of the Supply Chain Visibility (SCV) Initiative in response to Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Conformance (SCSC)	<p>for Chokepoint 6. The initiative, having completed its 3rd phase, envisages the development of a set of draft recommendations for member economies to establish common technical grounds for visualized, trans-border logistics in the APEC region. A workshop was held on 21 May 2012 in Kazan where participants shared best practices for promoting SCV in the APEC region and agreed to the recommendation on APEC Implementation for Cargo Status Information Network for enhancing SCV³. The recommendation focused on the marine container transportation element of global supply chains as a first step toward achieving joined networks that improve the visibility of cargo status information.</p> <p>SCSC commenced implementation of the project entitled, <i>Technical Regulation Harmonization on Bulk Fuel Trade Transaction in APEC Region</i>, which aims to develop the flow measurement system procedures to increase technical regulation compatibility in compliance with the international standards and implement international best practices to significantly improve the accuracy, transparency and fairness of bulk fuel trade transaction in the Asia-Pacific region. A pilot <i>Workshop on Improving the Custody Transfer of Liquid Fuel in the Asia-Pacific Region</i> was held on 6-8 March in Singapore to examine the measurement requirements of advanced flow measuring system including significant recent improvements made for bulk fuel international trade. A <i>Training course on Improving the Custody Transfer of Liquid Fuel</i> was held on 28–31 August 2012 in Thailand.</p> <p>SCSC held a workshop on Product Safety Incidents Information Sharing System (PSIISS) on 23 - 26 April 2012 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the first workshop to build the capacity among APEC developing economies to establish an information sharing network between participating economies through a web portal database and alert mechanism monitored by member economy contact points appointed during the course of the project. The second workshop was held on 8 - 9 August 2012 in Kuala Lumpur as a follow up to the first workshop. It finalised the Guidelines and APEC PSIISS Portal as well as an action plan for the way forward.</p>
Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)	<p>SCCP continued to implement the proposed actions relevant to customs under the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plans for chokepoints 1, 4, 5 and 8. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Chokepoint #1, the SCCP supports the US initiative to Advance the Action Plan and de minimis capacity building. • Under Chokepoint #4, the SCCP is working on the development of Single Window Systems in each APEC economies and working towards interoperability amongst economies' Single Window Systems. Japan and Chinese Taipei, as coordinators, and Malaysia, as a co-host, are making preparations for the second Regional Workshop on Single Window to be held later this year. • Under Chokepoint #8, SCCP is completing a revised questionnaire on the Lack of Regional Cross-Border Customs-Transit Arrangements.
Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)	<p>ECSG has been working to implement the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan, particularly the part on addressing chokepoint 5 in order to simplify customs and other cross-border trade procedures, as well as addressing the part on chokepoint 6 in order to improve the efficiency of air, land, and multi-modal connectivity.</p> <p>In alignment with these objectives, ECSG has been developing projects that integrate paperless trading in commercial processes, particularly projects</p>

³ 2012/SOM2/SCSC/032

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>that use e-solutions or electronic procedures and processes in cross-border trade, in order to save time, cut costs and reduce uncertainties for firms and government agencies. These e-solutions include the following: electronic Certificate of Origin (ECO), e-negotiations, e-invoicing, archiving of e-documents and e-trade financing. Basically, the goal is to build up e-commerce as a main driver and integration tool that will enhance the efficiency of supply-chains.</p> <p>The ECO project which began in May 2010 continues to be implemented between Chinese Taipei and Korea. The success of the project has been documented by the APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) in 2011. Discussions and systems testing with other member economies are on-going to expand the scope of the project within APEC. The APEC-funded workshop on the “Study on the Readiness of ECO Implementation in Cross-border Trade in APEC Region” was held in Beijing on 10-11 July 2012 to develop recommendations on how to facilitate the implementation of the ECO project within APEC.</p> <p>E-commerce has a great role to play in strengthening SMEs’ participation in global production chains. Another APEC-funded workshop on “Capacity Building of Different Aspects in E-Commerce of Supply Chain Connectivity Implementation” was held in Kazan on 22 May 2012. The workshop introduced some initiatives to help SMEs be part of the production chains.</p> <p>In order to promote this arrangement and other e-solutions, the steps forward will necessitate greater interaction among ECSG and relevant APEC sub-fora such as SMEWG, SCCP and MAG.</p>
Chemical Dialogue (CD)	<p>Enhance information sharing on risk management along supply and value chains.</p> <p>Consider improvements in data exchange to facilitate the safe handling of chemicals.</p> <p>Discuss information requirements for chemicals in articles and how much information is necessary to enable regulators to determine the risk of exposure from chemicals in articles.</p> <p>Undertake initiatives to encourage product stewardship, safe use and sustainability, promote the use of responsible care, and promulgate a newly-launched Chemical Dialogue website to facilitate the efforts of first responders to deal with chemical emergencies.</p>
Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF)	<p>Develop the Global Drug Integrity and Supply Chain Security roadmap to implement the Regulatory Convergence Strategic Framework. This road map will incorporate further work on implementation of the APEC anti-counterfeiting action plan, with a focus on prevention of manufacturing and distribution.</p> <p>Launch training programs to promote global product quality and supply chain integrity for medical products.</p>

Section VI: Advancing Regulatory Convergence and Cooperation

CTI's work contributing to the APEC's 2011 Priority on Advancing Regulatory Convergence and Cooperation comes largely from the implementation of the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism on Trade Related Standards and Technical Regulations (ARCAM) that was established by Ministers November 2010 and its sub-fora, the Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC).

Highlights:

- CTI discussed and agreed that the second dialogue of the ARCAM would address the issue of self-regulation in advertising⁴, proposed by Australia. Preparations are underway for this dialogue to take place in Hanoi on 7-8 November. The purpose of the Dialogue is to bring together APEC economies to share information, policies and best practice principles regarding advertising standards. At the conclusion of the Dialogue, we hope to have an agreed set of principles that APEC economies can use when considering or further developing their approach to advertising standards. The Dialogue is intended to foster strengthened partnerships between governments and business, with consumers and small-industry players firmly in mind. An important outcome of the exercise will be an effective self-regulation model for the advertising industry that addresses potential technical barriers to trade. Themes to be covered during the two-day event include: effective advertising regulation and value for money; good regulatory governance in advertising; and principles for regulatory policy and practice covering advertising content.
- CTI discussed two new proposals relating to (i) Common Application of Best Regulatory Practices; and (ii) proposed Action Plan to implement Annex D to Leaders' Declaration on "Strengthening Implementation of Good Regulatory Practices". The first proposal was a continuation of the work that has been done by APEC in previous years in different areas like conformity assessment and food products, telecommunication equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, and APEC Regulatory Cooperation Plan 2011. A number of actions such as exchange of opinions and best regulatory practices, formulation of proposals on regulatory harmonization in the power plant industry and engineering construction, and discussion on the stages of elaboration of universal approaches to standardization and certification in the field of "green design and construction" on the basis of existing expertise and best practice were suggested. The second proposal envisaged a study to be undertaken on the impact of regulations on economic development and on markets at different stages in economic development to develop mechanisms in APEC economies to raise the awareness of business and general public about goals and regulatory measures in various ways, to take steps to promote acknowledgement of unprofessional market players in the area of mechanisms and goals of regulations and a number of other steps.
- SCSC continued to investigate means of enhancing regulatory practices in the APEC region through a program of case studies, seminars and organization of SCSC Conference on GRP and other issues:
 - APEC JRAC workshop on "Developing harmonized electrical equipment regulatory Risk assessment tool" held on 15-16 May 2012 in Singapore in the margins of 17th JRAC meeting. The outcome of the workshop is agreement to better align regulatory systems

⁴ 2012/SOM1/CTI/037

for electrical safety of electrical equipment through the use of a common risk assessment model with an agreed implementation plan including: timeframes, jurisdictional considerations, implementation processes, individual jurisdictional progress reporting and follow up processes. It achieved its objectives to develop a harmonised electrical equipment risk assessment regulatory model.

- 9th Conference on Standards & Conformance in the field of Innovations and Related Good Practices on 22-23 May 2012 in Kazan. The objectives of the Conference was to (i) exchange information on the standards and conformance activities; (ii) raise the knowledge on the value of standards and conformity assessment through a focus on innovative products such as nanotechnology products and chemical materials and substances; (iii) enhance the development and harmonization of innovation standards and related good practices, leading to achieving the Osaka Action Agenda (OAA) to “align domestic standards with international standards” and “promote good regulatory practice for preparation, adoption and application of technical regulations in the APEC region”; (iv) pave a way for APEC partnership to build up regulatory, legal, and operating frameworks for high quality analysis and assessment of innovative products; and (v) assess opportunities to increase linkages with the business community, non-government and government sector on developing harmonized approaches to standards and knowledge management practices, as well as facilitate information exchange. Its recommendations can be found in 2012/SOM2/SCSC/038.
- Workshop on Regulatory Approaches to Smart Grid Investment/Deployment on 16-17 May 2012 in Quebec, Canada on the margins of the World Forum for Energy Regulators (WFER) as a follow up to the 2011 ARCAM Initiative on Smart Grid Interoperability. The key outcomes of the workshop were: (i) Efficient development of standards and interoperability will reap key benefits for electricity regulators; (ii) There is a need for more robust engagements between the standards community and regulators; (iii) The standards community could benefit from an analysis of the needs of regulators in their efforts to understand the standards process and its implications for the modernization of electric grids and the trade in smart grid technologies; (iv) There is a need for the development and communication of best practices for regulators in providing input to the standards community; and (v) Continued education and outreach on standards interoperability issues will be beneficial and organizations and forums that are well-positioned for this task should be identified.
- Other workshops included a workshop under the project entitled, *Aligning Energy Efficiency Regulations for ICT Products - Developing a Strategic Approach* was held on 18 July in Seoul, Korea; and the APEC Wine Regulatory Forum – Public-Private Dialogue on risk management and certification requirements for regional trade in wine to be held 5-7 November 2012 in Auckland, New Zealand.
- CTI commended the innovative work SCSC’s Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) and its Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN) in bringing together food safety regulators, academics and industry to collectively build food safety capacity. One incident of unsafe food can jeopardize international trade flows so building international food safety capacity is a critical element in maintaining the flow of international trade.
- CTI also applauded the FSCF-PTIN for its foundational role, in partnership with the World Bank, in the initiation of the Global Food Safety Partnership, a platform to address food safety issues in a coordinated manner on a worldwide scale, and encourages both member economies and industry to support this vital initiative.
- GOS discussed a proposal to develop a work program on regulatory coherence and cooperation. This proposal mainly discuss how the regulations affecting trade in services and what regulation that can create a pro-competitive and trade facilitative market. The GOS

endorsed a self-funded proposal from the United States to compile a set of case studies from the APEC region illustrating examples of 'successful' regulatory reform measures directed at ensuring more competitive services markets. The cases studies will be compiled this year and a report made to GOS 1 in 2013.

- SCCP is working to conduct capacity building of implementing AEO programs throughout the APEC region. The development of AEO programs of equal calibre throughout the region will lead to the promotion of Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) between interested economies. The SCCP agreed to support an initiative to hold regional capacity building conferences on AEO.
- BMG conducted a review of two of its standards documents – the BMG's Legal Infrastructure Standards that seek to regulate the legislative framework of economies and the BMG's Professional Immigration Service Standards that set out standards in relation to the professional behaviour of immigration officials. These reviews determined that the standards previously developed by the BMG remain relevant and appropriate to today's border management context. In the process of review, member economies also suggested a number of additional standards that could be added to these documents. Further consideration of these additional standards will be undertaken in 2013.
- AD discussed a proposal on how to further harmonisation of automotive safety regulation through transparency by exploring how economies may deviate from the relevant international standards in their draft automotive safety technical regulations to address their regulatory or market needs. Three different regulations were suggested on – tires, window glazing and motorcycle controls and displays. AD members would fill out voluntarily the template of questions relating to these three regulations, to determine the divergences.
- CD's 2012 work program focused on the challenges imposed by different approaches to regulation, including the difficulty in balancing the protection of trade secrets and confidential information with the need for transparency, facilitating data exchange, and the varying regulatory approaches to the treatment of chemicals in articles. It endorsed a Regulatory Cooperation Action Plan outlining key regulatory initiatives to facilitate risk reduction and promote convergences in regulatory approaches to the sound management of chemicals, share information on chemicals management, share tools and experience with best practices, and increase collaboration with other international chemical fora such as the OECD Clearinghouse for New Chemicals and contribute to the Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management. It also continues its work to implement the UN Globally Harmonized System of Chemical Classification and Labeling (GHS), as well as to address challenges to implementation. The Dialogue established a website clearinghouse for information on the GHS – the GHS Reference Exchange and Tool (GREAT website), maintained by Chinese Taipei. CD held a workshop on 21 May to consider improvements in data exchange to facilitate the safe handling of chemicals and opportunities for better alignment of data being collected. It will hold a training workshop in November 2012 on tools and approaches for risk assessment.
- LSIF's Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee (RHSC) began implementation of its multi-year strategic framework for achieving regulatory convergence for medical products (both devices and medicines) by 2020. Roadmaps for achieving regulatory convergence for medical products approval procedures were being developed by champion economies in 6 priority work areas: Multi-Regional Clinical Trials (Japan – completed); Supply Chain Integrity (US); Good Review Practices and Combination Products (CT); Biosimilars and Pharmacovigilance (Korea); Cellular Therapies (Singapore). The RHSC has endorsed the establishment of an APEC Regulatory Network to bring in broader stakeholder involvement in projects and project proposals by regulatory authorities, and it has further broadened

industry participation through the formation of industry coalitions representing the research based pharmaceutical, medical device, generic medicines, biotechnology products, and advanced medical technologies sectors. Several regulatory convergence training/capacity building projects have also been developed to support this work.

Section VII: Contribution to APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy and Innovative Growth

Highlights:

Implementation of the 2010 APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy

In 2010 APEC Economic Leaders agreed on a Growth Strategy that would provide a comprehensive long-term framework for promoting high-quality growth in the region. APEC Leaders committed to implement the Growth Strategy out to 2015, focussing on 5 desired attributes of balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure growth. APEC Leaders also tasked Senior Officials to conduct "annual progress reviews on APEC's relevant work programs while finding ways to take stock of progress, and making any needed adjustments in the work programs to maximize APEC's efforts to promote the Five Growth Attributes".

CTI and its sub-fora have undertaken work to promote the five growth attributes during 2012 as part of their overall work programs and these contributions are not even. As with the past two years, the Committee had done work on Green/Sustainable Growth; Innovative Growth and Secure Growth through various work streams such as EGS; digital economy and IPR, the BMG and the SCCP, mainly.

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

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	<p><i>Green Growth/Sustainable Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section IV
Sub-committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)	<p><i>Green Growth/Sustainable Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section IV <p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held the 9th Conference on Standards and Conformance in the Field of Innovations and Related Good Practices on 22-23 May in Kazan. The main objectives of the conference included exchange information on the standards and conformance activities, raise the knowledge on the value of standards and conformity assessment through a focus on innovative products such as nanotechnology products and chemical materials and substances, pave a way for APEC partnership to build up regulatory, legal, and operating frameworks for high quality analysis and assessment of innovative products, assess opportunities to increase linkages with the business community, non-government and government sector on developing harmonized approaches to standards and knowledge management practices, as well as facilitate information exchange.
Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)	<p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of a new CAP item on IPR border enforcement to implement the APEC Guidelines for Customs Border Enforcement on IPR Infringement. SCCP agreed to conduct a second voluntary IPR enforcement operation focusing on counterfeit electronics. A proposal to enhance border enforcement of IPR in express courier and international mail facilities to protect consumers and internal security from counterfeit electronics in cross-border trade. SCCP also agreed to hold an IPR border enforcement workshop to raise members' ability to implement the guidelines. • Continued to work on the development of Single Window (SW) and

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>accelerate seamless data sharing between SW systems through information sharing. A second Regional Workshop on Single Window is scheduled to take place in October in Malaysia.</p> <p><i>Secure Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) action plan including the development of an AEO Capacity Building Plan and an AEO Best Practices Document. AEO Regional Capacity Building workshops are being developed to promote the concept of AEO as a best practice throughout the region and provide an opportunity for APEC economies that have yet to implement an AEO program to identify key areas for implementation and/or improvement. These workshops will be the first step in providing additional technical assistance to APEC economies to implement domestic-level AEO programs as well as move towards mutual recognition and participate in the Mutual Recognition Pathfinder initiative.
<p>Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPEG)</p>	<p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued to update the Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative (iPAC Initiative), a web-based platform aimed at facilitating effective information sharing among IP Academies • Development of a Survey on Innovation and Technology Transfer in SMEs to help domestic governments to better understand the IP needs of their SMEs and strengthen their faculty to develop strategies, policies and programs to support the SMEs. • Adoption of a proposal on APEC IP-related Treaty Outreach Initiative where economies will be expected to share their respective understanding of the advantages to acceding to each of the treaties selected y economies. Economies essentially will reiterate their commitment to promote accession to IPR-related treaties, including those with a higher level of protection and harmonized standards, which will further accelerate innovation and promote trade and investment through standardizing and simplifying IPR systems and practices and strengthening the level of protection in the APEC region.
<p>Business Mobility Group (BMG)</p>	<p><i>Secure Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalisation of an APEC Best Practice in Border Capabilities Model for Air Travel in the region. The model set out the ideal capabilities APEC economies can seek to implement to support the dual objectives of business facilitation and travel security. It identifies possible efficiencies that can be gained in immigration procedures to facilitate and accelerate travel while managing the risks posed by non-genuine travellers. It also provides a building block upon which economies may decide to explore structural reform, an improvement of coordination mechanisms or the use of innovative technologies in border management. • Continued efforts to enhance and improved processing of the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) scheme to further enable well-managed growth in the scheme, through: the exploration of future online lodgement arrangements for ABTC applications; improvements to the processing of renewal applications and the identification of further streamlining measures or efficiencies in processing. • Continued to pursue the implementation of a web-based trial of the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) between the Philippines and Australia, which will provide a real-time travel document validation service between the two economies. This initiative, if successful, will offer

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	<p>significant potential for the expansion of RMAS to other economies due to the reduced start-up costs, lower ongoing maintenance costs and avoidance of substantial costs associated with dedicated leased communications lines.</p> <p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMG explored e-business models as a means to deliver growth and expedite processing. In particular, this involved pursuing the possibility of a future online lodgement system for ABTC applications, with a workshop held at SOM2 to enable detailed discussion on the way in which the idea of an online lodgement system could be put into practice. <p><i>Inclusive Growth/Human Resource and Entrepreneurship Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed the BMG's Legal Infrastructure Standards that seek to regulate legislative framework of economies and the BMG's Professional Immigration Service standards that set out standards in relation to the professional behaviour of immigration officials. These reviews determined that the standards previously developed by the BMG remain relevant and appropriate to today's border management context. In the process of review, member economies also suggested a number of additional standards that could be added to these documents. Further consideration of these additional standards will be undertaken in 2013.
Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)	<p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECSG's work on the Digital economy agenda continues to contribute to the innovative growth pillar. • Implementation of the Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) system endorsed in 2011. The DPS has endorsed three documents in 2012 required for the roll-out to proceed. ECSG has likewise populated the CBPR System's Joint Oversight Panel (JOP). The CBPR System will help ensure the continued free flow of personal information among APEC economies, while establishing meaningful protection for the privacy and security of personal information.
Automotive Dialogue (AD)	<p><i>Green/Sustainable Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section IV
Chemical Dialogue (CD)	<p><i>Green/Sustainable Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Section IV
Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF)	<p><i>Innovative Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of its multi-year strategic framework, the Regulation Harmonisation Steering Committee (RHSC) is focusing on innovative products and cutting edge technologies (advanced technologies) in developing roadmaps for achieving regulatory convergence in these areas. The RHSC will lead the way globally in regulatory alignment and approach to these new technologies. Best practices for applying innovations to address key disease challenges such as maternal child health and non-communicable diseases. <p><i>Secure Growth/Human Security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of its 2011 APEC Action Plan on Non-Communicable Diseases, for which a key component is the establishment of public-private

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	partnerships. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of best practices for combatting health care associated infections at the APEC High-Level Workshop on Health care-Associated Infections.

Fostering Innovative Growth

While CTI itself may not be implementing specific initiatives to meet the APEC 2012 priority of intensive cooperation to foster innovative growth, its work to take forward the 2011 next generation trade and investment issue of “*promoting effective, non-discriminatory, and market-driven innovation policy*” would contribute to some extent, the objective of exchanging advanced know-how on how to shape a favorable institutional environment for innovative development and creating regional cooperation mechanisms in science, technology and innovation. (see *Section III*). In addition, the ECSG promotes effective, non-discriminatory, and market-driven innovation policy by enhancing trust and confidence in the Internet as well as facilitating the flow of personal information used by organizations in conducting domestic and international business.

During the year, CTI served as a sounding board for one of the APEC 2012 key deliverables relating to the launch of “Innovation Technology Dialogues” that would focus on the pre-commercial stage of technology development and help find new ways to resolve current problems in certain sectors of economy by allowing the three important stakeholders (business, science and government) to meet and exchange information on government concerns, on business priorities, in scientific research projects and possibly allow for parking on voluntary basis on specific projects. It received updates from the proponents of the initiative, including a briefing on the outcomes of the Nanotechnology and Energy Efficiency Dialogue held in Kazan on 26-27 May.

Section VIII: Collective Actions, Pathfinder Initiatives and Industry Dialogues

Collective Action Plans

Collective Action Plans (CAPs) continue to frame the work plans of the CTI and its sub-fora. These CAPs are living documents and, in 2011, they were revised and enhanced in pursuit of the Bogor Goals (see *Appendix 8*).

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

The **Market Access Group (MAG)** met three times in 2012 support of CTI's contributions to the APEC 2012 priorities trade and investment liberalization, regional economic integration. The key issues covered by MAG at its meetings during the year included the issue of facilitating trade in remanufactured products and possible capacity-building efforts in the area of remanufacturing; talks on the WTO negotiations on ITA expansion, strengthening the WebTR portal and deeper comprehension of rules of origins (ROO). In addition, the MAG also continued discussion on the green growth (environmental measures) under the abstract of APEC Growth Strategy.

Further to that, MAG has its first inaugural Joint Meeting with GOS, which discussed topics of embodied and embedded services in manufacturing competitiveness. The Joint MAG/GOS meeting will be held annually.

In 2012, the **Group on Services (GOS)** continued to advance its service work program through the implementation of new and on-going projects/initiatives, which included: (i) an expansion of the "APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) Database", a business friendly tool to facilitate service providers' market access, business mobility and establishment of commercial presence throughout the APEC region; (ii) Workshop on the "Environmental service-technology related market"; (iii) beginning a project that will identify successful regulatory reform in services markets; (iv) adopting a project that will build capacity and networks among statisticians who compile services statistics that will, over time, improve the quality of available services statistics; and (v) completed the APEC Accounting Services Initiative.

The **Investment Experts Group (IEG)** continued to support the CTI's efforts in progressing the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP) that was adopted by Ministers and Leaders in 2008 and made a report on its implementation progress. The IEG successfully concluded twelve possible action items under three focus themes as IFAP implementation priorities for 2012-2014. It also oversees the implementation of the APEC Strategy for Investment that developed in the CTI in 2010 by undertaking several projects and activities to progress the three pillars of the Strategy: (i) Advanced Principles and Practices; (ii) Facilitation and (iii) Promotion.

The 2012 work program of the **Sub-committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)** comprised several activities that contribute directly to APEC 2012 priorities: (I) trade and investment liberalization; regional economic integration; (II) strengthening food security; (III) establishing reliable supply chains; and (IV) intensive cooperation to foster innovative growth. The Sub-committee also continued progressing work on food safety under the auspices of the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between APEC SCSC-FSCF and the World Bank signed in 2011. It aimed at strengthening high level support from within the Bank for food safety issues and to provide a positive statement on the

importance of food safety capacity building, at a regional and global level. The activities were further extended by the creation of the Global Food Safety Partnership in 2012. This is a multi-donor trust fund incorporating donors from both the public and private sector and builds on work done by the APEC FSCF and PTIN.

The **Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)**'s work program for 2012 continued to focus on trade facilitation, trade security and related enforcement matters. SCCP adopted a new CAP item on IPR border enforcement to implement the APEC Guidelines for Customs Border Enforcement on IPR Infringement where it agreed to conduct a second voluntary IPR enforcement operation focusing on counterfeit electronics and to enhance border enforcement of IPR in express courier and international mail facilities to protect consumers and national security from counterfeit electronics in cross-border trade. The SCCP also agreed to establish the Customs-Business Virtual Working Group to meet the goal of enhancing private sector engagement in the SCCP.

For 2012, the **Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group (IPEG)** was active, as with previous years, in undertaking a range of activities and initiatives, including capacity programs in carrying out its IP-related work. The group met twice and the IP issues covered during the year include: issues related to the protection for geographical indications; cooperation on work sharing, practices of IPR protection in standardization; SMEs issues related to IPR; IPR protection and enforcement including counterfeiting and piracy issues. Members also updated each other on key domestic and regional IP developments and legislations. Mexico was re-elected as the Convenor for another term (2013-2014).

The work of the **Business Mobility Group (BMG)** continued to be focus on facilitating business travel while ensuring passenger safety and border security. This work is carried out in accordance with a set of business mobility goals developed by the group at the start of each year. For 2012, the agreed goals⁵ were amongst others, (i) to make it easier and faster for people to travel to do business in the APEC region by further exploring the possibility of a trial whereby APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) holders can enrol in and use the automatic border control systems of other willing APEC economies; (ii) to enhance traveller facilitation and border integrity in the APEC region through the development and finalisation of a Border Capabilities Model for air travel. This model will seek to promote capacity building and information sharing and identify further initiatives that may be pursued by the BMG; (iii) to continue efforts to enhance the ABTC scheme; and to work towards best practice in the development of immigration legislative frameworks within the APEC region by reviewing the BMG's Legal Infrastructure Standards document and, in particular, to determine the relevance of infringement regimes to effective border management.

The **Electronic Commerce Steering Group (ECSG)**, supported by two sub-groups, the Data Privacy Sub-group (DPS) and the Paperless Trading Sub-group, helps coordinate APEC's e-commerce activities as set forth in the 1998 APEC Blueprint for Action on Electronic Commerce. For 2012, the group's focus had been on developing practical steps to implement the Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) system such as the development of procedures and adoption of Protocols of the APEC CBPR system Joint Oversight Panel to allow the commencement of the CBPR system. It endorsed another 2 key documents: the Accountability Agent APEC Recognition Application, and Template Notice of Intent to Participate in the APEC CBPR System. It held a workshop in Moscow on 30 Jan 2012 on APEC Cross Border Privacy Rules: Implementing Shared Privacy Values. The workshop, the first under ECSG's first multi-year project (which will be continued through 2016), successfully tackled the topics such as how a comprehensive privacy program can be implemented, how to apply to become an APEC-recognized Accountability Agent and discussed commonalities in global privacy (particularly in reference to the EU, which employs BCRs or binding corporate rules). ECSG agreed to create a joint working team comprised of APEC Member

⁵ See 2012/SOM2/BMG/016 for review of BMG Goals for 2012.

Economies and interested representatives from the EU Article 29 Working party to explore the similarities between APEC's CBPR system and the EU's Binding Corporate Rules as well as to study how the two systems can interoperate.

Pathfinder Initiatives

In 2012, lead economies continued to promote increased participation in the existing TILF-related Pathfinder initiatives.

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

Pathfinder	Lead economy	APEC Forum responsible	Membership status - Sept 2004	Membership status
Trade and the Digital Economy	United States	N/A (launched at Leaders level; CTI has oversight)	18	20
Advance Passenger Information (API)	Australia	BMG	All agreed on API standards; 6 either fully implemented or committed to implementation; 8 undertaken feasibility studies; 6 committed to undertaking feasibility studies.	All agreed on API standards; 16 either fully implemented or committed to implementation; 11 undertaken feasibility studies.
E-Cert SPS	Australia & New Zealand	ECSG	6	6
Kyoto Pathfinder	Australia	SCCP	15 participating in Part A; 8 participating in Parts A & B.	Has become a CAP in the SCCP.
Mutual Recognition Arrangement of Conformity Assessment on Electrical and Electronic Equipment	Australia	SCSC	15 participating in Part I; 3 participating in Parts II & III.	18 participating in Part I; 5 participating in Part II; 4 participating in Part III.
Electronic Certificates of Origin	Korea and Chinese Taipei	ECSG	3	3 Chile, China, Malaysia Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam have indicated an interest to join in the pathfinder.
Food MRA	Thailand	SCSC	5	5
Technology Choice Principles	United States	CTI	N/A (adopted in 2006)	15
Data Privacy	Australia, Canada, & United States	ECSG	N/A (adopted in 2007)	16
Self-Certification of Origin	Australia, New Zealand, Singapore & United States	CTI	N/A (adopted in 2009)	9
Facilitating Trade in Remanufactured Goods	Japan & United States	MAG	N/A (adopted in 2011)	11
APEC Baseline De Minimis Value	United States	CTI/SCCP	NA (adopted in 2011)	10

Industry Dialogues

Automotive Dialogue

The **Automotive Dialogue (AD)** held its 16th meeting on 28-29 May 2012 in Kazan, Russia. The AD commended the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29) for proactively pursuing the harmonization of automotive regulations for electric vehicles (EV) before different national standards get established. Its key outcomes included the development of harmonized electric vehicle safety requirements within the context of a Global Technical Regulation (GTR) under the 1998 agreement, with the inclusion of a harmonized plug and communication protocol as part of the EV-GTR currently under development; and the agreement that economies share information on updates to their policies in Facilitating the Diffusion of Advanced Technology and Alternative-Fuelled Demonstration Motor Vehicles.

Chemical Dialogue

The **Chemical Dialogue (CD)** continues to undertake a comprehensive work program which aligns closely with and substantively advances APEC's priorities including strengthening regional economic integration and expanding trade, promoting green growth, expanding regulatory cooperation and advancing regulatory convergence. Regulatory oversight of the chemicals sector is increasingly affecting downstream industries, including electronics and aerospace, underscoring the need for cooperation in the sector.

In 2012, the CD continued to build on the Strategic Framework for Chemicals in the Asia-Pacific Region it adopted in 2011, undertaking a work program built around the three shared goals the Strategic Framework identified for the CD: expanding and supporting cooperation and mutual recognition among chemical regulators in the Asia-Pacific Region; enhancing understanding of the chemical industry's role as an innovative solutions industry; and encouraging chemical product stewardship, safe use, and sustainability.

The Chemical Dialogue's 2012 program of work focused on the challenges imposed by different approaches to regulation, including the difficulty in balancing the protection of trade secrets and confidential information with the need for transparency, facilitating data exchange, and the varying regulatory approaches to the treatment of chemicals in articles. The CD also continued to emphasize the integration of its work with the international chemicals agenda, including SAICM.

The CD Regulator's Forum developed a Regulatory Cooperation Action Plan to further advance their objectives, including facilitating risk reduction and the sound management of chemicals, SAICM implementation, sharing information on chemicals management more broadly in the region, bridging activities between principles and practices, collaboration to address common concerns, the nexus between chemicals management and competitiveness for SMEs, and human health and the environment.

The CD also announced the initiation of an emergency response website to centralize information for hazmat incident first responders, publicly available at – <http://global.chemtrec.com>. Finally, the CD continued its innovative work to advance the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for chemical classification labeling.

Life Sciences Innovation Forum

The **Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF)** continues to attract significant high level attention from scientists, health economists, senior government policymakers, industry experts and

representatives of international organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and the Asian Development Bank. The LSIF had several major accomplishments this year. In June, the LSIF collaborated with the Health Working Group to organize the APEC High-Level Meeting (HLM) on Health & the Economy⁶, which attracted 150 senior level participants from 15 APEC Member Economies. Economies were represented at Ministerial level by Ministers of Health from Chile, Chinese Taipei and Russia (Deputy Minister).

During the HLM, the LSIF and the WHO unveiled preliminary results of their joint economic analysis on the returns on investment in maternal and child health, showing a return of \$37 for every \$1 spent. This analysis complements the work done by LSIF from 2008 on the returns to investment in health innovations to combat chronic disease, which showed returns of up to 15 times cost for emerging economies. The outcomes of the HLM demonstrated the importance of investment in health as a key plank of economic development. An overarching recommendation from LSIF was that given the importance of health to economic development, APEC should ensure that a health component features in the work of all APEC groups.

The LSIF also worked collaboratively with the Health Working Group this year to encourage APEC Member Economies to implement the APEC Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) Action Plan, which was endorsed by APEC Ministers during their November 2011 meeting in Honolulu. The Action Plan aims to reduce the economic impact of chronic diseases in the region through the sharing of best practices and the establishment of innovative public-private partnerships. The 2012 APEC NCD Action Plan Implementation Report as requested by Ministers is attached at Appendix 9.

Illustrative of APEC's regulatory convergence and cooperation priorities, and in accordance with APEC Ministers' direction, the LSIF Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee (RHSC) began implementation of its multi-year strategic framework for achieving regulatory convergence for medical products (both devices and medicines) by 2020. The RHSC has developed a Multi Year Project to support the work of the Global Drug Integrity and Supply Chain initiative. The LSIF RHSC has continued its program of largely self-funded advanced training projects in areas that support the achievement of regulatory convergence, including on Global Drug Integrity and Supply Chain, Good Review Practices, Cellular Therapies, Multi-regional Clinical Trials, Good Clinical Practice Inspection, Combination Products, Pharmacovigilance, and Biotechnological Products. The RHSC also approved a restructuring to include all APEC economies and a regulatory network inclusive of industry experts.

The LSIF in collaboration with the Health Working Group organized the APEC High-Level Workshop on Reducing the Economic Burden of Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs) in Manila, Philippines on 25-26 July, 2012. Participants discussed the public health and economic burden of HAIs in the region, which is estimated to afflict 5-19 percent of hospitalized patients and are a significant drain on health systems and budgets. Participants also shared examples of effective policies and programs for addressing HAIs at both the economy and healthcare institution levels, and identified ways in which governments, patients, the private sector, and academia could work together to improve HAI prevention and control within economies. The meeting concluded with a set of recommendations encouraging APEC Member Economies to commit to working with stakeholders to reduce the incidence of infections in healthcare settings by establishing surveillance systems, baseline measurements, and targeted reduction goals at the economy and local levels by 2015.

⁶ See 2012/HWG-LSIF/019 for statement released from the meeting.

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

In 2012, CTI and its sub-fora continued to undertake work in response to a number of APEC-wide priorities. While some of this work is reflected in earlier sections of this report, this chapter provides an overview of our activities in the following areas that respond to APEC-wide priorities: Support for the Multilateral Trading System; Improving the Business Environment and APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative.

Support for the Multilateral Trading System

“Support for the Multilateral Trading System” remains a key priority for CTI and its sub-fora. As such, they would continue to look for ways where they could provide inputs to the WTO process, and where possible, add value to the Doha negotiations.

CTI took note of the progress achieved by the MAG to follow up on the instructions from APEC Leaders for APEC to play a leadership role in expansion of membership and product coverage of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA). It welcomed Russia's commitment to join the ITA and noted that a number of members have reported in the MAG that they were in the process of undertaking domestic consultations with industry on this issue. CTI also encouraged economies to accelerate domestic consultations in order to be prepared for a launch of ITA expansion negotiations.

MAG held a dialogue with APEC-wide representatives of the information and communications technology (ICT) industry on 29 March to get industry perspectives on the issue of expanding the product coverage and membership of the ITA. The dialogue was conducted in response to the 2011 APEC Leaders' instructions for APEC to play a leadership role in launching the WTO ITA expansion negotiation. The overall messages from industry included:

- The ICT sector is a significant driver of economic growth in many APEC economies;
- The ITA has delivered major benefits since its entry into force in 1997. Significant further trade and investment benefits could accrue to APEC economies through expansion of the product coverage and membership of the Agreement; and
- APEC economies should strongly support a quick launch and quick conclusion of negotiations on expanding ITA product coverage at the WTO.

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

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
Market Access Group (MAG)	MAG explored possible ways “to fulfill APEC Leaders’ 2011 commitment to play a leadership role in launching negotiations focused on expanding the product coverage and membership of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA).” The ideas floated included: to meet as regular APEC caucus in Geneva; for MAG to send a letter to the group in Geneva summarizing the key messages from the Dialogue; and to participate in the WTO ITA Symposium to be held on 14 May as a speaker or panelist.
Group on Services (GOS)	GOS monitored the developments in the WTO negotiations and noted that discussions regarding the modality that will be applied to the new plurilateral services process were ongoing. It also discussed the results of the WTO Ministerial conference, including how to make efforts to progress forward the ultimate conclusion of the DDA-WTO.

SUB-FORA	WORK UNDERTAKEN
	GOS held a policy dialogue hosted by the PECC which explored gaps in the current GATS process. Economies noted the opportunity to take part in a policy discussion on the problems and opportunities that are faced in the current multilateral services negotiations. Members from the PECC and ABAC offered two suggestions as to what APEC could do next: (i) form a tripartite (government, business and academia) group to further explore ways to progress the multilateral services negotiations; and (ii) hold a higher/SOM level dialogue considering a twenty first century approach to services.
Sub-committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)	<p>SCSC continued to monitor the developments within the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS and discuss implementation issues and advanced work to strengthen implementation of the WTO agreements on technical barriers of trade and sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures (SPS and TBT agreements) through several of its projects e.g. "Action Plan on Best Regulatory Practices in APEC economies" and "Good Regulatory Practices Online Database".</p> <p>SCSC agreed that in order to enhance the ability of economies to achieve mutual regulatory objectives, the next cooperative activities on regulatory matters in APEC fora and subfora should aim to Support and Advance the Multilateral Trading System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of WTO principles such as non-discrimination, transparency, and promoting the use of the international standards and conformance infrastructure in regulatory approaches; • Inform international discussions on ways to strengthen implementation of existing WTO rights and obligations and provide APEC perspectives on pending proposals to advance and build on WTO disciplines, including in the Doha Round; and • Seek to prevent regulatory approaches that create unnecessary obstacles to trade and investment among economies in the APEC region, as well as with other global trading partners.
Sub-committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)	SCCP continued to engage the WCO to participate in SCCP meetings and events as official guest as well as to strengthen the sharing of information between SCCP and WCO.
Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group (IPEG)	IPEG members continued to report on their respective progress in developing IP systems consistent with the WTO and other international norms.

Improving the Business Environment

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

Section X: Interaction with ABAC

CTI and its sub-fora collaborate with the business community to ensure that private sector perspectives contribute to APEC's trade and investment outcomes. In 2012, the Committee continued to engage with ABAC as the key voice of the business community in the APEC process. The CTI Chair accepted invitations to attend ABAC's 2012 meetings to brief ABAC on the Committee's work programs and exchange views on issues of mutual interest. Senior representatives from ABAC also participated in meetings of the Committee and a number of its sub-fora. CTI welcomed their active participation.

CTI and its sub-fora delivered outcomes consistent with ABAC's 2011 recommendations as outlined in the following table:

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

ABAC 2011 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>Identifying growth potential through a global supply chain and value chain framework: <i>Facilitating the goods supply-chain</i></p> <p>ABAC urges APEC Leaders to direct their officials to intensify development of preferred pathways to a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) that seeks to remove these barriers. ABAC continues to support the implementation of the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan which encompasses many ABAC priorities, including mutual recognition of Authorized Economic Operators.</p> <p>ABAC has adopted an integrated supply chain and value chain approach to identify actions that will help APEC achieve a seamless commercial environment.</p> <p>ABAC urges APEC to explore a common understanding of the supply chains and value chains that underpin regional trade in goods and services, and use this as a basis to identify blockages to regional economic integration and, ultimately an FTAAP.</p> <p>ABAC welcomes APEC's efforts to improve the efficiency of the goods supply chain through the implementation of the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Framework. ABAC believes that many of the barriers identified in the Framework, particularly those related to transparency and access to information, could be overcome by utilizing new information and communications technologies (ICTs), such as cloud-computing, to develop an APEC Single Window Cloud.</p> <p>ABAC believes it is important to take a coordinated and holistic approach to enhance and facilitate the development of a mutual recognition scheme for Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programs in APEC economies. A noodle bowl of various AEO programs should be avoided while, at the same time, encouraging the uptake of the AEO concept around the region.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a study on the creation of an APEC Single Window Cloud with input from the private sector. • Continue to collaborate with major stakeholders in 	<p>CTI continues to progress the implementation of the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) to address the eight chokepoints. Some of the initiatives being pursued include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proposal to <i>Advance the Action Plan for Chokepoint 1 of the APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework</i> led by the United States and co-sponsored by Australia; Hong Kong, China; and Japan. With assistance from the World Bank, APEC will (i) develop a "Supply-Chain Connectivity (SC) Inventory" to identify internal policies and practices related to the cross-border movement of goods affecting the logistics sector for Chokepoint 1; (ii) draft two diagnostic reports to identify variances in capacity; and (iii) develop individualized capacity building programs to assist economies in implementing the SC Inventory for Chokepoint 1. At CTI3, the Committee approved the SC inventory and the terms of reference for the related diagnostic reports for the Initiative. Work on the first diagnostic report is underway and the report is scheduled to be presented to CTI1 next year. • A proposed capacity building program for the <i>Pathfinder to Enhance Supply-Chain Connectivity by Establishing a Baseline De Minimis Value</i> led by the United States and co-sponsored by Hong Kong, China and Japan. The objective of the capacity building program is to provide participating economies with detailed analysis to assist in the decision-making process to join the Pathfinder • A proposed multi-year capacity building project for <i>Enhancing Logistics Performance through Training and Networking for APEC Local/Regional Logistics Sub-providers</i> led by China. The proposal includes initiatives relating to training courses in access to advanced technologies and modern supply chain practices and models, as well as a proposal to develop a platform to distribute information. • To address Chokepoint 7 of the SCFAP, the PSU is implementing a study for CTI that measures the economic impact of submarine cable disruptions on trade and investment within APEC economies and

ABAC 2011 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>identifying blockages and overcoming barriers to establish seamless data sharing and cross-border links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the AEO program mutual recognition scheme based on existing AEO programs designed for trade security using common principles and common application processes. • Ensure all the economic operators involved in the cross-border supply chain are eligible to participate in the AEO program. • Clearly specify the AEO benefits for each operator in the supply chain. Explore ways to include benefits identified by ABAC in its 2010 recommendations to APEC Leaders in the AEO action plan. • Develop an AEO certification system for AEO-qualified corporations in economies where AEO programs do not exist. • Define the role of an APEC-wide AEO program, maximize its potential and avoid redundancy with other supply chain security programs to strike the most appropriate balance between trade facilitation and security. 	<p>assesses current approaches to minimize disruptions. A final report will be ready by September 2012</p> <p>CTI, with the assistance from the PSU, held a Supply-Chain Connectivity Measurement Framework Symposium from 31st March – 1st April 2012 in Singapore to share experiences and exchange views on the measurement of supply-chain connectivity from different perspectives; and to stock-take the implementation of the SCFAP. The Symposium also discussed the draft design of the self-assessment survey that will be used to complement the internal and external indicators for tracking APEC's progress towards the 10% improvement by 2015 in supply-chain performance. CTI has endorsed the questionnaire for the self-assessment survey at CTI3 in Kazan. The deadline for the survey is 15 November 2012.</p> <p>BMG is working to identify ways to enhance the administration of the ABTC scheme and, in particular, to shorten and simplify procedures for renewing an ABTC. A report on the results of the survey will be provided to ABAC by the end of the year.</p> <p>BMG is conducting its annual review of economy performance against the BMG's Client Service Framework. Subject to agreement, a report on the results of the review will be provided to ABAC by the end of the year.</p> <p>SCCP continues to implement the AEO Action Plan and is working to conduct capacity building of implementing AEO programs throughout the APEC region. The development of AEO programs of equal calibre throughout the region will lead to the promotion of Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) between interested economies. The SCCP agreed to support the US initiative to hold regional capacity building conferences on AEO.</p>
<p>Identifying growth potential through a global supply chain and value chain framework: <i>Promoting Regulatory Coherence</i></p> <p>ABAC welcomes APEC's efforts this year to advance regulatory cooperation among APEC economies. ABAC believes this will promote progress towards regulatory coherence. ABAC defines regulatory coherence as improving the process by which economies develop regulations, develop best practices, and find common standards acceptable to multiple economies. This leads to better regulation that is effective, least market-distorting and is the best way to systematically prevent and eliminate technical barriers to trade. Specifically, ABAC calls on APEC to advance both domestic and international cooperation between regulatory institutions, use international standards as a basis for domestic regulation and develop public consultation mechanisms to promote transparency. In sum, regulations should be simple, flexible, efficient, certain and applied consistently.</p> <p>In order to demonstrate the value and importance for economies to maintain transparent, effective, enforceable and mutually coherent regulatory systems which are both risk and science-based, ABAC has taken a sectoral approach this year. Building on the principles of</p>	<p>CTI agreed that the second dialogue of the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Process Advancement Mechanism (ARCAM) will address the issue of self-regulation in advertising. The dialogue is being planned to take place on 7-8 November 2012.</p> <p>LSIF in its meeting in Singapore on March 31 2012 reviewed the actioning of roadmaps to implement priority work areas under the Regulatory Convergence Strategic Framework: <i>VISION 2020: Regulatory Convergence for Medical Products by 2020</i>. Priority Work Areas (PWAs) agreed include: Global Medical Product Integrity and Supply Chain; Good Review Practices; Biotechnology Products; Cellular Therapies; MRCTs; Good Clinical Practice Inspection; Pharmaco vigilance; and Combination Products.</p> <p>CD in its meeting in Moscow from 3-4 February 2012 agreed to work on a proposal to implement the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Plan endorsed in 2011 AMM. A CD workshop on Data Exchange on Chemical Products and Chemical Substances Hazardous Properties was held in Kazan, Russia on May 21 2012. A CD project entitled <i>Regulatory Cooperation – Introductory Level Training in Risk Assessment and Risk Management to Provide Tools for the Development of Sound Chemical Regulations</i></p>

ABAC 2011 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>regulatory coherence advocated by ABAC last year, the goal is to develop effective regulation that facilitates the trade of goods and services as well as stimulates competitive economies and the region's economic growth.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a framework approach to regulatory coherence that incorporates the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Harmonized international standards should be used as reference for domestic regulations. ○ Use of equivalence and mutual recognition of standards to accept standards from other economies. ○ Regulations should be performance-based rather than prescriptive. ○ Regulatory institutions should promote approaches to regulation and implementation that are trade-friendly and avoid unnecessary burdens on economic actors. ○ Regulatory institutions should address unnecessary costs of regulation. ○ Regulatory institutions should advance both internal (domestic) and regional cooperation on regulatory issues to increase alignment of technical regulations, increase transparency, and identify mutually agreeable solutions. ○ Regulatory Impact Assessments should be used to assess the impacts of new or existing regulations on business. ○ Economies should incorporate a consultation mechanism to enhance accountability, promote mutual learning, and encourage best practices. ○ Enforcement mechanisms should be transparent, equitable, and designed to ensure stability for the private sector. ○ Regulation alternatives should be based on administrative simplicity, flexibility, efficiency, certainty and equity. 	<p>proposed by U.S has been approved for funding and this project is to be held in Bangkok in November 2012.</p>
<p>Accelerating trade and investment liberalisation: <i>Renewing focus on multilateral trade</i></p> <p>ABAC recognizes the primacy of a rules-based multilateral trading system and the immense value of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in advancing global prosperity and resisting protectionist measures in times of economic crisis. A successful and comprehensive conclusion of the Doha Round will stimulate global economic growth and remains a high priority for the Asia-Pacific business community. ABAC calls on WTO Members meeting at the 8th WTO Ministerial Conference in December to provide a credible way ahead for the Doha Round.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call upon WTO Members of APEC to provide leadership at the 8th WTO Ministerial Conference in December in developing a credible way ahead for the Doha Round, noting that it is crucial that WTO Members have clear and pragmatic discussions that lead to the resumption of meaningful negotiations. 	<p>“Support for the Multilateral Trading System” remains a key priority for CTI and its sub-fora as they continue to look for ways where they could provide inputs to the WTO process, and where possible, add value to the Doha negotiations</p> <p>At MAG1 in Moscow 10-11 Feb 2012, MAG welcomed Russia's commitment to join the ITA and encouraged other APEC member economies which are non-signatories to the ITA to do so.</p> <p>MAG held an ITA Dialogue with industry representatives in March 2012 during MAG2 and noted industry's interest and support for a quick launch and conclusion to ITA expansion negotiations.</p> <p>The US at the MAG3 meeting briefed members on the outcome of the WTO ITA Symposium held in Geneva. MAG members noted the need to acknowledge the work done and to be reflected in the Ministerial Statement.</p> <p>Following that, the MRT Statement reflected the acknowledgement on the recent development in Geneva on ITA, including the recently held 15th ITA Anniversary Symposium and accession of new members.</p>

ABAC 2011 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
	<p>GOS with the support of the PECC held a policy dialogue in conjunction with GOS3 in Kazan which explored gaps in the current GATS process.</p> <p>SCSC continued to monitor the developments within the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS and discuss implementation issues and advanced work to strengthen implementation of the WTO agreements on technical barriers of trade and sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures (SPS and TBT agreements) through several of its projects e.g. "Action Plan on Best Regulatory Practices in APEC economies" and "Good Regulatory Practices Online Database".</p>
<p>Accelerating trade and investment liberalisation: Continuing progress towards FTAAP</p> <p>In the context of the increasing complexity of regional and global supply and value chains, and the need for their smooth and timely functioning in order to support economic growth and development, ABAC continues to place a high priority on the achievement of a comprehensive FTAAP. ABAC strongly encourages the development of building blocks towards a possible FTAAP. Good progress has been made to date in the TPP negotiations, with eight rounds of negotiations held. Work is also continuing on the Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) and East Asia Free Trade Area (EAFTA).</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to press for progress towards the achievement of an FTAAP by further promoting the preferred pathways, engaging actively with the private sector on the scope of FTAAP and establishing a timeframe for its realization. • Recognize the value of incorporating next generation trade and investment issues in negotiations of pathways toward an FTAAP 	<p>CTI endorsed the Regional Economic Integration Capacity Building Needs Initiative (CBNI) led by Korea, which included a proposed Action Plan Framework for REI CBNI. Several economies have confirmed their intention to lead, co-sponsor or participate in specific areas of the action plan and various programs/activities are being developed to take forward this work. Two workshops in the areas of ROOs; and FTA implementation and two training courses in the areas of Environment; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures were approved during the year's second funding cycle. The first workshop on rules of origin took place in Seoul on 10-12 July. A second workshop is being planned for October 2012. The two APEC Training Courses on Building and Enhancing Capacities to Participate in FTA-related Environment Negotiations and FTA Negotiation Skills on SPS are being planned to take place in Hanoi, Viet Nam in October and November/December respectively. Further activities in other areas such as e-commerce, services, investment and labour are being planned.</p> <p>In order to deliver the first report on APEC's progress towards the Bogor goals as stipulated in 2011 Bogor Goals Progress Report Guidelines, all economies have provided their 2012 Individual Action Plan (IAP) updates in a timely fashion to the PSU who worked closely with the CTI on the preparation of the brief reports with key highlights on members' main achievements and remaining areas for improvements and the development of a "Dashboard" to complement the report. The brief reports were submitted for discussion at SOM2 in Kazan and will be finalized by CSOM in September.</p> <p>At CTI3, an understanding was reached on the indicators to be included in the Dashboard, as well as how it is to be disseminated. Individual and APEC-collective dashboards will also be finalized by CSOM in September.</p>
<p>Accelerating trade and investment liberalisation: Addressing next generation trade and investment issues.</p> <p>This year, ABAC identified a number of next generation issues that need to be addressed to ensure trade agreements keep pace with the increasing complexity of regional and global business models.</p> <p>ABAC wants to see any new trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region take up this challenge by addressing the next generation trade and investment issues set out below. This will put APEC in the best position to achieve a</p>	<p>CTI adopted a work plan at CTI1 on next generation trade and investment issues to guide its work in 2012. The CTI, through its Friends of the Chair on Next Generation Trade and Investment Issues (NGeTI FoTC), received several new ideas for consideration as additional next generation issues to be addressed in 2012. The issues being proposed for consideration were based on the understanding that one to two will be selected for work this year.</p> <p>At CTI3 in Kazan, the Committee considered 4 issues to be addressed in 2012 and agreed to adopt "Transparency in RTAs/FTAs" as a next generation trade and investment</p>

ABAC 2011 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>comprehensive and high quality FTAAP in the future.</p>	<p>issue to be addressed. On the 3 remaining issues, CTI agreed that discussions on the “Local Content Requirements” and “Promoting and Facilitating Trade of Renewable and Clean Energy Products Through Dialogue” could be further conducted under CTI’s overall work program on trade and investment while the discussion on “Creation and Dissemination of Creative Content in the Digital Environment” could be undertaken by the IPEG.</p> <p>On the topic of “Transparency in RTAs/FTAs, a comparative analysis of the transparency provisions of existing preferential trade agreements was undertaken by Russia to identify provisions that could be included in a model transparency chapter to be developed for inclusion in APEC’s Model Measures for RTAs/FTAs. A draft model transparency chapter was presented at the extraordinary session of the CTI in Mexico in July and is currently being reviewed by CTI members with the aim of completing it in time for AMM. An <i>APEC Conference on Innovation and Trade: Policy Considerations Related to Generating and Absorbing Innovation</i> was held after the CTI2 meeting on 4-5 April. The Conference addressed the intersection between the APEC Leaders’ commitment on innovation and trade and the goals that economies all share to improve their capacity to absorb innovation. Singapore, assisted by the PSU, organized a Trade Policy Dialogue (TPD) on <i>Facilitating Global Supply Chains (GSC)</i> on 27 May 2012, in Kazan. CTI agreed to request the PSU to undertake a research project, on a case-study approach, building on the outcomes of the TPD. The Seminar on Enhancing Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Participation in Global Production Chains was held in Mexico City on 23-24 July.</p>
<p>To ensure that APEC remains on the leading edge of trade agreements, ABAC recommends continued work on several other next generation issues, including competition policy; investment; shortages of skilled personnel; services; and government procurement. Action on these issues will put APEC in the best position to achieve a comprehensive and high quality FTAAP.</p> <p>On improving the investment environment, ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt ABAC recommendations to amend/update the APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles. • Improve the business environment, taking into account the recommendations outlined in ABAC’s letter to the APEC Investment Experts’ Group to facilitate further investment in the region. • Implement the recommendations in ABAC’s “Investing for Growth” report. 	<p>IEG with the assistance of the PSU is implementing a project on describing IFAP’s progress based on voluntary information submitted by economies as well as from relevant secondary data or information. The final report for the project is scheduled to be completed by December 2012.</p> <p>At IEG 3 Meeting on 28 May 2012 in Kazan Russia, IEG shared the outcomes of the seminar, “Public-Private Partnership in APEC Region” which has been held on 27 May, 2012 in Kazan. IEG noted that Russia will submit a report on the key outcomes of the meeting to IEG1 in 2013. IEG reaffirmed the importance of further public-private cooperation in order to improve the investment climate in APEC.</p> <p>Phase III of the Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) Database is on track to be completed by the end of the year. This phase will see the database expanded to cover 15 economies and three new sectors.</p> <p>GOS2, Singapore 30-31 March, endorsed a proposal to compile a set of case studies from the APEC region illustrating examples of ‘successful’ regulatory reform measures directed at ensuring more competitive services markets. The case studies will be compiled this year and a report made to GOS 1 in 2013.</p>
<p>Support Green Growth and Promoting dissemination of environmental goods and services</p> <p>ABAC also supports both of APEC’s environmental</p>	<p>CTI conducted a second TPD on Environmental Goods on 13 February 2012. The TPD generated productive discussions among officials and afforded a timely</p>

ABAC 2011 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>strategies, namely: lowering carbon output and encouraging the domestic and cross-border growth of environmental goods and services (EGS). Reducing tariffs and non-tariff barriers and facilitating the dissemination of EGS technologies are effective ways to help this growing sector. APEC can, by providing better access to these technologies and products, raise energy efficiency, conserve resources and create quality jobs. APEC should also explore other voluntary market-based initiatives to encourage wider use of green technology in collaboration with the private sector. SMEs have a valuable role to play in APEC's environmental strategies. In addition to helping SMEs to develop their potential in EGS, APEC should support the "Green Initiative" recognized this May by APEC officials who met in Big Sky, Montana. This initiative provides APEC economies with criteria for describing and measuring the achievements of SMEs in the environmental field.</p> <p>A study commissioned by ABAC in 2010 identified barriers to energy-related investments, including energy efficient environmental goods and services (EGS). Based on surveys and interviews with private sector representatives, the study identified a broad range of issues that economies should address to promote the dissemination of EGS. This year, ABAC has begun exploring market-based initiatives to promote the dissemination of green technologies, and enhancing best practices in management and financing for the further promotion of trade and investment in EGS, where ABAC is extending this work to next year.</p> <p>ABAC recommended that APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make efforts to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers and enhance intellectual property rights protection for low-carbon technologies and other environmental goods and services for the further promotion of trade and investment in EGS. • Facilitate the dissemination of new energy-efficient and low-carbon technologies, specifically for household, industrial, transportation, smart grid and other uses so as to help APEC members, particularly the developing ones enhance their competitiveness and development capabilities, with a view towards sustainable growth • Adopt measures that support the dissemination of EGS (e.g., import tariff exemptions, better IP protection and the harmonization of standards). Because many SMEs lack the resources needed to overcome the inefficiencies and barriers posed by such regulatory weaknesses, ABAC expects such measures will have an especially positive impact on SMEs engaged in EGS. 	<p>opportunity to exchange information and deepen understanding on the key policy issues, objectives and other considerations relating to the mandate, set out in Annex C of the APEC Economic Leaders' Statement of November 2011, to work to develop in 2012 an APEC list of environmental goods.</p> <p>At CTI1 in February, the CTI agreed to an "Indicative Timeline" to develop an APEC List of Environmental Goods in 2012. By the time of CTI2 in April, 10 economies had submitted their initial product nominations for consideration. Other economies indicated that they are still carrying out internal consultations to prepare their own lists, and/or to provide comments on the lists presented thus far. By CTI3 in Kazan, 13 economies had submitted around a total of 320 product nominations for inclusion in the APEC list.</p> <p>Since Kazan, work to develop an APEC list of environmental goods continued intersessionally. An extraordinary session of the CTI was held on 25-26 July in Mexico City and an informal meeting of the CTI is planned for 1 September in Vladivostok to further advance the list. As of 8 August, 15 economies have submitted product nominations for inclusion in the list.</p> <p>The PSU presented the Policy Brief entitled "A Snapshot of Current Trade Trends in Potential Environmental Goods and Services" at CTI2 in April 2012, which showed the growing importance of the EGS sectors in APEC and world trade, as well as the increasing relevance of APEC-developing economies in the trade of potential EGS.</p> <p>At MAG 1, the MAG received a presentation by the consultant on the four EGS case studies that had been completed to date on Malaysia, Mexico, Chile and Viet Nam.</p> <p>A GOS Workshop on <i>Environmental Services and Environmental Services-related Technologies</i> was held on 30 March. This project aims to better define the environmental services market to help identify the sectors that should be focused on to best promote trade and investment.</p> <p>SCSC held the Workshop on <i>Regulatory Approaches to Smart Grid Investment / Deployment</i> in May 2012.</p>
<p>Promoting SME Start-up and Sustainability: Addressing barriers faced by SMEs in cross-border trade</p> <p>ABAC welcomes APEC's efforts to identify and address the nine top barriers to SME (including micro-enterprises) cross-border trade.</p> <p>ABAC urges APEC economies to support policies and initiatives that encourage small and medium enterprises (SMEs) (including micro-enterprises) to engage in cross-border trade. Although significant technological and</p>	<p>CTI continued to implement initiatives to address the top barriers to trade facing SMEs in the region identified in 2011 as. These initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an APEC webpage containing direct links to basic information on import procedures like commonly required customs forms, contact information for relevant customs authorities, and other SME-specific resources available on APEC economies' customs websites, which was endorsed. The webpage will feature on the SCCP website and

ABAC 2011 RECOMMENDATION	CTI/SUB-FORA RESPONSE
<p>regulatory changes have taken place since APEC's establishment, SME growth is often hampered by an inability to adapt to an increasingly competitive and fast-moving commercial environment. ABAC identified such barriers to cross-border trade and provided related recommendations in a letter to APEC SME Ministers in May. ABAC feels that the successful implementation of these efforts will enhance the ability of SMEs to compete and cooperate with larger enterprises.</p> <p>Therefore, ABAC's recommendations are designed to improve the ability of SMEs to take advantage of capital, technology, information, and trade regulations.</p>	<p>the CTI website. A mock-up was presented at CTI3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expansion of the APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR Database), which is a business-friendly tool to facilitate service providers' market access, business mobility and establishment of commercial presence throughout the APEC region. • A proposal on Enhancing IP Visibility for SMEs, to develop a webpage featuring economies' intellectual property application procedures. • Development of a webpage with FTA chapter summaries that will assist SMEs in better understanding the benefits of utilizing FTAs in the region. • An APEC workshop, Increasing FTA Utilization by SMEs was held in Tokyo, Japan on 7 August 2012.

APPENDIX 1

ACTION PLAN FRAMEWORK FOR REI CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS INITIATIVE

April 2, 2012

Background

At the Lima meeting in November 2008, the APEC Economic Leaders “noted advice from Ministers that while an Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) would likely be of economic benefit to the region as a whole, there would also be challenges in its creation. They instructed Ministers and officials to undertake further steps in examining the prospects and options of a possible FTAAP, such as conducting further analytical work on its likely economic impact, and discussing the possible capacity building requirements for any possible future negotiations.” In 2009, APEC Economic Leaders reaffirmed their willingness to continue exploring the building blocks towards a possible FTAAP in the future. In this respect, it has been highlighted that “an analytical study by officials shows that there are significant economic benefits from an FTAAP, and also presents the challenges of establishing such an agreement. They look forward to the progress update from Ministers and officials next year on the outcomes of the exploration of a range of possible pathways to achieve FTAAP.”

In response, Korea, in cooperation with Chile, Peru, and the Philippines, proposed and conducted a survey to identify capacity-building needs in the APEC economies in 2010. The survey analysis was presented at CTI/SOM1 in March 2011. Korea proposed the multiyear work plan based on the survey analysis for the REI Capacity-Building Needs Initiative (CBNI), which the CTI endorsed at CTI2 in 2011. As agreed at CTI2, a two-hour session was set aside for the development of the REI CBNI at CTI3 in 2011. The CTI Chair reported to SOM that APEC members, ABAC, representatives from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the World Bank exchanged information/experiences on improving the economies’ ability to engage in FTA negotiations. At SOM3 and AMM, Korea briefed on this multi-year FTAAP capacity building program, named CBNI, to SOMs and Ministers.

In 2011, APEC Ministers welcomed Korea’s CBNI, and thus declared in the AMM statement that “Ministers welcomed the decision to approach capacity building activities with strategic foresight by undertaking multi-year projects, such as supporting APEC’s work to strengthen and deepen regional economic integration, and facilitating the realization of FTAAP”.

Results of the Survey (2010) and Policy Dialogue (2011)

APEC Capacity Building Needs Survey (2010)

The results of the survey identified the most challenging sectors/areas as follows:

- Challenging Sectors identified: E-Commerce, Labor and Environment, Intellectual property, Investment, SPS, and Rules of Origin and etc.
- Challenging Areas relevant to Negotiation: Lack of Expertise and Human/Financial Resources
- Challenging Areas relevant to Implementation: Consensus Building, Lack of Domestic Institutions, Structural Reform and Outreach of FTA/RTA benefits

The basic principles for developing the REI CBNI (2011) were elicited from the survey.

- Avoiding duplication and optimizing synergy effects
- Designing economy-specific program with APEC-wide collective actions

REI CBNI Policy Dialogue (2011)

The Policy Dialogue consisted of two sessions.

At Session 1, APEC members and related international organizations shared their experiences with regard to designing the REI CBNI Action Plan Framework.

- Korea's project for Cambodia highlighted the importance of providing ownership to the partner economies, building clear understanding of project goals and guidelines, and aligning them with national trade and development policies.
- Chile's experience provided us with insights in terms of direct benefits of capacity building on FTA programs and suggestions for future APEC FTA capacity building. Five topics were covered (how to prepare for the negotiation, logistic arrangements, specific explanation on chapters covered, suggestion on how to achieve a successful result, tips on specific negotiating partners.)
- The Australian case (AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA) addressed the importance of internal coordination, noted how ASEAN had addressed different levels of development, through workshop for good communication with the right people attending.
- WBI (World Bank Institute) Trade Capacity Building Program features thematic and geographic selectivity, programmatic approaches, involvement of policymakers in design and implementation, and development of objectives for sound national trade policies and institutions. The programmatic approaches involve partnership, knowledge platforms, dialogue, e-learning, content development and awareness-raising seminars.
- ADB's Trade Capacity Building Work ranges from FTA analysis tools, building of trade databases, research on regional trade and FTAs, new trade issues training, and creation of training manuals for fostering trade networks. Tips for future efforts that could be drawn from FTA capacity building include: insurance of long-run processes, assurance of recipient commitment by tailoring efforts to different needs, trainees and cost-sharing schemes, a culture of continuous learning via integrated approach, focus on actual practitioners, on-site as well as long distance learning, and combination of local think-tanks with international experts.

At Session 2, Korea presented a future plan to be undertaken throughout 2012 for the REI Capacity Building Needs initiative.

- Building Action Plan Framework, including prioritizing areas and selecting leading economies
- Specifying detailed Action Plan by designing economy/sector-specific work programs by leading economies

Draft Outline of Action Plan Framework

The REI CBNI Action Plan Framework will be designed as one master plan (Framework) and tailored programs of the leading economies. This framework will be economy-specific and sector-specific in order to meet the trade policy demands of the participating economies reflecting the result of the survey and the policy dialogues. The initial outline of the REI CBNI Action Plan Framework is as follows;

- **Objectives:** (i) narrow FTA capacity gaps among member economies, (ii) enhance trade policy capacity by sharing best practices, and (iii) identify challenges to FTAAP and explore possible ways to overcome them.
- **Implementation Period:** 2012~2014 (3 Year Capacity Building Program). This program could be extended if needs arise.

- **Leading economies (Co-sponsors or Program Providers):** Economies will sign up to provide leadership in designing capacity-building for particular sectors.
- **Participating economies:** Economies wishing to receive capacity-building related to specific sectors will sign up as “participating economies”.
- **Sectors Covered:** Sectors covered during the initial phase of the program are listed in the table below. Other areas for future work could include FTA related issues not mentioned in the table below, as well as next generation trade and investment issues, as they are identified and addressed by APEC.
- **Program development and implementation:** Program will be designed and implemented mainly by the leading economies in cooperation with other APEC member economies, particularly with participating economy(ies), considering the circumstances of participating and leading economies’ situations. Therefore, leading economies will have sufficient flexibility in deciding size, implementation period, budget, focus sectors and participating economy(ies) of the program.

The REI CBNI Action Plan Framework (draft)

Pillar	Area ¹	Leading Economy(ies)	Participating Economy(ies)
Preparation	Scheduling Non-Conforming Measures on Services and Investment	US (New Zealand, Chile, Australia)	Chinese Taipei, Philippines, Thailand
	E-Commerce	China (US)	Thailand
	Labor	US	Peru, Thailand [TBC]
	Environment	Vietnam (US)	Papua New Guinea, Peru, Thailand
	Intellectual Property	(Peru)	Peru
	SPS	Vietnam (Peru)	Papua New Guinea
	Rules of Origin	Korea	Chinese Taipei, Philippines, Papua New Guinea
Implementation and Outreach	Consensus Building, Institutional Framework, Promotion of FTA/RTA Benefits	Korea (Chile)	Thailand
	Enhancement of FTA/RTA Utilization	Japan	Thailand
Research/Analysis	Research/Analysis		Philippines
Other Sectors	Legal Issue, Other Areas		Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines

Note: 1. Areas in the table are illustrative examples, based on the results of the survey and member economies inputs, without prejudice to economies’ position in their FTA negotiations.

2. Economies in the parenthesis mean they are co-sponsors of the areas.

Time Plan

- Each leading economy will design its own tailored action plan, and send it to Korea as soon as they are ready.
- The framework will be completed **at CTI2 2012**.
- The action plan will be implemented in 2012 and beyond.
- The Framework and detailed action plans will be reported to **SOM and higher fora**.
- Korea will organize a workshop to evaluate the activities of 2012 **on the sideline of CTI1 2013**.

Contact Point: Economies are welcome to send their comments and suggestions to apeco@mofat.go.kr.

Attachment: Workshop/Training Program on FTA ROO & Customs Administration System (Draft)

Attachment:**Workshop/Training Program on FTA ROO & Customs Administration System (Draft)**

This program is open to all APEC member economies. ROO-related officials, FTA negotiators, and relevant administrators are expected to attend the program. As more member economies express their interests in this program, it will be designed to meet their demands and specific needs while covering ROO-related issues comprehensively. The program will be composed of knowledge/expertise-enhancing sessions on comprehensive FTA ROO-related issues, case discussion sessions on ROOs of APEC member economies, and diagnostic/training sessions on ROO-related systems with FTA implementation.

This program will benefit participants through the combination of lectures and discussion sessions by addressing up-to-date FTA ROO-related issues and paying attention to cases of APEC members and the participating economies. Participants of the program will have an opportunity to introduce and discuss cases of their own economies. The case discussion session will help address specific needs of participating economies through lively discussion and feedback from experts and other participants of the program. Participants will also have hands-on experience from the on-site visit to a customs facility. At the end of the program, an exit survey (satisfaction questionnaire) will be conducted. The survey results will be utilized to explore other potentially important topics and further advance the capacity-building program.

The REI CBNI ROO program is as follows.

- **Lead Economy:** Republic of Korea
- **Participating Economies:** Open to all APEC member economies including Chinese Taipei, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea
 - Participation of all member economies is encouraged.
- **Course Area:** Rules of Origin (ROO) and ROO-related Customs Procedure
- **Expected Attendants:** ROO-related officials or FTA negotiator
- **Objectives:**
 - Better understanding of FTA ROOs and customs administration
 - Enrichment of relevant knowledge and expertise
 - Contribution to participating economies' government policies and guidelines
 - Enhancement of capacity in managing origins and customs
- **Date (Tentative):** TBD
- **Host:** MOFAT (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade)
- **Organizer:** KIEP (Korea Institute for International Economic Policy)
 - The Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) is a government-funded economic research institute. It is a leading institute concerning the international economy. KIEP has been designated by the government as its Center for International Development Cooperation and the National APEC Study Center. For further information on KIEP, please visit its website at www.kiep.go.kr.
 - This program will be operated in collaboration with KCS (Korea Customs Service), KORCHAM (Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry), KCBA (Korea Customs Brokers Association), and Incheon Airport Customs.
- **Financial Support:** Travel expenses (such as airfare and accommodation) for one participant per travel-eligible economy will be supported.

Draft Agenda

Day	Category	Time	Session	Program
Day 1	FTA and ROO	09:30-		Welcoming Session
		10:00-	Session 1	General Understanding on FTA Rules of Origin - Discussion on Harmonization of ROOs
		11:15-		Coffee Break
		11:30-	Session 2	Characteristics of APEC FTA ROOs
		12:45-		Lunch
		14:00-	Session 3	ROO System of Participating Economies
		16:00-		Coffee Break
		16:15-	Session 4	Utilization of WebTR
		17:30-		Wrap-up Discussion and Satisfaction Questionnaire
		18:00-		Dinner
Day 2	FTA Implementation and ROO	09:30-	Session 5	C/O (Certificate of Origin) Issuance System
		10:45		Coffee Break
		11:00-	Session 6	Origin Verification Process Cases
		12:15-		Lunch
		13:45-	Session 7	Supporting Systems for FTA and ROO
		15:00		Coffee Break
		15:15-	Session 8	Cases of Origin Management System in the Private Sector
		16:30-		Wrap-up Discussion and Satisfaction Questionnaire
		17:30-		Dinner
Day 3	Field Trip	09:00-		On-site Visit to the Seoul Main Customs
		12:30-		Lunch

APPENDIX 2

APEC Ministerial Meeting Vladivostok, September 5-6

Joint Statement

ANNEX A

APEC MODEL CHAPTER ON TRANSPARENCY FOR RTAS/FTAS

This APEC Model Chapter is intended to build best practices for RTA/FTAs in the area of transparency standards. This Model Chapter is an APEC contribution to the promotion of high-quality and comprehensive free-trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region and the realisation of the Bogor Goals. They are intended to encourage a coherent and consistent approach to the design and content of such agreements.

The text of this Model Chapter is based on the combination APEC members economies' existing FTA Chapters, Article X of GATT and Article III of GATS. It establishes WTO rules as the minimum standard for transparency provisions and adds to that certain standard elements that reflect the practices of APEC Members.

The provisions provided for in this model Chapter reflect the general APEC principle of non-binding agreements. They are neither mandatory nor exhaustive, nor do they indicate that economies will include all of the elements here in all of their RTAs/FTAs. They are not written in legal language that is mandatory to be used in an agreement. These provisions are indicative examples to provide members with useful references in negotiating RTA/FTA chapters. They are a guide to the kind of provisions that might be included in a free trade agreement. They will not prejudice the positions of APEC Members in any of their current or future trade negotiations.

General considerations relevant to this Chapter

- *The purpose of a transparency chapter in a free trade agreement is to promote transparency and due process in policy-making, as well as to facilitate the administration and exchange of information between the Parties, in particular, through designating contact points in each of the parties to the agreement to facilitate communication on matters arising under the FTA;*
- *These elements may be supplemented by or may be stipulated in other more specific provisions in individual chapters;*
- *The provisions contained in this Chapter are not intended to preclude or prejudice the establishment of sector-specific obligations that may be set forth elsewhere in the agreement and to the extent of any inconsistency would prevail over these more general provisions. This Chapter, similar to other chapters of a general or institutional nature, must be read in light of the whole agreement, given that other provisions (e.g., general or chapter-specific exceptions) may take precedence over the specific provisions of this chapter.*

Article 1: Definitions

This Article is designed to provide the scope of application of this Chapter by defining the term of "measure of general application" that would be used throughout the text of the Chapter, unless

provided otherwise. For the deeper clarification of the particular definition of the term “measure of general application” it appears necessary to include such a definition particularly in Model transparency chapter in order to underline such a meaning of this particular term used throughout the chapter.

The term “measure of general application” includes, as it is provided for in the relevant Articles of WTO Agreements (in particular Article X of GATT, Articles III and XXVIII of GATS), judicial decisions of general application. There is no intention to include judicial decisions that are not of general application and that regulate relations between specific parties in a dispute, i.e. those decisions that have no direct impact on non-parties to the proceedings.

For the purposes of this Chapter:

“Measures of general application” means laws, regulations, decision, judicial decisions and administrative rulings of general application pertaining to or affecting the matters covered by this Agreement. Judicial decisions if they do not have a direct impact on persons that were not involved in the respective judicial proceedings are not of general application and are not covered by this definition.

“Interested persons” means persons of the other Party that are directly affected by a measure of general application or administrative rule or proceeding covered by this Chapter.

Article 2: Publication of Measures of General Application

This Article is intended to reflect the WTO standard for the publication of measures of general application of the Parties to the FTA. Due to the specificity of the judicial systems and the procedures for the judicial decisions to be taken it is not feasible for paragraph 2 to cover judicial decisions. In many legal systems such decisions are taken without any prior publication and they enter into force on the date of their announcement.

In the case of international agreements, such practice is already required to a certain extent by the WTO Agreements (in particular Article X of GATT, Articles III and XXVIII of GATS).

This Article is not intended to detract from any WTO obligations regarding the notification and publication of domestic measures.

1. Each Party shall promptly publish, at the latest when the measure becomes effective, or otherwise make publicly available its measures of general application in such a manner as to enable the other Party and its interested persons to become acquainted with them. Agreements pertaining to or affecting matters covered by this Agreement in which the Party participates shall also be published, subject to the mutual agreement of the Parties to the first mentioned Agreement.
2. To the extent practicable, a Party shall provide a reasonable period of time between the date of publication of a measure of general application and its entry into force. Except in emergency situations, a Party shall not enforce a measure of general application before such measure has been officially published. This paragraph does not require a Party to ensure the prior publication of judicial decisions of general application if that is contrary to the domestic laws and procedures of that Party.
3. To the extent practicable, a Party shall include in the publication an explanation of the purpose of and rationale for the adopted measure.

Article 3: Public Consultations

This Article is intended to establish rules related to the prior publication of the draft measures of general application and to provide interested persons with opportunities to comment on such measures. Though there is no requirement to conform a measure according to the submitted comments, this Article still establishes a certain level of predictability for interested parties with respect to the process for promulgating measures. Nevertheless the commitments of this Article are not unlimited and they are balanced by the fourth paragraph that enables a Party to introduce measures without any prior publication under certain emergency circumstances.

For the reasons described above, judicial decisions are exempted from the rules of this Article.

1. Each Party shall endeavor to make publicly available proposed measures of general application prior to their adoption and provide a reasonable period of normally not less than 30 days for the other Party and its interested persons to comment to the authority responsible for the development of the proposed measure.
2. The comments received during the period for consultations under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be considered by the authority responsible for development of the proposed measure.
3. This Article does not require a Party to ensure the prior publication for commenting or taking into account any views of the other Party or its interested persons on judicial decisions of general application of the Party if that is contrary to the domestic laws of that Party.
4. Each Party shall ensure the timely publication as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, except in emergency situations involving economy's (internal) security, specific measures regarding monetary and fiscal policy or measures the publication of which would impede law enforcement, or otherwise be contrary to the public interest, public health, or prejudice the legitimate commercial interest of particular enterprises, public or private.
5. To the extent practicable, a Party shall include in the publication an explanation of the purpose of and rationale for the proposed measure.

Article 4: Publication Resources

This Article provides for an indication as to where the covered measures might be published.

The obligations to publish proposed and final measures contained Articles 2 and 3 of this Chapter may be satisfied by publication in an official journal for public circulation, be it physical or online and the Party should encourage their distribution through additional outlets, including an official website.

Article 5: Disclosure of Confidential Information

This Article reiterates the relevant provisions in the WTO Agreements (in particular Article X of GATT, Article III bis of GATS) and is intended to provide for special treatment of confidential information.

Nothing in this Chapter shall require any Party to provide confidential information, the disclosure of which would impede law enforcement, or otherwise be contrary to the public interest, or which would prejudice the legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises, public or private.

Article 6: Contact Points

This Article provides for basic rules on contact points.

1. Each Party shall provide to the other Party the details of the contact points established or maintained in accordance with this Agreement, including those that provide assistance to the other Party and its interested persons.
2. The relevant contact point, upon the request of a Party or its interested persons shall assist in finding and obtaining copies, on a timely basis, of published measures of general application. Such measures shall be made available to the interested persons, while they are in effect and for a reasonable period after they are no longer in effect and for a reasonable period after they are no longer in effect.
3. The Parties shall notify each other promptly of any changes regarding how to contact their respective contact points.
4. Each Party shall ensure that its contact points are able to coordinate and facilitate a response on the matters covered by this Agreement, including any enquiries referred to in Article Notification and Provision of Information.

Article 7: Notification and Provision of Information

This Article is intended to establish additional commitments related to responses by the Parties, and includes guidance stating that a reasonable amount of time to respond is 30 days. That does not preclude a Party from responding within a shorter period of time, or extending it in case the situation or matter in question so requires.

1. The Party shall respond to the written enquiries of the other Party on matters pertaining to implementation of this Agreement within a reasonable period of time. Enquiries may be addressed through enquiry or contact points established under this Agreement or any other mechanism as appropriate.
2. The reasonable period of time provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not normally exceed 30 days from the date of the receipt of the written request.
3. Any notification, information or response provided under this Agreement shall be without prejudice as to whether the measure is consistent with this Agreement.

Article 8: Administrative Proceedings

This Article defines the conditions required for prompt review and correction of final administrative actions.

1. With a view to administering in a consistent, impartial and reasonable manner its measures of general application, each Party shall ensure, in its administrative proceedings, that:
 - a. wherever possible, persons of the other Party that are directly affected by a proceeding are given reasonable notice, in accordance with the procedures provided for in its domestic laws and procedures, when a proceeding is initiated, including a description of the nature of the proceeding, the legal basis in accordance with which the proceeding is initiated, and a general description of any relevant issues;
 - b. persons of the other Party that are directly affected by a proceeding are afforded a reasonable opportunity to present facts and arguments in support of their positions prior to any final administrative action, when time, the nature of the proceeding, and the public interest permit;
 - c. its procedures are in accordance with the domestic law.

Article 9: Review and Appeal

This Article is based on the relevant WTO standards (in particular Article X of GATT, Article VI of GATS). It should be noted that the second and third sentences of paragraph 1 of this Article are intended to cover two different situations – independence of the tribunals and independence of procedures. Due to the complexity and specificity of services regulation it seems to be relevant to reiterate the respective provision of Article VI of GATS.

1. Each Party shall establish or maintain judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures, for the purpose of the prompt review and, where warranted, correction of administrative actions regarding matters covered by this Agreement. Such tribunals shall be impartial and independent of the office or authority entrusted with administrative enforcement and shall not have any substantial interest in the outcome of the matter. Where such procedures are not independent from the agency entrusted with the administrative decision concerned, the Party shall ensure that the procedures in fact provide for an objective and impartial review.
2. Each Party shall ensure that in any such tribunals or procedures the parties to the proceedings are provided with:
 - a. a reasonable opportunity to advocate for their respective positions; and
 - b. a decision based on the evidence.
3. Subject to appeal or further review procedures as provided for in its domestic law, each Party shall ensure such decisions shall be implemented by, and shall govern the practice, of the offices or authorities with respect to the administrative action at issue.

Article 10. Specific Provisions

This Article intends to prevent conflicts between this Chapter and provisions of other Chapters that might contain transparency standards in specific areas of cooperation, such as SPS or TBT.

In case of conflict between this Chapter and the specific provisions of other Chapters in respect of issues covered by this Chapter, such specific provisions shall prevail.

APPENDIX 3

INNOVATION AND TRADE IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES

BACKGROUND

In 2011, APEC Leaders committed to implement a series of policies to promote effective, non-discriminatory, and market-driven innovation policy (“innovation and trade policies”) and to “develop capacity-building activities that will further assist economies” in this endeavor. Also in 2011, APEC Ministers instructed officials to share progress towards implementation of this commitment by the end of 2013.

As a first step to assist economies in fulfilling Leaders’ commitment in this area, APEC, led by Japan, is held a conference on the sidelines of CTI 2 in Singapore to increase economies awareness of how implementation of the policies agreed by Leaders will contribute to an open trade and investment environment that will in turn assist economies in generating and adopting new technologies and business models – increasing the efficiency and speed of innovation. While this conference was an extremely useful tool to further understanding of our work in this area, additional effort will be needed if all economies are going to be in a position at the end of 2013 to report positive results towards implementing the policies laid out in Annex A to the 2011 APEC Leaders’ Statement.

PROPOSAL

One of the challenges most often cited by APEC economies in implementing the innovation and trade policies is a lack of understanding of how to interpret them in a specific policymaking context. The policies were written at a high-level in order to take into account divergences in approaches to these issues across the region, but now as economies are taking steps to implement them, questions have arisen as to the specific meaning of the policies and some economies have asked for examples or best practices on how they have been implemented by other APEC members.

While discussion during CTI meetings or in specific conferences or workshops on this topic is a useful way to respond to these inquiries, additional work should be undertaken to provide economies with more concrete examples and practices on ways to implement the policies on innovation and trade. Therefore, we propose that APEC under the Committee on Trade and Investment produce implementation practices for the innovation and trade policies Leaders’ committed to implement in 2011. The purpose of this work would be to provide assistance to economies in evaluating and carrying out policies to maximize their innovation capacity, including through free and open trade and investment, by “unpacking” the high-level innovation and trade policies to make them more accessible and understandable to economies – which is necessary to facilitate their implementation. The main objective would not be to provide prescriptive or one-size fits all solutions. This approach is intended to take into consideration economies’ respective circumstances and provide them with positive approaches to laying down effective innovation policy.

BENEFITS TO APEC

This exercise will contribute to APEC’s goals in several significant ways, in addition to helping to fulfill Leaders’ and Ministers’ 2011 instructions:

- 1) It will make an important contribution to the Russian host-year priority theme of promoting innovation by providing APEC economies with a constructive roadmap for how they can advance non-discriminatory and market driven innovation policy;

- 2) One of the most often cited criticisms of APEC is that there is a lot of talk, but very little follow-up. APEC has reached agreement on a number of high-profile initiatives over the years, but then has done little to demonstrate implementation of these commitments. Producing implementation practices on the innovation and trade policies will demonstrate both to our senior representatives, as well as to outside stakeholders, that we were serious about implementing the commitments we made in 2011 in this area and we intend to get stuff done here; and
- 3) It will support APEC's agenda on next generation trade and investment by showing how committed we are to addressing the kinds of new challenges that are confronting APEC economies and businesses in trading in the region.

NEXT STEPS

As a next step, the United States, working in conjunction with other interested economies, the FoTC on next generation trade and investment issues, and relevant subfora, will produce draft implementation practices for discussion at CTI 1 in Indonesia.

ANNEX A TO 2011 APEC LEADERS DECLARATION

PROMOTING EFFECTIVE, NON-DISCRIMINATORY, AND MARKET-DRIVEN INNOVATION POLICY

Encouraging innovation – the process by which individuals and businesses generate and commercialize new ideas – is critical to the current and future prosperity of APEC economies. Our collective economic growth and competitiveness depend on all our peoples' and economies' capacity to innovate. Open and non-discriminatory trade and investment policies that foster competition, promote access to technology, and encourage the creation of innovations and capacity to innovate necessary for growth are critical aspects of any successful innovation strategy. Therefore, we as APEC Leaders agree to:

1. Develop and maintain an open economy that allows the flow of capital, people, ideas, goods, and services across borders in ways that ensure competition, enhance productivity, and foster growth across the Asia-Pacific region;
2. Enable the development and adoption of new and innovative business models by maintaining regulatory systems, including licensing regimes, that support competitive markets;
3. Maintain regulatory systems that are transparent and non-discriminatory, provide due process, and include opportunities for early and meaningful stakeholder engagement, consistent with the APEC Leaders' Transparency Standards;
4. Promote open investment, including by working to remove restrictions on foreign direct investment, consistent with the APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles and the APEC Investment Facilitation Action Plan;
5. Encourage the use and participation in the development of voluntary, market-led, and global standards that promote innovation, competition, and create global markets for products and services;
6. Ensure that technical regulations and requirements serve legitimate public policy objectives (e.g., health, security, safety, and environment), and do not serve to stifle innovation, limit access to technologies, reduce competition, or create unnecessary trade barriers;
7. Develop and implement technical regulations and requirements, taking into consideration the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform;
8. Provide effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights to create a climate in which innovators, including small and medium-sized businesses, are encouraged to invest in the research, development, and commercialization of leading-edge technologies and promote the dissemination of technologies and services throughout APEC economies;
9. Refrain from adopting or maintaining measures that make the location of the development or ownership of intellectual property a condition for eligibility for government procurement preferences, without prejudice to economies' positions in the WTO;

10. Ensure that the terms and conditions of transfer of technology, production processes, and other proprietary information are left to the agreement between individual enterprises, consistent with WTO rules;
11. Promote government procurement policies that are transparent, non-discriminatory, openly pro-competitive, and performance-based, consistent with the APEC Non-Binding Principles on Government Procurement;
12. Implement information and communication technology policies, including those related to data privacy and security, in such a way as to minimize the trade-distorting impact of and promote greater global alignment in those policies;
13. Effectively and efficiently manage spectrum so as to enable innovative use of this resource, avoiding undue limitations on applications and technologies that utilize spectrum, other than as necessary to mitigate harmful interference; and
14. Encourage cooperation and interaction among researchers and laboratories, including through joint research and development, in order to accelerate innovations that can be applied to address the common economic and other challenges APEC economies face.

We instruct officials to develop capacity-building activities that will further assist economies to promote effective, non-discriminatory, and market-driven innovation policy.

APPENDIX 4

APEC ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS AND SERVICES WORK PROGRAM

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

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

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

APEC EGS Projects Mapping**

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

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

APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component [†]	Status	
COMPLETED PROJECTS:#							
1.	MAG	Workshop on Remanufacturing R&D (Capacity Building)	To enhance understanding of how remanufacturing can benefit economies and governments can help build remanufacturing sectors.	United States	(i) technology	R&D	The workshop and site visits to two remanufacturing facilities were held on 28 March, in Singapore.
NEW PROPOSALS / ON-GOING PROJECTS							
2.	AD	Facilitating the Diffusion and Dissemination of Advanced Technology Demonstration Motor Vehicles throughout the	Economies will streamline import procedures to facilitate the temporary importation of alternative-fuelled, advanced technology vehicles for	United States	(i)technology, (ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Ongoing. Economies will report in Kazan and on an on-going basis on actions taken to align import

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

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

Completed projects since the 21 March 2012 version of the matrix.

** This revised matrix is as of **16 May 2012**. Changes made since the 21 March 2012 version are marked in **red bold** text.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
		Asia-Pacific Region	demonstration and test purposes, and to introduce and expand access to these energy efficient vehicles in markets around the APEC region.		change, (iv) clean air		procedures to the designated common elements.
3.	CTI	Draft APEC EGS Technology Dissemination Action Plan	To create an APEC framework to promote and facilitate environmental technology dissemination; and to enhance capacities of APEC economies to disseminate EGS technologies, particularly those of developing economies to attract, use and develop EGS technologies, as well as develop their EGS industries; and to promote understanding, knowledge and communication on the supply and demands of EGS technologies, unlock EGS technology markets and promote regional trade and investment on EGS; In light of the principle of “common and differentiate responsibilities”, Identify areas of technology transfer through a series of cooperative initiatives so as to better address the needs of developing economies.	China	(i)technology	Supply; Trade; Demand	On-going. A revised proposal will be tabled for consideration at CTI3 with the view to finalising it for AMM in November.
4.	MAG	Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange (EGSIE)	To provide public and private stakeholders in APEC economies with a means to access and share the latest information, studies, projects and commitments on EGS	Canada, New Zealand, US	(i)technology, (ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change, (iv) clean air, (v) clean water (vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	On-going. Formally launched in November 2009.
5.	MAG	Updating EGSIE website information	There is a proposal to improve the EGSIE website information on current regulations related to the environmental	United States	(vi) others		On-going.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			goods and services sector.				
6.	MAG	Facilitating Trade in Remanufactured Products (Transparency)	To take steps to facilitate trade in remanufactured goods by making existing and future tariff and non-tariff measures applied to goods that are not newly-manufactured publicly available, electronically, in their domestic languages, and where possible, in English.	United States and Japan	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency	Supply; Trade; Demand	On-going. Information on all existing tariff and non-tariff measures applied to good that are not newly-manufactured will be compiled in 2012.
7.	MAG	Workshop on Remanufactured Goods	To increase awareness on the existence, potential and advantages of the remanufactured goods sector; to enhance understanding on the scope of remanufactured goods; and to share best practices on the treatment of remanufactured good.	Malaysia	(i) technology	Trade	Project was approved in Session 1/2012 and a workshop on remanufactured goods is scheduled in Penang, Malaysia, in October 2012.
8.	EWG	APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE) Phase 3	To share information on energy efficiency performance, as well as policies and measures for energy efficiency improvement; To explore how energy efficiency goals could be effectively formulated in each APEC economy under review, taking into account the diversity of the strategies and circumstances of individual economies; To monitor progress toward attaining energy efficiency goals and the implementation of action plans.	Japan, Viet Nam, Thailand	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change	R&D, Information sharing	Implementation is under way. Workshop was held 27 Feb to 2 March 2012 in Hanoi, Viet Nam. PO presented his report on the 43 rd EWG meeting in K.L. in March. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 02/2011)
9.	EWG	APEC Peer Review on Low-Carbon Energy Policies (PRLCE) Phase 1	Share experiences and knowledge on best practices for efficient and effective policies to promote renewable power supplies in developing APEC economies, including how to adapt policies and	Japan, Thailand	Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency.	R&D	As part of the works, Malaysia was visited from 31 October- 4 November 2011. The second economy was Thailand

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>measures which have been successful elsewhere to the unique conditions of each economy;</p> <p>Encourage developing APEC economies to set individual goals on power supply from renewable resources and to formulate action plans to achieve the goals.</p>				visited on 12-16 December 2011. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 04/2011A)
10.	EWG	Renewable Energy Sources in Electricity Markets: Goals and Conditions for Providing Sustainable Development	<p>To estimate the efficiency of measures taken in APEC economies to stimulate the development of use of renewable energy sources and as a result to elaborate recommendations on the unification of best practices applied;</p> <p>To study and change legislation, normative rules, economic models, technical regulations and technologies for appropriate renewables functioning in electricity market relying on best practices;</p> <p>To discuss and distribute the results, contributing to the sustainable development among APEC economies provided access to distant courses on regulatory framework, economics, technologies and best practices for representatives of all APEC economies</p>	Russia	Promoting Renewable Energy, Electricity market	R&D, Trade	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 09/2011A)
11.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	Increasing the Knowledge and Awareness of Carbon Capture and Storage: CCS Capacity Building in the APEC Region (Phase V)	This proposal aims to increase the capacity of developing APEC economies to assess the potential of Carbon Capture and Storage technologies within their own economies and to evaluate options for the uptake and implementation of this	Canada	Capacity building in CO2 emission reduction	Climate Change adaption and mitigation	Monitoring Report submitted. Extension approved till 30 June 2012. (EWG 05/2010A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			technology.				
12.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation	Survey of Market Compliance Mechanisms for Energy Efficiency Programs	The project aims to survey strategies used by APEC economies to monitor market compliance with energy-efficiency standards and labeling programs for consumer appliances and office equipment. It will compile experience on enforcement issues, market survey techniques, sampling efforts, and compliance indicators used by regulatory and enforcement agencies in APEC economies, in order to provide reference of practical approaches to ensure compliance with energy efficiency standards.	United States	Energy Efficiency, Standards	Market compliance Labelling	Extension has been approved till 30 June 2012. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 07/2010A)
13.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	Permitting issues related to carbon capture and storage for coal-based power plant projects in developing APEC economies	To review the work in progress in the region and around the world on relevant legal, regulatory, and permitting issues and frameworks, To identify issues likely to arise if the permitting frameworks being considered were to be applied to future CCS projects in developing APEC economies, and To make recommendations for capacity building needed in developing APEC economies.	United States	Climate Change mitigation, carbon capture and storage	cost-effective capacity building	Extension has been approved till 31May 2012. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 04/2010)
14.	Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis/ Energy Working Group.	Operation of APEC Energy Database and Analysis	To improve the quality of energy policy decision making in APEC member economies and to improve the efficiency of the regional energy market and to strengthen regional energy security through improving the quality and	Japan	Energy Efficiency	Energy Data collection	Extension was approved till 31March 2012. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 06/2010)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			availability of energy data.				
15.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Subsidies to Reduce Waste and Limit CO ₂ Emissions while Protecting the Poor	The ultimate objective of this project is for individual APEC economies to rationalize and phase out fossil fuel subsidies, thereby helping to reduce wasteful fossil fuel consumption, to limit the region's oil import dependency, and to mitigate climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions.	United States	Rationalize and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies. Climate change mitigation	Reducing subsidies on fossil fuels	Extension has been approved till 30 June 2012. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 11/2010)
16.	Energy Working Group	Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS) Phase 3	CEEDS Phase 3 is designed to assist participating developing economy delegates from both energy and transportation ministries through the process of developing next steps to improve energy efficiency in the passenger ground transportation sector. The process will be built around two workshops to provide capacity-building and information sharing. Between the first and second workshops, delegates will be expected to discuss their proposed next steps with colleagues at home, and seek their advice on improving the plan, and support for its implementation.	Japan	Energy efficiency, climate change	Transport and implementing high performance policies and measures in efficiency	Two workshops were held: 1 st on 14-16 September 2011 in San Francisco, USA, 2 nd on 17-19 January 2012 in Singapore. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 03/2011A)
17.	Energy Working Group/ Low-Carbon Model Town Task Force	Increasing Foreign Direct Investment through human capital development in the area of green township/ eco city that would lead to sustainable development within APEC Economies.	The programmed work will help in develop a sustainable framework for green township/eco city and Assessment tool in the APEC region that can be adapted and adopted by economies. This will take the form of a comprehensive document that will serve as a guide for the development of green township/eco city. It will also enable economies to save	Malaysia	Green Growth, Sustainable development, green townships	Info sharing; building tools to improve eco-cities	The workshop was held on 6 and 7 March in Kuala Lumpur in the margins of EWG 43 rd meeting having more than 100 participants.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			cost on producing similar documents and undertaking such projects. The document will focus on town and economy planning and the use of green technologies to develop green townships and cities. The document will be the first of its kind in the region. This will also help to achieve some degree of coherence in the development of GREEN township/eco city by member economies.				
18.	Energy Working Group	APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE) Phase 3	The objective of Follow-Up PREE in PREE Phase 3 is to fill the gap between the implementation of energy efficiency action plans and the monitoring and evaluation of those plans. Establishing analytical methods specifically will help to: a) ensure the stipulated goals are measurable; b) define clearly the data needs for monitoring and evaluation; c) establish indicators to measure the real achievements against those planned; and d) provide timely feedbacks for corrections if there are deficiencies in performance.	Japan, Viet Nam, Thailand	Energy Efficiency Monitor progress of economies on energy efficiency	R&D, Sharing information	On-going. Up to this moment eight APEC economies have had the PEER Review. The 9 th was held Indonesia. (EWG 02/2011). Indonesia was visited in February as expected and on 5 th March 2012 during EWG 43 rd meeting APERC released the recommendations.
19.	Energy Working Group/ Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis (EGEDA)	Operation of APEC Energy Data and Analysis	1. The primary objective of this project is to improve the quality of energy policy decision making in APEC member economies and to improve the efficiency of the regional energy market and to strengthen regional energy security through improving the quality and	Japan	Energy efficiency, monitor progress.	energy demand and supply data and analysis	Workshop was held on 24-26 January 2012 in Brunei Darussalam. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 10 2011).

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>availability of basic energy data.</p> <p>2. To collect the energy data and relevant information from member economies, to operate the APEC Energy Database connected to on-line network and to produce and publish APEC Energy Statistics.</p>				EGEDA Chair commented in the 43 rd meeting in Kuala Lumpur (9-10 March /2012) the main results of the workshop.
20.	Energy Working Group/Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies.	APEC 21 st Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative IX): Stock-take of electric vehicle interface with electricity and smart grids across APEC economies and the potential for harmonisation	To enhance understanding in APEC economies of Electric Vehicles (EV) connectivity to electricity grids and identify opportunities to increase the harmonization of standards and requirements to promote the deployment and integration of EVs, both vehicles and supporting technologies, by providing: 1.- An assessment of current and planned grid and vehicle interconnection standards and regulations for EV deployment in different APEC economies; 2.- An assessment of EVs in existing and proposed smart grid deployment projects and policies; and 3.- Recommendations on opportunities where improved harmonization in EV – grid connectivity standards and requirements can reduce barriers for trade and promote deployment; 4.- To provide a uniform source of information to car makers and other EV technology investors to minimize public and private costs.	New Zealand	Energy efficiency, harmonisation of standards, smart grids.	Info-sharing, R&D, Trade improvement	On-going. Contract already signed. Workshop will be held in following weeks. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 11 2011)
21.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil	APEC Unconventional Gas Census: Evaluating the Potential for Unconventional	To share experiences and exchange information on surveys of unconventional gas resources completed, underway or	United States	Energy Efficiency, Unconventional	R&D, Info-sharing	On early stages of implementation. Bidding already released.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
	Energy.	Gas Resources to Increase Gas Production and Contribute to Reduced CO ₂ Emissions	<p>planned for different APEC economies, and on relevant activities by other international fora.</p> <p>To develop a report to the Energy Working Group containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential amounts of each type of unconventional gas that could be practically and economically produced in each economy throughout the APEC region, including a timeframe for their availability; Suggested framework, scope and content of an APEC unconventional natural gas census ‡, and relationship to other relevant international and national activities. Recommendations for setting up an APEC unconventional natural gas census, including scope, content, timing, and management responsibility. 		energies		Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 12 2011)
22.	EWG - Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEE&C)	Energy Performance Evaluation Methodology Development and Promotion in APEC Economies	Seeks to summarize and analyze energy performance evaluation methodologies, guidance and practices in APEC economies and other economies, develop a typical and comprehensive energy performance evaluation methodology for industrial enterprises, provide best practices case studies mainly based on China's experiences, propose a harmonized	New Zealand, Chinese Taipei	Energy efficiency, energy performance evaluation.	Info-sharing, best practices, harmonization	The project is in the early stages of implementation. Contract already awarded to CIEE-China. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 14 2011T)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			approach and implementation recommendations, and hold a workshop to share and promote the project outputs.				
23.	Energy Working Group / New and Renewable Energy Technologies Expert Group (EGNRET)	Piloting Smart / Micro Grid Projects for Insular and Remote Localities in APEC Economies	<p>To compile and share to member economies' experiences in introducing new technologies for local energy systems including smart & micro grid technologies to support sustainable development of remote and isolated areas;</p> <p>To review microgrid as a critical component of smart grid concept for local energy systems with a view to maximize the economic and environmental effect of tested and ready-to-use technologies;</p> <p>To provide a menu of options to APEC economies for piloting of smart/micro grid projects in the form of assessment methodologies, business scenario models and specific recommendations</p>	Russia	smart & micro grid technologies.	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted (EWG 15 11A)
24.	Energy Working Group (LCMT , EGNRET)	Promotion of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Low Carbon Model Town of APEC through Distributed Energy Source – Identification of Potential, Challenges and Solutions	The project aims to study and identify the potential, challenges and solutions for application of distributed energy sources in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy in low carbon model towns of APEC. This responds directly to the declaration by the Energy Ministers in Ninth meeting of APEC Energy Ministers at Fukui Japan in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, and in implementing APEC low-carbon model town project.	China	Energy Efficiency, Renewable energies	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 17/2011A)
25.	Energy Working	APEC Low Carbon Model Town	The key activities are; 1) to develop “the	Japan,	Climate Change	R&D	Project approved on

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
	Group	(LCMT) Project Phase 2	Concept of the Low Carbon Town in the APEC region"; 2) to assess the Samui Island (Thailand) low carbon town development project as a model on both technical aspects through Feasibility Study and Policy aspects through Policy Review. The "Concept", which was developed in LCMT Phase 1, will be further refined by Study Group Feasibility study will be conducted by a qualified low carbon design consultant, while Policy Review will be conducted by Study Group B. Both Study groups will be formed by the experts from interested member economies and relevant APEC Expert Groups.	Canada, China, Korea, Chinese Taipei, USA	mitigation,		Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 18 2011A)
26.	EWG / Expert Group on New and Renewable Technologies / Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation	Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Technologies in the Industrial Sector in APEC Region	The key objective of the project is to develop a report which clearly identifies the examples of successful adoption of new and renewable energy technologies combined with energy efficiency in the APEC industrial sector, the obstacles that prevent the adoption of technologies, and the applicability of lesson learned from previous reports including APEC supported activities. The final output will be suggested roadmap for the successful implementation of industrial sector new and renewable energy and energy efficiency system in APEC member economies.	Thailand	Energy Efficiency, New and renewable energies	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 19/2011A)
27.	Energy Working Group	Achieving low-carbon development in APEC's communities by using higher-	To create a framework of necessary theoretical basis for the widely application of the gas-fired cogeneration projects in	China	Energy Efficiency, Renewable	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
		efficiency and cleaner gas-fired cogeneration technology	<p>APEC economies;</p> <p>To enhance understanding on the natural gas cogeneration to the sustainable development of the low-carbon communities;</p> <p>To review strategies in city planning, introducing more clean energies to low carbon intensity by application of gas-fired cogeneration projects.</p>		energies, Low-carbon energies		(EWG 20/2011A)
28.	Energy Working Group	Maximizing the Energy Efficiency and Clean Utilization of Low Rank Coals Through Innovative Technologies in APEC Economies	This project is designed to address the financial, technical and policy issues concerning the applications of staged conversion and poly-generation technologies to low rank coals so as to enhance its further development and industrialization and facilitate its technology transfer, and therefore to maximize the energy efficiency and clean utilization of low rank coals in the APEC economies.	China	Energy efficiency, low carbon projects	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 21 2011A)
29.	Energy Working Group	APEC Workshop on Paths toward Sustainable Low Carbon Economies Based on Rational Use of Renewable Energies	<p>To share and assemble information and experiences on available and affordable renewable technologies, covering the aspects of technical, standards and regulations, economic and social topics;</p> <p>To enhance the understanding of the rational use of renewable energies through analysis and evaluation of real demonstration cases from single solar buildings to eco-cities in the meeting place; and</p> <p>To develop rational use methodology</p>	China	Energy efficiency, New and Renewable energies	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 22 2011A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			systems of various local renewable energies aiming at typical communities of residential and industry zones for sustainable low carbon economies, establish rational use methodologies systems for the development of renewable energies serving low carbon APEC economy growth modes.				
30.	Energy Working Group / New and Renewable Energy Technologies Expert Group (EGNRET)	Prospects for Marine Current Energy Generation in APEC Region	<p>To compile widely dispersed information on the deployment of marine current generating technologies and to make this information accessible to APEC economies with a view of delivering advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to assess the need for and feasibility of marine energy generation, - how to choose proper technology, - how to engage Regional Equipment Manufacturers in a reliable supply chain, including maintenance services, - how to better integrate renewables into existing electric grids, - how to mobilize finance while minimizing the risks for the investors, how to reduce operating costs. 	Russia	New and Renewable energies, smart grids	R&D, innovative technologies	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 23 2011A)
31.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	APEC Unconventional Gas Expert Workshop	<p>This project seeks to:</p> <p>Organize an expert workshop to share experiences and exchange information on the current status of surveys of unconventional gas resources completed,</p>	United States	New and Renewable energies	R&D	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 16 2011)

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>underway or planned for different APEC economies, and on relevant activities by other international fora;</p> <p>Obtain feedback from government and industry experts on the final report of the EWG 12/2011 project, including its recommendations; and</p> <p>Provide advice to the EGCFE in the form of a multi-year work plan for follow-on work on an unconventional gas census.</p>				
32.	Energy Working Group / Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy	Feasibility of Accelerating the Deployment of Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) in APEC Developing Economies	<p>The objectives of the project are:</p> <p>To produce a feasibility assessment for CCUS-EOR in APEC developing economies, including:</p> <p>Data and information needs for evaluating CCUS-EOR opportunities,</p> <p>Barriers to exploitation of these opportunities,</p> <p>Policies and programs to facilitate the development of large-scale CCUS-EOR demonstration projects,</p> <p>Elements of CCUS-EOR permitting frameworks that are likely to require particular attention by the relevant authorities in developing APEC economies, and</p> <p>Recommendations for cost-effective capacity-building activities in the area of CCUS-EOR in these economies.</p> <p>To share experiences in and disseminate the most up-to-date information from APEC, the CSLF, and other international</p>	United States	New and Renewable energies	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted. (EWG 24 2011)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			fora concerning the identification of potential opportunities for reuse of CO ₂ from fossil fuel power generation in developing APEC economies, in particular for enhanced oil or gas recovery.				
33.	Energy Working Group	APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability(CCEEDS); Phase 4	CEEDS Phase 4 will focus on policies and strategies to promote the growth of ESCOs (Energy Service Companies) and their energy-saving projects. An ESCO is a business that provides a wide range of professional services, including design, construction, operation and maintenance, aimed at reducing energy consumption for client energy consumers. The first workshop is scheduled on late 2012 with the second workshop on early 2013. Chinese Taipei and Thailand are expected to host the workshops.	Japan	Technology, Energy Efficiency	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved in Session 1/2012. Not started yet (EWG 01 2012A)
34.	Energy Working Group	Combined heat and power (CHP) technologies for distributed energy systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To survey the current APEC economies' priorities, strategies and plans for the CHP application in distributed energy generation and also to study the European initiatives, strategies and legislation in this area; - To study and share best practices and experiences of practical projects in which CHP technologies are applied for distributed energy generation in cold climate and/or on islands; - To develop recommendations for promoting use of CHP in distributed 	Russian Federation	Energy Efficiency, capacity building, technology sharing	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved in Session 1/2012. Not started yet (EWG 09 2012)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			energy generation in specific conditions (islands and cold climate territories) including measures aimed at overcoming barriers identified during the project.				
35.	Energy Working Group	Promoting the technologies of low carbon power generation and low cost CO ₂ capture in APEC developing economies	<p>To create a framework for low carbon power generation and low cost CO₂ capture technologies in APEC developing economies, including: to collect the data and knowledge needs for evaluating low carbon power generation and low cost CO₂ capture;</p> <p>To understand the difficulties and barriers to exploitation of the technologies for low carbon power generation and low cost CO₂ capture; to recommend for cost-effective capacity-building activities in the area of low carbon power generation and low cost CO₂ capture in these economies.</p> <p>To share experiences in and disseminate the most up-to-date information from APEC, carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum and other international forum concerning the identification of potential opportunities for low carbon power generation and low cost CO₂ capture in developing APEC economies.</p>	China	Capacity building; CO ₂ capture; sharing experiences	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved in Session 1/2012. Not started yet (EWG 02 2012A)
36.	Energy Working Group/ Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies	Small Hydro and Renewable Grid Integration Workshop	This project will allow APEC member economies to share experiences on an important clean energy resource that is available in rural areas across the APEC region. A principal result will be a road map on the way forward to address	Viet Nam	Capacity Building, smart grid, sharing experiences.	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved in Session 1/2012. Not started yet (EWG 05 2012A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			problems that are arising with the integration of small scale hydro and other renewables into the modern electric grid.				
37.	Energy Working Group	Study of Demand Response's Effect in Accommodating Renewable Energy Penetration in the Smart Grid	<p>This project analyses the feasibility of demand response's effect in accommodating renewable energy penetration, to study the mechanism and effect of demand response in accommodating renewable energy penetration.</p> <p>Also, studies the win-win benefit distribution model of multi-user like government, power companies, energy agencies and third-party. The best supporting policies and regulations of demand response. It will have results on the available programs like incentive-based demand response programs and the implementation proposal of demand response pilot, taking full account of the basic situation of the economy, not only providing a favourable reference for economies' implementation of demand response in future, but also providing a new way of energy use for enterprises and users in the economies, to further improve energy efficiency and reduce system operating costs and carbon emissions.</p>	China	Energy Efficiency; renewables; demand response	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved in Session 1/2012. Not started yet (EWG 04 2012A)
38.	Energy Working Group(EWG) , APERC,EGNRET, LCMT	The comprehensive analysis and research of key technologies and commercial model of Low Carbon Model	To ensure the safety of energy supply and promote renewable energy utilization by providing a platform which could collect real-time information from both energy supply and demand side and consequently could help the management staff to	China	Energy supply; Energy demand renewables, capacity building; sharing good	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project recently approved in-principle in Session 2/2012. Project Proponent will be developing the Full Project Proposal for approval by BMC

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
		Town applied in Yujiapu CBD	<p>improve operation.</p> <p>(2): To share best practice and experiences with stakeholders and policymakers throughout the APEC region.</p> <p>(3): To promote the cooperation among APEC through the special survey of low carbon technologies and management.</p>		practices.		Members.
39.	EWG / EGNRET	Establishing Low Carbon Energy Indicators for Development of APEC Low Carbon Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a set of low carbon energy indicators such as energy consumption per GDP and CO2 emission per GDP as well as shares of renewable and non-fossil energy etc., to estimate CO2 reduction potentials of low carbon technologies, evaluate the progress toward CO2 reduction targets and effects of low carbon energy strategy and plan in development of low carbon town. - Share the information and experiences on low carbon energy indicators in APEC economies, and local practices of low carbon model town, such as widely applying renewable energy and distributed energy system, improving energy efficiency in urban, promoting public traffic and new energy cars etc. - Propose suggestions on low carbon measures in participation economies, such as setting-up CO2 reduction target, developing incentive policies on low carbon technologies and action plans towards to low carbon town etc. 	China	Low carbon initiative, non fossil energy, applying of renewable energy	R&D, Supply, Demand. Info sharing	Project recently approved in-principle in Session 2/2012. Project Proponent will be developing the Full Project Proposal for approval by BMC Members.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
40.	EWG / EGEE&C	APEC-ASEAN Harmonization of Energy Efficiency Standards for Air Conditioners: Phase 1	<p>The overall long-term objective of this project is to pave the way for a market transformation in favour of higher efficiency air conditioners and to remove non-tariff barriers to trade through the harmonization of EE standards for air conditioners. The specific objective of this project is to harmonize standards for testing methods for air conditioners among ASEAN economies, as the necessary preliminary step towards achieving the long-term objectives.</p> <p>Output 1: Standards for testing methods for air conditioners are harmonized among ASEAN economies</p> <p>Output 2: A roadmap for harmonization of testing methods for air conditioners in APEC is formulated</p> <p>Output 3: A roadmap for harmonization of EE standards in the ASEAN is adopted by the ASEAN EE&C Sub-Sector Network</p> <p>The objective of phase 1 is to achieve output 1.</p>	Japan	Energy Efficiency, Remove non-trade barriers, Harmonization of standards	R&D, Supply Demand. Harmonization	Project recently approved in-principle in Session 2/2012. Project Proponent will be developing the Full Project Proposal for approval by BMC Members.
41.	EWG / EGEE&C	Workshop to support the development of national lighting design centers in the APEC region	<p>The project will support a workshop to be held along-side an APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEEC) meeting that would bring together representatives from successful lighting design centers and leading researchers and government representatives from APEC member economies.</p> <p>The workshop will be targeted at both the presentation of best practices and the</p>	United States	Energy Efficiency, Harmonization	R&D Harmonization	Project recently approved in-principle in Session 2/2012. Project Proponent will be developing the Full Project Proposal for approval by BMC Members.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			definition of the next steps forward in the development of national lighting design centers in multiple APEC member economies.				
42.	EWG / EGEE&C	APEC Distribution Transformers Survey: Estimate of Energy Savings Potential from Increase in Minimum Energy Performance Standard	<p>To increase awareness among APEC economies on the energy savings and GHG emission reduction potential from an increased share of higher efficient DTs, as well as to provide APEC economies with recommendations on how to increase the market share of higher efficient DTs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objective 1: Establish a baseline data set for use in analysis of potential energy savings from increasing energy efficiency of the transformers being sold in APEC economies. This must include assessments of currently installed stocks, rates of replacement and new transformer installations all by size and efficiency and by sector; - Objective 2: Provide a quantitative framework of energy savings and GHG emission reduction potential related to the technologically feasible and economically justifiable increase in energy performance of DTs in APEC economies with the starting baseline position and assumptions clearly identified and a range of possible improvement options and their effects presented. - Objective 3: Share experiences among APEC economies about successful and 	China	GHG Reduction, Info-sharing,	R&D, Supply Demand	Project recently approved in-principle in Session 2/2012. Project Proponent will be developing the Full Project Proposal for approval by BMC Members.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			less successful EES&L programs for DTs				
43.	EWG / EGNRET	Research on the Application of Physical Energy Storage Technology to Enhance the Deployment of Renewable Energy in APEC low Carbon Town	<p>(1). Propose the flexibility evaluation system for the efficient energy storage. According to the different climate parameters, economic situation and building functional requirements in APEC regions, the flexibility evaluation for energy storage system with various hybrid energy including solar energy, geothermal energy, industrial waste heat application will be proposed.</p> <p>(2). Optimize the energy storage system with renewable energy</p> <p>The energy storage technology with renewable energy which applies to the APEC regions will be developed after significant research work including modeling and simulation. Experiments will be performed to keep the energy storage system work with low operating cost.</p> <p>(3). Optimize the indoor thermal comfort of buildings</p> <p>A building with energy storage system will be set up as a demonstration project. Thermal performance experiments will be carried out based on the demonstration project. The indoor thermal comfort and the operation parameters of this system will be obtained, which will provide the basis for optimizing the performance characteristics.</p>	China	Energy Storage, Renewables,	R&D, Info-sharing	Project recently approved in-principle in Session 2/2012. Project Proponent will be developing the Full Project Proposal for approval by BMC Members.
44.	EWG / EGEE&C	Energy Saving Window Thermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement an APEC economy pilot, regional simulation and test 	Thailand	Energy Efficiency on	R&D Info-sharing	Project recently approved in-principle in Session

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
		Performance Simulation Training	<p>centre that can be replicated throughout APEC economies where building envelope energy saving opportunities will be taught and implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train APEC participants to perform energy saving window rating thermal simulations • Enhance energy efficient building practices understanding by developing building envelope component ratings 		buildings, Info-sharing.		2/2012. Project Proponent will be developing the Full Project Proposal for approval by BMC Members.
45.	GOS	Study Programme on APEC Environmental Services-Related Technology Market	To survey and analyze the environmental services (ES)-related technology market within APEC economies, which aims at facilitating potential ES and ES-related technology trade and investment, and promoting greater dissemination of ES-related technology.	China Chile Thailand	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	Supply Trade	On-going. A Workshop on Environmental Service and Environmental Service-related Technology was held on 31 March in Singapore. A study will be conducted during the second half of 2012. (CTI35/2011T)
46.	HRD	Human Capital Policies For Green Growth and Employment	To examine human capital policies in APEC member economies, and adjust human resource development policies for sustainable, "green," energy efficient growth and employment through a survey of member economies and a symposium on green growth skills.	US	(ii)energy efficiency, (vi) others	R&D, Supply	This HRD project is approved by BMC in June 2011 and has been implemented.
47.	ISTWG (Industrial Science and Technology Working Group)	Cooperative Study on Efficient Renewable Resources Integration and Distribution Technologies for Smart Grid Construction	<p>To analyze technologies on integration of renewable energy sources into smarter grid and give advice to stakeholders when the technologies are applied in practical projects;</p> <p>Experiences of applying the technologies</p>	China	Renewable Energy, Smart grid, to reduce energy waste.	R&D, Info sharing	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted. (IST 01/2011A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>on renewable energies integration in the grid network will be shared among APEC economies. APEC developing economies will take the opportunity to enhance their capacity in the area.</p> <p>To facilitate the reduction of energy wastage by encouraging projects with recommended technologies in this project to help achieve a low carbon society and safeguard the quality of life through sustainable growth.</p>				
48.	Industrial Science and Technology Working Group (ISTWG)	APEC Research Center for Typhoon Flood Prediction (Self-funded project)	The project aims to (1) A regional Typhoon researches center to enhance the prediction abilities (2) Training program and workshop for the Typhoon (3) Developing new numerical method and program to fit the uniqueness of the geographical features (4) Build a data exchanging system of Typhoon information.	Chinese Taipei, the Philippines	(i)technology, (iii) climate change	R&D; Supply	
49.	ISTWG	Develop the eco-environmental impact assessment estimating tool (Self-funded project)	To develop the prototype technology of design for electronic waste recycling to reduce carbon foot print and to reach the optimum use of resources.	Chinese Taipei	(i)technology; environment	R&D	On going. This project is the joint project with International Electronic Manufacturing Initiative (INEMI). The benefit of this project will facilitate the product eco-design for a better environment and resource conservation.
50.	ISTWG	Climate Change Adaptation in the Asia Pacific	1) Build capacity in science observation and information resources on climate	United States, Japan	Climate Change adaptation.	Info-sharing, R&D, Capacity	On-going. Monitoring Report submitted.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>information products and global observation systems.</p> <p>2) Augment the region's capability to utilize the science that underpins decision making and ensure that organizations that maintain such products will be able to share their products with government officials.</p> <p>3) Build capacity in climate change adaptation by addressing specific topics of interest to developing member economies. Possible topics include water resource management in a changing climate, agricultural resilience, fisheries and marine resource management, marine and coastal adaptation, coastal communities and/or resources and finance for climate change adaptation.</p>			building, harmonisation	(IST 03 2011A)
51.	ISTWG	Seminar on Development of Engineering Professionals in APEC Economies	<p>The project aims to exchange experience between economies-members of APEC Engineers Register in the field of regulations of engineering activity, promoting professional mobility of engineers, and development of engineering education.</p> <p>The two-day seminar is planned, in May, 2012 which will be held in Far Eastern Federal University (Kazan, Russia).</p>	Russia	Technology innovation, Education.	R&D	Monitoring Report submitted. (IST 06 2011A) Workshop was held on 22-23 of May 2012 in Kazan, Russia.
52.	ISTWG	APEC Network Building : Applied Space Technology Centres	This project aims to enhance the region's capacity in using satellite monitoring data for sustainable economic growth support in APEC. Application of satellite data for	Russia	Researching, Communication networking	R&D	Project approved on Session3/2011. Monitoring Report submitted (IST 07 2011A).

	APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>monitoring and control ensures different, higher level of ecological and technological safety. At the same time many perspective remote sensing programs are not transferred from research to steady work. The objectives of this project are Applied Space Technology Centres (ASTC) network building and support of introduction of successful pilot research activities into practice.</p>				
53.	ISTWG	<p>Harnessing and Using Climate Information for Decision-making in Agriculture</p>	<p>The project aims to increase the ability of member economies to anticipate and adapt to climate variability and change and build resilient agricultural systems. The project will seek to realize this by fulfilling the following objectives: <i>Capacity building workshops on applying climate information to agriculture.</i> This project aims to fill the information gap by bringing climate scientists together with agricultural agency officials, NGO workers, and other stakeholders to interface and discuss the issues behind incorporating climate information into agricultural policy and farm management.</p> <p><i>Knowledge and technology transfer through climate prediction sessions:</i> The project will feature presentations and discussions from leading experts on latest research findings and state-of-the-art technologies in climate prediction. Topics will include improving forecast skill, climate forecast systems in NHMSs, and frontline technologies in research centers.</p>	Republic of Korea	Capacity building; Climate Change; Knowledge sharing	R&D, Supply, Demand	Project approved in Session 1/2012. Not started yet. (IST 01 2012A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			Scientists from developing economies will receive critical information and training on regional climate prediction.				
54.	ISTWG	APEC Smart City Industrial Technology Cooperation Forum	The project will create a framework for cooperation amongst APEC economies' smart technology industry. It will ensure participants will be able to obtain the latest knowledge in the smart technology industry. Furthermore, this project will share experiences from research institutions and enterprises to enhance peoples' understanding of smart technologies and smart cities.	China	Smart Technology to fight Climate Change.	R&D Info-sharing	Project recently approved in-principle in Session 2/2012. Project Proponent will be developing the Full Project Proposal for approval by BMC Members.
55.	ISTWG	Low Carbon Intelligent Operations for Textile Industry in APEC Economics	A unique avenue to share most recent advances on carbon footprint analytical and measurement methods. Discuss, identify, and promote low carbon material processing procedures for the textile manufacturer in APEC economics. Enhance the flow of information among APEC member economics regarding low carbon material processing procedures.	Chinese Taipei	Low carbon technologies. Info-sharing	R&D Info-sharing	Project recently approved in-principle in Session 2/2012. Project Proponent will be developing the Full Project Proposal for approval by BMC Members.
56.	CD (Chemical Dialogue)	APEC Strategic Framework on Chemicals	To facilitate alignment of the Leaders' goals for sustainable economic growth and regulation; to promote regulatory capacity and convergence for enhanced environmental and health protection while avoiding potential barriers to trade; and to enhance chemical management and product stewardship over the life cycle and in cooperation with other	US	(i) technology, (ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change, (iv) clean air, (v) clean water (vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	At their November 2010 meeting in Yokohama, Japan, Ministers endorsed the multi-year work strategic framework adopted by the Chemical Dialogue as a contribution to moving forward APEC's trade and investment and

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			initiatives and institutions where appropriate.				liberalization agenda and noted the chemical sector's contributions to growth. APEC Regulatory Cooperation Plan endorsed in 2011 AMM in Hawaii will be the guiding paper for future implementation. CD Regulators' Forum will be held in March 2012 in Singapore. Conference on Concept of Data Exchange on Chemical Products and Chemical Substances Hazardous Properties will be held during 2012 SOM 2 cluster meetings in Kazan Russia in May.
57.	CD (Chemical Dialogue)	Concept of Data Exchange on chemical products and chemical substances hazardous properties	One of the main problems in forming area of free chemical trade is ensuring safe circulation of chemicals. To solve this problem, CD members will discuss possibility to join informational resources into one global information resource and to specify frameworks for such activity.	Russia	Technology; Capacity building; Knowledge sharing	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Project recently approved in Session 1, 2012(S CTI 07 12T)
58.	CD (Chemical Dialogue)	Regulatory Cooperation – Introductory Level Training in Risk Assessment and Risk Management to Provide Tools for the Development of Sound Chemical Regulations	The project seeks to provide introductory level training on risk assessment and risk management of chemicals to regulators in the region. The goal is to increase the capacity on risk assessment and risk management of chemicals, so that regulatory approaches in the region are	US	Technology; Capacity building; Knowledge sharing	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Project recently approved in Session 1, 2012 (S CTI 05 12)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			developed in a sound manner and, in the long term, facilitate the trade of chemicals among economies in the region.				
59.	SCSC	Trade Facilitation Task Force (TFTF)	To exchange views and information on the nexus between the trade and technical aspects of product-related environmental standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures.	Korea, US	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water	Supply; Trade; Demand	On-going. Established in 2006. The most recent TFTF held on February 23, 2009 to exchange views and information on the connection between trade and product-related environmental <i>standards</i> , <i>technical</i> regulations and conformity assessment procedures. A TFTF Meeting-Special Session on Carbon Foot Printing was held on 17 September in Sendai.
60.	SCSC	Solar (PV) Standards and Conformance Measures Survey and Workshop	Increase transparency of various economies' standards and conformance regimes for solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies to enable standards experts to gauge the level of harmonization of PV standards and conformance methodologies within APEC and determine areas for increased cooperation and harmonization Expand information sharing on the development and use of renewable energy sources to mitigate the	United States	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	Workshop to be held in SOM 3, 2011.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			environmental impact of energy use –in order to reduce discrepancies among APEC economies regarding the adoption and use of solar products; and Avoid creating unnecessary obstacles to trade in PV products stemming from PV standards and conformity assessment procedures.				
61.	SMEWG	APEC Global OVOP Support Measure Best Practices	Phase 1: Study the various types of “One Village, One Product” support programs and highlight best practices. Phase 2: One-day seminar to share OVOP best practices and discuss ways to enhance international cooperation.	Japan	(i) technology; (ii) energy efficiency; (iii) climate change; (vi) others.		Phase 1: a survey with self-funding was used to collect OVOP best practices and compile key success factors of the best practices. Phase 2: The OVOP seminar was held on 14th December, at the margins of the 33rd APEC SMEWG in Bangkok, Thailand, and reported the findings of the survey at the seminar.
62.	SMEWG	Green Initiative Study and Workshop	To define areas and elements of green innovation policies and to develop a Green Action Plan template. The Green Initiative is the 2 nd cycle of the Daegu Initiative.	Korea	(i) technology; (ii) energy efficiency; (iii) climate change; (iv) clean air; (v) clean water and (vi) others.		Workshop was held at the margins of the 33 rd SMEWG in Bangkok, in December 2011.
63.	SMEWG	Green Initiative Study and Workshop 2	The project will discuss GAPS for areas not covered in the previous workshop, and share best practices. The “GAPS” submitted by member economies will be compiled and recommendations will be made to facilitate further discussion among member economies as well.	Korea	(i) technology; (ii) energy efficiency; (iii) climate change; (iv) clean air; (v) clean water and (vi) others.		Workshop will be held in Brunei in April 2012 at the margins of the 34 th SMEWG meeting

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
64.	SOM	Proposal on “Establishing an APEC Strategy on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade”	To address the issue of “illegal logging and associated trade is a significant problem facing the Asia-Pacific region with adverse economic, environmental, and social impacts, APEC MRT instructed officials to establish an experts group to promote trade in legally harvested forest products, combat illegal logging and associated trade, and build capacity as well as to identify by November 2011 measures for economies to consider taking to address this problem.	United States, Indonesia and Chile	(iii) Climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	The co-sponsors have circulated a draft terms of reference for the proposed APEC Experts Group on Forest Products Trade for SOMs’ comment by 2 September in order for a revised draft to be circulated in advance of SOM3.
65.	TELWG	Study Workshop on Best Practice Transfer of Green ICT for Sustainable Growth	To raise awareness of the necessity of and to disseminate practical knowledge and best practices on the implementation of Green ICT across APEC economies; to develop a mechanism for building a greener regional economy and promote APEC economic integration and sustainable growth by Green ICT.	Thailand	(i)Technology, (ii) Energy efficiency (iii) Climate change	R&D; Supply	Full project proposal endorsed in December 2010. (TEL02/2010A) Online survey to be completed by August 2011 and one-day workshop was held on 22 September 2011.
66.	TPTWG (joint with EWG)	Transport, Energy and Environmental Benefits of Intermodal Freight Strategies	To help APEC economies to shift freight transport from energy-intensive to energy-economising transport modes, including use of alternative fuels, with particular findings on capacity building in intermodal transport for developing economies which are planning major infrastructure expansion. Benefits of intermodal freight transport would be evaluated in terms of reduced oil imports, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced transit times for freight shipments.	US	Technology Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	On-going. Contract signing stage. (TPT 01/2010A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories*	Work Program Component [†]	Status
67.	TPTWG	Energy, Transport and Environmental Benefits of Transit Oriented Development	To identify baselines for the expansion of transit-oriented development in terms of reduced oil imports reduced greenhouse gas emissions and reduced travel times in the APEC member economies.	US	Technology Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	On-going. RFP stage. (TPT 04/2010)
68.	Economic Committee	Regulatory Reform – Case Studies on Green Investments	To conduct case studies that evaluate regulatory practices concerning the promotion of green investments in renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies, especially in terms of these criteria to be considered when establishing/revising regulations.	Japan (EC FOTC on Regulatory Reform), PSU	(i) technology; (ii) energy efficiency; (vi) others.	R&D, Supply, Trade and Demand	On-going. Coordinated by PSU. Progress Report is being reviewed. Final Draft expected by June 2012 .
69.	IEG	S CTI 34 11T (IEG) - Seminar on Successful Cases of Renewable and Clean Energy Investment in APEC	To Increase understanding and raise awareness of opportunities for investment within APEC economies in RCE through holding information exchange seminar on successful cases of RCE investment. To Share experiences, lessons and opinions on the role of cross-border investment in increasing utilization of RCE and dissemination of RCE technologies. To Share experiences on facilitation and promotion of cross-border RCE investment.	China	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Demand	The seminar to be held in China in June 2012.
70.	SCSC	CTI 04/2012T (SCSC) Aligning Energy Efficiency Regulations for ICT Products – Developing a Strategic Approach	To prevent unnecessary market access barriers for ICT products and increase the availability and use of innovative, energy efficient products in markets worldwide. To advance the ongoing public-private	USA	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change,	Supply; Trade; and Demand	Project Proposal is expected to be approved at BMC at session1 2012.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
			<p>dialogue among APEC economies regarding ways to align ICT product energy efficiency requirements through the development and use of global standards and more trade-friendly conformity assessment procedures.</p> <p>To identify and seek economies' support for specific strategies to accomplish this alignment.</p>				
71.	SCSC	S CTI 30 11T (SCSC) – Workshop on Regulatory Approaches to Smart Grid Investment / Deployment	<p>To enhance coordination among regulatory authorities including international cooperation on smart grid standards and technical issues.</p> <p>To increase understanding of how interoperability supports regulatory goals as well as the larger trade and investment impact of regulatory and policy actions.</p> <p>To share information and build capacity among regulators on best practices concerning Smart Grid investments and deployments.</p>	USA	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; and Demand	The workshop will be held in Quebec, Canada in May 2012.
72.	SCSC	S CTI 38 11T – Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Greenhouse Gas Validation/Verification (GHG)	To build the capacity to enable APEC economies to participate in the proposed Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) MLA for GHG Validation/Verification	Japan	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; and Demand	<p>Three training workshops are planned.</p> <p>1. A three-day workshop to train validation/verification bodies to be held in Indonesia, February 2012.</p> <p>2. A four-day workshop to train of Accreditation Bodies in GHG to be held in Taipei in March 2012.</p>

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories *	Work Program Component †	Status
							3. A four-day workshop to train peer evaluators to be held in Japan in May 2012.
73.	IEG	S CTI 34 11T (IEG) - Seminar on Successful Cases of Renewable and Clean Energy Investment in APEC	To Increase understanding and raise awareness of opportunities for investment within APEC economies in RCE through holding information exchange seminar on successful cases of RCE investment. To Share experiences, lessons and opinions on the role of cross-border investment in increasing utilization of RCE and dissemination of RCE technologies. To Share experiences on facilitation and promotion of cross-border RCE investment.	China	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Demand	The seminar to be held in China in June 2012.

APEC EGS Projects Mapping

Record of Completed Projects up until 21 March 2012

APEC Forum	Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ⁵	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status	
COMPLETED PROJECTS:							
74.	SOM	The First APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry	To assess existing efforts and explore further opportunities to enhance work on achieving the aspirational goal of increasing forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020, which was adopted by Leaders' Declaration in 2007, and also, to scale-up commitments to promote sustainable forest management and rehabilitation and address forest-related issues to contribute to the green growth agenda of APEC.	China	(iii) climate change	R&D, Supply	The meeting was held on September 5-8, 2011 in Beijing, China.
75.	CTI (Committee on Trade and Investment)	Study on Good Regulatory Practices for Goods and Services Necessary or Desirable for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption	To assist Member Economies to adopt trade-facilitating regulatory measures for goods and services necessary or desirable for climate change mitigation and adaption	Singapore	(iii) climate change	Supply; Trade	PSU completed the study in October 2009 and delivered it to CTI for consideration. <i>[Member Economies are currently discussion on</i>

⁵ Some broad categories of EGS, which the project could help increase the use of, include: (i) environmentally friendly technology goods and services (technology); (ii) energy efficiency goods and services (energy efficiency); (iii) environmental goods and services necessary or desirable for climate change mitigation and adaption (climate change); (iv) clean air; (v) clean water and (vi) others (eg renewable energy, waster water management, environmental monitoring, analysis and assessment equipment).

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

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
							<i>the next steps regarding the approach to continue the work on GRP for climate-friendly goods and services]</i>
76.	CTI	Survey on the current status of applying trade related environmental standards (TREM)s	To help members, especially developing members, to build capacity to implement trade-related environmental standards by best practices and experience sharing.	Viet Nam	(vi) others	Supply; Trade	Questionnaire circulated and seminar was held in Viet Nam in December 2009 (CTI29/2009T).
77.	CTI	Seminar on Dissemination of Environmental Technologies	Aims to increase, through knowledge, information and experience sharing, the understanding and awareness on issues related to the dissemination of environmental technologies; share best practices in promoting the application and dissemination of environmental technologies through various vehicles including trade and investment; and advance EGS Work Programme and explore possible next steps APEC can take in this area	China	(i)technology	Supply; Trade; Demand	Seminar held on 11 May at Big Sky, Montana
78.	CTI	Trade Policy Dialogue on Environmental Goods Non-Tariff Measures,	To have an informal discussion among APEC officials, private sector representatives, and other experts aimed developing a better understanding of NTMs impacting environmental goods (EGs) trade, and discussing options for how APEC might address EGs NTMs in its work.	United States		Trade	Seminar held on 12 May, Big Sky, Montana.
79.	CTI / MAG / GOS	Environmental Goods and Services Case Studies	To identify the key EGS policies, market drivers, and challenges associated with	United States, New	(i)technology, (ii)energy	R&D; Supply; Trade;	Case studies on Malaysia, and Mexico's EGS

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			promoting trade and investment in EGS in the selected APEC economies' markets, provide a more comprehensive picture of the economies domestic marketplaces, and suggest ideas on how to achieve greater "green growth. Final case studies will be made available on EGS Information Exchange (EGSIE).	Zealand, Australia	efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	Demand	markets completed and presented to CTI3 2011 in San Francisco. Case studies on Viet Nam and Chile were completed and comprehensive presentation on all four case studies provided in Moscow, to MAT1 2012.
80.	MAG	Proposed Workshop on Managing Trade in Remanufactured Goods at the Border	To share best practices regarding treatment of remanufactured products for customs, safety, and import policy purposes, and discuss issues associated with ensuring safety of these goods.	United States, Canada, Japan and Singapore	(i)technology, (ii) energy efficiency	Trade	Workshop was held in at SOM3 in San Francisco in September 2011. Completion report has been submitted. (CTI19/2011T)
81.	MAG (Market Access Group)	Workshop on Trade and Environment	To facilitate the sharing of ideas, information and experiences between participants to provide APEC policy-makers with tools to develop effective environmental regulations and to develop policies and regulations that do not distort trade in environmental technologies, goods and services.	Australia, Indonesia	(i)technology, (iii)climate change	Trade; Demand	Held on 25-26 May 2009, Jakarta, Indonesia (self-funded)
82.	MAG	Workshop on Environmental Goods and Services	To enhance understanding of i) role and relevance of developing economies to disseminating environmental goods; ii) role and relevance of technologies to achieving enhanced energy conservation and efficiency; and iii) ideas of establishment of a common platform to eliminate/moderate existing obstacles.	Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore	(i)Technology (iii)energy efficiency, (iii) climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	Held on 28 July 2009, Singapore (CTI/32/2009T)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
83.	MAG	Works on Remanufacturing	To raise awareness about business practice of remanufacturing and to enhance understanding of APEC Economies' respective remanufacturing capabilities and regimes impacting trade in remanufactured goods.	US	(vi) others	Trade	Workshop held on 21 February 2009, Singapore. Questionnaire submitted by US at MAG3, 2009, and answers circulated by some economies at MAG1, 2010. Survey result reported at MAG2.
84.	GOS (Group on Services)	Survey on APEC Trade Liberalisation in Environmental Services	To share information of trade liberalization trends in environmental services for APEC economies. In the long run, it could also be regarded as a positive response to meeting the challenges of the climate change.	China; New Zealand; Indonesia; Australia; United States	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	Trade;	Report finalized. (CTI31/2008T)
85.	GOS (New)	Workshop for Capacity Building on the Role of Cross-Border Services Trade in New Growth Strategies	To increase knowledge and understanding of how the services industry and cross-border services trade can contribute to new growth strategies, particularly "inclusive growth" and "sustainable growth (green growth)".	Korea; US; Japan; Chinese Taipei	(vi) others	Trade	Workshop held on 16-17 September 2010 in Sendai, Japan. (CTI04/2010T)
86.	GOS / Tourism Working Group (TWG)	Ecotourism Conference	To increase awareness of the importance of ecotourism development; collect member economies' success stories in developing quality ecotourism; and, clarify the factors which would contribute to the development of quality ecotourism experiences in the APEC region.	Japan; Australia; Malaysia; Indonesia; Peru; Viet Nam; Korea; Philippines; Chile	(vi) others	Supply, Demand.	Conference held on 16 September 2010 in Sendai, Japan. (CTI19/2010T)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ^s	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
87.	GOS	Trade Policy Dialogue on Environmental Services		GOS Convenor		Supply; Trade; Demand	Held on 9 May, Big Sky, Montana
88.	SCSC (Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance)/ EWG, EGEE&C (EWG/Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation)	Conference on Green Harmonization	The purpose of this conference is to share the importance of prevalence and harmonization on energy-efficiency standards leading to achieving the OAA of “Align their domestic standards with international standards” and “promote good regulatory practice for the preparation, adoption and application of technical regulations in the APEC region”. In order to achieve a more effective involvement of the business community in SCSC’s activities, the conference consists of two parts, a communication to government sectors and business sectors.	Japan; Peru; Singapore; China; US; Viet Nam; Korea; NZ	(ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change (iv) others	Supply ;trade; demand	Held in Sendai, in 18 September 2010. (CTI44/2009T).
89.	EWG, Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEE&C)	Engagement by APEC Economies in International ‘Smart Appliance’ Standards for Air Conditioners and Other Appliances.	The project is aimed at information sharing to enable active involvement of APEC stakeholders with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and International Standards Organisation (ISO) technical work on development of international standards for ‘smart’ appliances. The project is consistent with the ongoing APEC Smart Grid Initiative, and supports the APEC Leader’s Growth Strategy by working towards enhancing energy security and promoting energy-efficiency and low-carbon policies through smart grid and demand management technologies	Australia	Energy Efficiency, Energy Security, low-carbon Climate Change	R&D Harmonizing standards on energy	The workshop was held in Seoul, Korea, 10-11 November 2011, attended by 30 delegates. Completion Report submitted. (EWG 01/2011T)
90.	EWG	APEC Low Carbon Town	To provide opportunities for knowledge	China,	Low Carbon,	R&D,	The workshop was held in

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ^s	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
		(LCMT) Forum	sharing and capacity building for all APEC economies on LCMT development in terms of policy making, city planning, energy layout, finance and economic incentives for low carbon development, for example, carbon trade, etc.	Japan, Malaysia	Energy Efficiency	Information sharing	Tianjin, China on 21-23 June 2011, attended by 144 delegates, mainly from China. Completion Report has been already submitted. (EWG 06/2011A)
91.	EWG	APEC Workshop on Energy and Green Transport Benefits of Electric Vehicles	<p>To provide considerable supports to power and transport planners in developed and developing economies to put green transport strategies and policies in greater use of electric vehicle in place.</p> <p>To build understanding of how the green benefits brought from the use of electric vehicle, and to encourage wider application as well as trade and investment in electric vehicles, energy storage facilities and the related charging infrastructures to facilitate the transfer of fossil fuelled to electric driven vehicles.</p>	China and Hong Kong, China	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, Green Transport	Promote trade and investment in green vehicles	The workshop was held in Hong Kong, China on 24-26 October 2011, attended by 31 delegates. Completion Report submitted. (EWG 05/2011A)
92.	EWG	APEC Workshop on Energy and Green Transport Benefits of Electric Vehicles	<p>To provide considerable supports to power and transport planners in developed and developing economies to put green transport strategies and policies in greater use of electric vehicle in place.</p> <p>To build understanding of how the green benefits brought from the use of electric vehicle, and to encourage wider application as well as trade and investment in electric vehicles, energy storage facilities and the related charging infrastructures to facilitate the transfer of</p>	China and Hong Kong, China	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, Green Transport	Promote trade and investment in green vehicles	The workshop was held in Hong Kong, China on 24-26 October 2011, attended by 31 delegates. (EWG 05/2011A)

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

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ^s	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
	EGEE&C	Economies: Review of Experience, Best Practices and Potential Benefits	cool roof technologies and policies in developing APEC member economies by reviewing experience in the region with cool rooftops in residential and commercial buildings, identifying and disseminating information on best practices, and summarizing the associated benefits in terms of reduced energy use and emissions.	States	efficiency Improve of technology to GHG savings Air Quality		submitted. (EWG11/ <u>2009A</u>).
96.	EWG, Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies EGNRET	Addressing Challenges of AMI Deployment in APEC	Investigate and confer the development strategies and current status of AMI in all APEC economies. Identify effective AMI polices and best practices. Offer guidelines to economies and industry for AMI deployment. Provide recommendations for power network upgrading and Smart Grid integration. Increase the awareness and effectiveness of AMI.	Chinese Taipei	Smart grid, energy efficiency	R&D, best practices	The workshop was held in Chinese Taipei, on 24-25 August 2011. Completion Report submitted. (EWG 07/2011A)
97.	EWG, EGEE&C	Cool Roofs in APEC Economies: Review of Experience, Best Practices and Potential Benefits	To create capacity building to implement cool roof technologies and policies in developing APEC member economies by reviewing experience in the region with cool rooftops in residential and commercial buildings, identifying and disseminating information on best practices, and summarizing the associated benefits in terms of reduced energy use	United States	Energy efficiency Improve of technology to GHG savings Air Quality	R&D	Completion Report submitted. (EWG11/ <u>2009A</u>).

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ^s	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			and emissions.				
98.	Energy Working Group (APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation)	SOLLIA – Street and Outdoor LED Lighting Initiative - Asia	Share best practices for the installation of highly-efficient light-emitting diodes (LEDs) for street lighting, in order to facilitate their wider adoption in APEC economies and benefit from associated energy savings.	United States	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change mitigation	Cost Effective installation of Street lighting	Completion Report submitted. (EWG 08/2010A)
99.	Energy Working Group	APEC Low-carbon Model Town (LCMT) Project – Phase 1	The Project, seeks to promote low-carbon technologies in city planning in order to manage rapidly growing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in urban areas of the APEC region.	Japan, Canada, China, Korea, Chinese Taipei, USA	Climate Change mitigation,	R& D, low-carbon urban design.	Completion Report submitted. (EWG 09/2010A)
100.	EWG EGEE&C	Development and Harmonisation of Standards Indoor Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)	This project's primary objective is to promote the involvement of APEC economies in the development of international standards for light emitting diodes (LEDs) in order to encourage harmonisation of LED standards and reduce barriers to trade created by the emergence of a varying number of standards, therefore APEC is the most appropriate institution to fund it.	Australia	High Efficiency Lightning Technology Standardization	Reduce Trade barriers	Completion Report submitted. (EWG 10/2010T)
101.	EWG (Energy Working Group)	APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS) Phase 1	To promote "high-performance" energy efficiency policy measures in developing economies in the APEC region. The focus will be on how to apply such measures to the unique conditions of each economy.	Japan	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	As CEEDS is a multi-year project, CEEDS will be expanded to cover different sets of measures in different sectors in the coming several years. Two workshops were held one in October/2009 in Chinese Taipei and one in

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ^s	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
							March 2010 in Japan, with delegates from Chile, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam participated. (EWG14/2009A). Project completed its Phase 1.
102.	EWG, EGEE&C (EWG/Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation)	Energy and Water Efficiency in Water Supply: Practical Training on Proven Approaches	To inform water utilities and municipalities in APEC economies of the benefits of launching efficiency programs in their water supply and/or wastewater treatment facilities, and to build capacity in developing APEC economies, through training and the provision of guidance materials and tools, to carry out energy and water efficiency programs.	United States	Energy Efficiency Reduced energy in water supply and wastewater treatment	R&D Supply Demand	A Workshop/training course was held in Viet Nam in 9-10 March 2010. The results have been reported. (EWG12/2009A). Project completed.
103.	EWG (Energy Working Group) (New)	APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS) Phase 2	Specifically, the project will assist developing economies who wish to design and implement measures for achieving energy efficiency improvements in a specified sector. The focus will continue on how to apply such measures to the unique conditions of each economy.	Japan	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	CEEDS Phase 2 project examines "Building Codes and Labeling" programs with the same methodology as Phase 1. A set of two workshops were held, with the first one hosted by Thailand (Bangkok) in September 2010 and the second by Hong Kong, China, in January 2011. As with PREE, the delegates at the workshop took the lead, with APERC researchers assisting by helping to

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
							organize, moderate, and report the outcomes. (EWG 03/2010A). Phase 3 has been approved with number EWG 03/2011A, in BMC Session 2/2011.
104.	EWG EGEE&C	Mapping exercise of energy standards, labelling, and testing and measurement procedures in each APEC economy and their alignment with international standards	To facilitate trade in EGS by reducing non tariff barriers that currently exist for energy efficient products, and to reduce unnecessary compliance costs, save energy and mitigate the impact of climate change by reducing barriers to trade and investment in EGS, specifically energy efficient products.	Japan; Korea; NZ; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; US	i)technology ii)energy efficiency iii)climate change	Supply Trade Demand	Preliminary report presented at the SCSC Conference on Green Harmonization on September 18 th in Sendai, Japan. Survey to be completed by November 2010. (EWG01/2010T). Project completed.
105.	EWG, Biofuel Task Force	Sustainable Biofuels Development Practices in APEC Economies	The project aims to specify conditions and practices that allow biofuels to be planted and harvested in a sustainable fashion. The goal is to identify means for ensuring that biofuels development is cost-effective, does not compromise the security of food supplies or deplete available water resources, and does not result in a net increase of carbon dioxide emissions.	United States	Biofuels Carbon dioxide emissions reductions Climate Change	R&D	Project consultant presented a detailed methodology to the Sixth Meeting of the Biofuels Task Force in Malaysia in April 2010. This includes a detailed taxonomy of the types of sustainable development practices to be described and catalogued. The consultant has contacted experts in most APEC economies in order to find suitable examples. Report being drafted. (EWG19/2009). Project

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ^s	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
							Completed.
106.	EWG, EGEE&C	Reducing barriers to trade through development of a common protocol for measuring the seasonal energy efficiency (SEER) of air conditioners	The program helps reach the goal of global energy saving and reduce barriers in trade to stimulate the APEC economy of air-conditioning markets. This platform is applicable to both constant-speed air conditioners and inverter-type air conditioners, with a capacity under 14 kW.	Chinese Taipei	Energy Efficiency Climate Change	Trade Harmonizing standards on energy	Report completed. (EWG01/2009T)
107.	EWG, EGEE&C	Energy-Saving Windows: Survey of Policies and Programs to Promote Advanced Window and Glazing Technologies in APEC Economies	To compile information on recent efforts to reduce building energy use through advanced windows and glazing technologies in APEC economies. By assessing the current market status of energy-saving windows and barriers to their increased use, the project will also help guide decisions on new policies or programs to promote them.	US	(i)technology (ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Demand; Trade	Completed.
108.	EWG, EGEE&C	APEC Energy Standards Information System (ESIS)	Aims to provide up-to-date information about appliance and equipment energy standards and regulations and to provide "Communities of Practice" for experts and officials to discuss efforts to harmonize and rationalize the testing, labelling, and minimum energy standards for specific appliances and equipment; and others.	New Zealand	(i)technology (ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	ESIS Website Ongoing at: http://www.apec-esis.org
109.	EWG, EGEE&C	Using Smart Grids to Enhance the Use of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Technologies.	To understand how smart grid technologies and practices have been used to enable new products and services, optimize the use of power grids, allow greater use of renewable energy options,	US	(i)technology (ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Demand	The project would fund a report on the status and potential, within APEC economies, of smart grid technologies to enhance

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			and encourage greater demand-side efficiency response in APEC economies.				the use of renewable energy and energy efficient buildings, appliances and equipment. Self-funded project. A detailed survey has been developed and distributed to APEC member economies. The survey responses are currently being correlated for utilization in the project report.
110.	ISTWG	APEC International Biogas Resources Development and Utilization Science and Technology Cooperation Forum	Forum will be hold for communication and discussion on biogas technology and products, to provide stat-of-the-art biogas information and its tendency, to push forward biogas technology and products research, popularization and application, to enhance the APEC member economies cooperation in depth and breadth, to expand biogas-related technique and equipment application	China	Energy Efficiency. Energy collecting data	Renewable energy, Biogas	The workshop was held in Kunming on 15-17 August 2011. Completion Report submitted. (IST 04/2010)
111.	ISTWG	APEC Symposium on Low-Carbon Technology & Industrial Cooperation	The project will actually contribute to the development of “low-carbon economy” in China and APEC region as it lays emphasis on promoting industrial technical cooperation among APEC members under the global situation of developing low-carbon economy, mitigating climate change and maintaining a green sustainable economic and social development.	China	Energy Efficiency, Climate Change mitigation	Low Carbon Technology, industrial Cooperation	Completion Report submitted (IST 05/2010A)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
112.	ISTWG	Harnessing and Using Climate Information for Decision-making in Agriculture, Water Resource Management and Energy Efficiency	<p>To impart lessons and best practices in climate prediction and applications through capacity building workshops, tutorial sessions, and transfer of knowledge and technologies;</p> <p>To disseminate and transfer of the latest research findings and technologies in climate prediction science and experiences on how climate information are used in agriculture, water resources and energy sectors; and</p> <p>To strengthen and enlarge the network of women and men climate scientists, academics, decision-makers, private sector and other stakeholders in the APEC region that would facilitate uptake and use of climate information in application areas and support North-South and South-South cooperation in prediction and application.</p>	Republic of Korea	Climate Change, Climate Information	Info-sharing, R&D	The workshop was held in Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S. on 17-20 October 2011. Completion Report submitted. (IST 02 2011A)
113.	ISTWG	Apec Co-Incubation Network	<p>1) To integrate the technology innovation and economy development, to push the technology and market collaboration among companies and incubators in APEC member economies, by generating an internal network with policies and resources equally shared among incubators and companies;</p> <p>2) To provide soft landing services, improve the business environment to ease the way of doing business for small technology companies, by providing networked</p>	China	Technology innovation, incubators, human resources, small companies	Info-sharing, market collaboration, building networks, business environment	The Fifth APEC Incubation Forum on building a Co-incubation Network was held in Xi'an, China, on September 6-8, 2011. Following the previous four APEC Incubation Forums in 2000, 2002, 2005 and 2008. Completion Report submitted. (IST 04 2011)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			<p>incubation services;</p> <p>3) To promote human resources development by encouraging entrepreneurship and creating new jobs.</p> <p>To sum up, the ultimate outcome is to form a system that will further promote the innovation, regional economic integration and entrepreneurship, based on a view of technology-based small companies</p>				
114.	ISTWG (Industrial Science and Technology Working Group)	Building adaptive capability to extreme climate events through the networking among APEC Economies and relevant organizations/ projects	Enhanced capacity of Member Economies to manage climate-related disasters through training and technology transfer in climate information generation and application	Korea	(i) technology, (ii) energy efficiency (iii) climate change, (iv) others	R&D; Supply; Demand	Symposium, forum for disaster risk management, and tutorial session was held at APEC Climate Center, Busan on 20-24 June 2010. (IST11/2009A)
115.	ISTWG	APEC Climate Center for Climate Information Services to Society	The aim is to provide optimized climate prediction information to 21 APEC members, including those members which have no capability to produce the high-cost climate information. APCC helps member economies to reduce negative economic impacts, protect lives and properties, and bring economic prosperities. This project will also build on the capacities of Meteorological Services in member economies. To further facilitate the data exchange and regional cooperation for the development of early warning system of high impact climate,	Korea	Technology, Climate Change	R&D; Information supply	Workshop was held in Singapore on 12-15 July 2009. Completion report received. (IST01/2009)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ^s	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			this project will organize the APCC Scientific Symposium in October 2009.				
116.	ISTWG	Research on the Futures of Low Carbon Society: Climate Change and Strategies for Economies in APEC Beyond 2050	To foresight the future society where low carbon economy and lifestyle becomes the principal driver governing trade and development. The expected outcome includes short, middle, and long term strategies for the region in technological development in responding to the need of the future society envisioned.	Thailand	(i)technology (iii)climate change	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	A Scenario Workshop was held on 2-4 November 2009 in Phuket, Thailand. It was the fourth of a five-step process that began with a scoping meeting in Hong Kong, China in August 2008, followed by a international working group meeting in Bangkok in October 2008 and a real time Delphi survey from June to August 2009.
117.	ISTWG	Utilization and protection of water resources	To conduct research and analysis of river basin water resources; to open a website for utilization and protection of water resources; and to build up an expert research group	China	(i)technology (v) water	R&D; Supply	Symposium on Utilization and Protection of Water Resources was held in Suzhou, China from September 22 nd to 23 rd 2009. Further exploration will be conducted under the title of "Comparative Research on Wastewater Treatment Technologies". Three aspects of the wastewater treatment technologies are industrial wastewater, agricultural wastewater and sewage water.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
							Monitoring report received. (IST01/2009A). Project Completed.
118.	ISTWG	APEC Workshop on Building Capacity on Bio-energy and Conserving the Natural Ecosystem through Academia-Industry Network	The workshop aims to build capacity of developing members to benefit primarily developing members in capitalizing on bio-energy resources; to understand the status of bio-energy research and development in APEC member economies; to identify the efficient network between academia and industry to sustain such research; and to find ways of developing biomass resources as well as preserving the natural ecosystem.	Korea	Technology, Climate change	R&D; Energy	The Workshop was held on Nov 12-14 in Taipei and its preparation is under way. (IST09/2009A). Project completed.
119.	IEG (Investment Experts' Group)	Core Elements Project (Phase I)	Project aims to examine core elements and the range of approaches to negotiating investment agreements amongst APEC member economies and non-APEC economies	New Zealand			Completed in 2009. A report " <u>Core elements of IIAs: a cross-regional comparative study</u> " was published in 2010. "Environment" was identified as one of the core elements in the surveyed international investment agreements (IIAs). (CTI 34/2008T)
120.	IEG	Capacity Building for Sharing Success Factors of Improvement of Investment Environment – Phase 3	To improve the abilities and service of government officials and staff of investment promotion agencies to match current investment trend and enhance more investment flow within/through	Japan	Tbc (currently "environmental sector")	Trade, Supply?	Seminar held in the SOM3 margin in Sendai, Japan. (CTI 03/2010T)

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			<p>APEC region;</p> <p>To introduce successful experiences of APEC economies that have increased foreign investment through specific efforts in environmental sector in order to implement liberalization, facilitation, and promotion of investment in the APEC Region;</p> <p>To contribute to “Sustainable Growth” as well as other pillars of APEC 2010’s Growth Strategy.</p>				
121.	GOS	Information Exchange of APEC Environmental Services	To exchange information on both liberalization and technology aspects of environmental services (ES) within APEC economies.	China, Japan, Malaysia, United States	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate change, (iv)clean air, (v)clean water (vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade; Demand	Symposium held in Beijing, China in November 2010. (CTI25/2010T)
122.	SCSC	Solar (PV) Standards and Conformance Measures Survey and Workshop	<p>Increase transparency of various economies’ standards and conformance regimes for solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies to enable standards experts to gauge the level of harmonization of PV standards and conformance methodologies within APEC and determine areas for increased cooperation and harmonization</p> <p>Expand information sharing on the development and use of renewable energy sources to mitigate the</p>	United States	(ii)energy efficiency (iii)climate change	Supply; Trade; Demand	Two workshops were held in SOM 3 and in October in CT 2011. Completion report has been submitted.

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			environmental impact of energy use –in order to reduce discrepancies among APEC economies regarding the adoption and use of solar products; and Avoid creating unnecessary obstacles to trade in PV products stemming from PV standards and conformity assessment procedures.				
123.	SCSC	Conference on Implementation of Energy Management Standardization	Objectives of this proposal are: Highlight the value that energy management standards can have to businesses, consumers, and the environment. The proposed ISO specification will provide a practical approach to improving energy efficiencies, reducing costs and improvements in the environmental footprint of implementing organizations. Explain the role that energy management standards can play in assisting businesses in emerging and developing markets to become more competitive internationally.	United States (ii)energy efficiency	United States (ii)energy efficiency	United States (ii)energy efficiency	Conference was held in SOM 3, 2011. Completion report has been submitted.
124.	SCSC	Sustainability in Building Construction (Commercial Buildings) — Efficiency and Conservation	Objectives are to identify member Economies' current practices, policies and regulations or those being developed or contemplated, with a view to use this early information exchange as a way to potentially reduce or minimize technical barriers to trade among APEC Members and to better understand Member priorities for understanding the various aspects of green building standardization.	United States	(ii)energy efficiency	others	The first workshop was held in Washington D.C. on 3-4 March 2011. Another workshop was held in Singapore on 11-13 September 2011. Completion report has been submitted. (CTI-SCSC 33/2010T)
125.	SCSC	6 th Conference on Good Regulatory Practice	To share experiences among APEC members, incl: Private Business and	United States	(vi) others	R&D; Supply; Trade;	Conference was held in SOM 1, 2011 in

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			International organizations on advances to date in improving regulatory practices, with a goal of identifying avenues to promote further improvements in the development and adoption of new regulations among APEC Members. Also to ensure regulations achieve desired public policy outcomes without creating unnecessary obstacles to trade; and To update and revise key APEC technical documents/ resources on GRP which are valuable reference tools for regulators in the Asia-Pacific, and globally.			Demand	Washington D.C.
126.	TELWG (Telecommunications and Information Working Group)	Smart ICT Application Initiative: Green ICT Seminar – ICT application in the field of environment	To share best practices of ICT application in some specific fields and to find how economies and businesses address the challenges to facilitate ICT application in APEC region; to identify policy challenges in respect of investment, technology and regulations on Green ICT.	Japan	(i)Technology, (ii) Energy efficiency (iii) Climate change (tbc)	R&D Supply Trade, Demand (tbc)	Held on 3 August 2010 in Brunei. (2010/TEL42/DSG/009)
127.	TWG	Workshop on Identification of best practices in the Use of clean technologies as a source of energy in hostelry	To identify and disseminate best practice in the use of clean technologies as the main source of energy in hostelry businesses (e.g. hostels, small hotels, bed and breakfast, pensions). The objective is to promote the implementation of clean technologies to strengthen sustainability in the tourism sector.	Peru	(i)Technology, (ii) Energy efficiency	R&D Supply Trade, Demand (tbc)	Completed in 2009. (TWG02/2009A)
128.	TPTWG (Transportation Working Group) (joint with TWG)	Study of international visitor flows and greenhouse gas emissions for a template to examine the impact on APEC	To develop a template to be utilised by APEC economies to inform the development of future transport and tourism policies, negotiating positions in	Australia	Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	Completed in 2009. Template is now available on the TPT-WG website (http://www.apec-

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ^s	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
		economies of future market based measures applying to international transport	international fora, and economic development and planning activities.				tptwg.org.cn/ (TPT 02/2009)
129.	TPTWG (Transportation Working Group)	Sharing Best-Practice in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions at ports	To improve the efficiency of cargo transportation systems and develop environmentally-friendly cargo transportation systems by referring best practices shared through the project.	Japan	Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade	Completed in 2009.
130.	TPTWG Aviation Emissions Task Force (AETF)	Survey of Aviation Emissions Management Measures	To identify actions that could remove obstacles to implementing aviation emissions management measures. Four potential actions identified as follows: 1. Collaboration in improving air traffic management practices in the region; 2. Measuring and reporting aviation emissions; 3. APEC recognition of specific voluntary carbon offset schemes; 4. Greater implementation of aircraft operational efficiencies.	Australia New Zealand	Technology Energy efficiency Reduced emissions	R&D Supply Trade Demand	Completed. Survey was presented at the TPTWG33 meeting in Japan in October 2010.
131.	SMEWG	International Workshop and Training 'The Role of Business Incubators in Developing Green Technology-based SMEs'	To develop recommendations in order to accelerate the development of green technology-based SMEs in the APEC region through strategy development and capacity building of business incubators.	Indonesia	(i) technology; (vi) others.		Workshop and Training were held on 27-29 September 2011, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
132.	MTF (Mining Task Force)	Sustainable Development of Mining Sector in APEC	To identify trends and drivers for mineral commodities markets, which facilitate and impede the sustainable development of mining sector and to compile data and recommendations to ensure sustainable	Russia	Climate change Technology Other	R&D Supply Trade Demand	Completed in 2009. APEC Conference on Sustainable Development of Mining was held on 23-24 July 2009 in Singapore. Draft APEC Report to

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories [§]	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			development of mining in APEC region.				UNCSO on Sustainable Development of Mining Sector in APEC was developed by MTF members and endorsed by SCE for forwarding to United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSO) to compliment its review of sustainable development in mining. Draft Report is to be approved by SOM3 2010 and forwarded to UNCSO by the end of 2010. (MTF 01/2009)
133.	MTF	Balancing competing demands of mining, community and environment for achieve sustainable development in mining sector.	To develop reference database on policies, regulations, standards, and technical guidelines related to mine rehabilitation, reclamation, and mine closure among APEC economies; capacity building for APEC developing member economies on the mine rehabilitation and reclamation and best practices for domestic policies related to mining industry with deeper consideration of environmental and social issues.	Korea	Climate change Technology Other	R&D Supply Demand	Completed. Workshop was held on 1-2 September 2010 in Seoul, Korea. (MTF 04/2009)
134.	FMP (Finance Ministers Process)	Green Finance for Green Growth	To analyze how the financial sector can facilitate green growth, considering the role of banks, capital markets, other market-based instruments, and subsidies	Korea Japan China	(i)technology, (ii)energy efficiency, (iii)climate	R&D Supply Trade Demand	Key Recommendations from the APEC Experts Panel on Green Finance for Green Growth were

APEC Forum		Description of Initiative	Objectives	Proponents	Categories ^s	Work Program Component ^{**}	Status
			and tax policies.		change, (iv) clean air, (v) clean water (vi) others		made to the APEC Finance Ministers Meeting in Hawaii in November 2011. (FMP03/2020)
135.	ATC	APEC-ATCWG Biofuels Network Annual Symposium and Biotrade/Technical Training Workshop	Aims to strengthen and expand the established APEC biofuels network by setting up a biofuels symposium on an annual basis to stress the importance of the second and third generation biofuels research development. Would also serve to provide an update on the progress on technical, economic, and environmental information and experiences regarding the bioconversion of agricultural and agro-industrial wastes to biofuels among APEC member economies by concentrating on biofuels regulatory cooperation.	Thailand	(i) Technology (ii) energy efficiency	R&D	Completed in May 2011. (ATC08/2010). The report was published in August 2011 and is available on APEC Website.
136.	OFWG	FWG 01/2011S - "Application of Satellite Data for Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC"	The project included a workshop that provided a forum for various stakeholders involved in Fishery and Marine Resource Conservation, as well as Remote Sensing experts, to discuss and review use of satellite imagery for sustainable fishery support and marine biodiversity protection.	Russia	(i) technology	R&D	Complete. The workshop "Application of Satellite Data for Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC" was held Indonesia on June 10, 2011. The final report has been endorsed by OFWG and will be issued as an APEC Publication.

APPENDIX 5

20th APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' Declaration Vladivostok, Russia

ANNEX C

APEC LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

APEC plays an important role in pursuing green growth in the region. While each economy has its own environmental and trade policies, it is vitally important to pursue common approaches to environmental challenges, and take coordinated actions to address climate change, such as promoting trade and investment in goods and services needed to protect our environment and developing and disseminating relevant technologies.

Trade and investment liberalization in environmental goods will help APEC businesses and citizens access important environmental technologies at lower cost, which in turn will facilitate their use and benefit the environment. In addition, it will contribute significantly to APEC's core mission to promote free and open trade and investment, as embodied in the Bogor Goals.

In that light, we are pleased to endorse the below APEC List of Environmental Goods that directly and positively contribute to green growth and sustainable development objectives on which we will reduce applied tariff rates to 5 per cent or less by the end of 2015 taking into account economies' economic circumstances and without prejudice to their positions in the World Trade Organization (WTO), as we committed in 2011.

We commit to continue capacity-building activities to assist economies in implementing tariff reductions on the agreed list of environmental goods.

We believe that reducing our tariffs on environmental goods demonstrates our commitment to pursuing green growth objectives, addressing climate change and securing sustainable economic development, and are committed to continuing APEC's leadership role in this regard.

APEC LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
	441872		Other Assembled Flooring Panels, Multilayer, of Bamboo (44187210)		Renewable bamboo-based products are substitutions of wooden necessities. Since bamboo is characterized by short growing cycle, these environment-friendly products can save a great deal of water, soil and air resources.
840290	840290	840290	<p>Steam or other vapour generating boilers (other than central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam); super-heated water boilers. [Ca, J, NZ, K]</p> <p>Steam or other vapour generating boilers (other than central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam); super-heated water boilers; Parts: [US]</p> <p>Parts for super-heated water boilers and steam or other vapour generation boilers (other than central heating hot water boilers) [HK]</p> <p>Super-heated water boilers and parts of steam generating boilers [S, BD]</p>	<p>Parts for 840219x. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au]</p> <p>Parts for biomass boilers. [US]</p> <p>Management of solid and hazardous waste [BD]</p>	<p>Parts for the biomass boilers described above. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, HK, Au]</p> <p>Parts for the boilers for the production of heat and power on the basis of (renewable) biomass fuels. [HK]</p> <p>Part for biomass boilers for the production of heat and power on the basis of renewable biomass fuels. This product should be seen in relation to HS840219, biomass boiler. Biomass in heating systems uses agricultural, forest, urban and industrial residues and waste to produce heat and electricity with less effect on the environment than fossil fuels. This type of energy production has a limited long term effect on the environment because the carbon in biomass is part of the natural carbon cycle. [S, BD]</p>
840410	840410	840410	<p>Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading 84.02 or 84.03 (for example, economisers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recovers'); condensers for steam or other vapour power units. [C, J, NZ, K, Au, Ru, M, BD]</p> <p>Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading 8402 or 8403 (for example, economizers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recovers'). [US]</p> <p>Auxiliary plant for use with steam or other vapour generating boilers, super-heated water boilers and central heating boilers. [HK]</p> <p>Auxiliary plant for steam, water and central boiler [S]</p>	<p>Auxiliary plant for use with 840219x. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au]</p> <p>For central heating boilers of heading 8403 [M, BD]</p>	<p>Components of industrial air pollution control plant which minimise the release of pollutants into the atmosphere. This equipment is also used to support waste heat recovery processes in waste treatment, or renewable energy resource recovery applications. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, BD]</p> <p>Components of industrial air pollution control plant which minimise the release of pollutants into the atmosphere. This equipment is also used to support waste heat recovery processes in waste treatment, [biomass energy generation - <i>US only</i>] and other renewable energy resource recovery applications. [US, HK, M]</p> <p>These are soot removers and components of industrial air pollution control plant, which minimise the release of pollutants into the atmosphere. This equipment is also used to support waste heat recovery processes in waste treatment or renewable energy resource recovery applications. [S]</p>
840420		840420	Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading 84.02 or 84.03 (for		Used to cool gas streams to temperatures which allow the removal of contaminants, e.g.

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			example, economisers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recovers'); condensers for steam or other vapour power units.		volatile organic compounds (VOC) like benzene.
840490	840490	840490	Parts for auxiliary plant for boilers, condensers for steam, vapour power unit. [Ca, J, NZ, K] Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading 8402 or 8403 (for example, economizers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recovers'); condensers for steam or other vapour power units; Parts. [US, Au, Ru] Parts for subheading 840410100 [M, BD]	Air pollution control [BD]	These parts are used in the repair and maintenance of the equipment classified under 840410 above. This secondary equipment is also used to support waste heat recovery processes, such as boilers mentioned above, in waste treatment, or renewable energy resource recovery applications. [C, J, NZ, US, Au, R, Th, M] Components of industrial air pollution control plant which minimise the release of pollutants into the atmosphere. This equipment is also used to support waste heat recovery processes in waste treatment, or renewable energy resource recovery applications. [BD]
840690	840690	840690	Parts for steam and other vapour turbines. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, BD] Parts of steam turbines. [US, M]	Optional ex-outs may include parts suitable for use with stationary steam turbines over 40MW; stationary steam turbines not over 40 MW, other vapour turbines; parts for 840681x and 840682x. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au] Parts for 840681x and 840682x. [US] Renewable energy plant [BD] Only for stator blades, rotors and their blades [R]	Parts used for repair and maintenance of energy recovery turbines listed in 840681 and 840682 above. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au] Parts for the aforementioned ex-outs/goods of 8406 [US] Turbines designed for the production of geothermal energy (renewable energy) and co-generation ((CHP) which allows for a more effective use of energy than conventional generation) [BD]
841182	841182	841182	Other gas turbines of a power exceeding 5,000 kW. [Ca, J, NZ, US, Au, Th, S, BD] Gas turbines, except turbo-jets and turbo-propellers, of a power exceeding 5,000 kW. [HK] Turbojets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines of a power exceeding 5,000 kW [M]	Possible ex-out may include gas turbines that burn natural gas [Au] Gas turbines for electrical generation from recovered landfill gas (exceeding 5,000 kW) [BD] Of a power exceeding 5000 kW but not exceeding 50 000 kW [R]	Gas turbines for electrical power generation from recovered landfill gas, coal mine vent gas, or biogas (clean energy system). Note that these turbines do "exceed 5,000 kW". [Ca, J, HK, NZ, Au, M, BD] Gas turbines for clean power generation including recovered landfill gas, coal mine vent gas, or biogas. [US] Gas turbines are used for electrical power generation from recovered landfill gas, coal mine vent gas, biogas or national gas. Lower emission of pollutants compared with traditional fire power generation methods. [S]
		841199	Parts of gas turbines.	Parts for 841181 and 841182.	Parts for gas turbines described above.
	841290	841290	Engine and motor parts, nesoi [US] Parts of the engines & motors of 8412.10-8412.80 [S, BD]	Wind turbine blades and hubs [US] Only for civil aviation [R]	These blades and hubs are integral components to wind turbines. [US] Parts thereof wind turbines. Parts used for

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
					repair and maintenance of wind turbines with the attendant benefits. [S, BD]
841780	841780	841780	Other industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, non-electric [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, Ru, M, BD] Industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, nonelectric, and parts thereof: Other, except parts. [US] Municipal Waste Incinerator (ex-84178090); incinerators for radioactive waste (84178020) [Ch]	Optional ex-outs may include: waste incinerators; heat or catalytic incinerators. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, M] Waste incinerators; Heat or catalytic incinerators [US] Waste incinerator; Flue gas treatment system for incinerator [BD]	These products are used to destroy solid and hazardous wastes. Catalytic incinerators are designed for the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, M, US, BD] Used to achieve innocent treatment and disinfection of household waste through high-temperature incineration disposal. Used for radioactive waste disposal. [Ch]
841790	841790	841790	Industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, non-electric: Parts. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, Ru, M] Industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, nonelectric, and parts thereof: Parts. [US] Parts [BD]	Optional ex-outs may include: parts for 841780x. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au] Parts of waste incinerators and heat or catalytic incinerators. [US, BD]	These parts can help maintain and repair products that are used to destroy solid and hazardous wastes. Similarly, the parts for catalytic incinerators can help maintain and repair items that can assist in the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, Au, R, BD]
841919	841919	841919	Instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric (other than instantaneous gas water heaters). [Ca, J, NZ, K, HK, BD] Instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric: Other [US, Au] Solar water heaters [S] Solar water heaters (84191910) [Ch]	Solar water heaters. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, HK, Au, BD] Excluding other - - Domestic; of copper and other [M]	Uses solar thermal energy to heat water, producing no pollution. Use of solar water heating displaces the burning of other, pollution-creating fuels. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, HK, Au, Th] Uses solar energy to heat water, producing no pollution. Use of solar water heating displaces the burning of other pollution-creating fuels. [S, BD] Used for water heating through solar energy which is regenerative and clean compared to burning fuel. [Ch]
841939	841939	841939	Dryers, other:	Sludge driers.	Device used in waste water management, which requires sludge to be treated
841960	841960	841960	Machinery for liquefying air or other gases.		For separation and removal of pollutants through condensation. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, Au] Air Pollution Control. Used in condensation to remove condense contaminants from vapor to liquid form for easier removal and storage [Th]
841989	841989	841989	Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated (excluding furnaces, ovens and other equipment of heading 85.14), for the treatment of materials by a	Evaporators and dryers, for water and waste water treatment. Condensers and cooling towers. Biogas reactors; digestion tanks and biogas refinement equipment.	For processing water and waste water and the separation and removal of pollutants through condensation. Includes fluidised bed systems (bubbling, circulating, etc.) and biomass boilers. Can also help anaerobic digestion of organic matter. [Ca, J, NZ, Au]

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			<p>process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vaporising, condensing or cooling, other than machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric. [Ca, J, NZ, Au]</p> <p>Industrial machinery, plant or equipment for the treatment of materials, by process involving a change in temperature, nesoi. [US]</p> <p>Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment - Other machinery, plant and equipment: Other. [Ru]</p> <p>Chlorine dioxide generator; Other Machinery, Plant & Equip For Treat of Mat. B (84198990) [Ch]</p> <p>Other machinery, plan or laboratory equipment [S]</p>	<p>[Ca, J, NZ, Au]</p> <p>Evaporators and dryers, for water and waste water treatment. Condensers and cooling towers. Anaerobic biogas reactors, digestion tanks and biogas refinement equipment. PV cell coaters. [US]</p>	<p>For processing water and waste water and the separation and removal of pollutants. Includes fluidised bed systems (bubbling, circulating, etc.) and biomass boilers. Can also help anaerobic digestion of organic matter. Wet cooling towers are very efficient air scrubbers. PV cells generate renewable energy. [US]</p> <p>Used in producing chlorine dioxide. These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]</p> <p>Thermal cyclers serving multiple environmental purposes.</p>
841990	841990	841990	<p>Parts of machinery, plant and equipment [BD] of heading No 84.19. [Ca, J, NZ, CT, Au, Ru]</p> <p>Parts of machinery, plant or laboratory equipment for the treatment of material involving temperature change (except domestic machinery), nesoi. [US]</p> <p>Parts of machinery, plant or laboratory equipment of heading 84.19 [S]</p> <p>Parts, other [M]</p> <p>Parts of Water Heaters (84199010) [Ch]</p>	<p>Optional ex-outs may include: Parts for 8419.19 ex, including for solar boiler/water heater; insulation, temperature sensor for solar boiler/water heater; Differential temperature controller for solar boiler/water heater; Evacuated glass tubes for solar boiler/water heater; Heat pipes for solar boiler/water heater. Parts of 841940x, 841950x, 841960, 841989x [Ca, J, NZ, CT, Au]</p> <p>excluding 841990100, 841990200, 841990300 [M]</p> <p>Solar water heater parts [BD]</p>	<p>Parts used in the maintenance and repair of solar water heaters (etc). which use solar thermal energy to heat water, producing no pollution. Use of solar water heating displaces the burning of other, pollution-creating fuels. [Ca, J, NZ, CT, Au]</p> <p>Parts for aforementioned goods/ex-outs of heading 8419. [US]</p> <p>Parts used in the maintenance and repair of the above products. [S]</p> <p>These are parts and accessories for the solar water heater classified in 8419 and described above [BD]</p> <p>Used for water heating through solar energy which is regenerative and clean compared to burning fuel. [Ch]</p>
842121	842121	842121	<p>Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids: for filtering or purifying water. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, Ru, S]</p> <p>Water filtering or purifying [M] machinery and apparatus. [US, BD]</p> <p>Household filtering or purifying water machinery and equipment (84212110), Device for the removal of Heavy metal ions for industry uses; Membrane bioreactor; High</p>	<p>Waste water management [BD]</p>	<p>Used to filter and purify water for a variety of environmental, industrial and scientific applications, including water treatment plants and wastewater treatment facilities. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au]</p> <p>Used to filter and purify water for a variety of environmental, industrial and scientific applications, including water treatment plants and wastewater treatment facilities. This line also includes newer water/wastewater filtration technologies like ozone and ultraviolet disinfection equipment. [US]</p>

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			rate anaerobic reactors; reverse osmosis filters for industry uses; Water purification Machine; EDI ultra-pure water equipment (ex-84212190) [Ch]		<p>For wastewater. Used to filter and purify water for a variety of environmental, industrial and scientific applications including water treatment plants and wastewater treatment facilities. For instance, membrane systems can be used to produce water from wastewater, seawater or brackish groundwater, either through purification or filtration; [S]</p> <p>Such devices are essential components for filtration and purification of drinking water. [Ch]</p>
842129	842129	842129	<p>Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids: other. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, Au]</p> <p>Other [M]</p> <p>Press Filters (84212910); etching solution recycling equipment for printed circuit board; equipment for the recycling and treatment of reclaimed water; ion exchanger; complete sets of equipment for alkali recovery of black liquor; aerator; electro dialysis device (ex-84212990) [Ch]</p>	<p>Refrigerant recovery and recycling units. [US]</p> <p>excluding oil filter and for use in oil drilling operation [M]</p>	<p>Used to remove contaminants from wastewater, by chemical recovery, oil/water separation, screening or straining. [Ca, J, NZ, K]</p> <p>These units recover both liquid and gaseous refrigerants from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and purify the refrigerant after its recovery. This process prevents the emission of a variety of air pollutants. [US]</p> <p>Excluding other filters of a kind used as components in motor vehicles. [Au]</p> <p>Used for filtration by injecting mechanical force on filtering media. [Ch]</p> <p>Etching solution is an essential component of PCB etching but is on kind of high pollutant. These equipment are designed for recycle-processing-reuse of etching solution through solvent extraction, membrane treatment and electrode method. [Ch]</p> <p>These equipment are used to turn wastewater into nonpotable water, which can be widely applied in irrigation, afforestation, flushing supply, etc. [Ch]</p> <p>These equipments are designed for water softening, alkali removal and desalination by ion exchange resins swapping bits of themselves with ions which have same electrical property in the pre-treated water under certain conditions. [Ch]</p> <p>These equipment, designed for the purification and recycling of black liquor, effectively eliminate pollution and improve resource utilization. Applications include pulp washing machine, pre-hung filter, putting-down machine, causticizer, etc. [Ch]</p> <p>Aerators both above and below the water's surface are essential components of oxygenic aeration of drainage. [Ch]</p> <p>Electrodialyzers exploit ion exchange membrane and DC electric field, making</p>

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
					electrolytes develop migration selectivity, thereby desalinate the water. [Ch]
842139	842139	842139	<p>Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gas (other than intake air filters for internal combustion engines). [Ca, J, NZ, K, S]</p> <p>Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gases, nesoi. [US, Au, Th]</p> <p>Laminar flow units [M]</p> <p>Filtering Purifying Machines For Gases Nes, Househ (84213910); Electrostatic Dust Collectors For Industry Uses(84213921); Baghoused Dust Collectors For Industry Uses (84213922); Cyclone Dust Collectors For Industry Uses (84213923); Other Dust Collectors for Industry Uses (84213929); Flue Gas Desulfurization Apparatus (84213940); Spraying Saturator; Concentrated adsorption - catalytic combustion equipment; Activated carbon fiber - granular activated carbon equipment; (ex-84213990) [Ch]</p>	<p>Optional ex-out may include: Catalytic converters / Gas separation equipment / Pneumatic fluid power filters rated at 550 kPa or greater / Industrial gas cleaning equipment / Electrostatic filters (precipitators). [Ca, J, NZ, K]</p> <p>Excluding other filters of a kind used as components in motor vehicles. [Au]</p> <p>Catalytic converters / Dust collection and air purification equipment / Gas separation equipment / Pneumatic fluid power filters rated at 550 kPa or greater / Industrial gas cleaning equipment / Electrostatic filters (precipitators) / Ozone disinfection equipment. [US]</p> <p>possible ex-out: air purifier and laminar flow units [M]</p> <p>Laminar flow units, catalytic converter and carbondioxide removal unit imported to use at natural gas service station [Th]</p>	<p>Physical, mechanical, chemical or electrostatic filters and purifiers for the removal of COV, solid or liquid particles in gases, etc. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au]</p> <p>Catalytic converters convert harmful pollutants, like carbon monoxide, into less harmful emissions. Other technologies in this line include physical, mechanical, chemical and electrostatic filters and purifiers for the removal of VOCs, solid or liquid particles in gases, etc. [US]</p> <p>For wastewater. Used to filter and purify water for a variety of environmental, industrial and scientific applications including water treatment plants and wastewater treatment facilities. For instance, membrane systems can be used to produce water from wastewater, seawater or brackish groundwater, either through purification or filtration. [S]</p> <p>Air Pollution Control [Th]</p> <p>Indoor hazardous gas purification equipment, especially for formaldehyde and benzene. [Ch]</p>
842199	842199	842199	<p>Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases: parts (other than of centrifuges and centrifugal dryers): filtering or purifying machinery and appartatus for water and parts thereof. [Ca, J, NZ, K] Parts for filtering or purying machinery and apparatus forliquids or gases [US] Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases: parts (other) [Au] for subheading 842129300 [M, BD]</p> <p>Parts Of Household Filtering and Purifying Machines For Gases (84219910) [Ch]</p>	<p>Parts for 842121 and 842129 [Ca, J, NZ, K], excluding parts for other filters of a kind used as components in motor vehicles [Au]. Parts for 842121, 842129x and 842139 [US].</p> <p>Excluding for subheadings 842123100, 842129510 [M, BD].</p>	<p>Including sludge belt filter presses and belt thickeners [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au].</p> <p>Parts for aforementioned goods/ex-outs ofheading 8421. [US]</p>
847420	847420	847420	<p>Crushing or grinding machines.[Ca, J, NZ, US, K, CT, Au, Ru]</p> <p>Crushing/grinding machines for earth/stone/ores/other mineral substance, in solid (incl.</p>	<p>excluding concrete or mortar mixers [M, Au]</p>	<p>Used for solid waste treatment or recycling.</p> <p>Waste compactor machines. Used for solid waste treatment or recycling. [S]</p>

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			powder/paste) form [S] Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kneading earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances, in solid (including powder or paste) form; machinery for agglomerating, shaping or moulding solid mineral fuels, ceramic paste, unhardened cements, plastering materials or other mineral products in powder or paste form; machines for forming foundry moulds of sand. Crushing or grinding machines, mixing or kneading machines [M]		
847982	847982	847982	Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenising, emulsifying or stirring machines not elsewhere specified in Chapter 84. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, S] Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenizing, emulsifying or stirring machines. [US, Ru, BD] Waste sorting, screening, crushing, grinding, shredding, washing and compacting devices. Agitator for wastewater treatment; flash mixer and flocculator. [Au] Dosing and mixing equipment for water treatment (ex-84798200); Recycling equipment for waste plastics /rubber /broken tire (84798200) [Ch]	Waste sorting, screening, crushing, grinding, shredding, washing and compacting devices. Agitator for wastewater treatment; flash mixer and flocculator. [Ca, J, NZ, K, US, CT] Other machines and mechanical appliances: Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenising, emulsifying or stirring machines. [Au] Waste compactor machines [BD]	Used to prepare waste for recycling; mixing of wastewater during treatment; preparing organic waste for composting; (composting can minimise the amount of waste going to landfill as well as recovering the valuable nutrient and energy content of the waste). [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Used to prepare waste for recycling; removing or shredding the rags and debris typically found in wastewater; mixing of wastewater during treatment; preparing organic waste for composting (composting can minimise the amount of waste going to landfill as well as recovering the valuable nutrient and energy content of the waste). [US, BD] Waste separator machines. Prepares waste for recycling; separating waste allows for more efficient treatment of each type; for example, separating organic waste allows for composting, which minimises the amount of waste going to landfill as well as recovering the valuable nutrient and energy content of the waste). [S] These equipments are used to release and mix medicament, which is an essential step of putting flocculant in wastewater in water treatment industry. These equipments are designed for recycling waste tires. [Ch]
847989	847989	847989	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter: Other. [Ca, J, NZ, US, CT, Ru] Other machines & mechanical appliances, other than Machines & mechanical appliances for treating metal, incl. Industrial catalysers,	Optional ex-outs may include; trash and other waste presses; shredders; dust collection and storage devices; water and wastewater collecting and sampling equipment; chlorine generators; equipment for solid/liquid separation; flocculation or thickening of sewage sludge; machinery and	Machines and appliances designed for a wide range of areas of environmental management including waste, waste water, drinking water production and soil remediation. In-vessel composting systems can handle large amounts of waste and speed up decomposition. Trash compactors reduce the volume of solid waste, allowing more efficient transport and disposal.

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			<p>electric wire coil-winders/ Mixing/ kneading/ crushing/ grinding/ screening/ sifting/ homogenising/ emulsifying/ stirring machines [S]</p> <p>Air Humidifiers Or Dehumidifiers (84798920); Machines For Squeezing Radioactive Waste (84798950); Suction Machine; Mud Scraper; Sand suction machine; Trash compactor; Vacuum extruder for making hollow brick with Gangue and fly ash; (Fan) muffler (ex-84798999) [Ch]</p>	<p>apparatus for landfill gas monitoring; anaerobic digesters for treatment of organic waste including production of biogas; machinery and apparatus for landfill leachate treatment; machinery, apparatus and vehicles for composting; soil sampling equipment; soil remediation equipment; machines and appliances for oil spill recovery; and aquatic weed harvesters. [US, CT]</p> <p>Excluding machines and mechanical appliances used as components in motor vehicles. [Au]</p>	<p>Very broadly, products under HS847989 are machines and appliances designed for a wide range of areas of environmental management, including waste, waste water, drinking water production and soil remediation. [S]</p> <p>Parts to ensure the balance of indoor humidity. Travelling suction dredgers are designed for sewage treatment plants and horizontal sedimentation tanks of waterworks. These machines can scrape and assemble the sludge to the mouths of their pumps and remove it from sewage tank without stop. [Ch]</p>
847990	847990	847990	<p>Parts of the mach. and mech. appls. of 84.79 [Ca, J, NZ, CT, US, Ru]</p> <p>Parts of Machines & mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified/incl. elsewhere in this Ch. [S]</p> <p>Parts Of Air Humidifiers Or Dehumidifiers (84799020) [Ch]</p>	<p>Parts for 847982x and 847989x. [US, CT]</p> <p>Excluding machines and mechanical appliances used as components in motor vehicles. [Au]</p>	<p>See the environmental benefit under 847989 [Ca, J, NZ]</p> <p>Parts for aforementioned goods/ex-outs of heading 8479. [US]</p> <p>Parts thereof waste separator/ compactor machines. Parts used for the maintenance and repair of waste separators and compactor machines, with the attendant benefits, for example, membrane systems which can be assembled to recover resources from waste. [S]</p> <p>Parts to ensure the balance of indoor humidity [Ch]</p>
850164	850164	850164	AC generators (alternator), of an output exceeding 750 kVA	To be used with turbines and generators in combination to produce electricity from renewable energy fuels [BD]	<p>Used in conjunction with boiler and turbines (also listed under 840681 and 840682) to generate electricity in renewable energy plants. Must use these turbines and generators in combination to produce electricity from renewable fuels (e.g., biomass). Size is "exceeding 750 kVA." [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, BD]</p> <p>Used in conjunction with boiler and turbines to generate electricity in renewable energy plants. Must use these turbines and generators in combination to produce electricity from renewable fuels (e.g., biomass). [US]</p>
850231	850231	850231	<p>Other electric generating sets: Wind-powered. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, HK, Ru, M]</p> <p>Wind-powered electric generating sets [S]</p> <p>Wind-powered electric generating equipment [T]</p>	Amorphous Transformers [BD]	<p>Electricity generation from a renewable resource (wind). [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, HK, BD]</p> <p>For wind turbines. Used to generate electricity from wind power - a form of renewable energy. [S]</p> <p>Some heat exchanges are specifically designed for use in relation to renewable</p>

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			Electric generating sets and rotary convertors: Wind-powered [BD] Wind-Powered Electric Generating Sets (85023100) [Ch]		energy uses such as geothermal energy. Electricity generation from a renewable source (wind) [M] Used to produce electricity from wind energy. [Ch]
850239		850239	Electric generating sets and rotary convertors: other. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Ru, BD] Generating sets, electric, nesoi. [US, Au] Biogas generator sets; Gas Generator (ex-85023900) [Ch]	Optional ex-outs may include: combined heat and power systems using biomass and/or biogas; Portable solar power generation equipment; solar power electric generating sets; Small hydro powered generating plant; Wave power generating plant; and Gas turbine sets for biomass plants [Ca, J, NZ, K] and for waste heat applications [Au] Small hydro, ocean, geothermal and biomass gas turbine generating sets. [US] For heat recovery systems [BD]	Combined heat and power systems produce usable power (usually electricity) and heat at the same time. Micro combined heat and power systems are very efficient for domestic use, particularly in places where reticulated natural gas and hot water central heating are the norm. 'Distributed generation' also minimises transmission losses through national grids, reducing the need to increase centralised generating capacity and transmission networks. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, BD] Electricity generation from renewable resources. [US] Used to produce electricity from methane. [Ch]
850300	850300	850300	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 8501 or 8502. [Ca, J, NZ, CT, Au, Ru, Th, M, BD] Parts for 850231 and optional ex-out may include: 850239x. Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 85.01 or 85.02 Parts of the generators and generating sets listed under HS 850231 (for renewable energy systems). Relevant parts include for instance nacelles and blades for wind turbines. [S] Parts of Wind-Powered Electric Generating Sets (85030030) [Ch]	Parts for 850231 and optional ex-out may include : 850239x.[Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Parts for 850161, 850162, 850163, 850164, 850211x, 850212x, 850213x, 850220x, 850231 and 850239x. [US] Combined cycle generator parts [BD]	Parts of the generators and generating sets listed under 848340 (for renewable energy systems). Relevant parts include for instance nacelles and blades for wind turbines. [Ca, J, NZ, K, M] See environmental benefit under 847989 [CT] Parts for aforementioned goods/ex-outs of headings 8501 and 8502. [US] Parts of the generators and generating sets listed under HS 850231 (for renewable energy systems). Relevant parts include for instance nacelles and blades for wind turbines. Renewable Energy [S] Parts and accessories for electricity generation from renewable resource. [BD]
		850490	Parts for electrical transformers, static convertors and inductors	Parts for 850440x Not magnetic ferrite memory [R]	Used to convert DC current from renewable energy generating sets into conventional AC electricity.
851410	851410	851410	Resistance heated furnaces and ovens Industrial or laboratory electric furnaces and ovens (including those functioning by induction or dielectric loss); other industrial or laboratory equipment for the heat treatment of materials by induction or dielectric loss: resistance heated	Optional ex-outs may include: waste incinerators and heat or catalytic incinerators. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au]	These products are used to destroy solid and hazardous wastes. Catalytic incinerators are designed for the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences [Ch]

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			furnaces and ovens [M] Controlled Atmosphere Heat Treatment Furnace (85141010); Industrial / Lab Electric Resistance Heated Furnace (85141090) [Ch]		
851420	851420	851420	Furnaces and ovens; functioning by induction or dielectric loss. Industry / Lab Electric Induction or Dielectric Fu (85142000) [Ch]	Optional ex-outs may include: waste incinerators and heat or catalytic incinerators. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au]	These products are used to destroy solid and hazardous wastes. Catalytic incinerators are designed for the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]
851430	851430	851430	Other furnaces and ovens. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au, Ru, M] Industrial or laboratory electric furnaces and ovens, nesoi. [US] Industrial & Laboratory Electric Furnaces & Ovens (85143000) [Ch]	Optional ex-outs may include: waste incinerators and heat or catalytic incinerators. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, CT, Au]	Catalytic incinerators are designed for the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] These products are designed for the destruction of pollutants (such as VOCs) embedded in solid and hazardous wastes. Pollutants are destroyed by heating polluted air and oxidizing organic components. [US] These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]
851490	851490	851490	Parts of industrial or laboratory electric furnaces and ovens; other laboratory induction or dielectric heating equipment. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, M] Parts for industrial or laboratory electric furnaces and ovens (including those functioning by induction or dielectric loss); parts for other industrial or laboratory equipment for the heat treatment of materials by induction or dielectric loss. [US, Au, Ru]	Optional ex outs include: Parts for 851410x, 851430x and 851430x. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Parts for 851410, 851420 and 851430. [US]	Parts for the equipment listed will facilitate the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Parts for aforementioned goods of heading 8514. [US]
854140	854140	854140	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes. [C, J, NZ, US, K, HK, CT, Au, Th, S, M, BD] Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes; mounted	Photovoltaic cells, modules and panels. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, HK, CT, Au, BD] Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes [M]	Solar photovoltaic cells generate electricity in an environmentally benign manner (with no emissions, noise or heat generated). They are particularly suited to electricity generation in locations remote from an electricity grid. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, CT, Au, Th, M, BD] Generate electricity in an environmentally sound manner (with no emissions or noise generated). [S] Solar batteries are eco-friendly(emission-free,noiseless,non-hear generation)and are especially applicable for power supply in

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			piezo-electric crystals: Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes [M] Solar Cells (85414020) [Ch]		remote area. [Ch]
854390	854390	854390	Parts of the machines and apparatus of 85.43 [Ca, Ja, NZ, K, CT, Au, Ru, S] Parts of other machines / apparatus of heading 85.43 (85439090) [Ch]	Parts for 854389x. [Ca, Ja, NZ, K, CT, Au]	Water disinfection. Parts thereof UV disinfection ozonisers. Parts used in maintenance and repair of the UV disinfection instruments. UV light is extremely effective in killing and eliminating bacteria, yeasts, viruses, moulds and other harmful organisms. UV systems can be used in conjunction with sediment and carbon filters to create pure drinking water. Water disinfection Ozone (O3) can be used as an alternative to chlorine for water disinfection. [S] These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]
		901380	Optical devices, appliances and instruments, nesoi	Solar heliostats.	Heliostats orient mirrors in concentrated solar power systems to reflect sunlight on to a CSP receiver.
		901390	parts and accessories for optical devices, appliances and instruments, nesoi	Parts for solar heliostats	Heliostats orient mirrors in concentrated solar power systems to reflect sunlight on to a CSP receiver.
901580		901580	Other surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, excluding compasses, not elsewhere specified in 90.15 [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT] Surveying instruments and appliances, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances nesoi [US, Au]		Includes instrument and appliances necessary for measuring the ozone layer and to monitor, measure and assist planning for natural risks such as earthquakes, cyclones, tsunamis etc.
902610	902610	902610	Instruments for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases. [Ca, J, NZ, K] Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow or level of liquids. [US, CT, Au, BD] Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow,	Air quality monitors; and dust emissions monitors. [Ca, J, NZ, K] Excluding gauges of a kind used as components in motor vehicles. [Au] Air quality monitoring; automated air quality monitoring [BD]	Monitors to measure air pollution; basis for possible correcting measures (notably in view of health effects). [Ca, J, NZ, K] Meters, which check and record the level and/or flow of liquids or gases, are routinely used during complex auditing and testing to ensure the efficient operation of environmental systems such as water and wastewater treatment plants, air pollution control systems, and hydroelectric facilities.

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases (for example, flow meters, level gauges, manometers, heat meter), excluding instruments and apparatus of heading 9014, 9015, 9028 or 9032. For measuring or checking the flow or level of liquids [M] Instruments / Apparatus For Measure / Checking Liq (90261000) [Ch]		[US, CT, Au, BD] These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]
902620	902620	902620	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure of liquids or gases, nesoi. [US] For measuring and checking pressure [M] Other Instruments / Apparatus For Measuring / Chec (90262090) [Ch]	Excluding gauges of a kind used as components in motor vehicles. [Au]	Manometers (devices that measure pressure) are used in power plants, water delivery systems, and other applications such as monitoring indoor air. There are two principal types: digital manometers and tube manometers, both of which have important environmental applications. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, CT, Au] These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]
902680	902680	902680	Other instruments and apparatus [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au, M] Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking other variables of liquids or gases, nesoi. [US]	Excluding gauges of a kind used as components in motor vehicles. [Au]	These instruments include heat meters that are used to monitor and measure the distribution of heat from geothermal or biomass district heating systems. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, CT, Au]
902690	902690	902690	Parts and accessories [M] for articles of subheading 9026. [Ca, J, NZ, CT, K] Parts and accessories for instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, nesoi. [US] Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases (for example, flow meters, level gauges, manometers, heat meters), excluding instruments and apparatus of heading 90.14, 90.15, 90.28 or 90.32 [Au] Parts of liquid and gas measurement/ test instrument (90269000) [Ch]		These are parts for the instruments and devices in 9026.10, 9026.20, and 9026.80. [Ca, J, NZ, US, CT, Au, K] These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]
902710	902710	902710	Gas or smoke analysis apparatus	Air pollution emission monitoring systems	Gas analysers are designed to continuously monitor single or multiple gas components,

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			Automatic NOX and NO2 sampler and measuring apparatus; Automatic SO2 sampler and measuring apparatus (ex-90271000) [Ch]		<p>and such an instrument is used to analyse air emissions from automobiles.</p> <p>To be used for monitoring / analysing environmental pollution. ii. Gas analysers are designed to continuously monitor single or multiple gas components and such an instrument is used to analyse air/gas emissions. Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact. iv. This Facility can take precautionary measures to control air pollution. [M]</p> <p>These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]</p>
902720	902720	902720	Chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments		<p>Gas and liquid chromatographs use an analytical method where a physical separation of the sample components occurs prior to detection. These instruments can be use to monitor and analyse air pollution emissions, ambient air quality, water quality, etc. Electrophoresis instruments can be used to monitory and analyse materials such as particulates emitted from incinerators or from diesel exhaust.</p> <p>DNA Sequencers, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Systems. Thermal cyclers serving multiple environmental purposes, for example: Environmental Monitoring, Waste Management, Water Treatment, Pollution Remediation, Renewable Energy, Natural Resources Protection, Endangered Species Protection, Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) Detection [S]</p>
902730	902730	902730	Spectrometers, spectrophotometers and spectrographs using optical radiations (ultraviolet, visible, infrared)		<p>Spectrometers are used in a wide range of environmental applications, including to identify and characterise unknown chemicals and in environmental applications to detect toxins and identify trace contaminants. They are also used for qualitative and quantitative analysis inter alia in quality control departments, environmental control, water management, food processing, agriculture and weather monitoring.</p> <p>Used in a wide range of environmental applications, including identification of unknown chemicals, toxins and trace contaminants. Also used for qualitative and quantitative analysis in quality control departments, environmental control, water management, food processing, agriculture and weather monitoring. [S]</p>
902750	902750	902750	Other instruments and apparatus		These instruments can be used for chemical,

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			<p>using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR) [Ca, J, NZ, CT, Au, K, S]</p> <p>Instruments and apparatus for physical and chemical analysis using optical radiations (ultraviolet, visible, infrared), nesoi. [US]</p> <p>Automatic on-line monitor on UV absorption water quality; Automatic infrared oil content analyzer (ex-90275000) [Ch]</p>		<p>thermal, or optical analysis of samples, including water quality photometers which are used to determine the concentration of a solution from its colour intensity. [Ca, J, NZ, CT, Au, K]</p> <p>These instruments can be used for chemical, thermal, or optical analysis of samples, including water quality photometers which are used to determine the concentration of a solution from its colour intensity. Exposure meters are used, inter alia, to control light sources and for measurements in agriculture, horticulture, and other natural resources applications. [US]</p> <p>These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]</p> <p>DNA Sequencers, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Systems.</p>
902780	902780	902780	<p>Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis not elsewhere specified in 90.27. [Ca, J, NZ, CT, K]</p> <p>Instruments and apparatus for physical and chemical analysis, nesoi. [US, Au]</p> <p>Other Mass Spectrograph (90278019); PM10 automatic sampler and measuring apparatus; Automatic ammonia online monitor; Automatic TOD online monitor; Automatic BOD online monitor; Noise spectrum analyzer; Environmental noise monitor (ex-90278099) [Ch]</p>	<p>Optional ex-out may include: For analysing noise, air, water and hydrocarbons and heavy metals in soil. [Ca, J, NZ, CT, Au, K]</p>	<p>These instruments include: magnetic resonance instruments which are used in biologic and geologic analysis; and mass spectrometers which are used to identify elements and compounds.</p> <p>These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]</p>
902790	902790	902790	<p>Microtomes; parts and accessories of instruments and appliances of 9027. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au, S]</p> <p>Microtomes; parts and accessories for instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis. [US]</p> <p>Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (for example, polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas or smoke analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like; instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, sound</p>	<p>Optional ex-outs may include: Parts for 902710 and 902780x. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au]</p>	<p>These instruments include microtomes which are devices that prepare slices of samples for analysis. Also included here are parts of the instruments classified in 9027 and described above.</p> <p>For use with Thermal Cyclers, DNA Sequencers, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Systems, etc. Thermal Cyclers, Serving multiple environmental purposes, for example: Environmental Monitoring - fast, cost-effective standard for pathogen detection from a broad range of sample types including water, soil, and food; detects pathogen contaminations of both food and environmental surface samples to minimize risks of food borne pathogens to public health; fundamental equipment for</p>

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			or light (including exposure meters); microtomes: microtomes; parts and accessories [V] Microtomes; Parts & Access Of Instruments / Applia (90279000) [Ch]		surveillance programs monitoring pathogens or viruses that can pose a significant risk to both human and animal health, including both naturally occurring viruses such as strains of influenza or organisms that have potential to be used in bio-terrorism activities, such as anthrax [S] These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]
903149		903149	Other measuring and checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter: ..Other optical instruments, appliances and machines elsewhere specified for measuring or checking. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT] Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, nesoi. [US] Other optical instruments and appliances: Other [Au] Optical Grating Measuring Device (90314920); Other Optical Instruments & Appliances (90314990) [Ch]	Optional ex-outs include: Profile projectors; Vibrometers; Hand vibration meters. [US]	Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Profile projectors are used for critical tasks in engineering such as measuring and inspecting high precision, complex parts in many applications and industries. Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact. These products include inter alia, items such as vibrometers (that measure vibrations and assess structural and other effects of such vibrations) [US] These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]
903180	903180	903180	Other instruments, appliances and machines. Other instruments, appliances and machines, not elsewhere specified in heading 90.31 [Th]	Optional ex-out may include: Vibrometers, hand vibration meters. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Instruments for measuring oxygen in oxygen sensor operating with catalytic converter [Th]	These products include <i>inter alia</i> , items such as vibrometers (that measure vibrations and assess structural and other effects of such vibrations) and electron microscopes for laboratory and testing applications. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Air Pollution Control [Th]
903190	903190	903190	Parts and accessories [M] of the instruments and appliances and machines of 9031. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Parts and accessories for measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, nesoi; parts and accessories for profile projectors. [US] Other measuring and checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter; profile projectors: Parts and accessories [V] Parts & Accessories Of Instruments	Optional ex-out may include: Parts for 903180x. [Ca, J, NZ, US, K, CT, Au]	These are parts for the equipment classified in 9031 and described above. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Parts for 903110, 903120, 903149x. [US] These instruments are used to measure, record, analyse and assess environmental samples or environmental influences. [Ch]

HS (2002)	HS (2007)	HS (2012)	HS Code Description	EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL Product Specification	REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT
			/ Appl / Machin (90319000) [Ch]		
903289	903289	903289	Automatic regulating or controlling instruments, other. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au, Ru, BD] Automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus (excluding thermostats, manostats and hydraulic types), nesoi. [US] Other: Electrically or electronically operated and other [M]	Optional ex-outs may include: Heliostats, temperature sensor for solar boiler/water heater; Differential temperature controller for solar boiler/water heater. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au] Light sensor; Sensor (elevators, escalators, etc.) [BD]	These include other automatic voltage and current regulators which have renewable energy applications as well as other process control instruments and apparatus for temperature, pressure, flow and level, and humidity applications. [Ca, J, NZ, K, Au] Includes other automatic voltage and current regulators which have renewable energy and smart grid applications, process control instruments and apparatus for temperature, pressure, flow and level, and regulators for humidity applications that help increase energy efficiency. [US, BD]
903290	903290	903290	Parts and accessories [M] for nominated articles of subheading 9032. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT] Parts and accessories of automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus. [US, Au, Ru]		These are the parts for the automatic regulating and control instruments classified in 9032 and described. [Ca, J, NZ, K, CT, Au] Parts for aforementioned goods of headings 9032. [US]
903300	903300	903300	Parts and accessories (not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter) for machines, appliances, instruments or apparatus of Chapter 90. [Ca, j, NZ, US, CT, Au, Ru, Th, S] For subheading 902140 and 902150 and other [M]	Parts of the CH 90 products above, not elsewhere specified. [US]	These are the parts and accessories for the products described above. [Ca, J, NZ, CT, Au, M] Parts of the CH 90 products above, not elsewhere specified [US] Parts used in maintenance and repair of the liquid, electricity, radiation and measurement instruments listed above with the attendant environmental benefits. [S]

APPENDIX 6

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY ACTION PLANS (2012 Update)

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK

Action Plan for Chokepoint 1

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

Objective

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

Participating Economies

Lead Economy:

The United States

Other Participating Economies:

Australia, Chile, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Viet Nam

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
<p>Initiative to Advance the Action Plan for Chokepoint 1 of the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiative will take a more systematic approach to addressing Chokepoint 1 through: (1) "Supply Chain Inventory" of policies and practices, (2) diagnostic reports based on the Supply Chain Inventory, and (3) targeted capacity building. (See 2012/SOM1/020anx4) - The initiative is being implemented with assistance from the World Bank, Development Economics Research Group, Trade and International Integration Unit. 	<p>US</p> <p><u>Co-Sponsors</u> Australia; Hong Kong, China; and Japan</p>	<p>CTI</p>	<p>SCCP</p>	<p>2012 - 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOM 1: Initiative approved. • SOM 2: Supply Chain Inventory for Chokepoint 1 and Terms of Reference for diagnostic reports by World Bank. • World Bank to develop first diagnostic report for presentation at CTI 1/SOM 1, 2013. <p>For 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on results of first diagnostic report, development of technical assistance and capacity building activities beginning in 2013 (specific dates TBD). • CTI1/SOM 1: First diagnostic report to be completed and presented. • CTI 2/SOM 2: Capacity building program to be endorsed and work to commence.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
					<p>For 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building activities to continue through 2014. SOM 3: Second diagnostic report to be completed and presented to SOMs.
<p>APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative included capacity building on the trade facilitative benefits of advance rulings and to assist economies in implementing advance rulings through the development of APEC guidelines for advance rulings (Research through a survey on the practices of Advance Rulings practiced by member economies. 	US	CTI	SCCP	2012	<p>2010</p> <p>APEC Guidelines for Advance Rulings endorsed at AMM (<i>See 2010/CSOM/003app06</i>)</p> <p>2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Advance Rulings General Survey of economies. Results reported at CTI 2 (<i>See 2011/SOM2/CTI/014</i>) CTI 3: capacity building TPD held at CTI 3 to identify next steps on promoting implementation of advance rulings and to share economies' experiences. CTI briefed on outcomes.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note: further capacity building could be implemented under the Initiative to Advance the Action Plan for Chokepoint 1 of the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Framework
<p>Symposium on Supply Chain Connectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for a private-public sector conference using real world examples from logistics providers to illustrate how the global supply/value chain operates; this specific concept could also be part of a broader logistics conference. The objective would be to use this process to enhance awareness of regulations affecting logistics for the private sector and for economies to improve their understanding of where improvements could be made. 	AUS CDA JPN SIN US	CTI	SCCP TPTWG	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed in 2010.
<p>Compendium of Best Practices of national Logistics Associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a compendium on best practices on the establishment of individual economy national logistics associations. Key elements of the project are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A visit to Australia and another APEC economy with a national logistics association for first hand analysis of the role of 	AUS	CTI	SCCP TPTWG	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project will demonstrate the role of logistics associations as a partnership between the transport logistics supply chain industry and government. <p>2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three workshops were conducted over a 12 month period in Melbourne, Bangkok and Hanoi.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
<p>government, key stakeholders and national logistic associations in the supply chain sector.</p> <p>2. A Trade Policy Dialogue (TPD) in the margins of a CTI meeting in 2011 with presentations by relevant organizations. The TPD would develop and improve understanding within APEC on the role of government and national logistics associations as well as information sharing and best practice in developing and implementing national logistic associations.</p> <p>3. A workshop in one of the participating developing APEC economies to business case model and foundation for a national logistics association.</p>					<p>The project developed a generic template for a national logistics association, based on existing models from Australia, Singapore and Thailand. The template is being further developed for Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam as a practical guide for those economies to establish national logistic associations to suit their own circumstances.</p> <p>2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia is finalising the project and will circulate results within APEC. A compendium was produced on the benefits and best practices of collaboration between government and industry on policies and regulations on transport logistics industry
<p>Improving the Understanding of Logistics Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct a survey among industry to provide economies a better understanding of the various services involved in the logistics industry, The objective would include improved policy 	<p>AUS US</p>	<p>CTI</p>	<p>SCCP TPTWG</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>No update</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
<p>coordination within APEC economies and a better understanding of how policy decisions can affect various elements of a supply chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A particular output could include an assessment of the impact of logistics services on trade transaction costs with a view to identifying proven policy approaches that reduce these costs. 					

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK

Action Plan for Chokepoint 2

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

Objectives

- To 'showcase' the efficient use of transport infrastructure within the APEC region.
- To share expertise on and understand the feasibility and legal requirements for establishment of Public-Private Partnerships.
- To encourage the development of 'informed' transport infrastructure through needs assessment and stakeholder consultation.

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Australia

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

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Economy	Sub-fo-ra/ working group	Other Sub-fo-ra/ working group	Finalis-ation date	Updates for 2012
<p>Study and Seminar on energy, transport and environmental benefits of transit-oriented development</p> <p><i>Specific Action</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of an analytical approach to assess the energy and environmental benefits of transit oriented development 2. Comparative case studies of benefits from developed and developing economies 3. Outreach seminar on project findings with particular attention to capacity building for developing economies 	United States	TPT-WG	EWG	2011-2012	<p>A “Transport, Energy & Intermodal Freight” workshop will be held in San Jose, California on 25 October 2012. A framework to calculate energy savings and associated greenhouse gas emissions for use (or non-use) of various modes of transportation is still to be applied. The framework will be discussed at the San Jose workshop. Project co-sponsors include Australia, Canada, China and the Philippines.</p>
<p>Examine individual transportation/trade policies that use a gateway or trade corridor approach</p> <p><i>Specific Action</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seminar on gateway performance management and measurement to provide an overview of possible approaches to both performance measurement and performance management in the gateway and trade corridor context. 	Canada	TPT-WG	CTI	2012	<p>In collaboration with TPTWG and CTI, Canada organised a seminar in Singapore in February 2012 to define metrics for measuring supply chain performance. The results addressed the need for capacity building within APEC to strengthen performance measurement. The seminar leveraged links with international organizations that are working on logistics performance measurement, for example the World Bank and the International Transportation Forum (ITF). The seminar results will inform the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Self-Assessment Survey 2012 to be developed by the PSU.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Economy	Sub-fo-ra/ working group	Other Sub-fo-ra/ working group	Finalis-ation date	Updates for 2012
<p>Analytical work on logistics infrastructure</p> <p><i>Specific Actions</i></p> <p>1. Study on the travel time of goods vehicles on main economic corridors.</p> <p>2. Study on the contribution of road transport in the manufacturing and household sectors.</p> <p>3. Project to identify bottlenecks in the transport and logistics chain focusing on port sectors in the APEC region and to consider possible solutions to eliminate those bottlenecks by sharing best practices.</p> <p>4. Study to identify specific needs of economies and international examples of best practice in land-side transport component of sea freight supply chains.</p>	<p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Japan (leading project work in TPTWG)</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p>TPT-WG</p> <p>TPT-WG</p> <p>TPT-WG</p> <p>TPT-WG</p>	<p>CTI</p> <p>CTI</p> <p>CTI</p>	<p>2013</p> <p>2013</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2012</p>	<p>These two studies to go ahead as self-funded project managed by Indonesian Department of Public Works.</p> <p>Japan organised a workshop in conjunction with TPT-WG on enhancing visibility of maritime container transport. Experts speakers from Japan, Korea, People`s Republic of China, Thailand and Chinese Taipei delivered presentations on the latest technology and developments in container tracking and visibility. Recognizing the difficulty in standardising all economies` initiatives due to each economy`s established commercial measures, the workshop concluded that APEC members need to harmonize their container visibility platforms and that the next steps should be to discuss a possible container visibility platform in APEC.</p> <p>The study has commenced.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Economy	Sub-fo-ra/ working group	Other Sub-fo-ra/ working group	Finalis-ation date	Updates for 2012
<p>Sharing best practices for seamless intermodal cargo movement</p> <p><i>Specific Actions</i></p> <p>1. Workshop coinciding with TPTWG36 in St Petersburg in August 2012 to formulate best practice in physical transport infrastructure development and intermodal connectivity. The workshop will also consider ways to improve coordination within APEC of transport infrastructure national development plans.</p>	Russia	TPT-WG	CTI	2012	<p>The project is in its final stage, with successful completion of the workshop at TPT-WG36 on 27-28 July 2012. Participants from eight APEC economies attended the workshop, including the Lead Shepherd of the TPT-WG, Program Director of the APEC Secretariat and invited guests from the International Road Transport Union (IRU). The delegates represented government, private businesses, academics and non-government organizations.</p> <p>The workshop provided an opportunity for APEC economies to network and exchange practices of transport physical infrastructure development, and seamless intermodal cargo movement in APEC economies and the Asia-Pacific Region. A report on the workshop will be placed on the TPT-WG website.</p>
<p>PPP implementation model to facilitate development of new transport infrastructure</p> <p><i>Specific Actions</i></p> <p>1. Expert workshops to assess best practice in PPP markets and prioritise reform measures in order to create a common approach towards private infrastructure investment.</p>	Australia	SFOM		2010	<p>T The project was finalised in 2010.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief description)	Economy	Sub-fora/ working group	Other Sub-fora/ working group	Finalis-ation date	Updates for 2012
Two workshops were conducted in 2010 in Indonesia and Australia.					

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK

Action Plan for Chokepoint 3

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

Objective

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

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: China

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

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>1. Review constraints affecting engagement of Small and Medium Enterprises -- Conduct surveys and study on the environment affecting SMEs, which may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) policy & institutional framework related to logistics development; 2) status of small or medium logistics companies & other related companies of their own capabilities for development, such as use of ICTs, truck tracking systems, operation modes, and management skills including warehouse and trans-shipment management etc ; 3) constraints affecting engagement of SMEs, especially the policy and business environment constraints. 4) Free Trade Zone (FTZ) practice 5) overall trend for development of regional logistics, such as technology development, changing needs and requirements of the markets, government blueprint for logistics development etc. 	China	SMEWG	TPTWG	2011-2012	<p><u>2011</u> In 2011, China undertook a project ‘Program for Enhancing the Capacity of APEC Local/Regional Logistics Sub-providers’ as a kick-off activity to address chokepoint 3. This project included a survey, a seminar and a field visit. The seminar, including a field visit, was held on 24-25 August in Suzhou, China. Various issues constraining the logistics sub-providers were discussed, and some recommendations for further enhancing their capacity were generated from the seminar. The preliminary results of the survey were also presented in the seminar to facilitate the discussions. The final Report of the study program has been completed and circulated to members. The report has identified a number of follow-up actions for consideration.</p> <p><u>2012</u> As follow-up, a multi-year project on “Enhancing Logistics Performance through Training and Networking for APEC Local/Regional Logistics Sub-providers has been approved and will be implemented over 2012-2014. The objective of the project is to (1) improve awareness of the changing international business situation, (2) promote awareness and understanding of supply chain relevant policies and regulations in each APEC</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
					economy, and (3) promote awareness and proficiency in modern cross-border supply chain practices and advanced logistics technologies; all in an effort to facilitate supply chain cost reduction, build potential for faster and easier execution of cross-border trade, and improve the cross-border logistics environment.
<p>2. Help raise the quality of APEC economies' logistics services and management</p> <p>--Conduct training programs as a platform for communication and information sharing, which may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) how to address constraints SMEs are facing; 2) how to develop markets which may include how to provide more integrated and value-added logistics services for an expanded niche market based on the essential capacity building, and how to achieve joint development and mutual benefits with their customers ; 3) experience sharing on green supply chain efforts; 4) experience sharing on the training of international logistics personnel; 5) experience sharing on trans-shipment operation models in APEC economies; 6) how to utilize and maximize the benefits of FTZ including the effects of establishing FTZ at ports in the APEC region; 7) organize site visit to FTZ at ports in APEC region; 	<p>China;</p> <p>Chinese Taipei;</p> <p>United States;</p> <p>Thailand;</p> <p>Hong Kong, China</p>	<p>SMEWG</p> <p>ECSG</p>	<p>TPTWG</p>	<p>2010-2012</p>	<p><u>2010-2011</u></p> <p>The ECSG completed an "APEC E-Trade and Supply Chain Management Training Course. Three phases of the training course have been organised in with last being held on 9-10 November 2010 in Hong Kong, China. The course sought to introduce the latest logistic management models for SME through education among APEC members, especially developing member economies; to identify the role of logistics supply chain management and its impact on SMEs as well as policy makers; and to have in-depth discussion on challenges and opportunity by the expansion of logistic supply-chain management.</p> <p>The SMEWG hosted a seminar on Improving SME Competitiveness through Sustainable Business Practices on 14 May in Big Sky. This half-day participatory seminar included panel sessions that sought to address and discuss issues relevant to SME sustainability, including views from the SMEs, policymakers, and</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>8) innovative concept of trade facilitation e.g., e-logistics, streamline customs procedures, utilization of new trade lane.</p> <p>--Work with ABAC to encourage exploration of opportunities for linkages and cooperative alliances among logistics providers in the region</p>					<p>financial and multilateral development institutions. The goal of this seminar was to discuss and identify practical actions APEC can take to support material improvement in SME competitiveness through sustainable business practices.</p> <p><u>2012</u> The ECSG conducted a workshop on “Capacity Building of Different Aspects in E-Commerce of Supply Chain Connectivity Implementation” in Kazan in May 2012. This project is a follow-up of the “Supply Chain Connectivity: e-Commerce as a Main Driver and Integration Tool” workshop that was held in San-Francisco, in 2011. The workshop discussed different e-commerce methods and tools for different supply chain connectivity aspects and their fulfillment and determined key supply chain connectivity aspects which maximize the implementation of the SCFAP as well as select the most effective e-commerce methods and tools which are used for these purposes.</p> <p>The SMEWG held an <i>APEC Workshop on Transporting Goods and Services Reliably and Cost-Efficiently in Chinese Taipei on 11 July 2012</i> which enabled economies and SMEs to share experiences and best practices. One of the key outcomes of the workshop was a draft <i>Compendium of Innovative Strategies Available to SMEs for Reducing Transportation</i></p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
					<p><i>Costs.</i></p> <p>As a part of its multi-year project to enhance SMEs' natural disaster resiliency, the SMEWG developed a set of <i>"Guidelines on Promoting SME Business Continuity Plans to Strengthen Reliability of Supply Chains"</i>, which was adopted by the SME Ministers at their meeting in St Petersburg.</p>

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK

Action Plan for Chokepoint 4

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

Objective

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

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

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Japan

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

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>Implementation of Single Window system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a stock-taking study on the status of implementation of Single Window system (SW) for cargo clearance and difficulties in facing the development of the SW. - Adopt the UN/CEFACT SW Definition in developing their SW. The definition is “a facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfil all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once.” - Adopt internationally recognized instruments and standards such as UN/EDIFACT, XML, and WCO Data Model in SW design to increase international interoperability. - Establish a coordination mechanism composed of stakeholders to discuss better coordination on cargo clearance at the border including the mechanism for establishment of SW. - Carry out assessment of the capacity building needs and provide Capacity Building for the development and the maximum use of SW, including experience sharing of trade-related documents/ information such as Certificate of 	Japan and Chinese Taipei	SCCP		2010-2013 (implemented through the Phase 1)	<p>On-going.</p> <p>SCCP continues to work on the development of SW by 2020 and accelerate seamless data sharing between/among SW systems.</p> <p>According to the stocktaking survey conducted in 2010, 14 economies introduced SW system and 5 economies have SW system currently under development. 10 economies have experience in the trade-related data exchange.</p> <p>Japan and Chinese Taipei conducted a Regional Workshop on Single Window under the framework of SCCP in 2011 in Chinese Taipei. The objective of this workshop was to identify the bottlenecks that APEC economies are facing in implementing SW systems.</p> <p>Upon confirmation of the necessity for having other Single Window Workshops in 2011, Japan and Chinese Taipei will hold the second Single Window Workshop in October 2012. The objectives of this workshop are to share the information of good / bad practices,</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
Origin (CO) between SW systems.					difficulties, and countermeasures in implementing SW systems as well as the SW systems interoperability and to have discussions based on the above.
<p>WCO Guidelines for the Immediate Release of Consignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the principles of the WCO Guidelines for the Immediate Release of Consignments by Customs including adoption of the appropriate de minimis thresholds for low value shipments allowing duties to be waived. 	United States	SCCP	CTI	2012	<p>In 2011, APEC Ministers endorsed the <i>APEC Pathfinder to Enhance Supply Chain Connectivity by Establishing a Baseline De Minimis Value</i>, and instructed officials to develop a capacity-building program with the goal of increasing the participation of economies in the Pathfinder.</p> <p>For 2012, a capacity building initiative by the United States is being implemented. The initiative utilizes a case study approach to provide economies with detailed analysis to assist in the decision-making process to join the Pathfinder. The case study will focus on identifying and raising awareness of the benefits and challenges, including the economic benefits of enhancing supply chain performance and reducing administrative costs through improved allocation of government resources. Participation is voluntary for economies. Currently a case study is being conducted in cooperation with Viet Nam and the goal is to expand this process to other economies.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating Sub- fora/ working group	Other Sub- fora/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>Time Release Survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct Time Release Survey (TRS), when possible, to measure the effect of simplifying and facilitating cargo clearance at border. - Provide Capacity Building on TRS for requesting economies to conduct TRS. 	Japan	SCCP		2010-2013 (implemented through the Phase 1)	On-going. SCCP will discuss how Time Release Studies can be carried forward within the Sub-committee at SCCP in 2013.

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK

Action Plan for Chokepoint 5

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

Objective

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

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Korea

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

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

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

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
				2012	<p>Revision of the survey on “minimum data requirements in FTAs” reported by Singapore at MAG1, 2012.</p> <p>Recent developments of report on “harnessing IT to ease Documentation and Procedures” presented by Chile at MAG2.</p>
<p>APEC Website on Tariff and ROOs (WebTR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member economies are to develop their respective website which will be later linked to the WebTR - To complete WebTR 	Japan, United States	MAG and CTI	SCCP	<p>By MRT 2010</p> <p>By AMM/AELM 2010</p> <p>2011</p> <p>2012</p>	<p>Web TR completed and launched in 2010</p> <p>MAG members’ agreement on desirability of expanding the scope and functionality of the WebTR in 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible ideas have been circulated and discussed at MAG meetings. <p>MAG considering a proposal from the U.S. to create “21st Century APEC Tariff Database” that could improve search functionality beyond what is currently possible with WebTR. The U.S. withdrew its proposal at MAG3 2012.</p>
<p>Strengthen Cooperation with the Relevant International Organizations, i.e. ADB (Asian Development Bank), ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations), ESCAP(Economic and Social</p>	Korea, United States	CTI	SCCP and MAG	2011	<p>Invitation of WCO to attend MAG meetings agreed by MAG members in 2011, to continue discussion on possible areas for collaboration between MAG</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
To promote each economy's accession to and/or implementation of the revised Kyoto Convention					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ten economies have acceded to the RKC. Those economies which have not acceded yet have adopted major principles for trade facilitation stipulated in the convention.
<p>Explore the possibility of adopting electronic certificates related to customs procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To explore the possibility of implementing electronic certificates of origin issued by an authority among the APEC members when applicable, i.e. under preferential agreements. - To further develop electronic certificates of origin Pathfinder - To develop other initiatives for paperless trading by studying best practices and sharing information, etc. 	<p>Mexico</p> <p>Korea, Chinese Taipei</p>	<p>ECSG</p> <p>ECSG</p> <p>ECSG</p>	<p>SCCP</p> <p>SCCP</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>ECSG developing projects on the use of paperless trading in commercial processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These projects aim at using “e-solutions” or electronic procedures and processes in cross-border trade in order to save time and costs for firms and government agencies seeking regulatory compliance information from traders. Areas covered by these projects include e.g ECOs; electronic invoicing, business requirements for data harmonisation and single window, best practices in paperless trading, e-negotiations, archiving of e-documents and e-trade financing.
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A workshop on “Supply Chain Connectivity: e-Commerce as a Main Driver and Integration Tool” was held in San Francisco on 19 September

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
				2012	<p>2011, the objective of which is to discuss ways for improving the “soft infrastructure” of supply chain by e-commerce tools implementation.</p> <p>Successful implementation of the ECO (electronic certificate of origin) project between two member economies, Chinese Taipei and Korea, since May 2010, moving beyond its pilot stage. Several other economies have been also preparing or considering their participation in the implementation of the ECO</p> <p>Chinese Taipei’s update on the PTS on the current status of the “Electronic Certificate of Origin Project” (co-lead by Singapore and Korea) which has been implemented between Chinese Taipei and Korea since May 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More users have joined the live project. 16 exporters from Korea and 25 importers from Chinese Taipei and growing transaction number has been reported. <p>Workshop on the “Study on the Readiness of ECO Implementation in Cross-border Trade in APEC Region” was organized by China in Beijing in July 2012.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-foa /working group	Other sub- foa/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
					<p>Joint Study proposed by Korea to promote introduction of e-B/L world wide at ECSG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Korea held working level meeting with Japan in November 2011 and with China in May 2012, and agreed to cooperate in the joint study.

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK

Action Plan for Chokepoint 6

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

Objective

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

Participating Economies

Lead Economy:

Singapore

Other Participating Economies:

Canada, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Russia

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-foa /working group	Other sub- foa/working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>Study the economic impact of enhanced multi-modal connectivity in the Asia-Pacific region, with a view to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the key impediments affecting multi-modal connectivity in the Asia Pacific region today; • Explore the potential economic impact of increased multi-modal connectivity on the Asia-Pacific region in terms of economic growth, trade flows, and regional economic integration; • Propose actions to address these impediments to multi-modal connectivity. 	Singapore (co-sponsored by Hong Kong, China)	CTI	TPTWG	2011	Completed in June 2010
<p>Explore further work on air transportation in the APEC region to meet Asia-Pacific supply-chain, business and economic requirements.</p>	Singapore; [New Zealand; the United States]	CTI	TPTWG	2015	The United States organised a Conference on Air Cargo, Trade and Economic Growth in San Francisco in the afternoon of 15 September 2011 under the auspices of TPTWG. The objective of the event was to bring together government officials, private sector participants, and relevant trade associations to have a conversation on the role greater air cargo liberalization could play in advancing economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>Project Proposal: “Application of navigation systems in monitoring and optimizing management of multi-modal transportation”</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discuss the importance of systemic use of navigation information to raise efficiency and security of multi-modal transportation; • To advocate the advantages of navigation information systems application for cargo and passenger traffic control and synchronization of multi-modal transportation. 	<p>Russian Federation (Australia, Brunei Darussalam; Korea; Thailand; USA)</p>	<p>TPTWG</p>	<p>SCSC</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p><u>2011</u></p> <p>Commencement of self-funded project Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Application for Seamless Transport Supply Chain Connectivity in APEC which seeks to address the issue of multi-modal connectivity and enhanced management of transportation within seamless supply chains through wider application of various GNSS technologies by APEC economies. A two-day workshop and an exhibition was held in Vladivostok, Russia on 2-4 October 2011.</p> <p>The workshop was held in conjunction with another APEC-funded project, Transborder Control and Optimal Transborder Logistics (TPT 06/2010), which has been completed successfully. The final report was issued with the APEC Principles of Transborder Logistics Services Optimisation. The objective of the principles in a broader sense is to improve the efficiency of the processes associated with trading in goods and cargo flows across national borders by simplifying and harmonizing trade and transportation procedures and practices and optimizing transborder logistics. In a narrow sense the principles aim to overcome Chokepoints 1, 4, and 6 pointed in APEC Supply Chain Framework</p>

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

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>Provide training in management of security, safety and emerging technology in intermodal transportation and supply chain systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three such seminars have been successfully conducted in Manila, Jakarta and Vietnam 	Project led for TPTWG by United States	TPTWG		Most recent seminar (Vietnam) conducted in October 2009	Most recent seminar (Indonesia) conducted in September 2010 ²
<p>Supply Chain Visibility Initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss within relevant fora (e.g. CTI, SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG) and hold seminars and workshops for enhancing “supply chain visibility” to determine the feasibility of constructing an information network to share cargo status information in the multi-modal logistics 	Japan, Korea; Chinese Taipei; The United States	CTI	SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG	2010 - 2012	Ongoing. Currently developing questionnaire survey and feasibility study (at SCSC).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold the “APEC Supply Chain Visibility Workshop” aiming at constructing an information network to share cargo status information in the multi-modal logistics by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sharing the knowledge as to the positive effects of constructing the information network on productivity and efficiency of 	Japan; Korea; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Hong Kong, China; The United States			Sep 2010	Completed in Sept 2010

² “Workshop on Airport Safety Oversight & Advanced Tech”

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>manufacturing industry, logistics industry, and customs procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identifying the minimum required information to be shared through the network to construct the information network. ➤ Identifying activities by international standardising bodies, industries, ports and customs, which are necessary to construct the information network. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss a possible information network for sharing cargo status for improving multi-modal logistics and global supply chain. ➤ Introduce advanced efforts in APEC members to improve visibility of container cargo movements through sea-ports. ➤ Conduct pilot projects with a view to proving the effectiveness of the required information and other elements identified by the above-mentioned workshop. ➤ Formulate guidelines on how APEC should move to construct the 	Japan; Korea; Chinese Taipei; The United States	CTI	SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG	2011-2012	<p>Work is underway to implement the Supply Chain Visibility (SCV) Initiative by recommending a set of standards for the purpose of the realization of the SCV, to APEC members. This project composes of 3 phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I collects information about current status of the supply chain in APEC region through the questionnaire survey to transportation players (forwarders, land and sea transporters, port operators, shipper, consignee, customs and other relevant authorities) (May 2011 through an APEC funded project, CTI07/2011T) • Phase II (self-funded, August 2011) - Pilot examinations under the supply

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

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-foa /working group	Other sub- foa/working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
					Container Terminal Operation System. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia to take forward ongoing project on “<i>Sharing Best Practices for Seamless Intermodal Cargo Movement – Phase 1 Physical Infrastructure</i>”. Aim is to develop a listing of best practices on transport infrastructure development and modal connectivity for intermodal cargo movement, and conduct a workshop on these best practices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting capacity building activities for facilitating implementation of the guidelines mentioned above to enhance “supply chain visibility” 	Japan, Korea; Chinese Taipei; The United States	CTI	SCSC, ECSG, SCCP, TPTWG	2012-	
<p>Project Proposal:</p> <p>Security monitoring model and network for regional supply chain with a particular focus on food security</p> <p>Key Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of existing problems and impediments to supply chain security among APEC economies • Improved transportation security and cooperation on supply chain security monitoring among APEC economies 	Project led for TPTWG by People’s Republic of China	TPTWG		Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2011	Project is underway. TPTWG has commenced the implementation of its project on “Security Monitoring Model and Network for Regional Supply Chain with a Particular Focus on Food security” with expected deliverable to be baselines (policies, management, and technology applications) including a case study on food transportation security for developing a supply chain and transport security information monitoring network.

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential development of a supply chain and transport security information-monitoring network 					
<p>Optimization of the supply chain through computational modelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a computational tool for modelling and optimizing the transportation network. The tool will integrate problems typically treated in a piecemeal fashion, including economic, environmental and safety considerations, and analyse trade-offs between them while predicting network performance. 	Canada	TPTWG	CTI	2012	Canada has completed its self-funded project on “Focus Group on Supply Chains Connectivity Framework: Public Performance Measurements – Internal Indicators”. A focus group workshop on supply chain performance measurements and internal indicators was in Singapore on 17-18 February 2012. The key objective of the project was to determine the feasibility of implementing quantitative supply chain performance indicators for APEC trade and investment.
<p>Electronic Freight Management (EFM) Information Exchange Platform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy a test adoption of EFM over an international trans-Pacific supply chain where containerized goods moved by ocean carrier from Asia, land at a Canadian port and continue overland to a final destination such as a distribution centre This will track information exchange associated with clearing containerized goods through customs, port and terminal, and rail carriage systems for 	Canada	TPTWG	CTI	2011	

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
inland transportation and will also include inter-modal systems involving motor carriers providing transportation to distribution centres.					

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK

Action Plan for Chokepoint 7

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

Objectives

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

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Australia

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

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Economy	Sub-foa / working group	Other sub-foa/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>Improving Submarine Cable Protection <i>Specific Action</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey economies on their submarine communications cables and compile important information. Economies would be requested to nominate a designated point of contact to coordinate/facilitate stakeholder contact in their respective economies. 2. Develop an inventory of legislative instruments and regulatory requirements relevant to submarine communication cables that operate in each economy. This would include permits, licenses, fees for repair, penalties and details of the inspection regime in each economy. 3. Raise awareness at Ministerial level of the importance of submarine communications cables and the impact and attendant cost to economies of outages. 	<p>Australia</p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p>CTI/TEL</p> <p>CTI/TEL</p> <p>CTI</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p>TEL</p>	<p>Sep 2011</p> <p>Sep 2011</p> <p>2012</p>	<p>A survey listing APEC economy points of contact on submarine cable regulatory and repair matters was tabled at TEL 44 in Kuala Lumpur in September 2011. The survey lists legislative requirements and will support further work on promoting cable resilience.</p> <p>Following the Trade Policy Dialogue on Protection of Submarine Telecommunications Cables in San Francisco in September 2011, the PSU initiated a study of the economic impact of disruptions to the submarine cable network in the Asia-Pacific region. The study will support the development of closer linkages between the cable industry and regulators through information sharing and review of regulatory barriers to cable protection and repair. CTI and TEL are considering a suitable way forward to foster industry-government collaboration.</p> <p>The importance of submarine cable protection was recognized in the St Petersburg declaration issued at TELMIN9 in August 2012.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Economy	Sub-fera / working group	Other sub-fera/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
<p>Reducing International Mobile Roaming Charges <i>Specific Action</i></p> <p>Development of multi-pronged approach which will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training sessions for telecommunications regulatory authorities; 2. Development of an Action Plan - a report describing the IMR market within APEC economies and details of the multipronged approach available to regulators to improve consumer awareness and foster a reduction in roaming charges. 	<p>Australia</p> <p>Australia</p>	<p>TEL</p> <p>TEL</p>		<p>TBA</p> <p>2013</p>	<p>Australia is exploring means of funding the training sessions.</p> <p>Australia is attempting to secure funding for the engagement of a consultant as part of an overarching strategy on IMR.</p>
<p>Road Safety Standards for Heavy Vehicles <i>Specific Action</i></p> <p>In response to a directive by Transport Ministers from Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand who met in February in 2010 in Melbourne, Australia developed and received approval for an APEC funded project to develop a compendium on heavy vehicle standards.</p> <p>The compendium will include measures to address driver fatigue, a Safety Code of Practice for Heavy Vehicles, and address issues relating to improving driver efficiency through a Professional Driver Training Program, initially for developing economies.</p>	<p>Australia [lead], co-sponsors: Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand</p>	<p>TPTWG</p>	<p>ABAC</p>	<p>Jan/Dec 2011</p>	<p>A compendium of road safety measures for heavy vehicles in APEC transport supply chains has been finalised and will be circulated within TPTWG. The compendium provides a practical guide for dealing with driver fatigue, improving driver efficiency and developing a safety code of practice for heavy vehicles. The project was in response to a directive from Transportation Ministers from Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand who met in Melbourne, Australia in February 2010.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Economy	Sub-fera / working group	Other sub-fera/ working group involved	Date	Update for 2012
The TPT-WG will use project outcomes to urge APEC economies to draw relevant matters from the compendium to address variations in cross-border standards for movements of goods and services.					
<p>Electronic Data Interchange Linkages between Seaports</p> <p><i>Specific Action</i></p> <p>A project to develop a best practice checklist for electronic sharing of maritime cargo information to reduce supply chain blockages. The project will demonstrate supply-chain benefits by highlighting electronic data interchange linkages between port community systems. It will build on APEC's work on single windows, cross-border paperless trade and certification. Deficiencies in information infrastructure linking major seaports as well as overlapping information requirements by seaport authorities are major impediments to effective functioning of supply-chains in the Asia-Pacific region.</p>	Australia	CTI	TPT/ECSG/SCCP	2013	A workshop is planned to be held in Shanghai in February 2013 to raise awareness of the benefits of electronic port linkages. The workshop will provide options of solutions for deficiencies in information infrastructure linking ports. Findings will be used to share best practices and benefits for capacity building and economic growth in particular in developing economies. The project will deliver a compendium containing workshop outcomes, best practices and benefits of effective linkages between ports. Key outcomes will be reported and discussed at TPT-WG37, for APEC-wide consideration, to be held in the first half of 2013.

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK

Action Plan for Chokepoint 8

Lack of regional cross-border customs-transit arrangements.

Objective

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

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

Participating Economies

Lead Economy: Chile

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

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

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

Action Plan

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
<p>Questionnaire to all APEC member economies in order to request information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which documents are acceptable by customs administrations for accreditation of goods in transit? - Is there a timeframe for these goods in a third country? - Is the division of the original consignment permitted in distribution centers /Free Zones? 	Chile	SCCP	CTI	2010-2012	<p>SCCP is completing a revised questionnaire on the treatment of transit by a non-party for application of preferential treatment, including how and which documents are required for this compliance at the customs administration of the importing economy.</p> <p>The questionnaire structures mainly in a binary system of responses (yes / no), the latter in order to obtain more accurate answers that would allow greater certainty in the analysis of the results.</p> <p>14 economies have answered the questionnaire. Colombia a guest in the SCCP. answered it voluntarily, showing great interest through the entire process.</p> <p>The analysis of the responses is in the development process and at first sight it can be observed that the differences in requirements is diverse; for example, some member Economies deny preferential treatment to goods subject to transit operation, deadlines are different, among other.</p>

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
					<p>However, there are answers that are quite similar among some economies such as the specific declaration for a transit operation, route conditions guarantees report and others.</p> <p>The Final Report of this analysis is to generate proposals that ultimately will allow APEC economies to harmonize measures and procedures aimed at facilitating cross-border movement of goods between members. The estimated date of completion and consolidation of the Final Report is 31 October 2012.</p>
Elaborate a comparative study in order to determine trends and best practice in the APEC Region, regarding a critical issue in the framework of bilateral trade agreements.	Chile	SCCP	CTI	2010/2011	
Present to all stakeholders the result of the information gathering exercise	Chile		CTI	TBD by the SCCP/ CTI	
Further discuss concepts to draft APEC guidelines for Transit and Transshipment.	Chile	SCCP	CTI	2011/2012	Draft Customs-Transit Guidelines for APEC FTAs is under consideration in the SCCP and CTI.
Draft if possible APEC guidelines for Transit and Transshipment.	Chile	SCCP		2011	
Identify specific issues and impediments relating to cross-border customs-transit arrangements for	Singapore			2011	CTI1: Seven impediments that companies faced in cross-border customs transit were

Proposed Action (Title and brief descriptions)	Coordinating Economy	Coordinating sub-fora /working group	Other sub- fora/working group involved	Date	Updates for 2012
logistics companies that operate in the APEC region.					identified (see 2011/SOM1/CTI/018). CTI2: Suggested approaches in addressing the impediments, based on industry feedback and inputs from economies were compiled. (see 2011/SOM2/CTI/012)

Measurement

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

APPENDIX 7

APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK (SCI/SCFAP) SELF ASSESSMENT SURVEY 2012

- Introduction -

In 2010, the CTI agreed to adopt 10% as the overarching target for improving supply-chain performance in terms of time, cost and uncertainty by 2015 under the Supply-chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCI or SCFAP). The Committee also agreed that the basis for measurement of this objective would comprise both internal and external indicators, including the use of data to be obtained from the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index and from the World Economic Forum's Enabling Trade Index, where appropriate.

The internal indicators would be derived from project Completion Reports (CRs), which would allow for the establishment of a basis upon which the implementation progress of individual actions in the SCFAP can be tracked. However, the assessment of internal indicators derived from CRs may not be able to capture all the efforts made by APEC economies in working towards achieving the 10% target improvement. Therefore, to assess the overall progress towards that goal, it will be important to take account of all relevant activities undertaken by economies, and not just those listed in the original Action Plans. Indeed, this approach is consistent with the widely expressed view at the Sendai Symposium that the Action Plans are "living documents" that will be developed and elaborated over time.

To complement the CRs, further efforts are required in order to establish the contribution of the Action Plan's implementation to the 10% target. This could be done in part by using a self-assessment survey that collects economies' views and data on the (potential) impact of SCI actions on policy change and on improvement in Supply-chain performance. The survey could also serve the purpose of gathering policy recommendations in improving the remaining actions under the Action Plan.

The self-assessment survey will provide additional information on the activities undertaken by economies in furtherance of the SCFAP and their state of completion. The ability of economies to respond accurately as to the impact of those actions on the cost, time, and uncertainty associated with supply-chain transactions depends crucially on the availability of follow-up assessments and research within each economy.

Ideally, the assessment of the overall impact would be based on detailed research linking particular actions with observed outcomes, either through a quantitative analysis, or through a qualitative analysis such as case studies and surveys. In the absence of such studies, the impact assessment section of the questionnaire will need to be treated carefully from a data-use perspective. The responses from the self-assessment survey will be compared with those from the internal and external indicators, which will provide economies with a holistic view of the different perceived outcomes as a result of the SCI actions.

As such, the three track assessment framework is based on multi-criteria indicators to enable a holistic assessment of APEC's progress in achieving the 10% target in supply-chain performance.

To summarize, the goal of the self assessment survey is as follows:

1. Identify the progress of SCI Action Plans' implementation.

2. Measure the rate of success of the completed SCI Action Plans, and identify areas in which further improvements can be made.
3. Assess the impact of SCI Action Plans towards improvement in supply-chain performance.
4. Complement the internal indicators assessment acquired through the CRs.

The survey will be directed to member economies, as well as to APEC sub-fora who are actively involved in the implementation of SCI-related activities. More specifically, the targeted respondents of this survey would include:

- CTI representatives of 21 Economies (which includes the leading economies of the specific chokepoints), and
- the Convenor or Chair of the 9 sub-fora and working groups (SCCP, TPTWG, SFOM, EWG, SMEWG, MAG, ECSG, SCSC, TEL).

**APEC SUPPLY-CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK (SCI/SCFAP) SELF ASSESSMENT
SURVEY 2012**

IDENTIFICATION AND POSITION OF RESPONDENT [Please mark (√ or x) where appropriate]

NAME OF MEMBER ECONOMY/SUB-FORA/WORKING GROUP:

Respondent's personal data

First Name:

Last Name:

Gender: Female () Male ()

Organisation:

Position:

Contact Details

E-mail:

Telephone number(s):

Fax number:

Address:

Organisation Website:

Advice: If you would like more information or confirmation regarding this survey, please contact Mr Akhmad Bayhaqi at the APEC Policy Support Unit (ab@apec.org).

PLEASE RETURN YOUR COMPLETED SURVEY BEFORE 15 November 2012

1. List the completed or current SCI Action Plan activities that your economy/sub-fora/working group is actively involved with as a proponent or co-sponsor or participants.

Name of Project	Type of Activity or Project (research projects, workshops and seminars etc)	Listed under chokepoint (1-8)	Completed/ ongoing	(Expected) Date of completion	Completion Report submitted? (Y/N)

2. Please also rate the level of success for the completed SCI projects based on the components below (*circle, highlight or bold your choice*):

2i. Name of completed project: (_____).

- a. Effectiveness: The project has been able to achieve its stated objectives on time:

Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – Not at all

- b. Efficiency: The project has been able to achieve its stated objectives on budget:

Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – Not at all

- c. Outcome: The impact of project on supply chain performance:

Overall improvements	<i>Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – None</i>
Policy/skills/knowledge improvements	<i>Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – None</i>
Time improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%) – Good (7-10%) – Satisfactory (3-6%) – Poor (1-2%) – None</i>
Costs improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%) – Good (7-10%) – Satisfactory (3-6%) – Poor (1-2%) – None</i>
Uncertainty* improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%) – Good (7-10%) – Satisfactory (3-6%) – Poor (1-2%) – None</i>

* Supply Chain Uncertainty could be defined as the lack of consistency in supply chain transit time, around which users have organised their activities. Additional explanation and examples are provided in **Annex 1**.

Please provide elaboration on the reasoning of your answer by citing numerical examples or studies whenever possible (sample answers are provided in **Annex 2**, further elaboration or relevant details are much appreciated):

(Please also elaborate on the type of skills being improved for capacity building activities. The same applies for information sharing/awareness building activities).

2ii. Name of completed project: (_____).

a. Effectiveness: The project has been able to achieve its stated objectives on time:

Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – Not at all

b. Efficiency: The project has been able to achieve its stated objectives on budget:

Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – Not at all

c. Outcome: The impact of project on supply chain performance:

Overall improvements	<i>Excellent</i> – <i>Good</i> – <i>Satisfactory</i> – <i>Poor</i> – <i>None</i>
Policy/skills/knowledge improvements	<i>Excellent</i> – <i>Good</i> – <i>Satisfactory</i> – <i>Poor</i> – <i>None</i>
Time improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>
Costs improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>
Uncertainty improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>

Please provide elaboration on the reasoning of your answer by citing numerical examples or studies whenever possible (sample answers are provided in **Annex 2**, further elaboration or relevant details are much appreciated):

(Please also elaborate on the type of skills being improved for capacity building activities. The same applies for information sharing/awareness building activities)

2iii. Name of completed project: (_____).

a. Effectiveness: The project has been able to achieve its stated objectives on time:

Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – Not at all

b. Efficiency: The project has been able to achieve its stated objectives on budget:

Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – Not at all

c. Outcome: The impact of project on supply chain performance:

Overall improvements	<i>Excellent</i> – <i>Good</i> – <i>Satisfactory</i> – <i>Poor</i> – <i>None</i>
Policy/skills/knowledge improvements	<i>Excellent</i> – <i>Good</i> – <i>Satisfactory</i> – <i>Poor</i> – <i>None</i>
Time improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>
Costs improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>
Uncertainty improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>

Please provide elaboration on the reasoning of your answer by citing numerical examples or studies whenever possible (sample answers are provided in **Annex 2**, further elaboration or relevant details are much appreciated):

(Please also elaborate on the type of skills being improved for capacity building activities. The same applies for information sharing/awareness building activities)

2iv. Name of completed project: (_____).

a. Effectiveness: The project has been able to achieve its stated objectives on time:

Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – Not at all

b. Efficiency: The project has been able to achieve its stated objectives on budget:

Excellent – Good – Satisfactory – Poor – Not at all

c. Outcome: The impact of project on supply chain performance:

Overall improvements	<i>Excellent</i> – <i>Good</i> – <i>Satisfactory</i> – <i>Poor</i> – <i>None</i>
Policy/skills/knowledge improvements	<i>Excellent</i> – <i>Good</i> – <i>Satisfactory</i> – <i>Poor</i> – <i>None</i>
Time improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>
Costs improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>
Uncertainty improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>

Please provide elaboration on the reasoning of your answer by citing numerical examples or studies whenever possible (sample answers are provided in **Annex 2**, further elaboration or relevant details are much appreciated):

(Please also elaborate on the type of skills being improved for capacity building activities. The same applies for information sharing/awareness building activities)

3. From the SCI Action Plans that your economy/sub-fora/working group is actively involved with (question #1), please identify 1 program that you have considered to be the most successful one (_____). Please explain the reasoning or criteria for your answer.

4. **Between the years of 2010 to 2013** how well has your sub-fora/working group met the objectives of Improving the supply chain performance in terms of time, costs and uncertainty:

Overall improvements	<i>Excellent</i> – <i>Good</i> – <i>Satisfactory</i> – <i>Poor</i> – <i>None</i>
Policy/skills/knowledge improvements	<i>Excellent</i> – <i>Good</i> – <i>Satisfactory</i> – <i>Poor</i> – <i>None</i>
Time improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>
Costs improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>
Uncertainty improvements	<i>Excellent (>10%)</i> – <i>Good (7-10%)</i> – <i>Satisfactory (3-6%)</i> – <i>Poor (1-2%)</i> – <i>None</i>

Please provide elaboration on the reasoning of your answer by citing numerical examples or studies whenever possible:

(Please also elaborate on the type of skills being improved for capacity building activities. The same applies for information sharing/awareness building activities)

5a. Please list below any positive aspects such as better policy making, tangible impacts, knowledge sharing etc that are achieved through the activities under the SCI Action Plan. Please list as many as you deem relevant along with examples:

5b. Can any of the aspects identified under Question 5a be enhanced? *(Tick one option)*

Yes		No		Unsure	
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If yes, please specify how:

6. Does your Economy/Sub-fora/Working Group have any suggestions or policy recommendations in how the SCI Action Plan can operate more: *(Please select one option for each category)*

Category								
i) Effectively?	Yes		No		Unsure		Not required	
ii) Efficiently?	Yes		No		Unsure		Not required	

Please provide some explanation to each of the response:

7. To what level do your economy/sub-fora/working groups' general activities support the eight chokepoints under the SCI action plan? *(Please mark relevant box with an X)*

Chokepoints	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Very Well
1. Lack of transparency/awareness of the full scope of regulatory issues affecting logistics; Lack of awareness and coordination among government agencies on policies affecting logistics sector; Absence of single contact point or champion agency on logistics matters.				
2. Inefficient or inadequate transport infrastructure; Lack of cross border physical linkages (e.g. roads, bridges).				
3. Lack of capacity of local/regional logistics sub-providers.				

4. Inefficient clearance of goods at Customs; Lack of coordination among border agencies, especially relating to clearance of regulated goods 'at the border'.	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Moderately</i>	<i>Very Well</i>	
5. Burdensome customs documentation and other procedures (including for preferential trade).	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Moderately</i>	<i>Very Well</i>	
6. Underdeveloped multi-modal transport capabilities; inefficient air, land, and multimodal connectivity.	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Moderately</i>	<i>Very Well</i>	
7. Variations in cross-border standards and regulations for movement of goods, services and business travellers.	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Moderately</i>	<i>Very Well</i>	
8. Lack of regional cross-border customs-transit arrangements	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Moderately</i>	<i>Very Well</i>	

Please provide more details and examples whenever possible (including providing the list of activities or projects that are currently not included under the SCI Action Plans but may have considerable impact in improving supply-chain performance):

8. Describe examples of lessons learned or best practices in your economy/sub-fora/working group in implementing the SCI Action Plans. Please also provide any suggested activities that you think it would be useful to further expand the current SCFAP in order to achieve the 10% target in 2015. Please indicate relevant websites or other reference materials whenever possible.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

9. Whenever data is available, we would like to request your help to fill in the following tables (if the data is not available please put N/A). Also please provide us with the source of information of the data. **Before filling in the tables please read the following explanatory notes (Annex 3).** Preferably the data requested below should be provided as Microsoft Excel files using the template provided. Port-level indicators should be aggregated across up to three ports (the largest in terms of international containerised cargo handled).

Internal Performance Indicators—whole economy	Source of Information	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Time (economy level)						
1. Border clearance time - all inspections (days)						
2. Border clearance time - secondary inspection (days)						
3. Rate of inspection (%)						
B. Uncertainty/Reliability						
4 Freight vehicle fleet age (years)						
5. Freight rail accidents (number)						

Internal Performance Indicators—port-level	Source of Information	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
C. Time (port level)						
6. Crane rate (TEU/hour)						
7. Vessel turnaround (hours)						
8. Import container dwell time (hours)						
9. Export container dwell time (hours)						
D. Cost						
10. Indicative cargo handling charges (\$US per TEU)						

>>end of questionnaire<<

ANNEX 1: A NOTE ON SUPPLY CHAIN UNCERTAINTY

Currently there isn't any authoritative definition of supply chain uncertainty available, although the literature includes many related terms. Several terms which have been clearly defined and which take a broader view of the supply chain are 'robustness' and 'resilience'. Both are properties of the entire supply chain or large sections of it. **Robustness** is the extent to which the operation of the supply chain is affected by disturbances or disruptions, and **resilience** is the ability of the supply chain to return to normal operation after a disturbance or disruption. These definitions are based on Christopher, M., and Peck, H., (2004) Building the resilient supply chain, International Journal of Logistics Management, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 1-13. These are two factors which would influence uncertainty/reliability directly, but may be more difficult to measure than uncertainty. Other terms such as 'consistency', 'timeliness' and 'reliability' are also seen to be related with the concept of 'uncertainty'.

The International Transport Forum has prepared a report on transport reliability (which is the more usual way of referring to the concept of uncertainty). The report is available at: <http://www.internationaltransportforum.org/jtrc/infrastructure/networks/index.html>. The ITF have defined transport reliability as: the ability of the transport system to provide the expected level of service quality, upon which users have organised their activities. According to the ITF, unreliability of the transport infrastructure network arises from two primary sources: (1) unpredictable demand-related traffic interactions between users (congestion); and (2) unanticipated supply-related events such as traffic incidents (crashes and vehicle break-downs), natural events (e.g. floods and earthquakes) and network maintenance (causing temporary reduction in supply). Four principal policy options available (according to ITF) to manage reliability are: (a) Physical expansion of capacity; (b) Better management of capacity; (c) Pricing mechanisms to deliver a market for reliability; (d) Information systems intended to mitigate the adverse consequences.

A World Bank report about logistics costs and supply chain reliability (<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/2489>) mentioned that the main sources of improvement in supply chain predictability and performance are: (i) improved initiation of transit at the gateway (typically the main source of delay and unpredictability), (ii) improved clearance at destination, (iii) more reliable service quality through improved market competition and (iv) improved efficiency of multimodal nodes.

One possible definition of uncertainty, drawing from the above examples, could be:

Supply Chain Uncertainty: the lack of consistency in supply chain transit time, around which users have organised their activities.

ANNEX 2: SAMPLE ANSWERS ON QUESTION 2i to 2iv

	Possible arguments	Impact to improvements in time	Impact to improvements in costs	Impact to improvements in uncertainty
1	The project addresses the crucial capacity or knowledge gap within the government or industry. (<i>specify the capacity or knowledge gap clearly</i>)	Satisfactory to excellent	Variable	Satisfactory
2	The project helps to remove burdensome border clearance procedures.	Excellent	Variable	Satisfactory to excellent
3	The project improves transparency and accountability in trade policies and regulations.	Excellent	Variable	None
4	The project enhances certainty and predictability in the trading environment.	None	None	Excellent
5	The project improves collaborative relationships between or within governments and industries.	Satisfactory to excellent	None	None
6	The project create awareness of important policy issues (<i>specify the issues</i>) that could lead to important policy reform affecting supply chain performance.	Variable	None	Variable
7	The project improves multimodal connectivity.	Satisfactory	Poor	Satisfactory to excellent
8	The project improves policy coordination, for example, among border agencies or within APEC economies.	Good	Variable	Satisfactory to excellent
9	The project addresses the constraints or capacity affecting engagement of local/regional logistics sub-providers.	Satisfactory	None	Satisfactory to excellent

Please note that the above level of 'impacts' are for examples only. Actual (potential) impacts would depend on the actual projects being implemented within individual economy. Elaboration is required specifically on the 'how' the project actually improves the three supply chain performances.

ANNEX 3: EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR QUESTION 9

These indicators and their definitions were arrived at as a result of an APEC Transportation Working Group project sponsored by Canada. Nine economies and representatives from the World Bank and APEC Policy Support Unit participated in a workshop in February 2011 in Singapore to define quantitative internal indicators. These indicators relate to three aspects of shipments: Time, Cost, and Uncertainty. A definition is provided for each indicator below, along with possible sources of data. These indicators provide complimentary information to external indicators that will help economies to improve their supply chain performance.

INTERNAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS—WHOLE ECONOMY

A. Time

1. *Border clearance time—all inspections (days)*

This is the mean time (in days) from the arrival of a container at port to its availability for delivery after clearing all primary and secondary customs and bio-security/other checks.

Primary inspection usually involves document checks with/without x-ray with a focus on determining (a) whether customs duty is payable and how much and/ or (b) whether a container needs to undergo a secondary inspection (for example, is there a risk that the contents in a container are illegal (drugs) or breach laws related to movement of quarantined or dangerous goods. Secondary inspection involves screening, x-ray and physical examination of cargo containers which are flagged as potentially breaching some national law.

Scope: All imported containers (excludes exported or transhipped containers).

Source: Customs and border protection agencies.

Note: The rate of inspection indicator below provides useful context to this measure.

2. *Border clearance time—secondary inspections (days)*

Sometimes containers are removed from port facilities to be inspected at dedicated customs or quarantine facilities. For those containers that undergo secondary inspection (e.g quarantine, security, etc) this indicator gives the mean time in days from the arrival of a container at port to its availability for delivery after the secondary inspections are completed.

Scope: Only imported containers which undergo secondary inspections (excludes exported or transhipped containers).

Source: Customs and border protection agencies.

Note: The rate of inspection indicator below provides useful context to this measure.

3. *Rate of inspection*

The proportion of imported containers subjected to a secondary inspection prior to border clearance. This indicator provides context to the border clearance time indicators above.

Scope: All imported containers (excludes exported or transhipped containers).

Source: Customs and border protection agencies.

B. Uncertainty/Reliability

4. *Freight vehicle fleet age*

The average age in years of the road freight vehicle fleet is a measure of truck supply and reliability. This is calculated based on information from vehicle registrations.

Scope: All road freight vehicles over 10,000 lbs (approximately 4.5 tonnes) gross vehicle mass which were registered during the period.

Source: Motor vehicle registration authorities.

5. *Freight rail accidents*

This is the number of rail accidents or incidents which resulted in operational disruptions per million train-kilometres for the period. These incidents include derailments, collisions, level crossing occurrences or other adverse events which lead to obstruction of rail traffic for 12 hours or more.

Scope: Only distances travelled by trains on main lines and incidents involving those trains should be included.

Source: Police or rail safety investigator.

INTERNAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS—PORT SPECIFIC

C. Time

6. *Crane rate*

Crane rate is the number of TEUs lifted on or off vessels at a port divided by the number of hours of crane operation (“crane hours”) during the period. The crane rate is a measure of stevedoring productivity.

The crane hours exclude periods where cranes were not performing for operational or non-operational reasons. These include adverse weather, equipment breakdown, delays caused by the need for manual handling of containers, other delays caused by the ship or its agent, or port-wide industrial stoppages.

If there is more than one terminal operator at a port, sum TEU and crane hours across all operators prior to calculating the mean for the port.

Scope: It should be reported for all ports handling international cargo for which data are available. Preference is for data reported at individual port level. However, where required for confidentiality reasons, for example, or for practicality, aggregate the data over a number of ports. Where data has been aggregated please name the ports to which the aggregated data relates.

Source: Terminal operators.

7. *Vessel turnaround*

Vessel turnaround time is the mean time (in hours) spent by a vessel at berth. Vessel turnaround is computed as the difference between the time of arrival of a vessel at a berth and the time of departure of the vessel from the berth.

Scope: It should be reported separately for each of the ports handling international cargo for which data are available. It should cover only fully unitized vessels visiting the port in a given period. Other vessels (such as ro-ro or general cargo vessels capable of carrying some containers) are excluded from the calculation.

Source: Port authorities.

8. *Import container dwell time*

Import container dwell time for an individual container is the elapsed time between the discharge of a container from a vessel to outgate (pick up by customer) – regardless of modes (truck or rail). This measure is per import container and then the simple average taken. Thus the import container dwell time is the mean time (in days) a container spends within the control of the terminal operator.

For imported containers, the time is measured from when a container is discharged from a vessel to the time it leaves the terminal gate (by any mode). If there is more than one terminal operator at a port the figure reported should be a weighted mean dwell time (weighted by number of containers).

Scope: All imported containers. Exclude empty import containers. Also exclude transhipped containers. Report aggregates for up to three ports handling international cargo for which data are available.

Source: Terminal operators.

9. *Export container dwell time*

Export container dwell time is measured from when a container enters the terminal gate to when it is loaded onto a vessel.

Scope: All exported containers. Exclude empty export containers. Also exclude transhipped containers. Report aggregates for up to three ports handling international cargo for which data are available.

Source: Terminal operators.

D. Cost

10. Indicative cargo handling charges (\$US/TEU)

Cargo handling charges are the mean per-TEU cost of handling containers at a port, excluding vessel-based charges. These should be reported in US dollars (currency conversion, if required, should use the exchange rate as at the time of reporting).

Cargo-based charges to be included are as follows:

- wharfage charges that are levied on each container by the port authorities,
- harbour dues that are levied on each container by the port authorities, such as channel infrastructure fees, and
- berth charges that are sometimes charged by port authorities.

Scope: It should be reported for at least the largest port, and separately for any additional ports handling international cargo for which data are available.

Source: Port Authorities.

APPENDIX 8

CTI SUB-FORA'S COLLECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Tariffs and Non-Tariff Measures	8-2
Services	8-4
Investment	8-6
Standards and Conformance	8-11
Customs Procedures	8-28
Intellectual Property Rights	8-30
Mobility of Business People	8-37

Tariffs and Non-Tariff Measures 2012 Collective Action Plan

Objectives	Action	Status 2012
Support for the multilateral trading system		
(a) Ensure the expeditious supply of updates to the WTO Integrated database and any APEC databases.	<p><i>Individual:</i> support the WTO by providing tariff and trade data annually in accordance with WTO obligations. Non-WTO members may provide this information as a voluntary measure.</p> <p><i>Collective:</i> seek ways to improve the accessibility of tariff and ROO information including through the APEC WebTR portal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The APEC Website on Tariff and ROOs (“WebTR”) which is now linked to all individual economy’s web portals on tariff and ROO information is continuously monitored for latest updates and reported at each MAG meetings. The proposal to develop a 21st Century APEC tariff database was withdrawn. However, member economies are still open to ideas on improving the functionality of the current WEB TR.
(b) Undertake practical work in support of the multilateral trading system	<p><i>Collective:</i> Seek concrete actions to support the multilateral trading system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2011, the MAG held an “APEC Workshop on ITA – Then, Now, and In the Future.” The workshop participants noted the significant role played by the ITA in APEC economies and recommended that the CTI and other APEC groups (including the MAG) explore ways to contribute to advancing work on expanding the ITA. IT industries presented similar messages at an “ITA Dialogue” held in March 2012 and expressed their support for a quick launch and conclusion to a negotiation on expanding ITA product coverage.
B. Making Rules of Origin (ROO) More Business Friendly		
(a) Examine measures for making ROOs more business-friendly	<p><i>Collective:</i> Conduct analysis, survey and information sharing in the areas of:</p> <p>a) Harmonization;</p> <p>b) Simplification of documents and procedures</p> <p>c) Self-Certification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Customs Organization (WCO) on ROOs - whose representatives attended and briefed the MAG meeting in March 2011 and February 2012. World Customs Organization (WCO) also made a presentation on the WCO ROO database, which contains comprehensive information on ROO provisions in FTAs applicable to WCO members. The WCO constructed and maintains the database for its members.
C. Trade Facilitation		
(a) Pursue a series of seminars/policy discussions on trade facilitation measures	<p><i>Collective:</i> Share information and experiences for facilitating trade in remanufactured products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member economies continuously submitting their domestic policies required for the compilation of tariff and non-tariff measures applicable to ‘not newly manufactured goods’. In March 2012, the MAG held a “Workshop on Remanufacturing R&D” that included site visits to remanufacturing facilities, which discussed the design, industrial processes, business processes, and proprietary technology used for remanufactured goods. The workshop

Objectives	Action	Status 2012
		<p>participants highlighted that remanufactured goods were not simply repaired goods but were “as good as new,” including a period of warranty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsequent to that, Malaysia will be organising another workshop on remanufacturing tentatively in October 2012 in Malaysia.
D. Activities with ABAC and/or Other External Stakeholders		
Collaborate and work with ABAC and/or other stakeholders on the MAG agenda	<i>Collective:</i> Enhance collaboration with other relevant fora and business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAG is working closely with ABAC to garner more inputs from the business community. In response to a proposal from ABAC, MAG and the APEC Group on Services (GOS), the groups held a joint session in February 2012 on the theme “The Value of Embodied and Embedded Services in Manufacturing Competitiveness”. Other partnerships under consideration include working with multilateral organizations such as the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) on EGS and the World Customs Organization (WCO) on ROOs - whose representatives attended and briefed the MAG meeting in March 2011 and February 2012.

Services 2012 Collective Action Plan

All Sectors other than Energy, Telecommunications, Tourism, and Transportation			
Collective Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame	Last implemented actions
a. Review and exchange information on all trade and investment in services arrangements within APEC and study common elements.	Services Action Plan (SAP)	Ongoing	The SAP Matrix of Actions was developed. The matrix will assist in the identification of priorities and capacity building needs in relation to individual and collective efforts to boost services trade and development.
	Foster closer cooperation and synergy with other APEC fora/groups	Ongoing	GOS held a joint meeting with MAG in February 2012 that noted the increasing number of services embedded in manufactured goods and how these could contribute to increasing competitiveness.
b. Identification of measures affecting trade and investment in all service sectors.	Member economies to volunteer papers and studies in this area and consider cases of "best practices"	Ongoing	GOS has a project underway that is compiling case studies from the region highlighting examples of regulatory reform that was directed at establishing more effective services markets.
	Environmental Services Technology Market	Ongoing	A project is underway that aims to better define the environmental services-related technology market and encourage higher levels of trade facilitation and investment.
c. Compile information on services trade statistics	To enhance capacity on trade statistics and respond to the challenges of services trade data collection	Ongoing	GOS has a project underway that will hold a services statistics capacity building workshop and encourage the development of higher levels of networking between statistics experts in the APEC economies.
d. To improve understanding of the impact of liberalization of services.	Member economies to present case studies of their experiences on a voluntary basis aiming to generate momentum for services liberalization in light of perceived benefits of such process.	Ongoing	
	Addressing SME Business Constraints through Services	Ongoing	A GOS project will hold a workshop aimed at improving SME integration into global supply chains through retailing.
e. Study and carry out work concerning the development and adoption of common professional standards, in conjunction with professional accreditation bodies and	APEC Accounting Services Initiative	Completed	This initiative contains an inventory of the requirements for delivering accounting services in each APEC economy. A set of guidelines on the regulation foreign accounting professionals has also been prepared.

All Sectors other than Energy, Telecommunications, Tourism, and Transportation			
Collective Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame	Last implemented actions
needed legislative measures.			
f. Enhance transparency in service sectors	APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) Database	Ongoing	A database which enables services businesses to identify market access and behind-the-border requirements affecting market entry for trade in services in APEC member economies has been developed. The database is now being expanded to cover all economies and further services sectors are being added.
g. Monitor and, where appropriate and possible, contribute to the WTO's work on services.	Monitor WTO work on services	Ongoing	Member economies provided briefings on recent developments in the WTO negotiations at the GOS meetings in 2012. A workshop style discussion on global services trade governance was held in May 2012 attended by economies, academics and business representatives.

Investment 2012 Collective Action Plan

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

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
international organizations dealing with global and regional investment issues	<p>international organisations, where appropriate</p> <p>a) Continue collaboration with World Bank on Investing Across Borders (lead economy: Australia and Japan)</p> <p>b) Continue collaboration with UNCTAD on current and emerging international investment issues with a view to undertaking joint studies and capacity building projects</p> <p>(i) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 1 Study on Core Elements of IIAs in domestic investment frameworks (lead economy: United States and Japan),</p> <p>(ii) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- A Handbook and Seminar for Negotiators (Steps 2&3) (lead economy: Mexico and Chile),</p> <p>(iii) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 4 Study on Transparency in IIAs (lead economy: Japan and United States),</p> <p>(iv) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Intensive Training Course (lead economy: Peru),</p> <p>(v) APEC-UNCTAD Workshop on Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 6 (lead economy: Philippines),</p> <p>(vi) Workshop on Best Practices in Investment Policy Formulation in the APEC Region (lead economy: Russia),</p>	<p>2010-2011</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011-2012</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011-2012</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2011-2012</p>
<p>Study and Evaluation Short-Term</p> <p>D. Undertake an evaluation of the role of investment liberalization and facilitation in strengthening regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region for economic growth and development.</p>	<p>Consider extent to which existing peer review mechanisms assist in meeting APEC's strengthening regional economic integration objectives and options for improvement.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>E. Study possible core elements between existing sub-regional arrangements relevant to investment</p>	<p>Review the investment provisions of current sub-regional arrangements including RTAs/FTAs, and identify possible core elements, including the relationships between these provisions.</p> <p>Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 1 Study on Core Elements of IIAs in domestic investment frameworks (lead economy: United States and Japan),</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011-2012</p>

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
F. Refine APEC's understanding of free and open investment	In the context of the 2005 mid-term stocktake of the Bogor Goals, assess the recommendations of Leaders as far as investment liberalization and facilitation and as necessary developing a new work program. Take into account Leaders' Declarations since then.	Ongoing
Medium & Long-Term		
G. Assess the merits of developing an APEC-wide discipline on investment in the light of APEC's own progress through the medium-term, as well as developments in other international fora	To be determined in the light of progress with policy dialogue in the medium-term.	Ongoing
H. Study the advantages and disadvantages of creating investment rules – bilateral, regional, or multilateral – with a view to fostering a more favorable investment environment in the Asia-Pacific region	Where feasible, contribute to SOM studies on ways and means to promote regional economic integration, particularly investment issues as they relate to : Identifying Convergences and Divergences in APEC's RTAs/FTAs; and Docking or Merging FTAs	Ongoing
Facilitation		
Short-Term and Continuing		
I. Undertake practical facilitation initiatives by: (i) Implement the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (ii) Progressively working towards reducing impediments to investments (iii) Initiating investment promotion and facilitation activities to enhance investment flows within APEC economies (iv) Implement the Non-Binding Investment Principles	Implement its underlying eight principles with broad menu of actions. Implement the principles identified through the IFAP process to promote further investment facilitation according to APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT. (Project proposals to address actions under the heading of these themes will necessarily relate to other areas of the CAP and will be noted there.) Implement activities under APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT (See "K. Undertake new activities that contribute to capacity building.") Discuss on the necessity of updates on NBIPs and work for further implementation.	Ongoing 2011- 2011- 2011
Economic and Technical Cooperation		
Short-Term		
J. Identify ongoing technical cooperation and capacity building needs in the Asia-Pacific region and organize training programs which will assist	1. Share successful experiences of APEC economies in investment liberalization, facilitation and promotion in the APEC region through identifying key success factors including improved policies	Ongoing

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
APEC economies in fulfilling APEC investment objectives.	<p>2. Enhance planning, development and implementation of policies concerning international investment rules</p> <p>3. Implement activities under APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT (See “K. Undertake new activities that contribute to capacity building.”)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011-</p>
<p>Capacity Building Initiatives</p> <p>K. Undertake new activities that contribute to capacity building.</p>	<p>Identify the elements of capacity building to strengthen the economies of APEC member economies and undertake the following activities categorizing 3 pillars under APEC STRATEGY FOR INVESTMENT.</p> <p>1. Advanced Principles and Practices</p> <p>[Collaborating with UNCTAD]</p> <p>a) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 1 Study on Core Elements of IIAs in domestic investment frameworks (lead economy: United States and Japan),</p> <p>b) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- A Handbook and Seminar for Negotiators (Steps 2&3) (lead economy: Mexico and Chile),</p> <p>c) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 4 Study on Transparency in IIAs (lead economy: Japan and United States),</p> <p>d) Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Intensive Training Course (lead economy: Peru),</p> <p>e) APEC-UNCTAD Workshop on Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Core Elements Project- Moving beyond phase III- Activity 6 (lead economy: Philippines),</p> <p>f) Workshop on Best Practices in Investment Policy Formulation in the APEC Region (lead economy: Russia),</p> <p>g) Handbook on Dispute Prevention Strategies</p> <p>2. Facilitation</p> <p>h) Public-Private Partnerships in APEC Region (lead economy: Russia)</p> <p>Economic Committee and Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group are also undertaking projects related to investment facilitation under EoDB action plan and Private Sector Development. IEG is cooperating with them in below projects.</p> <p>i) Best Practice Guide: Improving business regulation in APEC member economies, based on knowledge shared from the Ease of Doing Business/Private Sector</p>	<p>2011-2012</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011-2012</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2011-2012</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011-2012</p> <p>2007-2012</p> <p>2012</p>

Action	Steps to Implement	Time Frame
	<p>Development Workshops series. (lead economy: New Zealand)</p> <p>j) Russia's Proposal on Investment Issues</p> <p>- Capacity-building to ensure appropriate and Prompt Consideration of Investors' Complaints to Improve the Investment Climate within APEC.</p> <p>3. Promotion</p> <p>k) Organizing an APEC Seminar on Infrastructure Investment. (lead economy: Japan)</p> <p>l) Filling the Infrastructure gaps in APEC developing economies. (lead economy: Viet Nam)</p> <p>m) Seminar on Successful Cases of Renewable and Clean Energy Investment in APEC (lead economy: China)</p> <p>FMP Group are also undertaking projects related to investment facilitation. IEG will seek for collaboration with them in below projects.</p> <p>n) Workshop on Infrastructure Financing: Public Investment Management to Public-Private Partnership (PPP). (lead economy: United States)</p>	<p>2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2011</p>
<p>Menu of Options</p> <p>L. Ongoing improvements to the Menu of Options.</p>	<p>Cross-reference between the IAPs and Menu of Options.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

Standards and Conformance 2012 Collective Action Plan on Trade Facilitation

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Alignment (01 action)							
	The SCSC to continue identifying additional priority areas for alignment with international standards.	1997/Japan	From 1997	On-going	To identify additional priority areas for the VAP alignment work.	In process	<p>- <u>Japan</u> has conducted a survey to identify economies' /industries' needs.</p> <p>- <u>Japan</u> reported on the revision of VAP result in 2011 and shared the work program for 2013 at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Japan to inform about the work program for 2013 at SCSC 1 in 2013.</u></p>
2. Good Regulatory Practice (01 action)							
	1) The SCSC to continue to investigate means of enhancing regulatory practices in the APEC region through a program of case studies, seminars and organization of SCSC Conference on GRP and SCSC Conference on Solar (PV) Standards and Conformance in conjunction with SCSC Meeting	2000/ <u>United States</u>	From 2000	On-going	Means of enhancing regulatory practices recommended for implementation	In process	<p><u>United States</u> presented on the Draft Reference Document "Supporting the TBT Agreement with Good Regulatory Practices". Comments are due October 14, 2011 and should be sent to the Chair and the SCSC Program Director.</p> <p><u>Russian Federation</u> briefed on forwarding Russian initiatives submitted during the CTI1 meeting, held 14-15 February in Moscow (Common Application of Best Regulatory Practices in APEC Economies and Action Plan on Annex D to Leaders' Declaration "Strengthening Implementation of Good Regulatory Practices) at SCSC 1 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Russian Federation</u> introduced the two CTI proposals 2012/SOM2/SCSC/006, "Action Plan on Best Practices in APEC economies" and 2012/SOM2/SCSC/007, "Good Regulatory Practices Online Database" for consideration.</p> <p><u>Russian Federation to report on the revision of the two proposals at SCSC 1 in 2013.</u></p>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
3. Recognition of Conformity Assessment (3 actions)							
	In regulated sector:						
	1) Member economies to consider participation in Food safety cooperation forum and Sectoral food MRA	1997/Australia, China, Thailand	From 1997	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review yearly participation and its effectiveness in Food , food recall and Sectoral food MRA - Implementation of the measures to improve the effectiveness participation 	In process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>United States</u> reported on the self-funded project for an "Expert Working Group" under the FSCF PTIN which was held at the World Bank, Washington, DC on 19-20 May 2010. The World Bank reaffirmed priority of food safety. - <u>Philippines</u> reported on the outcomes of the Project CTI55/2009T Seminar Workshop on the Development and Strengthening of Food Recall System for APEC Member Economies held on 4-6 May 2010 in Manila. - <u>Indonesia</u> reported: Part one of the CTI 08/2010T "MLA Readiness Project in Food Safety Management Systems" was held in Bogor, Indonesia on 27–30 September. Part Two of the Project, aimed at accreditation bodies, was held in Beijing, PR China, on 9-12 November 2010. - <u>United States</u> and <u>the World Bank</u> reported on the progress of CTI 01/2010T on Capacity Building in Food Safety: Managing Food Safety Incidents and Developing Food Safety Plans for the Supply Chain, which was held on 5-7 November 2010 in Beijing, China. The planned PTIN Launch will occur during SOM-II in May 2011 on the margins of the MRT meetings. - Food Safety Cooperation Forum Workshop and Food Safety Incident Management Seminar held in the margins of SOM2, 2011. <u>China</u> and <u>Australia</u> presented the FSCF "Briefing Note on Food Safety: Ensuring Reliable Sources of Safe Food Is a Critical Element of Food Security Initiatives" and accompanying FSCF Co-Chair letter to ABAC Chair. - SCSC members made comments for Draft APEC-WB MoU. - APEC-WB MoU approved. - <u>United States</u> informed about the approved APEC-WB MoU and results of the Forum Workshop help in May 2011 at SCSC2 in 2011. - <u>Australia, on behalf of the co-chair China and Australia,</u> reported on the current, ongoing and proposed activities of the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum at SCSC2 in 2012. - <u>United States</u> reported on outcomes of FSCF Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN) workshop on Export

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
							<p>Certification Workshop held April 24-25 in Greenbelt, Maryland, United States; on upcoming APEC FSCF PTIN Laboratory Capacity Building Sub-Regional Trainings for 2012, and directed the APEC Members attention to 2012/SOM2/SCSC/012 and reported on status of Global Food Safety Partnership at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p>-The Philippines reported on the outcomes of Project CTI 22/2011T APEC Scientific Seminar Workshop on Food Safety Risk-Benefit Analysis on Nov. 22-24, 2012 in Manila.</p>
	<p>2) Member economies to consider participation, review and improve its effectiveness in the MRA of conformity assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and encourage the involvement of their regulators.</p>	2000/JAC Chair	From 2000	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review yearly participation and its effectiveness in EE MRA - Regulators participation of all member economies in EE MRA 	In process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The progress of the APEC EE MRA work plan has been reported by JRAC Chair (Australia). The JRAC held a successful meeting where members provided an update on their electrical and electronic regulatory regime. JRAC developed a detailed work plan for 2010 and 2011, with key initiatives in risk assessment models, engagement with the IEC, good regulatory practice case studies and emerging technologies. The 16th JRAC meeting is to be held in the U.S. in 2011. Brunei Darussalam will be the JRAC Chair for 2011, while Canada will be the JRAC Secretary for 2011. - Peru is preparing participate in Part I and Chile is preparing to participate in Part II of EE MRA. - Peru and Chile informed SCSC about their participation in relevant part of EE MRA. - Brunei Darussalam, on behalf of JRAC Chair, reported on the outcomes of the 17th JRAC meeting held on 17-18 May 2012 in Singapore at SCSC 2 in 2012. - Australia reported on the outcomes of APEC JRAC workshop on "Developing harmonized electrical equipment regulatory risk assessment tool" held on 15-16 May 2012 in Singapore (2012/SOMs/SCSC/014).at SCSC 2 in 2012.
	Voluntary sector:						
	<p>3) Member economies to encourage on going participation and expansion in APLAC-MRA, PAC MLAs and CIPM Global MRA.</p>	1998/ Indonesia	From 1998	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of member economies participating in MRAs and technical activities underpinning their participation 	In process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesia made a short introduction about SRB activities and requested that Indonesia ends its service as SRB Coordination Chair and asked for a successor to fill this role. See Progress report of Lead economy (Indonesia). - Indonesia informed about /introduced the successor at SCSC 2 in 2011.

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
4. Technical Infrastructure Development (5 actions)							
Promote cooperation for technical infrastructure development to facilitate	1) Member economies to strengthen participation in Specialist Regional Bodies activities.	1996/Member economies	From 1996	On-going	- Increased number of member economies participating in SRBs - Active participation in SRBs activities strengthened	In process	- Report of SRBs to SCSC has been submitted at SCSC 1 and SCSC2 meetings in 2010 From APLAC Report: 5 APLAC events planned to be organized in 2010 from SCSC1/2010 - From APLMF Report: 4 APLMF workshop and training courses planned to be conducted in 2010 from SCSC1/2010 were reported. From APMP Report: 2 new members from VNIIM, Russia and RCChem-LIPI, Indonesia; information about the support for member participation in the CIPM MRA and events to be organized in 2010. From PASC Report: Future PASC meeting was reported. From PAC Report: Meetings and activities were reported. - <u>SRBs</u> submitted their reports at SCSC 1 in 2011. - <u>SRBs</u> submitted their reports at SCSC1 and SCSC 2 in 2011. - <u>APLAC</u> reported on the ongoing training initiatives of proficiency testing within the APEC region and the interaction with regulators (2012/SOM2/SCSC/018); PAC extended an invitation to all SCSC members to attend its forthcoming annual meetings in Hong Kong, China; Japan, on behalf of the PASC Secretariat, informed on the PASC 35 meeting on 4-8 June 2012 in Yeosu, Korea, at SCSC 2 in 2012. <u>SRBs are invited to submit their reports at SCSC1 and SCSC2 in 2013.</u>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
Broad participation in promote cooperation for technical infrastructure development	2) The SCSC to support and actively participate in APEC/SCSC Conferences on Standards and Conformance.	2006/Host economy	2006	On-going	- SCSC to organize the conference in every 02 years - SCSC support host economies in encouraging all member economies actively to take part in conference and to provide speakers for conference.	In process	- The 9th Conference on Standards and Conformance will be held in Kazan in 2012 during SOM2. - <u>Russian Federation</u> informed of_ the 9 th Conference on Standards and Conformance in the field of Innovations and related Good Practices at SCSC1 and reported on the results of the Conference at SCSC 2 in 2012. <u>SCSC members</u> to make comments on the draft recommendations until 30 th June, 2012 and <u>Russian Federation</u> to submit the final report to APEC Secretariat by 30 th August 2012
To facilitate broad participation in mutual recognition arrangements in both regulated and voluntary sectors	3) Member economies to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Good Regulatory Practice.	2006/Host economy	2006	On-going	- SCSC to organize the conference in every 02 years - All member economies actively to take part in conference - Member economies to provide speakers for conference	In process	- The 6 th GRP Conference was held in Washington, D.C. in conjunction with SOM I on 1 - 2 March 2011. - <u>United States</u> reported the results of the 6 th GRP Conference at SCSC 1 in 2011.
	4) The SCSC to undertake the following technical infrastructure projects						
	a) 9 th Conference on Standards and Conformance in the field of innovations and related good practices (CTI 37 11T)	2012/Russian Federation	January 2012	December 2012	- The project will consider such important issues as the value of standards and conformity assessment in achieving the innovative growth and promoting knowledge and expertise among APEC member-economies thus resulting in facilitation of trade and providing high quality analysis and assessment for innovative products by applying good laboratory practices, and also encouraging businesses and government	In process	The 9th Conference on Standards and Conformance will be held in Kazan in 2012 during SOM2 - <u>Russian Federation</u> reported on the results of the 9th Conference on Standards and Conformance in the Field of Innovations and Related Good Practices (project CTI 37 11T) at SCSC 2 in 2012. <u>SCSC members</u> to make comments on the draft recommendations until 30 th June, 2012 and <u>Russian Federation</u>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
					<p>authorities related with SCSC activities to play key roles in enhancing and dissemination of innovation management standards in the member-economies through their experiences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project helps the promotion of information and better understanding of standards and regulations that significantly contributes to promote regional economic integration via free and open trade and investment. - The project aim of strengthening the information exchange between regulatory agencies and the business sectors will further improve their partnership in the field of innovation and standardization. 		<i>to submit the final report to APEC Secretariat by 30th August 2012</i>
	b) School Feeding Systems in APEC Economies (CTI24/2011A)	2011/Russian Federation	2011	2012	Development of sustainable school and social feeding programmes in APEC economies	In process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A network of experts in school feeding will be established in APEC economies. - A two-day seminar/workshop will be held on 17-18 May 2012 in Moscow, Russia. - <u>Russian Federation</u> informed about progress of the project at SCSC 1 and SCSC 2 in 2012. <p><i><u>Russian Federation</u> to report on the results of the Project's workshop (held on 28-29 June 2012) at SCSC 1 in 2013.</i></p>
	c) Technical Regulation Harmonization on Bulk Fuel Trade Transaction in APEC Region (CTI17/2011T)	2011/China	2011	2012	Increasing knowledge and implementing harmonized international best practices to significantly improve the accuracy, transparency and fairness of liquid fuel custody transfer in the Asia-Pacific region.	In process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A case study was conducted and a workshop held on 6-8 March 2012 in Singapore; - A "train-the-trainer" course on verification of in-line (pipe line) turbine or positive displacement metering systems used for hydrocarbon products in the bulk fuel supply chain will be held on 27-31/8/2012 in Pattaya, Thailand; <p><i><u>China</u> to report on the results of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2013.</i></p>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	d) Laboratory Capacity Building for the Determination of Toxic Contaminants in Seafood (CTI 21/2011T)	2011/Peru	2011	2012	To develop laboratory capacity within APEC economies to measure heavy metals in seafood for domestic consumption and for export purposes	In process	<p>- The project comprises a Training Workshop (August 2011) followed by an interlaboratory proficiency test (PT) to evaluate measurement capability (Sep 2011-Feb 2012). The concluding Workshop (18-20, June 2012) will then allow participants to present results and discuss next steps to develop laboratory capability based on these results.</p> <p>- <u>Peru</u> reported on the progress of the Project at SCSC2 in 2012.</p> <p><i><u>Peru</u> to report on the results of the workshop (held on 18-20 June 2012 in Thailand) at SCSC 1 in 2013.</i></p>
	e) Developing a Harmonised Electrical Equipment Regulatory Risk Assessment Tool. (CTI 32/2011T)	2012/Australia and New Zealand	15 May 2012	2012	<p>- A common risk management tool will provide a foundation for greater regulatory coherence</p> <p>The harmonisation of risk management regulatory models would reduce costs to regulators, manufacturers, suppliers and the public due to a reduction in duplication of compliance costs helping to facilitate trade in the APEC region.</p> <p>- The project as this will be a concrete step in furthering the APEC EE JRAC 2011-2013 Work Plan and it is also aligned with the initiatives in ASEAN to develop guidelines on risk assessments.</p> <p>- This project aims to develop harmonized regulatory risk framework which will help promote fairer trade with greater transparency and contributes significantly to promote and strengthen regional economic integration through regulatory cooperation.</p>	In process	<p>- The results of this study as well as analysis of other models e.g. IEC and CPSC are to be presented at a workshop to be held in Singapore at the APEC Secretariat in May 2012.</p> <p>- <u>Australia</u> reported on the outcomes of APEC JRAC workshop on "Developing harmonized electrical equipment regulatory risk assessment tool" held on 15-16 May 2012 in Singapore (2012/SOMs/SCSC/014).at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	f) CTI SCSC – Supply Chain Visibility (SCV) Feasibility Study, Phase 3 (CTI 28/2011T)	2012/Japan	January 2012	December 2012	<p>- To reduce trade barriers within APEC region is an important theme. Phase I and Phase II of the Project is being implemented with certain results. Phase III of the Project is needed to conclude the Study.</p> <p>- As an archipelagic nation where logistics is a major concern, We are in support of the project as it intends to improve the supply connectivity chain of the region and put in motion the results of the SCV Phases I and II Projects</p> <p>- This Project should be classified to the Rank-1 type Projects that specifically and significantly to promoting regional economic integration via free and open trade and investment.</p>	In process	<p>One-day dialogue will be held in CTI 2 margin at Singapore in April 2012.</p> <p>- <u>Japan</u> informed on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 and reported on results of the Project's workshop held on 21st May 2012 and recommendations to promote Supply Chain Visibility at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p>
	g) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Greenhouse Gas Validation/Verification (GHG) (CTI 38/11T)	2012/Japan	January 2012	December 2012	<p>- Climate change is the great challenge for global sustainable development. Now there is an urgent need in APEC region for a harmonized Green House Gas Validation system and accreditation scheme. The project aims to build the capacity by the cooperation of PAC. Lots of Co-sponsor economies support the project.</p> <p>- The project will improve the technical infrastructure of APEC member economies in this area and will put forward the APEC initiative on green growth.</p> <p>- This project will contribute to sustainable growth in the longer term and may be linked to regional economic integration via free & open trade & investment.</p>	In process	<p>The project includes three planned training workshops:</p> <p>(1) Step-1:A three-day workshop for training of validation/verification body to help staffs and auditors align their validation/verification schemes with ISO 14064s, ISO 14065, ISO 14066 and ISO 14067. The workshop is planned to be held in Indonesia, February 2012.</p> <p>(2) Step-2:A four-day workshop for training of Accreditation Body in GHG accreditation to help assessors and staffs align their validation / verification schemes with ISO 14064s, ISO 14065, ISO 14066 and carbon footprint accreditation scheme. It is planned to be held in Taipei in March 2012.</p> <p>(3) Step-3: A four-day workshop for training of peer evaluators to enable APEC economies to achieve the objects of proposed PAC MLA for GHG Validation/Verification. It is planned to be held in Japan in May 2012.</p> <p>- <u>Japan</u> informed on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2012.</p> <p>- <u>PAC</u> reported on the current status of MLA readiness project in GHG verification/validation at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	h) APEC Product Safety Incidents Information Sharing Systems (CTI 36/2011A)	2012/Malaysia	January 2012	December 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project will help APEC economies, which face challenges in regulating consumer product safety due to a lack of information sharing on product safety incidents - This project supports some level of transparency in the form of consumer product safety incidents which may contribute to open trade and investment environment within APEC - This Project should be classified to the Rank-1 type Projects that specifically and significantly to promoting regional economic integration via free and open trade and investment. 	In process	<p>Two workshops (March and July 2012) for representatives from the developing APEC economies (regulators, consumer organizations, industry representatives) will be held in Kuala Lumpur.</p> <p>- <u>Malaysia</u> informed on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 and reported on results of the Project's workshop held on 23-26 April 2012 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and the preparation of July's workshop at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Malaysia</u> to report on the results of the July-August's workshop at SCSC 1 in 2013.</p>
	i) APEC Wine Regulatory Forum – Public-Private Dialogue: Risk management and certification requirements for regional trade in wine (CTI 06 12T)	2012/New Zealand	December 2011	December 2012	<p>This project contributes to "Food security and agricultural technology cooperation". There were a lot of supporting organizations on this project. The Seminar will build on the momentum and the recommendations arising from the 2011 APEC Wine Regulatory Forum (WRF). It will also be an opportunity to continue the dialogue among regulators and with industry with a view to promoting regional economic integration via a best-practice, least trade restrictive model for regulating wine within the APEC region.</p> <p>This project addresses the promotion of REI through the best practice sharing of how to get compliance of standards in the region. It also helps to the promotion and development of SMEs, considering that many wine producers in the region belong to this category.</p>	In process	<p>A seminar will be held in Queenstown, New Zealand, 12-13 November 2012 on the margins of the 2012 World Wine Trade Group meeting.</p> <p>- <u>New Zealand</u> informed on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 and reported on preparation of the APEC Wine Regulatory Forum-Public-Private management and certification requirements for regional trade in wine to be held on 5-6 November 2012 at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>New Zealand</u> to report on the results of the Project' seminar (held in November 2012) at SCSC 1 in 2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	j) The Proficiency Testing of Determination of Veterinary Drug Multi-Residues in Animal Origin Products (CTI09/2012T)	2012/China	September 2012	31 July 2013 Concept Notes, Not Approval	<p>This project is an inter-laboratory proficiency testing (PT) program, to determine veterinary drug multi-residues in animal origin products, which is important to develop laboratory capabilities within APEC economies, to improve the acceptability of test results that is able to provide solid evidence to facilitate animal origin products trade among these economies.</p> <p>The project aims to build the capacity of each member economies that will facilitate greater alignment of regulatory approaches on conformity assessment on animal origin products. Further, the project also supports the thrust of APEC FSCF which is gearing on Food Safety Capacity Building Priority Areas.</p> <p>The project mainly addresses sustainable growth.</p>	In process	<p>Two workshops will be held in Beijing (November 2012) to assess the PT scheme and in Indonesia (May 2013).</p> <p>- <u>China</u> informed on the concept note of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2012.</p> <p><u>China</u> to report on the results of the workshop (held in November 2012 in Beijing) and the preparation for organization of the workshop (to be held in May 2013 in Indonesia) at SCSC 1 in 2013.</p>
	k) Aligning Energy Efficiency Regulations for ICT Products – Developing A Strategic Approach (S CTI 04/2012T)	2012/United States	February 2012	September 2012	<p>This project will have a great impact on the trade especially on the ICT as technical regulations concerning Energy Efficiency have been introduced in many places. Hence, it is important to work on aligning standards and conformity assessment requirements and procedures on energy efficiency with regulatory approaches and international standards. This initiative will help reducing the impact of those regulations on international trade and increasing the access of energy efficiency products in global market.</p> <p>The initiative is directed to REI as a way to eliminate any barrier to innovation (next generation issue) or to create new barriers to trade through the lack of common standards. With this project, economies benefit by aligning requirements to ensure access to ICT technologies which, prompt innovation and energy saving (sustainable growth).</p>	In process	<p>The 1-day workshop will be organized on the margins of the APEC Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC) meeting in Seoul, South Korea in June 2012.</p> <p>- <u>United States</u> informed on the Project at SCSC 1 and reported on preparation of the Project's workshop to be held in Seoul, Korea on 18 July 2012 at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>United States</u> to report on the results of the Project's workshop (held on 18 July 2012 in Seoul, Korea) at SCSC 1 in 2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	l) Workshop on Regulatory Approaches to Smart Grid Investment and Deployment (CTI 30/2011T)	2012/USA	December 16, 2011	July 31, 2012	This project supports the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism on Trade-Related Standards and Technical Regulations (ARCAM). The ARCAM 2011 dialogue in Big Sky focused on various actions APEC economies could undertake to support the harmonization of interoperability standards for Smart Grid technologies. - As consumers in APEC economies turn to electric vehicles as a means to reduce fuel consumption and Green House Gas emissions, APEC economies will have a strong interest in ensuring the interoperability of electric vehicle charging infrastructure in the context of ensuring interoperability of Smart Grid technologies.	In Process	1.5 day workshop would take place following the WFER meeting in Quebec City, Canada, on May 16-17, 2012 - <u>United States</u> reported on the results of the Project's Workshop held on 16-17 May 2012 in Quebec, Canada at SCSC 2 in 2012.
	m) APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) Workshop and APEC FSCF Food Safety Incident Network (FSIN) Seminar (SCSC 01/2012)	2012/Australia, China	August 2012	December 2013	The 4 th FSCF Workshop will build upon the successful work already undertaken by the FSCF to develop robust food safety systems in APEC member economies, improving the safety of food within economies and the safety of food traded between APEC economies. Whereas, the APEC FSCF FSIN will assist in facilitating development and implementation of the FSCF-agreed approaches. The achievement of FSCF priorities and recommendations lies on the continuance of its initiatives.	In Process	- The 4 th APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) Workshop; and - The APEC FSCF Food Safety Incident Network (FSIN) seminar will be held in the margins of SOM2, 2013 - <u>Australia, on behalf of the co-chair China and Australia</u> , reported on the current, ongoing and proposed activities of the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum at SCSC2 in 2012. <u>Australia and China</u> to report on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2013.

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	n) Best Practices in Educating Food Safety Standards to SMEs (SCSC 02/2012)	Indonesia	July 2012	1 st Quarter 2013	This project aims at promoting SMEs' awareness on good practices of food safety standards by: enhancing of understanding of SMEs on the importance of food safety standards in the supply chain; sharing experiences among the participants on good practices of food safety standard for SMEs; developing recommendations on good practices to build up the capacity of SMEs on food safety standards. SMEs play an important role in producing food, and even becoming part of a larger supply chain in food industry, thus strengthening food security.	In process	<p>- An APEC workshop to promote SMEs awareness on good practices of food safety standards, will be held in Indonesia in first quarter of 2013.</p> <p>- <u>Indonesia</u> informed about the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2012 and reported on the concept note "Best Practices in Educating Food Safety Standards to SMEs" at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> to inform on the progress of the project at SCSC 1 in 2013.</p>
	o) Improved Food Inspection Capacity Building based on Risk analysis: Risk-based Food Inspection (SCSC 03/2012T)	2012, 2013/Korea	August 2013	December 2013 Concept Notes, for Approval	This project aims to educate APEC economies about functions of risk-based inspection and produce a proposal on reasonable management of food sanitation. In turns, the project will contribute to strengthening food safety management, especially in import and export. To achieve this goal, inspection capacities among member economies will be compared and member economies will be encouraged to select resources more efficiently and enhance inspection capacity.	In Process	<p>- A three-day workshop will be launched in August 2013 in Republic of Korea.</p> <p>- <u>Korea</u> reported on the concept note "Improved Food Inspection Capacity Building based on Risk Analysis: Risk-based Food Inspections" at SCSC 2 in 2012.</p> <p><u>Korea</u> to inform on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2013.</p>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	p) Creation of APEC Guideline on Standards Infrastructure Establishment (SCSC 04/2012)	2012/Korea	July 2012	May 2013	This project aims to create APEC guideline on standards infrastructure establishment, and it will have a great impact on the trade especially on strengthening cooperation on standardization activities among APEC economies to create a guideline on standards infrastructure establishment for common benefit in APEC region. It would be possible to reduce the difference of standardization capacities between economies and establish standards infrastructure in a similar level. The created APEC guideline would be useful for the economies as a tool of information sharing in establishing new standardization policy and activity. In addition, the economies could reduce unexpected risk such as duplicate investment in utilizing the budget for standardization works by referring the guideline.	In Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A workshop for analyzing standards infrastructure in each field will be held in Nov. 2012. - A workshop for complementing draft conclusions will be held in March 2013. - Final results of the project will be reported to the APEC secretariat in May 2013. - <u>Korea</u> informed on concept note "Creation of APEC Guideline on Standards Infrastructure Establishment" at SCSC 2 in 2012. <p><i><u>Korea to inform on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2013.</u></i></p>
	q) Framework for APEC Open Technical Dictionary (OTD) in standards regulated spheres (SCSC 06/2012T)	2012/Russian Federation	July 2012	February 2013	The proposed project would provide member economies with a common methodology and framework for mapping data contained in technical regulations and standards. The creation of APEC OTD is aimed at reducing technical barriers to trade, as well as, provides assistance to member economies to participate and contribute to the APEC OTD.	In Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The workshop to be held as part of this project during 2012-2013 would provide a basic methodology and discuss steps toward creation of APEC OTD aimed at reducing technical barriers to trade, as well as, provide assistance to member economies to participate and contribute to the APEC OTD- Final results of the Project will be reported to the APEC Secretariat in March 2013. - <u>Russian Federation</u> reported on concept note "Framework for APEC Open Technical Dictionary (OTD) in standards regulated spheres" at SCSC 2 in 2012. <p><i><u>Russian Federation to inform on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2013.</u></i></p>

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	r) Framework Design based on Standards to Deliver Content and Knowledge for Human Resource Development	2012/Korea	July 2012	June 2013	This project is designed to support one of the growth strategies, knowledge-based growth, by proposing to design standards framework to share digital educational content for human resources development and to manage personal profile (i.e. electronic portfolio). This project intends to show how online service platform based on industry-specific competency map can be designed with digital content and how electronic portfolio can be managed.	In Process	- Electronic meeting tool will be used to facilitate active communication, and workshops to be held as part of this project, including: + A workshop to discuss gathered information and modeling will be organized in September 2012. + A workshop to review the draft report and outcome will be organized in February 2013. <i>Korea to inform on the progress of the Project at SCSC 1 in 2013.</i>
	<i>s) Other</i>					<i>Other newly submitted CNs are under consideration or those will be submitted</i>	
	5) The SCSC to support capacity building oriented to training business, especially SMEs, improving their knowledge, expertise and skills on standards and conformance matters, including public consultation	2003/Chile and Brunei Darussalam	From 2003	On-going	- Capacity building program approved for implementation - Encouraging member economies to provide inputs for training program	In process	- <i>Progress report of Lead economies (Chile, Brunei Darussalam) to be updated at SCSC1 and SCSC 2 in 2013.</i>
5. Transparency (02 actions)							
Ensure the transparency of the standards and conformity assessment of APEC economies	1) Member economies to update the APEC Contact Points for Standards and Conformance Information, including member economies' participants in the Specialist Regional Bodies and member economies SCSC Contact Points. Member economies agreed that this information should be	1997/ APEC Secretariat	From 1997	On-going	- Contact point for Standards and conformance of economies is updated - The information on the member economies contact point for Standards and conformance is maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage	In process	<i>Member economies are updating contact points annually.</i>

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	maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage.						
	2) Member economies to endeavor to establish Internet websites to disseminate standards and conformance information.	1997/ Lead economy need to be identified	From 1997	On-going	- The internet website to disseminate standards and conformance information is established by member economies	In process	<i>Member economies continue to establish and maintain internet website to disseminate Standards & Conformance information</i>
6. Cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies (01 action)							
	1) SCSC to pursue closer cooperation with the Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs) e.g. in development of technical activities relevant to SRBs	2000/ Indonesia	From 2000	On-going	1. APEC TILF and other APEC-funded funding proposals involving standards and conformance issues have relevant SRB input, and resulting projects have active involvement by relevant SRBs. 2. Regulators in APEC economies develop appropriate reference standards and conformance infrastructures that build on and are effectively linked with SRB activities to achieve good regulatory practice and to minimize technical barriers to trade. 3. Industry (especially SMEs) makes use of the SRB standards and conformance infrastructure to help achieve its aims. 4. Closer ongoing dialogue between ABAC and SRBs.	In-process	- SCSC has endorsed the SRB strategic Plan (5 years) for Technical Infrastructure Development in Support of Trade Facilitation in APEC Economies at SCSC Meeting, in February 2008, including a summary of the activities undertaken by the SRBs in recent years and outlines some projects and activities planned for the next five years - <u>Indonesia</u> informed about/introduced the successor at SCSC 1 in 2011.
7. Cooperation with International Bodies (02 actions)							
	1) The SCSC to monitor the developments within the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS and discuss implementation issues.	2001/Japan and China	From 2001	On-going	SCSC be kept informed on and contribute to TBT/SPS activities.	In process	- <u>Japan</u> and <u>China</u> report at SCSC meeting, the relevant TBT/SPS discussions as well as SCSC's contribution and implementation for these activities. - For development within WTO TBT Committee: <u>Japan</u> reported on the developments within the WTO TBT Committee (2010/SOM3/SCSC/015). - <u>Japan</u> reported on the development within the WTO TBT Committee at SCSC 2 in 2012.

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
							<p><i>Japan</i> to report on the development within the WTO TBT Committee at SCSC 1 and SCSC2 in 2013</p> <p>- For development within WTO SPS Committee: <i>China</i> presented a summary report on the 48th meeting of the WTO/SPS Committee on 29-30 June 2010 in Geneva (2010/SOM3/SCSC/021). <i>China</i> reported on the results of the 49th SPS Committee Meeting held in October 2010 at SCSC 1 in 2011. - <i>China</i> and <i>Mexico</i> reported on the development within WTO SPS Committee at SCSC2 in 2012.</p> <p><i>China</i> and <i>Mexico</i> to report on the development within WTO SPS Committee at SCSC 1 and SCSC 2 in 2013.</p>
	2) The SCSC to encourage member economies to actively joint in ISO, IEC, ITU, IAF, ILAC, OILM, CGMP activities.	2003/Japan	From 2003	On-going	Increased number of participating member economies.	In process	<p>- <i>Japan</i> has been conducting a survey to identify the status of each economy's membership and its business' participation in ISO, IEC and JTC1.</p> <p>- Updated information was reported by Japan at SCSC2 in 2010.</p> <p><i>Japan</i> to provide updated information at SCSC 1 and SCSC 2 in 2013.</p>
8. Cooperation with other APEC Fora (03 actions)							
	1) The SCSC to pursue further coordination with other APEC fora.	2001/ APEC Secretariat	From 2001	On-going	-The coordination activities with other APEC fora to be considered in SCSC program	In process	The coordination activities with other APEC for a such as MAG, Chemical Dialogue, etc that are carried out by SCSC in its work program.
	2) The SCSC to conduct work plan for promoting the business interaction with SCSC activities including:						

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	a) Involvement of the business in the SCSC's Conferences on GRP and SCSC's conference on Standards and Conformance	2008/Japan	2008	On-going	- Business' participation increased; - Information circulated and shared.	In process	- Business involvement in 8 th Standards & Conformance conferences in 2010 and other SCSC projects/workshops held in SOM 3. - A SCSC concept note from US and Australia: seminar on key issues in wine regulation has been in principle approved by BMC. This seminar has the objective of promoting regulatory coherence in the APEC region, improved dialogue and cooperation. Regulators in developing economies will have a forum to develop regulations that are trade facilitating, prevent consumer deception, guarantee food safety and are WTO consistent. - <u>Japan</u> provided update information at SCSC2 in 2011. - <u>Japan</u> provided updated information at SCSC1 in 2012. - Australia reported on the activities of the World Wine Trade Group (WWTG) at SCSC 2 in 2012. <i>SCSC members to report on business engagement in SCSC activities at SCSC 1 and SCSC 2 in 2013.</i>
	b) Participation of business in the national and international technical committees (TCs) and Sub-committees (SCs)	2008/Japan and Indonesia	2008	On going	- Update information on the involvement of APEC business in the national & international standardization process - Reporting the update information of the involvement of APEC business in national and international standardization.	In process	<u>Japan</u> has conducted and reported on the survey to obtain information regarding the participation of business in International Technical Committees and Sub- Committees. Japan presented the update of results of the survey questionnaire. The survey showed that the number of economies achieving the KPI has increased step by step over the past three years, achieving more than "90 % in industry participation" in most of the member economies by this time. It was confirmed that this successfully completes the three year project. The SCSC endorsed the results of the survey. <u>Japan/Indonesia</u> provided update information at SCSC2 in 2011. - <u>Japan</u> provided update information at SCSC 1 in 2012. <i>Japan and other SCSC members to provide update information at SCSC 1 and SCSC 2 in 2013.</i>
	c) ABAC/Industry-SCSC dialogue on specific SCSC's activities interested by	2008/Host economy	2008	On going	- The Dialogue organized with participation of representatives from NSBs, businesses and ABAC.	In process	ABAC/Industry-SCSC dialogue has been conducted in 7 th SCSC Standards and Conformance Conference held in Cusco in August 2008. <i>2009 APEC Response to ABAC 2008;</i>

OAA Objectives	Actions	Year of CAP/ Lead economy	Starting year	Target year Developed/ developing	Target outcomes (Quantitative/ Qualitative)	Status (Completed/ in process)	Remarks
	business at SCSC conferences and meetings						Recommendations and Consolidated 2010 ABAC Response to 2009 APEC Response to be reported by APEC Secretariat.
	3) The SCSC to hold Policy Dialogue sessions on standards and conformance and follow-up the policy implications arising from them	2002/Host economy	From 2002	On-going	- Reflecting policy dialogue on S & C and follow-up actions in work plan of SCSC	In process	Policy Dialogue on Standards & Conformance is considered at SCSC meeting annually
9. Reform of SCSC (01 action)							
	1) Member economies to suggest their initiatives/recommendations for further development and implementation of SCSC CAP.	2011/Viet Nam	From 2011	On-going	- For further development and implement of SCSC CAP.	In-process	Open for suggesting initiatives from member economies. <i>Member economies are encouraged to provide their initiatives/suggestions to Viet Nam.</i>

Customs Procedures 2012 Collective Action Plan

Since the first meeting in 1995, the APEC Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) has been making efforts to promote trade facilitation, which is one of APEC's main agenda items toward the achievement of the Bogor Goals. To achieve concrete results for trade facilitation, the SCCP has developed Collective Action Plans (CAP) and the Customs administrations of APEC 21 economies have been working collectively to implement the CAP items. The SCCP developed 9 CAP items such as "Harmonization of Tariff Structure with the HS Convention" in 1995. Since then, CAP items have been added upon request of members and the business community; the SCCP currently has 18 CAP items. The year 2010 was the target year for the industrialized economies to achieve the Bogor Goals and its assessment was done at the Senior Official Meetings. In 2010, a comprehensive evaluation and analysis was conducted of the progress made during the past 15 years of the SCCP. In 2011, two CAP items were added, on Single Windows System and on Authorized Economic Operator programs and Mutual Recognition Agreements. In 2012, a new CAP item on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Border Enforcement was also added.

Status of CAP Items

Project	Coordinator	Status Update/Comments
Harmonization of Tariff Structure with the HS Convention	Japan	All the 21 economies adopted tariff schedules based on the HS Convention. 20 economies among them used tariff schedules based on the HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition (latest edition) and 1 economy has used that of 2002 Edition. This means tariff schedules in the APEC region were almost harmonized by the HS.
Public Availability of Information on customs Laws, Regulations, Administrative Guidelines and Rulings provided to the business sector on ongoing basis	Singapore Hong Kong, China	All the 21 economies developed customs websites to provide information on customs. In addition to the local language version of the websites, all the 21 economies have developed English version web-sites for considering stakeholders in abroad. Almost all the economies provide information such as customs laws, customs procedures, their Q&A, amendments of customs laws and procedures and contact points through their websites. 20 economies have publicized their tariff rate on their websites.
Simplification and Harmonization on the Basis of the Revised Kyoto Convention	New Zealand Japan	Only 10 economies have acceded to the Revised Kyoto Convention. On the other hand, those economies which have not acceded yet have adopted major principles for trade facilitation stipulated in the convention.
Development of Single Window Systems and promotion of International Interoperability	Japan	14 economies introduced Single Window system and 4 economies have Single Window system currently under development. 10 economies have experience in the trade-related data exchange. Japan and Chinese Taipei are planning to organize an APEC Workshop on Single Window. Funding approval from the APEC Budget and Management Committee is pending.
Adoption of the Principles of the WTO Valuation Agreement	Canada United States	All the 21 economies adopted customs valuation scheme based on the WTO Valuation Agreement. In addition, all the 21 economies introduced post clearance audit systems
Adoption of the Principles of the WTO Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Agreement	United States	20 economies adopted the WTO TRIPS and 19 Customs administrations are responsible for border enforcement on goods infringing copyright and trademark. However, only 11 economies are responsible for goods infringing other rights such as patent and design right which are not obliged to enforce at the border by the TRIPS
Introduction of Clear Appeals Provisions	Canada Philippines	All the 21 economies introduced appeal systems.
Introduction of an Advance Classification Ruling System	New Zealand Korea	19 economies introduced advance ruling system for tariff classification. All the 21 economies established special units for uniform application of tariff classification at headquarters

Project	Coordinator	Status Update/Comments
		and/or regional customs offices. All the 21 economies established special units for uniform application of tariff classification at headquarters and/or regional customs offices.
Provisions for Temporary Importation, e.g. acceding to the A.T.A. Carnet Convention or the Istanbul Convention	Chinese Taipei United States	Only 14 economies acceded to the ATA Convention and/or Istanbul Convention. However, those economies, which have not acceded, adopted procedures in line with these conventions.
Harmonized APEC Data Elements	Canada	13 economies applied the WCO Data Model into their customs clearance systems.
Risk Management Techniques	Australia United States	20 economies introduced risk management approach and developed databases to achieve effective risk management. 20 economies introduced X-ray inspection equipment for containers.
Guidelines on Express Consignments Clearance (Current: WCO Immediate Release Guideline)	United States China	Only 16 economies adopted the principles of the WCO Immediate Release Guidelines. Only 14 economies have introduced the threshold value for waiver of duties and taxes (de minimis rule).
Integrity	Australia Hong Kong, China	20 economies developed codes of conduct for customs officers. 18 economies introduced internal audit systems for prevention of corruption and misconduct.
Customs-Business Partnership	Hong Kong, China Mexico Chinese Taipei	Various measures have been taken in each economy to enhance cooperation with business. The number of economies which provide regular consultation sessions to stakeholders reached 20
Implementation of APEC Framework Based on the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade	United States Japan, Korea	11 economies introduced AEO program in line with the WCO AEO Guidelines and 9 agreements on mutual recognition of the AEO systems have been signed in the region.
Time Release Surveys (TRS)	Indonesia, Korea	Only 14 economies conducted Time Release Surveys.
Development of Authorized Economic Operator programs and Mutual Recognition Arrangements	United States Japan	Capacity building plan was provisionally endorsed at SCCP2 in 2011.
IPR Border Enforcement	Japan, Hong Kong, China	Under this new SCCP CAP, Japan and HKC are planning to organize an APEC Workshop on IPR Border Enforcement in Hong Kong. Funding approval from the APEC Budget and Management Committee is pending.

Intellectual Property Rights 2012 Collective Action Plan

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
<p>(a) Deepening the Dialogue on Intellectual Property Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FTA/ RTA on IP Chapter - Exchange of development of IP-related policies - Strengthening the IPR system - Appropriate protection of IPR in emerging fields, including but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection for Biotechnology and Computer-related Inventions • Protection for Geographical Indications • Electronic commerce • Genetic resources and traditional knowledge • Plant variety protection systems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The U.S. updated on Addressing Bad Faith Trademark Filings. 2. <u>Japan</u> proposed a new CAP on “APEC IP-related Treaty Outreach Initiative.” The economies will reiterate their commitment to promote accession to IPR-related treaties, including those with a higher level of protection and harmonized standards, which will further accelerate innovation and promote trade and investment through standardizing and simplifying IPR systems and practices and strengthening the level of protection in the APEC region. 3. <u>The U.S.</u> updated IPEG Members on the proposal on Geographical Indications. The proposal is for economies to recognize that the practices necessary for ensuring that GIs are protected in a robust, transparent, and fair manner include the following: ensuring that grants of GI protection do not violate prior rights; ensuring that grants of GI protection do not deprive other parties of the legitimate right to use generic terms; providing interested persons with notice and opportunity to oppose or cancel any GI protection that is sought or granted. <i>[Proposal under consideration in IPEG].</i> 4. <u>Peru</u> updated on the “Seminar on Successful Experiences Implementing Tools for Traditional Knowledge Protection.” The seminar addressed the issue of Traditional Knowledge (TK) and relevant tools developed worldwide to protect and preserve such knowledge adequately. It was aimed to government officials of APEC members involved in TK protection, and included lectures on TK protection experiences from APEC and non APEC economies. 	<p>On-going. The U.S. proposes that all economies should share suggestions on how to deal with this problem and how this issue is handled in their respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>On-going. Japan is seeking endorsement by economies to explore an action plan by next meeting, to be held in Indonesia, in February, 2013.</p> <p>On-going. Some economies want further technical discussions because of the complexity of the issue. The U.S. will receive comments inter-sessionally.</p> <p>Concluded. The Seminar took place in Lima, Peru, on September 2nd – 3rd, 2011.</p>
<p>(b) Support for Easy and Prompt Acquisition of Rights:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Japan</u> updated on “More Coherence under the APEC Cooperation 	<p>On-going. Japan invited members to</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in International IP-related Systems - Establishing Internationally Harmonized IPR Systems - Cooperation on Searches and Examinations - APEC Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures (The launching of the initiative was included in REI Action Plan 2008) 	<p>Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures”, which is a one-stop website with links from a website to the individual websites of their IP Offices where such requests forms are downloadable and relevant information is provided about those forms that were not available online from the IP Offices’ website could be uploaded directly.</p> <p>2. <u>The U.S.</u> updated on the “U.S Patent Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures - Roadmap for Further Cooperation.”</p> <p>3. <u>Japan</u> updated on “Quality Management Survey.” Japan proposed a survey on quality management in each IP office to gain an understanding of the current situation.</p>	<p>update information. According with the analysis made by Japan, there were 1,000 accesses per month.</p> <p>The U.S. expressed its interest on working inter-sessionally to finalize this statement by the next IPEG meeting, to be held in Indonesia, in February, 2013.</p> <p>On-going. Japan requested members’ information. The deadline to submit responses is October, 2012.</p>
<p>(c) Electronic Processing of IPR-related Procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electronic Filing Systems - Dissemination of Information by Electronic Means 	<p>1. <u>Members</u> are encouraged to better use of the APEC online resources, particularly APEC Information Management Portal (AIMP).</p>	<p>The Secretariat informed that the platform was modernized and encouraged the use of the platform.</p>
<p>(d) Cooperation for Improvements to the IP Systems and Its Operation, including capacity buildings, co-operation with other fora /authorities/ stakeholders</p>	<p>1. <u>China</u> made an update on the “Survey on the Legal System of Preventing Improper Use of IPR in APEC Economies”. <i>[Proposal under consideration in IPEG].</i></p> <p>2. <u>China and the U.S.</u> updated on “APEC IPEG Seminar on Practices of IPR Protection in Standardization”, which is a workshop that seeks to share information and raise awareness of multidisciplinary policies and procedures relating to the treatment of Intellectual Property Rights in standards.</p> <p>3. <u>Japan</u> updated on the Intellectual Property Academy Collaborative Initiative (iPAC initiative), which promotes the exchange of information between academies and facilitate voluntary and mutual collaboration between them in IP training, education and research.</p> <p>4. <u>Russia</u> updated on the project “Training for Trainers on Intellectual Property Issues: Management and Commercialization”, which is a</p>	<p>On-going. China presented a revised proposal on its self-funded initiative.</p> <p>On-going. The seminar was endorsed and the agenda finalized. China and the U.S. are working on securing a venue and will inform the economies the date of the seminar.</p> <p>On-going. Japan encouraged members to provide/update information.</p> <p>On-going. The training will take place in Thailand, in 2012.</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
	<p>follow-up project to its Training for Trainers – IP Protection and Utilization, and consists in the analysis of the existing educational programs and practices on IP management and commercialization in APEC economies, and the training with the participation of high-skilled professors and teachers as trainers, representatives of APEC economies as trainees.</p> <p>5. <u>Japan</u> updated on “Survey on Bail-out Measures for disaster.” Japan proposed a survey on relief measures available at the IP offices in various countries, compile the results and share them with other economies.</p> <p>6. <u>Russia</u> made a proposal on “Further Reduction on Trade and Investment Barriers for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in the Field of Intellectual Property.” Proposal: Facilitating the close collaboration of SMEWG and IPEG in the field of intellectual property rights for SMEs; developing a joint plan of actions of SMEWG and IPEG to form an accessible system of receipt of protection of documents for the intellectual property items for SMEs.</p> <p>7. <u>Russia</u> made a presentation on its initiative “Promoting Common Approaches to IP Education and Training in the APEC Economies.” The key objectives are: establishing of common (high) level of IP education in APEC economies available to all; enhancing the collaboration among IP Academies and coordination of their work for effective exchanges best practices, experts, students within APEC region; saving of time, efforts and resources of APEC economies improving their existing IP education or developing some new IP educational programs, methodologies and techniques.</p> <p>8. <u>IPEG</u> have had communications with ABAC representative, in order to follow up IPEG – ABAC’s cooperation.</p> <p>9. <u>Non-member participations requests</u>, in order to attend the IPEG meetings.</p>	<p>On-going. October, 2012, is the deadline to submit the survey sheet in order to compile survey results.</p> <p>Completed. Presentation of results at the SMEs Ministerial meeting, on August 3rd, 2012.</p> <p>On-going. Russia proposed to work towards common approaches in IP education that can help to manage these concerns.</p> <p>On-going. The dialogue and the collaboration will continue.</p> <p>IPEG decided to handle this kind of requests outside the IPEG meetings, and discussed them i.e. in sponsored parallel meetings.</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
<p>(e) Establishing Effective Systems for IPR Enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchange of Information Concerning IPR Infringement - Other enforcement related matters 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The U.S.</u> updated on “Effective Practices for Addressing Unauthorized Camcording Initiative.” This issue was endorsed by IPEG in November, 2011. Such initiative was brought to APEC Committee on Trade and Investment Annual Report to Ministers in the same year. The U.S. reiterated the three pillars of this initiative i) raising public awareness; ii) engaging with private sector on capacity building for effectively responding to unauthorized camcording; iii) putting in place a legal framework to effectively deter unauthorized camcording in cinemas. 2. <u>The U.S.</u> proposed that APEC develops Intellectual Property Rights Model Guidelines to Promote the Creation and Dissemination of Creative Content in the Digital Environment, focusing on adequate and effective legal mechanisms to protect against the unauthorized circumvention of technological protection measures (TPMs) and trafficking in devices, products, or services that are primarily designed, produced or performed for the purposes of enabling the circumvention of TPMs. <i>[Draft Guidelines to be tabled for consideration in IPEG in 2013].</i> 3. Russia updated on initiative “Enhanced Cooperation in Intellectual Property Enforcement.” Joint work with the aim of exchanging information between right holders and customs administrations. This participation could give an access to tools and publications related to combating counterfeiting; develop in cooperation with right holders methodological recommendations on the visual distinction of their original goods from counterfeit ones. 4. <u>The U.S.</u> updated on “Landlord Liability for Infringement – the Experience of the U.S.” The proposal mentions to shut down the site of illegal activity and establishments that are havens for pirate and counterfeit goods: shopping centers, malls, bazaars, kiosks, and markets. 	<p>On-going. The U.S. is still working with agencies and the industry. The U.S. is looking for next steps, and will accept ideas, proposals and comments from economies.</p> <p>On-going. The proposal will seek Minister’s and Leader’s instructions for endorsement.</p> <p>On-going. IPEG Members supported the suggestion by Russia to encourage more effective collaboration between their customs and law enforcement authorities for the promotion of innovative economic development. The initiative was endorsed by IPEG.</p> <p>On-going. The U.S. invited economies to share their experiences on similar subjects in the next IPEG meeting.</p>
<p>(f) APEC Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative, with the following four key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce Trade in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods - Reduce Online Piracy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Mexico</u> informed on proposal “Relationship between counterfeiting/piracy and organized crime.” This is a proposal of the follow-up of the APEC Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative endorsed by APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade in 2005 aimed: To 	<p>On-going. Mexico proposed a survey aiming to identify the relation between counterfeiting/piracy and criminal organizations networks.</p>

Objectives/ Goals	Actions with lead economy, if any	Status/ Target Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase Cooperation to Stop Piracy and Counterfeiting - Increase Capacity Building to Strengthen Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Enforcement 	<p>reduce counterfeit and pirated goods trade and combat transnational networks that produce and distribute these items; to promote the enacting of appropriate legal regimes and enforcement systems to curtail online piracy and to undermine the online trade in counterfeit goods; to increase operational contact and the sharing of information between customs and enforcement agencies to combat counterfeiting and piracy networks; to increase member economies' ability to develop and manage effective anti-counterfeiting and piracy enforcement systems through education and training throughout the region.</p>	
(g) Promoting IP Asset Management and Utilisation in APEC Economies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Korea</u> updated IPEG Members on the "APEC One Village One Brand Project: Use of IP for SMEs in Developing Countries" which helps local producers in developing economies to establish and implement intellectual property strategies and covers three areas: developing methodologies of using IP strategies to improve product branding; promoting greater knowledge of IPRs among local communities; and sharing experiences and lessons learned. 	<p>Completed. The Korea's Institute of Intellectual Property (KIIP) has submitted its final report of the proposal to Secretariat.</p>
(h) Facilitation of Technology Transfer through Ensuring IP Protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Mexico</u> updated on "Mexico's Survey on Innovation and Technology Transfer in SMEs", which purpose is recognize the importance and need to strengthen the faculty of national governments to develop strategies, policies and programs to meet IP needs of SMEs, and the input of SMEs to the national economies of APEC. 	<p>On-going. Members to provide information.</p>
(i) Raising Public Awareness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Korea</u> presented the final report of the "Advanced APEC Project for Training Intellectual Property Right Information Facilitators using e-learning contents, IP Xpedite". The results are: i) Online course: 11 modules form IP Xpedite; 87% of participants wants to continue the course; ii) Offline course (two tracks): 10 topics on patentability standard of certain key patent offices; 94% of participants wants to continue the course. 2. <u>Chile</u> updated on project "Seminar on Copyright Exceptions and Limitations" which took place on April 2nd - 3rd, 2012, in Santiago de Chile, Chile. 	<p>On-going. Korea is improving a program exclusively for university students. The website, the learning management system, and the online curriculum will be improved.</p> <p>Concluded. Chile updated members on the outcomes.</p>

Mobility of Business People 2012 Collective Action Plan

OAA Objectives	Action	Time Frame
Collective Actions APEC economies will:		
EXCHANGE INFORMATION Exchange information on regulatory regimes in regard to the mobility of business people in the region, including through regularly updating the information in the online <i>APEC Business Travel Handbook</i> .	Members continue to regularly update the online <i>APEC Business Travel Handbook</i> informing business of economies' short-term and temporary residence entry requirements and processing arrangements (standing item at BMG meetings), in accordance with agreed BMG Transparency Standards.	Ongoing
	Members continue to improve the Business Mobility website to act as a conduit for meeting papers and exchange of information on trade agreements and other key BMG activities.	Ongoing
	Members continue to implement enhancements to the online <i>APEC Business Travel Handbook</i> and other official immigration/consular affairs websites to improve the transparency and accessibility of public immigration information, in line with agreed actions to address the findings of the 2005 TILF funded Temporary Entry Review.	Ongoing
SHORT-TERM BUSINESS ENTRY Streamline short term entry requirements for business people. APEC economies will strive on best endeavors basis, and according to own immigration procedures, to implement one or more of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visa free or visa waiver arrangements; • participate in the APEC Business Travel Card scheme; • multiple short-term entry and stay visas which are valid for 3 years. 	Members continue to review and improve their arrangements for short term business travellers, including the progressive implementation of e-commerce arrangements consistent with agreed standards.	Ongoing
	Members continue to explore ABAC's aim of expanding the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) scheme to remaining non-participating economies. At SOM III 2011, the BMG agreed to extend Canada's transitional membership status for a further three year period. In 2012, Russia moved closer towards full membership of the APEC Business Travel Card Scheme. Economies are now considering an appropriate implementation date.	Ongoing
	Members report to BMG meetings on progress in implementing e-commerce facilities (standing item). As at SOM III 2011, 5 economies (Australia; Hong Kong, China;	Ongoing

	<p>Malaysia; Singapore; and the United States) advised that they had set up e-lodgement facilities to receive online visa applications.</p> <p>BMG explored e-business models as a means to deliver growth and expedite processing for APEC Business Travel Cards. In particular, this involved pursuing the possibility of a future online lodgement system for ABTC applications, with a workshop held at SOM II 2012 to enable detailed discussion on the way in which the idea of an online lodgement system could be put into practice.</p>	
<p>BUSINESS TEMPORARY RESIDENCY Implement streamlined temporary residence processing arrangements for the intra company transfer of executives, senior managers and specialists, as defined by individual economies.</p>	<p>Members continue to implement, on a best endeavors basis, the agreed 30 day service standard for the temporary residency processing of executives, senior managers on intra-company transfers, and specialists (as defined by individual economies), where all necessary documentation is completed. Members continue to report on processing times (standing item).</p> <p>As at SOM III 2011, 14 of 17 responding economies advised that were meeting the 30 day service standard on processing timeframes for Intra-company transfers.</p> <p>Members report to BMG meetings on implementing e-commerce facilities (standing item).</p> <p>As at SOM III 2011, 5 economies (Australia; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Singapore and the United States) advised that they had set up e-lodgement facilities to receive online visa applications.</p> <p>BMG explored e-business models as a means to deliver growth and expedite processing for APEC Business Travel Cards. In particular, this involved pursuing the possibility of a future online lodgement system for ABTC applications, with a workshop held at SOM II 2012 to enable detailed discussion on the way in which the idea of an online lodgement system could be put into practice.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>CAPACITY BUILDING (TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND</p>	<p>At SOM III 2001, the BMG endorsed a</p>	<p>Implementation</p>

<p>TRAINING) Develop and implement the mutually agreed standards and benchmarks essential to capacity building and engage in the capacity building initiatives necessary to provide streamlined visa application and immigration entry, stay and departure processing.</p>	<p>standards paper for Document Examination and Fraud detection. These standards are being used by economies to develop their current capacity.</p>	<p>of the standards is ongoing on an individual, best endeavors basis.</p>
	<p>Document security and related issuance systems. The standards and guidelines take into account all relevant international standards. The first phase of the project to develop draft standards was completed with a workshop conducted in July 2003.</p>	<p>Phase One completed July 2003</p>
	<p>A workshop was conducted in March 2004 in Sydney by Australia (phase 2) to raise economies' awareness of the standards and international best practice and developments in respect of biometrics.</p>	<p>Phase 2 completed by March 2004</p>
	<p>At SOM III 2004 the BMG agreed that all APEC economies will begin issuing Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTDs), if possible with biometrics by 2008, and on a best endeavors basis, endeavor to accelerate replacement of non-MRTDs by MRTDs as well as implement ICAO travel document security standards.</p>	<p>Ongoing with implementation, on a best endeavours basis.</p>
<p>As at 2011, at least 16 economies have introduced MRTDs and at least 10 have introduced a biometric MRTD.</p>		
<p>Biometrics</p>		
<p>The BMG received funding from the BMC (March 2006) to undertake a TILF funded project to build the capacity on biometric technology in travel documents and border systems (CTI 30/2006T) via the conduct of two capacity building events: a seminar in Ho Chi Minh on 22-23 May attended by 54 experts from 19 economies and a workshop in July 2006 in Hong Kong (China) attended by 45 experts from 18 economies.</p>	<p>Project completed July 2006.</p>	
<p>In February 2009 the BMG's "Enhancing the ABTC" working group held a two-day TILF-funded workshop to explore the feasibility and desirability of introducing biometrics to the ABTC and to consider possible governance arrangements for such an initiative. The working group developed a discussion paper to identify a model for a possible pilot of</p>	<p>Workshop in February 2009 with ongoing follow-up work</p>	

	<p>an e-ABTC but the BMG agreed that there was not a sufficient business case to pursue a pilot of an e-ABTC, given the resources required.</p> <p>At the SOM III 2010, Enhancing the ABTC Working Group meeting, the Working Group tabled a discussion paper entitled 'An idea to Facilitate ABTC Holders through the Use of Existing Automatic Border Control Systems (ABCS)'. The paper outlined the proposed pilot of the use of the ABTC to enable ABTC holders to enroll in the ABCS of participating economies. As a result the Working Group agreed to circulate a survey on the ABCS of participation APEC economies and the progress of the surveys was discussed at SOMs I and II in 2011.</p> <p>At SOM III 2011, the BMG's "Enhancing the ABTC" Working Group presented a summary of Automated Border Control Systems currently being used by participation economies. Member of the Enhancing the ABTC Working Group have now been invited to review the survey results and give consideration to the proposed way forward to trial the use of biometrics through ABCS.</p> <p>Identity Assurance Framework Document.</p> <p>At SOM I, 2008, the BMG endorsed work to commence on a 'framework for Assuring Identity in the Issuance of Biometric Machine Readable Travel Documents'. The purpose of this document is to provide good practice guidance for APEC economies on the process required for assurance of the integrity of identity enrolment processes for biometric machine readable travel documents, in order to prevent the issuance of genuine travel documents to persons who are not entitled to them.</p> <p>Legal Infrastructure Standards and Professional Immigration Service Standards</p> <p>During 2012, the BMG's reviewed its Legal Infrastructure Standards that seek to regulate legislative framework of economies and the BMG's Professional Immigration Service standards that set out standards in relation to the professional behaviour of</p>	<p>Project competed May 2009</p>
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	<p>immigration officials. These reviews determined that the standards previously developed by the BMG remain relevant and appropriate to today's border management context. In the process of review, member economies also suggested a number of additional standards that could be added to these documents. Further consideration of these additional standards will be undertaken in 2013.</p> <p>Border Capabilities Model</p> <p>At SOM II 2012, the BMG finalised an APEC Best Practice Border Capabilities Model for Air Travel in the region.</p> <p>This model sets out the ideal capabilities APEC economies can seek to implement to support the dual objectives of business facilitation and human security. It identifies possible efficiencies that can be gained in immigration procedures to facilitate and accelerate travel while managing the risks posed by non-genuine travellers. It also provides a building block upon which economies may decide to explore structural reform, an improvement of coordination mechanisms or the use of innovative technologies in border management.</p>	
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APPENDIX 9

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABAC	APEC Business Advisory Council
ABTC	APEC Business Travel Card
AD	Automotive Dialogue
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEO	Authorised Economic Operator
AETF	Aviation Emissions Task Force
AMM	APEC Ministerial Meeting
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARCAM	APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism
BCRs	Binding Corporate Rules
BMG	Business Mobility Group
CAPs	Collective Action Plans
CBNI	Capacity Building Needs Initiative
CBPR	cross-border privacy rules
CD	Chemical Dialogue
CEEDS	Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability
CR	Completion Reports
CTI	Committee on Trade and Investment
DPS	Data Privacy Sub-group
EC	Economic Committee
ECOTECH	economic and technical cooperation
ECSG	Electronic Commerce Steering Group
EGEDA	Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis
EGEE&C	Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation
EGNRET	New and Renewable Energy Technologies Expert Group
EGS	Environmental Goods and Services
EGSIE	Environmental Goods and Services Information Exchange
EoDB	ease of doing business
EWG	Energy Working Group
FMP	Finance Ministers Process
FOTC	Friends of the Chair
FSCF	Food Safety Cooperation Forum
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTAAP	Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
GOS	Group on Services
GSC	global supply chains
GTR	Global Technical Regulation
HRD	Human and Resources Development Working Group
ICH	International Conference on Harmonization
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEG	Investment Experts Group
IFAP	Investment Facilitation Action Plan
IMDRF	International Medical Device Regulators Forum
IPEG	Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group

ISO	International Standards Organisation
ISTWG	Industrial Science and Technology Working Group
ITA	Information and Technology Agreement
JOP	Joint Oversight Panel
LCMT	Low Carbon Model Town
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategies
LEDs	Light Emitting Diodes
LSIF	Life Sciences Innovation Forum
MAG	Market Access Group
MLA	Multilateral Recognition Arrangement
MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangements
MRT	Ministers Responsible for Trade
MTF	Mining Task Force
NGeTI	next generation trade and investment
OAA	Osaka Action Agenda
OFWG	Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
PAC	Pacific Accreditation Cooperation
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PANDRH	Pan American Network for Drug Harmonization
PECC	Pacific Economic Cooperation Council
PPD	Public-Private Dialogue
PREE	Peer Review on Energy Efficiency
PSU	Policy Support Unit
PTIN	Partnership Training Institute Network
REI	Regional Economic Integration
RHSC	Regulation Harmonisation Steering Committee
ROO	Rules of origin
RTA	Regional Trade Agreement
SC	Chain Connectivity
SC	Supply-chain Connectivity
SCCP	Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures
SCFAP	Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan
SCI	Supply-Chain Connectivity Initiative
SEER	Seasonal energy efficiency
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
SMEWG	Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group
SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
STAR	Services Trade Access Requirements
TEL	Telecommunications and Information Working Group
TILF	Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation
TPTWG	Transportation Working Group
WBI	World Bank Institute
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WFER	World Forum for Energy Regulators
WTO	World Trade Organization



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