



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform: Economy Priorities and Progress Assessment Measures

November 2011

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



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Introduction

Structural reform is an integral part of APEC's efforts to promote higher quality growth in the Asia-Pacific. By endorsing the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) last year in Yokohama, APEC Leaders called on each member economy to undertake demonstrable and significant structural reform, consistent with the objective of achieving strong, inclusive, and balanced growth.

ANSSR invites each individual APEC member economy to set forth in 2011 its structural reform priorities and identify objectives, policies, and approaches for measuring progress through 2015, using qualitative and quantitative indicators as appropriate. Individual member economies are charged with identifying their own priorities under ANSSR, but the initiative encourages structural reforms that promote:

- more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets;
- better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets;
- labour market opportunities, training, and education;
- sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations;
- and effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs.

APEC's 21 member economies have met Leaders' call by compiling in this publication our individual economy ANSSR plans. Recognizing that capacity building and technical assistance will be critically important in ensuring that developing economies are able to meet their structural reform objectives, APEC through 2015 will design and implement capacity-building programs to assist economies in implementing their plans.

Capacity-building cooperation among relevant APEC fora is strongly encouraged and should be guided by the priorities economies have identified. ANSSR does not require economies to identify priorities in every area specified under ANSSR and priorities reflect the objectives and needs of each member economy. A review of individual economy ANSSR plans, however, shows there is significant convergence in several priority areas as highlighted in the following chart.

APEC Senior Officials are charged with monitoring and reviewing implementation of the overall ANSSR program, and each economy by the end of 2015 is to report on its own progress in achieving its stated objectives of implementing structural reform.

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets¹

Australia	Mexico
Brunei Darussalam	New Zealand
Canada	Papua New Guinea
Chile	Peru
China	The Russian Federation
Hong Kong, China	Chinese Taipei
Indonesia	Thailand
Japan	United States
Malaysia	Viet Nam

Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets

Australia	New Zealand
Canada	Papua New Guinea
China	United States
Hong Kong, China	Viet Nam
Japan	

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education

Australia	New Zealand
Brunei Darussalam	Philippines
Canada	The Russian Federation
China	Singapore
Hong Kong, China	Chinese Taipei
Japan	United States
Korea	Viet Nam
Malaysia	

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations

Chile	Peru
China	Philippines
Hong Kong, China	Singapore
Japan	Chinese Taipei
Korea	Thailand
Malaysia	United States
New Zealand	Viet Nam
Papua New Guinea	

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs

Chile	Peru
China	Philippines
Japan	Thailand
Korea	United States
New Zealand	Viet Nam

¹ Activities related to public sector governance, regulatory reform, corporate law and governance, competition policy, and ease of doing business are captured in this category.

ANSSR: Economy Priorities and Progress Assessment Measures

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Australia

Australia welcomes APEC Economic Leaders' endorsement in November 2010 of the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) and associated pledge to undertake demonstrable and significant structural reform in their economies.

Structural reform is a key component of Australia's commitment to boosting productivity and competitiveness and encouraging participation in the labour force. Key structural reform priorities for Australia over the coming years include promoting competitive markets and pursuing education and labour market reforms. The priority of financial market regulation has also been heightened following the global financial crisis.

- Australia is *promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets* by continuing to build a seamless economy. These reforms encourage competition reform in key sectors to expand Australia's productive capacity, reduce regulatory costs for business, and improve regulation-making and review processes.
- Australia is also focused on *promoting labour market opportunities, training and education* reforms. An educated and skilled workforce, supported by robust and flexible education and labour market policies, is central to increasing the supply of workers with appropriate skills to ensure Australia's future prosperity and opportunities for growth.
- *Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets* is a priority for Australia. Our policies, practices and institutions are designed to ensure that the financial system is both safe and competitive. Australia is currently implementing a Competitive and Sustainable Banking System package to promote banking competition and a more sustainable financial system, in addition to other measures to support prudential regulations and strengthening the regime of consumer credit regulation.

In Australia, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) contributes to structural reforms that are of economy-wide significance and which require cooperative action by Australian governments. COAG comprises the Prime Minister, State Premiers, Territory Chief Ministers and the President of the Australian Local Government Association. In turn, COAG is supported by the COAG Reform Council, a body that undertakes independent and evidence-based monitoring and assessment and reports publicly on the progress of reforms against milestones for reform.

In addition, Australia's Productivity Commission provides independent research and advice on a range of economic, social and environmental issues affecting the welfare of Australians. The Commission is Australia's principal review and advisory body on microeconomic policy and regulation. It has been commissioned to report to COAG on the overall impacts and benefits of COAG's reform agenda every two to three years, in addition to a much larger work program that is commissioned by the Australian Government. Further information is available on the Commission's website at <http://www.pc.gov.au/>.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	Progress assessed based on:
Continue to build a seamless economy	
<p><i>Competition reform in key sectors to expand productive capacity over the medium-term and enable stronger economic growth</i></p> <p>Key competition reforms include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • domestic transport reforms including single regulators for heavy vehicles, maritime and rail; • road pricing reforms to facilitate more efficient use of infrastructure; • enhancing the energy market framework; and • applying consistent principles for regulation of access to significant infrastructure facilities. 	<p>Australia's reforms are being progressed primarily through the <i>National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy</i> (SNE NP) signed by the Australian Government and State and Territory governments in 2008-09.</p> <p>The SNE NP outlines the objectives, outcomes and outputs of the reforms together with performance benchmarks, indicators and reporting requirements.</p> <p>It is supported by an Implementation Plan, which sets out key milestones, responsibilities and timelines for delivering each of the reforms.</p>
<p><i>Reforms to decrease the regulatory and cost burden for business and increase workforce mobility across jurisdictions</i></p> <p>Australian governments have agreed to progress deregulation or regulatory harmonisation in 27 priority areas, which are set out in the Implementation Plan.</p> <p>Some examples include reforms to introduce a uniform and consistent consumer policy framework; product safety regime; consumer credit regulatory regime; regulation of trustee corporations; standard business reporting regime; and registration and accreditation scheme for health professionals.</p>	<p>The COAG Reform Council provides an independent and public assessment to COAG each year of whether the milestones for the reforms are being achieved.</p> <p>In addition, the Productivity Commission will report to COAG on the impacts and benefits of COAG's overall reform agenda every two to three years. The Commission's reports to COAG will include information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the economic impacts and benefits of reform and outcome objectives, including estimates of the economy-wide, regional and distributional effects of change; and
<p><i>Ongoing improvement of regulation-making and review processes.</i></p> <p>The development and enhancement of existing processes for regulation-making and review.</p> <p>For example, promoting best practice regulation; reviewing the regulatory burdens on business; and benchmarking how the role of local government as a regulator affects costs incurred by business.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessments, where practicable, of whether Australia's reform potential is being achieved and the opportunities for improvement. <p>Each Productivity Commission report will be guided by directions from the Assistant Treasurer concerning the particular reporting priorities to be addressed.</p> <p>Further information is contained in the Terms of Reference released by the Australian Government in June 2010.</p> <p>COAG announced in February 2011 that it is commissioning work from relevant ministers and officials on Australia's future competition and regulatory agenda.</p>

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education	
Priority:	Progress assessed based on:
An educated and skilled workforce supported by flexible and responsive labour market and education and training systems	
<p><i>Schools</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a consistent, world-class curriculum for all Years Foundation to 12. This will create better consistency, transparency and equity in learning outcomes. 	<p>Australia's main mechanism for measuring progress on these reforms is through performance reporting under agreements between the Australian Government and State and Territory governments.</p> <p><i>National agreements</i> or <i>partnerships</i> specify the responsibilities, objectives and outcomes of governments in key service delivery areas as well as identifying important outputs, performance indicators and performance benchmarks. <i>National partnerships</i> may be supported by detailed Implementation Plans.</p>
<p><i>Vocational Education and Training (VET)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the <i>Australian Skills and Quality Authority</i> to improve quality, increase consistency and reduce red tape. • Longer-term reform of the VET system to deliver more flexible, responsive and higher quality training. This will be achieved through renegotiation of the <i>National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development</i> and negotiating a new reform-focused <i>National Partnership</i> with States and Territories. • Establishment of a <i>National Workforce Development Fund</i> to deliver additional training places tailored to the needs of industry. • Reforms to apprenticeship arrangements to modernise the system, improve completion rates and assist apprentices to achieve qualifications more efficiently. 	<p><i>National agreements</i> and <i>national partnership agreements</i> exist in a range of areas. The principal agreements in the area of education/skills are the <i>National Education Agreement</i> and the <i>National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development (NASWD)</i>.</p> <p>The COAG Reform Council reports annually on the performance of all jurisdictions, in line with agreed indicators.</p>
<p><i>Higher education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2012, a demand driven approach in which funding for eligible undergraduate domestic student places is based on student demand. The universities will decide how many undergraduate places they will offer based on student demand and the needs of employers. • Establishment of the <i>Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency</i> will support a more open, transparent and quality assured higher education sector. 	<p>In February 2011, COAG agreed to review the performance frameworks of each of the <i>National Agreements</i> to ensure that progress is measured and that all jurisdictions are clearly accountable to the public and COAG for their efforts. These reviews are being conducted during 2011 and 2012.</p> <p>COAG also agreed that the review of the NASWD would be more extensive, comprehensively examining the substance of the agreement, including the performance reporting framework, to help address the challenges associated with improving productivity and participation.</p>
<p><i>Labour force participation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Building Australia's Future Workforce</i> budget package better rewards work; provides new opportunities to get people into work through training, education, and improved childcare and employment services; introduces new requirements for the very long-term unemployed, Disability Support Pensioners, teenage parents, jobless families and young people; and takes new approaches to address entrenched disadvantage in targeted locations. 	<p>In addition, the Assistant Treasurer has directed the Productivity Commission to include a focus on VET reforms, and initiatives that support young people make successful transitions from school to further education, training and employment, in its report to COAG on the impacts and benefits of COAG's overall reform agenda.</p> <p>The <i>Building Australia's Future Workforce</i> budget package will be formally evaluated with an interim report due by December 2013 and a final evaluation report due by October 2014.</p>

Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets	
Priority:	Progress assessed based on:
A more competitive and sustainable financial system	
<p><i>Empowering consumers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing consumer flexibility to transfer deposits and mortgages by banning exit fees for new home loans and making the process for consumers switching transaction accounts simpler and easier. Enhancing disclosure of financial information, by introducing a mandatory key facts sheet for consumers seeking a new home loan, enhancing transparency of Lenders' Mortgage Insurance and undertaking a community education campaign. Introducing laws to prevent banks from engaging in anti-competitive price signalling and information disclosures. Enhancing competition and transparency in the ATM market. 	<p>The Australian Government's policies, practices and institutions seek to ensure that the financial system is both safe and competitive.</p> <p>Reflecting the importance of financial system safety, Australia has three separate agencies operating on functional lines (the Reserve Bank of Australia; the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority; and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission). These institutions have primary responsibility for maintaining the safety and soundness of financial institutions, protecting consumers and promoting systemic stability by implementing and administering the regulatory regimes that apply to the financial sector. Together with the Treasury they form the Council of Financial Regulators.</p>
<p><i>Supporting smaller lenders to compete with larger lenders</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring continued depositor certainty and securing a critical source of funding for smaller lenders through the confirmation of the Financial Claims Scheme (deposit guarantee) as a permanent feature of Australia's financial system. Providing increased support for residential mortgage backed securities, which is an important source of funding for smaller lenders. Launching a community awareness and education campaign, to build understanding and educate consumers about the role of mutual credit unions and building societies in the Australian financial system. 	<p>An assessment of the state of competition in the Australian banking sector requires consideration of a range of quantitative and qualitative indicators, which are routinely monitored.</p> <p>These indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> market share (including quantitative indicators of market concentration); profitability (including profitability of lending products as an indicator of relative levels of competitiveness); pricing (including data on fees and charges); contestability of markets for banking products (including barriers to entry and exit); and the level of product innovation (as an indicator of competitive pressures).
<p><i>Securing the long term safety and sustainability of Australia's financial system</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadening access to cheaper and more stable long-term funding through allowing institutions to issue covered bonds. Facilitating a deep and liquid retail corporate bond market through the trading of Commonwealth Government Securities on a securities exchange. 	

Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam is in the midst of pursuing a 30-year development plan known as the Brunei Darussalam Long Term Development Plan. The Plan aims to place the economy in the top ten globally in the areas of quality of life and income per capita (*Wawasan* or Vision 2035).

The Brunei's Vision 2035, (also known as '*Wawasan Brunei 2035*'), clearly defined three goals, as follows:

- To ensure well-educated, highly-skilled and accomplished Bruneians;
- To ensure a high quality of life; and
- To build a dynamic and sustainable economy.

An important feature of the Vision is the incorporation of strategies and policy directions for development that will provide proper directions to achieve the stated goals. The first Outline of Strategies and Policy for Development (2007-2017) elaborates eight strategies, which covers all aspects of socio-economic development, namely:

- education;
- economy;
- security;
- institutional organisation;
- local business development;
- infrastructure;
- social security; and
- environment.

These eight Strategies are used as a guide to policy makers, regulators and implementers towards realising the *Vision 2035*. In order to prepare development programmes and projects into a more manageable time periods, Brunei Darussalam designs a *five-yearly National Development Plan*. This plan is to manage all new and on-going programmes and projects in line with the strategies and policy directions.

Brunei Darussalam's ANSSR priorities are derived primarily through extracting elements of structural reforms from the Vision. This exercise involved continuous engagement with stakeholders including non-government organisations (NGOs), academia, business community and civil service in aligning their respective development initiatives and plans to the *Vision 2035*.

In ensuring progressive contribution to the Vision 2035, monitoring and evaluation process has been adopted. This comprises of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which measure progress towards achieving the Vision. Furthermore, programmes and projects supporting the vision are also subject to scrutiny based on three fundamental criteria, namely, prospective contribution to growth, policy relevance, and implementation capacity of the agencies.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	To create environment conducive for business, investment and innovation
Progress assessed based on:	<p>GOAL: To improve Brunei's ranking in World Bank Ease of Doing Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce technology and online system to simplify business applications and payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Establishment of a Business Licensing System (BLS) by 2012</u> The facility provides a single window which integrates forms for the 13 agencies thus streamlining process and procedures; - <u>e-Registry</u> to reduce time to register companies; - <u>Establishment Authority for Building Control and Construction Industry (ABCi)</u> It serves as a one agency, consolidating processes and procedures of several agencies for approvals of construction and building application; - <u>e-Customs</u> enable processing of documents, make payment of fees and duties online; and - <u>e-Contribution Solution</u> allows employers to make contribution to their registered employees' personal security fund (Employees Trusted Fund and Supplemental Contributory Fund). • Review and amendment of existing law, orders, acts, and/or procedures related to business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewed Income Tax Act and Corporate Tax; - To review and amend the Companies Act; and - To review and amend the Land Code. • Introduce new law, orders, and/or acts to facilitate business dealings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enacted The Architect, professional Engineers and Quantity Surveyors Order, 2011; and - To enact Building Control Order. • Establish new agency to facilitate business dealings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Public Credit Bureau by 2012 • Transparency improvement through publications and establishment of Government's official e-portal (i.e. e-Darussalam), which provides requirements for business applications. • Upgrading of the capacity of business-related implementing agencies

Promoting labour market opportunities, training and education	
Priorities:	To develop skilled, innovative, qualified, creative, adaptable human resource with the same quality with developed economies.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>GOAL 1: To develop and strengthen the human capital by utilizing the Human Resource Development (HRD) Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced three new schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training and Employment Scheme Collaboration between the Government; training providers and employers which aims to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ necessary and relevant skills required; ➤ employment to local jobseekers; and ➤ substantial working experience. <p>At least 10% of jobseekers in Brunei Darussalam are given training per year.</p> - Private Sectors' Human Capacity Building Scheme. To develop expertise and skills required by domestic market; and hence, provide the employees in private sector with the same development opportunities as employees in the public sector. To be fully implemented by 2012. - Technical and Vocational Education Scholarship in local private institutions Scheme To widen/increase access to higher education into the local private institutions, for unemployed "O" and "A"-level (or equivalent) school leavers at various level, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Higher National Diploma (HND) and its equivalent; ➤ Higher National Certificate (HNC) and its equivalent; ➤ National Diploma (ND) and its equivalent; and ➤ Pre-National Diploma (PND) and its equivalent. <p>At least 10% of unemployed "O" and "A"-level school leavers will enter post-secondary education system (i.e. Technical and Vocational Education as stated above).</p>
	GOAL 2: To optimise the domestic labour market potential through systematic planning
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a working group with several agencies To discuss and identify types of manpower requirements by the nation • Setting up a dynamic and flexible labour market information To improve both short- and long-term supply and demand of labour. This is to ensure that individuals are able to develop and enhance the skill required in the dynamic marketplace.

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Canada

In 2006 the Government of Canada introduced its blueprint for structural reform in a comprehensive, long-term economic plan called Advantage Canada. This “whole-of-government approach” provided a framework for guiding decisions and building broad-based support for reforms. The plan aimed to implement structural reforms to enhance Canada’s global economic competitiveness and improve Canadian living standards in the face of a changing world economic order as well as domestic social, economic and demographic challenges.

Canada’s reform priorities – initially set out in Advantage Canada - continue to focus on five policy areas:

- Tax — reducing taxes for Canadians and lower tax rates on new business investment.
- Fiscal — strengthening fiscal position for current and future generations.
- Entrepreneurial — reducing regulation/red tape, and creating the right conditions for investment.
- Knowledge — creating a highly-educated, skilled and flexible workforce.
- Infrastructure — building modern, world-class infrastructure.

Recently, Canada’s structural reform initiatives were introduced as part of Canada’s Economic Action Plan to deal with the effects of the 2008 global financial crisis and the continued uncertainty and weakness in the global recovery. The aim of the Economic Action Plan was not just to stimulate economic growth to meet our G-20 commitments but to continue to position Canada in a highly competitive global economy.

Budget 2011 ensures the Action Plan will benefit Canadians into the future by dealing with long-term challenges such as population aging and increased global competition. Budget 2011 focuses on creating the right environment to attract investment and promote productivity growth to ensure a high quality of life for Canadians. It also includes strategic investments focused on enhancing the drivers of growth: supporting job creation; supporting families/communities; investing in innovation/ education/ training; and, preserving Canada’s fiscal advantage. Canada is also working with the US to establish a new long-term partnership that will accelerate the legitimate flow of people/goods between both economies.

Based on Canada’s experience, implementing structural reforms should be part of a comprehensive and effective response to current and future challenges in the global economy. A clear domestic framework can serve to prioritize choices and maintain a consistent approach over time. It should be noted that structural reforms are a gradual and long-term process. It is therefore important that progress to implement necessary structural adjustments is not delayed, given the lag time for these adjustments to have any impact. Finally, APEC’s New Strategy for Structural Reforms should aim to complement the G-20 initiative to achieve stronger, more sustainable and balanced global growth.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	Further promoting an open and efficient trading system.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Budget 2011 includes measures that further promote an open and efficient trading system and highlights Canada's ongoing negotiation of bilateral free trade agreements with a diverse group of countries. Progress on negotiations can be assessed based on a number of metrics, including the number of agreements successfully concluded. However, it should be noted that negotiations will vary in duration depending on the complexity of Canada's trading relationship with each country.</p> <p>Canada's long-term prosperity depends on its ability to engage in the global economy. The Government of Canada has launched an ambitious free trade and investment agenda that seeks to provide new and diverse opportunities to Canadian companies. Since 2006, Canada has concluded free trade agreements with nine countries and is currently in negotiations with some 50 other countries, including the European Union and India. Taken together, these latter two initiatives will provide Canadian businesses with improved access to markets of over 1.7 billion people and create thousands of job opportunities.</p> <p>Canada also continues to enhance its important trading relationship with the United States. This includes the announcement of an action plan to implement the Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness with the United States. This initiative will accelerate the legitimate flow of people and goods between both economies, while strengthening security and economic competitiveness. Progress in this area will be assessed on the implementation of the Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness.</p> <p>Finally, in recognition of the importance of open markets and trade, Canada is eliminating all tariffs on imported machinery and manufacturing inputs, making it the first tariff-free zone for manufacturers among the G-20. By reducing the cost of importing key factors of production, tariff relief encourages innovation and allows businesses to enhance their stock of capital equipment, making Canadian businesses more competitive at home and abroad. This is of particular importance to the needs of small and medium-sized manufacturers that link to global supply chains.</p>

Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets	
Priority:	Continued effective risk-based prudential regulation and supervision.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>The Government is undertaking a number of measures to safeguard Canada's competitive advantage in having one of the soundest financial systems in the world. Progress in this area can be assessed on whether the following measures are successfully implemented within their established deadlines.</p> <p>Review of Federal Financial Institutions Legislation – The Government is seeking to introduce amendments to renew statutes in federal financial institutions legislation in fall 2011. The amendments aim to ensure the legislation is up-to-date and responsive to global and domestic developments. The Government launched a 5-year legislative review in September 2010 and is aiming to renew the statutes before the sunset date of April 20, 2012.</p> <p>Implementation of the Basel III accord and agreed-upon G-20 financial sector reforms by established deadlines – Canada will implement Basel III rules well ahead of agreed to schedule for implementation. Work is proceeding on the implementation of the new countercyclical buffer for bank capital as well as the potential role for different forms of contingent capital. There is also a strong commitment to participate in the global review and finalization of the liquidity framework for banks. Canada's Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions has also issued guidance to all federally regulated financial institutions, requiring them to transition to the new Basel III standards according to internationally-agreed timelines.</p> <p>Transition to a Canadian Securities Regulator with participating provinces and territories – The Canadian securities regulator is targeted to begin operations in 2012.</p>

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education	
Priority:	Implementing reforms that support job creation and lay the foundation for sustainable economic growth and enhancing productivity.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Progress to be assessed based on the timely implementation of the Government's following policy commitments under Budget 2011:</p> <p>Supporting job creation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a temporary Hiring Credit for Small Business to encourage additional hiring by this vital sector. • Extending the work-sharing program and the Targeted Initiative for Older Workers to help Canadians in some of the hardest hit areas stay in the workforce. • Supporting the manufacturing and processing sector by extending the accelerated capital cost allowance treatment for investments in manufacturing and processing machinery and equipment for two years. <p>Investing in education and training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping apprentices in the skilled trades and workers in regulated professions by making occupational, trade and professional examination fees eligible for the Tuition Tax Credit. <p>Note: These policy commitments form part of the Government's Economic Action Plan and progress of implementation under each area will be highlighted in the annual budget process.</p>

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable programs	
Priority:	As part of the Government's plan to return to balanced budgets over the medium term and in order to restrain the growth in spending, the Government will undertake a Strategic and Operating Review across all of government.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>The Strategic and Operative Review across all of government is scheduled to be completed in 2011-12. Progress will be assessed on the savings identified as a result of the Review process and how these savings are being used to help return to balanced budgets.</p> <p>The Government of Canada is committed to delivering programs and services that are efficient and effective, aligned with the priorities of Canadians and financially sustainable over the long term. To achieve these objectives, the Government of Canada is currently undertaking a Strategic and Operating Review which engages about 70 federal organizations to identify annual savings equal to roughly 5% of total federal direct program spending. The review will change the way the Government delivers programs and services to be more effective and efficient. As a result of these reviews (including the previous round of reviews from 2007-2010), all government departments will be streamlining operations, realigning their activities and transforming their organizations to deliver better programs and results to Canadians.</p>

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Chile

Eradicate Poverty and Become a Developed Economy

Chile aims to eradicate the extreme poverty and become a developed economy by 2018. With this in mind the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) was created this year. This represents a fundamental step in Chile's efforts to achieve the objective of social development. The new Ministry will play a fundamental role as a driving force and coordinator of a more integrated and coherent social policy.

In order to advance in providing more efficient and focused social policies, the MSD establishes a new Undersecretary and creates an unified system of monitoring and evaluating (M&E) social policies which collects and embraces all social programs, evaluate them and generate continuous reports, working as an important input for budget discussion in Parliament. This new M&E system will allow knowing the amount received by each individual, where the social assistance is located and how each citizen can take advantage of it. The aim of the M&E system is to achieve a better allocation of resources and a more effective use of them.

Use Technologies to Improve Government Efficiency

In terms of IT development and connectivity, Chile has been well evaluated by International Institutions. For instance the Economic Intelligence Unit in its digital economic ranking 2010 classifies Chile as number one in Latin America and tenth in the APEC region. The World Economic Forum, in the Networking Readiness Index 2010-2011, stands Chile in the 39th position among 139 economies (First in LA and 12th in APEC). Furthermore, the UN E-Government Survey 2010 puts Chile in the 30th place among 192 economies (First in LA and 10th in APEC).

Chile wants to take advantage of this relatively good position and makes improvements in three main areas: (1) Open government, (2) Citizen-centered service, and (3) IT solutions and standards for public efficiency enhancement. Chile conceives e-government as an integrated platform that will improve efficiency and quality in the delivery of public services to meet the needs and interests of citizens, promoting the use of IT to facilitate access and use of e-government services and information, and enhancing transparency and public participation. A government open data portal will serve citizens to access government data and to collect too, generating new solutions and knowledge. Government services and information from all government agencies will be integrated into a single website. A secure, single sign-on authentication and electronic signature will be provided for citizens and companies allowing them to access the whole Government system without being prompted to logon again at every government agency. Chile also considers that the creation of a unique and integrated government IT website (IT Dashboard) will allow gauging the progress of information technology investments over time in public institutions.

Improving Business Environment

During the last years, Chile has been working hard in improving the business environment, particularly for the SMEs. In the last year, one of the main focus areas has been to reduce significantly the time needed for starting a business. As a result of this work, the law N° 20.494 (issued on January, 2011) reduced from 22 to 7 days the time needed for starting a business (according to the Doing Business methodology). Additionally, there is a project of law (in Parliament since November 2010) which aims to reduce it to one day and to cut the costs for entrepreneurs. These efforts were recognized by the “Doing Business 2012” ranking of the World Bank, which classifies Chile 27 in this aspect (from 62 in “Doing Business 2011”).

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs			
Priority:	Developing a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system in order to achieve a more coordinated, integrated and coherent social policy.		
Progress assessed based on:		2010	2014
	Indicator 1: Number of social programs evaluated by the Ministry of Social Development / Number of social programs applying for budget (yearly)	0%	100%

Promoting open government, citizen-centered service, and IT solutions and standards for public efficiency enhancement.			
Priority:	CITIZEN CENTRIC SERVICES: Improve delivery of public institutions' information and services to citizens and private actors		
Progress assessed based on:		2010	2014
	One-stop-shop Portal: Percentage of public institutions providing transactional services connected to the new portal	-	100%
	E-government services integration index: Percentage of public transactional services and information available.	-	75%
	Electronic identity widget: Percentage of citizens and business registered and using this widget	-	30%
Priority:	OPEN GOVERNMENT: Improve access to public information and participation		
Progress assessed based on:		2010	2014
	Transparency Portal: Revenue ranking, Percentage of public institutions connected.	-	100%
	Open Data Portal – Use and engagement Index: Public information datasets downloaded (increase rate regarding the previous year) and Number of visitors (increase rate regarding the previous year)	-	40%
	Open government participation platforms: ideas influence, comment on and contribute to solve common public problem/needs (Increase rate per period).	-	30%
Priority:	PUBLIC EFFICIENCY ENHANCEMENT: Improve efficiency of public institutions' service delivery through effective IT use.		
Progress assessed based on:		2010	2014
	IT Dashboard: Availability of a government IT portal and Number of institutions publishing their IT investments and associated impacts/benefits	-	100%
	Interoperability framework: Availability of a world-class suite of common interoperability standards	-	100%
	Interoperability framework: Number of public e-services using interoperability framework	-	40%
	Interoperability framework: Number of transactions. (Increase rate per period).	-	15%

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations			
Priority:	Reduce the time needed for starting a business to improve the business environment particularly for the SMEs.		
Progress assessed based on:	Number of days according to the Doing Business Index		
	2010 22	2011 7	2014 1

People's Republic of China

In the next five years, China's main focus on promoting economic reform and implementing the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform is as follows: To advance comprehensive reform in various areas, pay more attention to top-design and overall planning of reform, identify the priorities and essential components, achieve breakthroughs in key areas, provide a strong support and guarantee for accelerating the transformation of economic development mode.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	Uphold and improve the basic economic system. Adhere to the public ownership as the main body, and the joint development of diversified forms of ownership.
Progress assessed based on:	Build the basic economic system of ownership of productive elements, use according to equal fair market competition, and equal participation by the legal protection system environment.
Priority:	Improve rural development mechanisms. For the goal of urban and rural development, proceed to accelerate the mechanistic reform of rural development to pour life into agriculture and rural construction.
Progress assessed based on:	Stick to and improve the basic system for rural operations. To strengthen services, perfect contracted land circulation market, and develop diverse forms of moderate scale management. Promote the integration of urban and rural economic and social development. Overall plan for urban-rural development, promote the integration of urban-rural infrastructure, public service and social management.
Priority:	Promote factors' price reform. Establish and improve price forming mechanism, which can reflect accurately relationship between market supply and demand, level of resource scarcity and environmental damage costs.
Progress assessed based on:	Improve the taxation system, improve structure adjustment, resource saving and environmental protection.
Priority:	Promote reform of the administrative system. Speed up the construction of law government and service-oriented government.
Progress assessed based on:	Further deepening transformation of government functions, straightening relations, optimizing structure and improving efficiency.

Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets	
Priority:	Deepening reform of financial institutions.
Progress assessed based on:	Further deepening state-owned big financial institutions' reform, perfect modern financial enterprises' system, strengthening internal governance and risk management, improve creation capacity and international competitiveness.
Priority:	Improve financial adjustment and control mechanism.
Progress assessed based on:	Construct the inverse cycle macroeconomic prudent management system framework. Establish and improve the system of financial risk pre-warning system, evaluation system and disposal system. Steadily improve market-oriented interest rate reform, based on market supply and demand a managed floating exchange rate system. Promote reform of foreign exchange management system. Expand the cross-border use of the renminbi. Gradually realize the convertibility of the renminbi under capital accounts.
Priority:	Strengthening financial supervision.
Progress assessed based on:	Formulate cross-industry and cross-market financial supervision rules, enhancing supervision of financial institutions with systematic importance. Improve financial laws and regulations. Accelerate the construction of social credit system, standardize credit rating agencies. Participate in amendment of international financial regulations, perfect domestic financial steady standard. Deepening cooperation with international organizations and overseas supervision institutions. Maintain our financial stability and security.

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and for vulnerable populations	
Priority:	Create the development environment for services and SMEs. Promote innovation, perfect innovation mechanism and improve the development environment for small and microenterprises.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate the process of service reform. Establish fair, regulated and transparent Market Access Standards, expand the opening of the service industry fields, encourage and guide capital flows to service, establish an integrated, open, competitive and ordered service market. Promote the development of SMEs. Improve the policies and regulations system of SMEs. Create a good environment for stimulating the development vigor of SMEs. Establish and improve the system of financial service and credit guaranty.
Priority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard the development of vulnerable populations. Facilitate the comprehensive social security for vulnerable population including women, children, aged and disabled to make sure they have equal rights for development. Promote comprehensive development of women. Protect the children's priority development. Address the ageing of population positively. Support and accelerate programs benefiting people with disabilities.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the basic domestic policy of equality between men and women, promote women's employment and self-employment, and improve women's ability to participate in economic development and social management. Improve children's growing environment. Promote welfare level and the healthy development of children both physically and mentally. Establish an endowment service system based on family, community and organisations. Improve Social Security System for the disabled and provide institutional guarantee for the livelihood and development of the disabled.

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education	
Priority:	Accelerate education reform and development. Safeguard citizens' rights of education.
Progress assessed based on:	According to the priority development, cultivation, reform and innovation, promoting fairness, improve the quality of education, and promote the development of science education.
Priority:	Implementing the Strategy of Employment Priority. Upholding employment priority in economic and social development.
Progress assessed based on:	Improving the mechanism involving independent employment, market-oriented employment and government-promoted employment, promote full employment.
Priority:	Rationally adjust the distribution of income. Uphold and improve the distribution according to work is dominant and a variety of modes of distribution coexist.
Progress assessed based on:	Allocation to deal with the relationship between efficiency and fairness, more attention paid to fairness redistribution.

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs	
Priority:	Improve basic medical care and health services. Deepen the pharmaceutical and healthcare systems reform, build and improve the basic medical care and health services system, speed up the development of medical care and health services, and prioritize meeting the public basic medical care and health services needs.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the public health service system. • Strengthen urban and rural medical service system. • Improve the medical insurance system. • Improve the pharmaceutical supply and guarantee system. • Actively and prudently carry forward the public hospital reform. • Improve the family planning service.
Priority:	Improve the social security system covering urban and rural residents. Stick to the guidelines of “coverage, available basic supply, multiple levels, and sustainable development”, speed up building the social security system covering urban and rural residents, and steadily increase the protection level.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed up improving the social security system. • Strengthen the social assistance system. • Actively develop the social welfare.
Priority:	Improve the housing guarantee level. Stick to the combination of government control and market regulation, speed up the improvement of the housing institution and policy system, and steadily balancing the housing supply and demand according to our domestic situations and realise a fundamental equilibrium in the total, a basically reasonable structure, and a price basically adapted to the consumption level.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the housing supply system. • Increase the supply of affordable housing. • Improve the real estate market control.
Priority:	Improve the basic public service level. Carry out the government’s responsibility of public service, improve government’s guarantee capability, and narrow the gap between urban and rural basic public service.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build and improve the basic public service system. • Innovate supply of public service.

Hong Kong, China

Hong Kong, China (HKC) has been striving to enhance our status as an international centre for financial services, trade, shipping and logistics, and to develop six other industries, including education services, where Hong Kong, China enjoys clear advantages. To enhance this status, we must keep our market, business and trading environment competitive, friendly and fair.

For achieving the above vision of HKC, we are making efforts to enact a cross-sector competition law, improve legislation against unfair trade practices and undertake regulatory reviews with focus on implications to business. As an international financial centre, we keep our financial regulatory regime in pace with global changes by implementing recommendations made by G20 and the Financial Stability Board. On development of education services, we will establish ourselves as a regional education hub, develop the self-financing post-secondary education sector, and promote a robust quality assurance mechanism for academic, vocational and continuing education.

In pursuing a vibrant economy, we also envision the sharing of prosperity for a caring society. Supporting measures include enhancement of employment and training services especially for those with employment difficulties, and enhancement of the employability of the vulnerable populations through training and the use of financial incentives, among other means.

Details of HKC's structural reform measures enabling the realization of HKC's vision are described in the ensuing ANSSR priorities tables.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	To enact a competition law to prohibit and deter undertakings in all sectors from adopting abusive or other anti-competitive conduct which has the object or effect of preventing, restricting and distorting competition in Hong Kong, China (HKC).
Progress assessed based on:	The progress of the legislative process in Legislative Council before the passage of the Competition Bill, and the effective implementation of the law after the passage of the Bill.
Priority:	To improve legislation aimed at prohibiting unfair trade practices and safeguarding legitimate rights of consumers, by introducing measures to prohibit false trade descriptions of services, misleading omissions, aggressive tactics, bait advertising, “bait-and-switch”, and the practice of accepting payments without the intention or ability to supply contracted goods or services.
Progress assessed based on:	The changes in the number of relevant consumer complaints.
Priority:	To review the operation and regulatory framework of the tourism sector with a view to setting the direction for a sustainable and healthy development of the sector.
Progress assessed based on:	The progress of the legislative process and other implementation issues.
Priority:	To enhance business-friendliness of HKC’s regulatory environment by (a) removing procedural and regulatory barriers; (b) avoiding the introduction of unreasonable regulatory proposals; and (c) improving the clarity, efficiency and relevance of business regulatory and licensing arrangements with a view to reducing business compliance costs while safeguarding public interest under the “Be the Smart Regulator” Programme.
Progress assessed based on:	The feedback of the business community and the public, customer satisfaction surveys as appropriate, and HKC’s performance in the World Bank’s Doing Business annual report.

Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets	
Priority:	To implement recommendations by G20 and the Financial Stability Board (FSB) for financial regulatory reform to strengthen financial stability. Key measures include (a) the implementation of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)’s Basel III reform package; (b) adoption of FSB Systemically Important Financial Institutions (SIFIs) policy framework for addressing the systemic and moral hazard risks associated with SIFIs; (c) implementation of G20’s commitments concerning standardisation, central clearing, exchange/ platform trading and reporting of over-the-counter derivative transactions to trade repositories; and (d) implementation of the FSB Principles for Sound Compensation Practices and Implementation Standards.
Progress assessed based on:	(1) Comparison of HKC’s implementation progress against timetables agreed under G20/ FSB/ BCBS; and (2) FSB peer review on members’ implementation of relevant recommendations.

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education	
Priority:	To develop HKC into a regional education hub, by (a) increasing quota for non-local students; (b) providing government scholarships for both outstanding local and non-local students; and (c) relaxing immigration and employment restrictions.
Progress assessed based on:	The increases in the number of non-local students and the number of non-local students who stay in Hong Kong, China for career development after graduation.
Priority:	To develop the self-financing post-secondary education sector for providing diversified and multiple study pathways for secondary school leavers. Supporting measures include the Land Grant Scheme and Start-up Loan Scheme to support campus development, Quality Enhancement Grant Scheme to enhance the quality of teaching and learning in the sector and a Self-financing Post-Secondary Education Fund to support the long-term and healthy development of the sector.
Progress assessed based on:	(1) Increase in the number of locally-accredited post-secondary programmes; and (2) participation rates in post-secondary education.
Priority:	To implement a robust quality assurance mechanism for the qualifications of academic, vocational and continuing education, by implementing and promoting the Hong Kong Qualifications Framework (HKQF). Measures include the (a) establishment of a web-based Qualifications Register (QR) under HKQF; (b) formation of Industry Training Advisory Committees (ITACs) for drawing up industry-specific competency standards.
Progress assessed based on:	Increases in the number of (1) qualifications recognized under HKQF; (2) accesses to QR (by hit rate); and (3) ITACs.
Priority:	To enhance the existing Government employment and training/ retraining services to help job seekers, especially those with employment difficulties, by streamlining/ integrating services currently provided by relevant government agencies and providing various additional features. A pioneer one-stop employment and training centre is being set up.
Progress assessed based on:	A set of key performance indicators on various aspects of the pioneer centre, including number of visitors, number of registered job seekers, number of job seekers receiving case management, number of job referrals, number of placements, number of employment briefings conducted, number of job seekers participating in employment programmes, and number of job seekers participating in job fairs.

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations			
Priority	To enhance the employability of the vulnerable populations (middle-aged, youth and persons with disabilities) through specialized employment programmes which provide pre-employment training, work trial opportunities and on-the-job training. Employers who participate in such programmes would receive financial incentives.		
Progress assessed based on:	<u>Middle-aged</u> Number of placements achieved (target: 4000 placements per year)	<u>Youth</u> Number of young people enrolled under the programme (target: 15000 persons per year)	<u>Persons with disabilities</u> Number of placements achieved (target: 400 placements per year)

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Indonesia

Indonesia's major structural reform occurred right after the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, under the IMF Letters of Intent (LOIs). The reforms under the IMF LOIs were wide-ranging from the sustainable fiscal policy, the monetary key areas, to specific sectors. Mega projects at that time were stopped or put to hold. Because of the 'stick and carrot' approach, the LOIs disciplined Indonesia to implement the structural reform. However, the IMF austere policy conditionality left Indonesia with a big stigma against the IMF and later to a lesser extent against other international organizations. The episode of economic, political, and social crises in 1997-1998 led to Indonesia's *Reformasi* (Reform) period. In 2003, Indonesian economic leaders discussed transition to "internalize" structural reform. *Inpres* (Presidential Instructions) was issued in 2004, 2005, and 2006, which included the continuity of the IMF LOIs on fiscal sustainability, monetary and banking reform, and a new agenda on improving the investment climate and later, infrastructure development.

The most recent manifestation of Indonesia's commitment on improving investment and infrastructure development is the "Masterplan: Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia Economic Development 2011-2025" (MP3EI) that was launched on 27 May 2011 and is stipulated under the Presidential Regulation No.32, 2011. Other laws/regulations/decrees that have been issued to improve Indonesia's structural architecture include: Presidential Decree No.3, 2006, on improving the investment and business climate; National Law No.5, 1999, on competition policy; National Law No.25, 2009, on public sector governance; Presidential Regulation No.13, 2010, on public-private partnership in infrastructure development; Presidential Regulation No. 81, 2010, on grand design bureaucratic reform; Presidential Regulation No.32, 2011, on the MP3EI; and National Law No.12, 2011, on formulating government regulations.

A series of inter-ministerial meetings and second-track roundtables with stakeholders were held in regards to draft Indonesia's pledge on structural reform (SR) for the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR): (1) Inter-ministerial meeting on ANSSR agenda, 11 April 2011, held by the Acting Directorate General for Asia Pacific and Africa/ Head of Indonesian SOM APEC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (2) Inter-ministerial meeting on drafting Indonesia's pledge on SR, 13 July 2011, held by the Deputy VI, Economic Cooperation and International Aid, Coordinating Ministry of Economics; (3) Second-track roundtable on "Indonesia's SR: National, Regional and International Commitments and Progresses," held by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta.

Based on these meetings and roundtables, the focal point for ANSSR and its supporting team are considering the following structural reform agenda to be pledged under ANSSR:

1. Bureaucratic Reforms: It is mandated on the National Law No.25, 2009, on public sector governance, and Presidential Regulation No. 81, 2010, on grand design bureaucratic reform, with an implementing regulation stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No.20, 2010, on bureaucracy reform road map. It is the first-listed economy priority on the second stage of Indonesia's Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN II). It is stated as one of the pre-requisites for a successful implementation of MP3EI.

2. Regulatory Reforms: It is the key factor for a successful implementation of development plan under RPJMN II and MP3EI. It is at the centre of structural and bureaucratic reform. Currently, Indonesia does not have an independent regulatory review agency nor comprehensively implement Regulatory Impact Analysis. Horizontal and vertical consistencies are major issues that hurt the domestic and regional investment climate and impede infrastructure projects. MP3EI, which is regulated under the Presidential Regulation No.32, 2011, explicitly lists a set of National Laws, Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations/ Presidential Decrees/ Presidential Instructions, Ministerial Regulations, and Local Regulations to be issued, revised, or removed to improve the investment climate and support the development of infrastructure projects.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets				
Priority:	Bureaucratic Reform: Establish a clean government, free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism; Increase the quality of public services; Increase capacity and performance accountability among bureaucrats. (Attachment 2.8, Presidential Regulation No.81, 2010)			
Progress assessed based on:	Quantitative: (Attachment 2.11, Presidential Regulation No.81, 2010; Table 2, Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No.20, 2010)			
		Indicators	Baseline (2009)	Target (2014)
	The realisation of:			
A clean government free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism	Corruption Perception Index*		2.8	5.0
	BPK's WTP/Unqualified Opinion	Central	42.17%	100%
		Local	2.73%	60%
Improved quality of public services	Integrity of public service*	Central	6.64	8.0
		Local	6.46	8.0
	"Ease of Doing Business" rank		122	75
Increased capacity and accountability of the bureaucracy performance	Government Effectiveness Index**		-0.29	0.5
	Accountable Government Instances		24%	80%
<p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> *) Scale 0-10, **) Scale - 2.5 to 2.5 Corruption Perception Index is published annually by the Transparency International on the "misuse of public power for private benefit." BPK's Opinion is a statement from professional state financial auditors concerning the fairness of a financial report of a Ministry/Agency or Local Government. It is conducted by Indonesia' Supreme Audit Board (BPK). Unqualified opinion is a type of BPK's opinions that indicates that the use of state fund for financial and bureaucracy activities is in accordance with the legislation and there are no material irregularities. The BPK's Unqualified Opinion indicator is the percentage of the submitted reports that receive the Unqualified Opinion status. Integrity of Public Service indicator Conducted by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) on several public service deliveries, which will be used as the measurement to determine the level of transparency and accountability. Government Effectiveness Index is a component of the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Index. Accountable Government Instances is conducted by the State Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform. It is obtained based on the evaluation of the government agencies performance accountability (SAKIP) on both central and local governments. The indicator shows the percentage of submitted accountable performance reports (LAKIP) that is rewarded the "well-performed government accountability" status. <p>Qualitative: (Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No.20, 2010)</p> <p>Successful implementation of program, activity, agenda and expected outcome 2010-2014, as stipulated in the Bureaucracy Reform Road Map. (Refer to Table 4, Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No.20, 2010.)</p>				

Priority:	<p>Regulatory Reform:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate the completion of law implementation regulation; 2. Eliminate the overlap between existing regulations, both at the central and local government levels as well as among sectors and institutions; 3. Revise and establish required regulations to support MP3EI; 4. Provide incentives for main economic activities that are consistent with MP3EI strategies; 5. Accelerate and simplify the process of issuing permits.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Qualitative:</p> <p>Issuance, revision, removal of 9 National Laws, 6 Government Regulations, 5 Presidential Regulations/ Presidential Decrees/ Presidential Instructions, 9 Ministerial Regulations, and a number of Local Regulations and Permits including the Provincial Spatial Planning by the domestic and local governments, as stipulated in the MP3EI.</p>

Japan

In June 2010, the Government of Japan approved at a Cabinet meeting “the New Growth Strategy” which aims to realise a “strong economy” in Japan, in order to lift Japan out of the economic impasse caused by the stagnant economy, the swelling fiscal deficit and the loss of confidence in the social security system, and to bring about a “strong economy”, “robust public finances”, and a “strong social security system” in an integrated manner. This Strategy has made clear the directions regarding targets that should be achieved by 2020 and the main policies for its strategic areas. The strategic areas consist of seven areas: (1) green innovation, (2) life innovation, (3) the Asian economy, (4) tourism-oriented economy and local revitalization, (5) science-technology-ICT(information and communications technology)-oriented economy, (6) employment and human resources, and (7) the financial sector.

The Great East Japan Earthquake occurred on 11 March 2011, when Japan was in the process of implementing the Strategy and the situation surrounding Japanese economy is getting more severe due to the declining birthrate and aging population, the increased global competition and so on. Though the earthquake brought serious damage to the Japanese economy, Japan will, in principle, accelerate its efforts for realising the Strategy, as Japan needs to increase its efforts to strengthen its power for growth.

Based on the situation mentioned above, Japan selected policies from the Strategy, which meet the criteria of ANSSR’s five priority areas, as Japan’s priorities.

As for the progress assessment benchmarks of Japan’s priorities, Japan adopted the targets of each strategic area set by the Strategy. As a result, Japan’s macro economy is aiming to achieve an average economic growth rate of about 3% in nominal and about 2% in real by fiscal year 2020. With regard to progress assessment in 2015 based on ANSSR, Japan will assess progress of various policies towards the 2020’s goals of the Strategy as quantitatively or qualitatively as possible.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	With the goal of doubling the flows of people, goods, and money into Japan, Japan will actively advance intensive domestic reforms including by boldly revising regulations that constitute impediments to such flows.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's targets for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen the function of the airports in the Tokyo metropolitan areas including by making Haneda Airport into a 24-hour international hub facility, and revitalize Kansai International Airport and strengthen its international competitiveness; • To accept 300,000 foreign talented students into Japan; • To expand the pool of foreign talents and double the number of highly-skilled foreign personnel in Japan; • To expand talented local human resources overseas with Japanese skills; • To improve ports which are selected as major ports in East Asia; • To expand inflow of foreign funds, promote to repatriate Japanese firms' foreign profit, promote of Japan as an international financial center, and make Japan's financial industry more internationally competitive; • To increase foreign firms operating in Japan that bring high value-added products, double employment by foreign firms and also double direct inward investment; and • To strengthen the competitiveness of companies operating in Japan, encourage more companies to set up business bases in Japan, realize self-sustaining economic growth and secure domestic employment.

Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets	
Priority:	Japan will create a financial industry which can supply funds for growth depending on the categories and characteristics of the respective targets of investment and financing as well as financial support, such as large enterprises, small- and medium-sized enterprises, individual business operators, Japanese enterprises operating overseas, domestic projects, and overseas projects. The aim is to achieve "financial system evolution," supporting innovation-oriented business management from a long-term perspective.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's target for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To supply money for growth through the concerted efforts of the public and private sectors.
Priority:	The financial sector itself needs to grow. To support this, Japan will proceed with measures such as improving markets and exchanges and reforming legal infrastructure for financing, and create a financial industry which is reliable and highly convenient to users, thereby making Japan's financial markets and financial industry more internationally competitive.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's targets for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase Japanese firms' global presence; • To establish Japan's status as a main market and main player in Asia; and • To enhance management of the economy financial assets so as to enable citizens to enjoy wealth.

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education	
Priority:	Japan will promote balanced and equal treatment to ensure "decent work" (rewarding work befitting human beings), which means equal pay for equal work. Japan will also study the introduction of refundable tax credits, raise the minimum wage, and work to ensure a healthy work-life balance (by promoting the utilization of annual paid vacation time and encouraging shorter work hours, the utilization of childcare leave, and other such benefits).
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's targets for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the employment rate of people aged 20 to 64 to 80% and that of people aged 15 or older to 57%; • To increase the employment rate of females aged 25 to 44 to 73%;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the rate of females who continue to work before and after their first childbirth to 55%, and the rate of males who take childcare leave to 13%; To increase the rate of use of annual paid vacation time to 70%, while halving the rate of employees who work 60 hours or more per week; To raise the minimum wage to ¥800 in the lowest region and ¥1,000 as the domestic average; and To reduce the number of industrial accidents by 30%, increase the rate of workplaces where mental health care is available to 100%, and eliminate passive smoking from workplaces.
Priority:	To raise the quality of elementary and secondary education, Japan will improve the quality of teachers and enhance systems that support education at the local level through the participation of private citizens and other measures. By making public high school tuition effectively free, Japan will enable all children to receive a complete secondary education, with the support of all society.
Progress assessed based on:	Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's target for 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consistently attain the world's top level of academic achievement.
Priority:	In the area of higher education, Japan will expand its economic assistance to students, work to ensure the quality of universities and make them more international in nature, expand and improve graduate education, and promote vocational education, such as by cultivating students' entrepreneurial abilities. In these and other ways, Japan will expand opportunities for and improve the quality of higher education, thereby cultivating people who can be active on the world stage and are ready to meet the challenges of the future.
Progress assessed based on:	Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's targets for 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase Japanese students who study overseas to 300,000; To increase the employment rate of university graduates and to decrease the turnover rate of new employees with less than three years working experience; To increase the number of adults who study at universities; To improve user-friendliness and quality of services provided by institutions such as universities for career development. To increase the rate of universities providing internships to 100%
Priority:	Japan will generate demand for education and make education an area of growth.
Progress assessed based on:	Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's target for 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop private-sector educational services

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations

Priority:	Japan will vitalize small and medium-sized enterprises.
Progress assessed based on:	Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's target for 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To realise a substantial increase of the number of starting businesses and changing occupations per year; To maintain and develop the accumulation of companies in urban areas, and maintain and expand skills and employments of small and medium-sized enterprises mainly engaged in manufacturing; and To expand foreign operations of small and medium-sized enterprises.
Priority:	Japan will reform systems and rules to allow innovation to flourish, and protect and utilize intellectual property appropriately.
Progress assessed based on:	Progress will be assessed based on the accomplishment of the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's target for 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage utilisation of intellectual property possessed by small and medium-sized enterprises.

Priority:	Japan will establish policy goals to increase employment among young people, women, the elderly, and the disabled. To this end, systems and practices that hinder employment will be rectified, and intensive efforts to improve the environment for employment, including the provision of childcare and other services, will be made over a two-year period.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's targets for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the number of "freeters" to 1.24 million, while increasing the number of people who find jobs with the help of local young people support stations to 100,000 among those not in employment, education or training; • To increase the employment rate of females aged 25 to 44 to 73%, the rate of females who continue to work before and after their first childbirth to 55%; • To increase the employment rate of people aged 60 to 64 to 63%; and • To increase the actual employment rate of people with disabilities to 1.8%, while Japanese government increases procurement from facilities that employ people with disabilities to ¥800 million.
Priority:	Japan will promote the integration of kindergartens and nursery schools, enact fundamental reforms to establish user-friendly childcare systems, encourage the entry of a variety of businesses through revisions of relevant systems and regulations, and expand the hours and target-age range of clubs that offer after-school activities for children. Through these and other measures, we will work to diversify and quantitatively expand childcare. Japan will also eliminate classroom waiting lists for preschool and school-age children by 2020.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's targets for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stop the rapid population decline by achieving a sustainable increase in the birthrate through the establishment of an environment in which everyone can have and raise children without experiencing undue concern; • To quickly eliminate classroom waiting lists for preschool and school-aged children.
Priority:	By taking such steps as making the length and manner of childcare leave more flexible (shorter working hours for parents with small children, etc.) and offering preferential consideration to business that take the lead in providing childcare leave, Japan will provide enhanced support for resumption of employment and reemployment following the birth of children and infant care. By 2017 at the latest, Japan will enable every willing citizen to return to work following the birth of children and infant care.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's target for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable every person who seeks employment to resume work following the birth of children and infant care.

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs

Priority:	<p>Japan will work to establish a "second-level safety net" and improve the functions of its unemployment insurance system. In order to establish a system for developing and evaluating occupational skills throughout society, including non-regular employees, Japan will also redevelop the current "job-card system" to the "Japanese national vocational qualification system (NVQ)".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A "second-level safety net" is the general term of a series of the measures established as a system to fill the gap between the two safety nets: unemployment insurance to stabilize employment and public assistance to guarantee a minimum standard of living.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Progress will be assessed based on the following Japan's New Growth Strategy's targets for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the number of job-card holders to 3 million, the total number of adults accepted at vocational schools to 150,000, the percentage of workers engaging in self-education to 70% among regular workers and 50% among non-regular workers, and the employment rate of people who have received public vocational training to 80% among those trained at public vocational training facilities and 65% among those trained at commissioned facilities.

Republic of Korea

Korea has exerted great efforts and achieved much progress in structural reform, especially in regulatory reform, under the LAISR initiative. Korea has taken various measures to prevent and abolish unnecessarily burdensome regulations and enhanced their transparency and effectiveness, which include the application of Sunset (Review) Clause¹, the Temporary Regulatory Relief (TRR)² Mechanism and the Regulatory Information System³. The recent global economic crisis provided Korea with a renewed impetus to implement these reform activities. The Korean government made an active response to the economic crisis by introducing these regulatory reform measures. These measures taken are evaluated to have significantly contributed to the enhanced business environment of Korea, raising Korea's ranking in the ease of doing business from 23rd in 2008 to 8th in 2011, as published by World Bank.

Building on the success of implementing LAISR, Korea has also been planning to actively participate in the ANSSR. After the extensive internal consultations among stakeholders including government officials, academicians and business people, Korea selected three priorities; (i) improving Korea's labour market through an economy-wide employment strategy, (ii) promoting opportunities for women and vulnerable members of society, and (iii) promoting effective and fiscally sustainable safety net programs. In selecting these priorities, the OECD structural reform report for Korea published in 2010 has been taken into consideration. The report recommended that Korea reform its labour market and strengthen policies to support female labor force participation.

Korea will continue to make its best efforts to make substantial achievements in its structural reform, focusing its efforts especially on these three priority areas by fully utilizing the opportunities provided by the ANSSR framework. In these difficult times when the economic uncertainty still remains, Korea's structural reform efforts to enhance its business environment and facilitate trade and investment will not only contribute to its own economic growth but also to the prosperity and integration of the APEC region.

¹ Within the sunset mechanism, regulations shall terminate their effect after a certain period of time (Sunset Clause) or be reviewed regularly on their sustainability ("Sunset Review Clause").

² TRR is a mechanism to waive or to mitigate the implementation of burdensome regulations for a certain period time.

³ Under the Regulatory Information System, the entire process of a regulatory review has been moved onto the internet.

ANSSR Priorities

Improving Korea's labour market through an economy wide employment strategy	
Priority:	Employment-friendly economic and industrial policies
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation is given top priority when designing overall government policy initiatives including those concerning economic and industrial sectors: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Tax incentives for job creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary investment tax credit is converted to job creation investment tax credit and tax credit rate for job creation investment is adjusted to a higher level. - SMEs that have expanded employment will be eligible for tax deduction on social insurance contribution payment for two years (valid until the end of 2013). This is designed to lessen the financial burden levied on employers since, by law, they must pay additional social insurance contribution (amounting to 10% of total wage) fee for newly hired workers. (b) Employment Impact Assessment This evaluation system has been introduced to assess the level of effectiveness of government-led key public projects in terms of job creation.
Priority:	Creation of fair and dynamic workplace
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding ways to ease worsening labor market duality and rationally improve employment laws that hinder further job growth: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Offering reasonable level of protection for in-company subcontracted workers (b) Applying 40-hr per week working hours for workplaces with 20 or less workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actual work hours to be shortened from 1,950 hrs (as of 2012) to 1,895 hrs by 2015
Priority:	Utilisation of disadvantaged groups and strengthening of job skills development
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment promoting policy initiatives targeting disadvantaged groups including women, youths and aged workers in addition to expanding support for job skills development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Female employment rate: targeting a rise from 54% as of 2012 to 57.4% by 2015 (b) Youth employment rate (15-29 years): targeting a rise from 42% as of 2012 to 43.1% by 2015 (c) Employment rate of aged workers (55-64 years): targeting a rise from 62% as of 2012 to 62.8% by 2015 (d) Strengthen support for jobs skills development of disadvantaged groups
Priority:	Social safety net restructured with emphasis on encouraging the unemployed to work
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering all people with willingness and ability to work a chance to find employment; Reducing gap in social safety net so that all those who work are protected by it. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Self-business owners employing less than 50 workers are allowed to voluntarily apply for coverage of unemployment benefits (b) Government to offer social insurance assistance to low-income earners at workplaces with less than five workers whose earnings amount to 120% of minimum wage (subsidy given to both workers and employers amount to 1/3 of social contribution paid by both parties respectively)

Promoting Opportunities for Women and Vulnerable Members of Society	
Priority:	Strengthening Employment Capacities of Young Women
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing Support to 10 Leading Universities for Educating Women in Engineering and Sciences by 2015 (from 5 universities in 2010) Increasing Support to 42 Universities for Career Development Program for Women students by 2014 (from 32 universities in 2011)
Priority:	Supporting Career Development and Work-Life Balance of Working Women
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that 20% of university faculty and 30% of all school principals and assistant/vice principals are female by 2015 Increasing to 30 % by 2015 the percentage of female scientists and engineers newly hired under permanent contracts to public research institutes Offering leadership training to female managers in business: about 400 will receive training in 2012 (365 in 2011) Expanding hourly child care services to more families: 30,000 households have benefited from the services in 2011 (from 10,000 households in 2010) Enhancing the number of companies applying to be certified family-friendly: more than 80 employers have applied in 2011 (from 41 in 2010)
Priority:	Expanding Employment Opportunities for Middle-Aged and Older Women
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing more New Job Center for Women (Saeil Center) to reach 100 Centers by 2012 (from 90 Centers in 2011) Creating More Vocational Training Opportunities available at New Job Centers for Women to tally 10,080 programs by 2012 (from 7,700 programs in 2011) Increasing the number of female interns at New Job Centers for Women to 4,783 by 2012 (from 3,766 female interns in 2011)

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs	
Priority:	Building a virtuous cycle between Growth & Welfare
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the number of social services jobs in the field of healthcare and welfare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 38,574 jobs as of 2011
Priority:	Supporting beneficiaries to escape from poverty
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the number of Child Development Account <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If a child saves a certain amount of money in the Child Development Account, the government saves the equal amount of fund up to 30,000 won per month into the same account - Target: children in child welfare facilities, foster homes, and group homes - As of July 2011, Child Development Account was issued to 41,077 children
Priority:	Providing “Tailored Welfare Services” to beneficiaries
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing government support for child care allowance (subsidies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target: couples both of whom work, families who have more than two children, low-income people, the middle class - Seven income deciles in the bottom, 920,000 people (from five income deciles in the bottom, 760,000 people)
Priority:	Promoting “Community Welfare”
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the number of joining enterprises in “The Shared Happiness N Campaign” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From 50 enterprises as of 2011 to 200 enterprises by 2014
Priority:	Increasing efficiency of welfare services
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreasing the required days of checking public data (income, wealth, etc ...) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 days as of 2011, but 60 days in 2009

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Blank pages have been deliberately included to allow correct pagination.**

Malaysia

Malaysia has charted a new direction in its development path towards Vision 2020, which envisages Malaysia becoming a high-income economy that is sustainable and inclusive as well as attaining developed economy status by 2020. The Vision encompasses economic, social and government transformation. The Economic Transformation Programme (ETP) constitutes a key pillar which will propel Malaysia to being an advanced economy, which is inclusive and sustainable in-line with the goals set forth in Vision 2020.

Fundamental change is being initiated in the economic and social fields as well as in the delivery of public goods and services. Some of the key priorities that have been incorporated in the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) are:

- *Four indicators in World Bank Doing Business Report (Ease of Doing Business - EoDB)*

The Special Task Force to Facilitate Business (PEMUDAH) was established as a public-private partnership to ensure Malaysia remains competitive by further enhancing the ease of doing business. Its central aim is to inject a sense of urgency into the way government works with businesses, to ensure businesses are facilitated and not bogged down in red tape.

- *Modernising Business Regulations*

In line with Malaysia's economic transformation agenda, the government is undertaking regulatory review of business regulations. This involves:

- Analysing international best practices on regulatory review which are suitable to be adapted;
- Promoting best practice on methods, techniques and processes on regulatory review, to promote better regulation development;
- Organising programmes to address issues that require smart regulation to increase productivity and enhance the economy's competitiveness; and
- Networking with local and international agencies involved in regulatory review activities, for effective review process.

- *Promoting Labour Market Opportunities, Training and Education*

Upgrading skills and capabilities of existing workforce to address the need of industries, in particularly to increase the share of skilled workers in Malaysia.

- *Promoting Sustained SME Development and Enhanced Opportunities for Women*

Promoting the development of competitive, innovative, resilient SMEs through effective coordination and provision of business support to ensure prosperity and sustainability.

Retaining and increasing women participation in the workforce, especially to enhance the potential of women in leadership and managerial skills.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting More Open, Well-functioning, Transparent, and Competitive Markets	
Priority:	<p>Reducing the cost of doing business in particular the four indicators in World Bank Doing Business Report (Ease of Doing Business - EoDB):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Starting a Business; - Enforcing Contracts; - Trading Across Borders; and - Dealing with Construction Permits.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Malaysia Corporate Identity Number (MyCoID). MyCoID is a standard identification number of business entity for use in its interaction with Government agencies. MyCoID will reduce the time to start-up business to one-day and one-procedure. Assessment is based on utilisation rate of application via MyCoID against number of application received over-the-counter. • The number of backlog cases solved in New Commercial Courts with improvements of e-courts tools such as Queue Management System, Case Management System and Court Recording and Transcription System (CRT). Assessment based on the cases filed via e-filing system. • Overall improvement including standardisation of import and export process flow for better, cheaper and faster clearance and approval at ports. • Introduction of One Stop Centre (OSC) for applications of building plan approval. OSC streamline and expedite the process of development approvals. This enables all applications to concurrently be submitted for processing and significantly reduce the time taken. Assessment made based on the number of applications submitted via OSC. In addition, online OSC to be introduced to reduce time taken for such application.
Priority:	<p>Enhancing the economic performance, cost-effectiveness, and the quality of regulations and related government formalities. Undertaking the necessary structural reforms to sustain economy attractiveness, encouraging healthy competition, reducing transaction costs, and sustaining investment and growth.</p>
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Regulatory Review Framework and system for on-going reform initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of regulations reviewed over the total number of regulations. • Undertaking the regulatory review of business regulations, especially those related to Malaysia's Key Economic Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Regulatory Impact Statement recommendations. • Providing platform to stakeholders to provide useful feedback and comments; and demonstrate transparency of process and openness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of consultations. • Re-engineering business licensing regulatory system through license rationalization programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of business licenses eliminated; and - Business compliance cost-saving.

Promoting Labour Market Opportunities, Training and Education																																
Priority:	Upgrading skills and capabilities of existing workforce to address the need of industries.																															
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Strategies/approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening logistical links between industry needs and outputs of training; and Continuous engagement with industry in curriculum development. <p>Quantitative target:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Share of skilled workers (m=millions)</td> <td>29.2% (3.5m.)</td> <td>30.1% (3.7m.)</td> <td>31.1% (3.9m.)</td> <td>32.0% (4.1m.)</td> <td>33.1% (4.3m.)</td> <td>34.3% (4.6m.)</td> <td>35.6% (4.9m.)</td> <td>36.9% (5.2m.)</td> <td>38.4% (5.5m.)</td> <td>40% (5.8m.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Share of skilled workers (m=millions)	29.2% (3.5m.)	30.1% (3.7m.)	31.1% (3.9m.)	32.0% (4.1m.)	33.1% (4.3m.)	34.3% (4.6m.)	35.6% (4.9m.)	36.9% (5.2m.)	38.4% (5.5m.)	40% (5.8m.)
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Promoting Sustained SME Development and Enhanced Opportunities for Women and Vulnerable Populations																												
Priority:	Continuous and effective usage of SME Competitiveness Rating for Enhancement (SCORE) as a diagnostic tool to measure the performance and capabilities of SMEs in seven main parameters namely Business Performance, Financial Capability, Technical Capability, Production Capacity, Innovation, Quality System, and Management Capability. This diagnostic tool is intended to measure companies' capabilities as a basis to understand their areas of strength and weaknesses, and needs to assist companies to move up to higher level of performance.																											
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Projection:</p> <p>A. Increasing the number of SMEs evaluated using SCORE methodology with an increment of 10% yearly (from the previous year).</p> <p>B. Increasing the number of companies with 3 star rating* with an increment of 10% yearly (from previous year).</p> <p>Quantitative target:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>10% increment from Year 2010 (Target for 2010 = 2,122 companies)</td> <td>10% increment</td> <td>10% increment</td> <td>10% increment</td> <td>10% increment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>10% increment from Year 2010 (Target for 2010 = 696 companies)</td> <td>10% increment</td> <td>10% increment</td> <td>10% increment</td> <td>10% increment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>*Note:</i></p> <p>Using the SCORE rating mechanism, companies are categorised from 'Zero Star' to '5-Star'. The results are then used as indicators of companies' strength and weaknesses to provide insights into the state of the companies' capabilities and potential. Companies rated 0-2 stars will be handheld to enhance their capabilities through SME Corp Development Programmes such as SME Expert Advisory Panel (SEAP), Skills Upgrading Programme, Internship etc, while SMEs rated 3 stars and above will be assisted for market access through linkage to MATRADE for participation in trade missions and business matching sessions with MNCs, government-linked companies (GLCs) and hypermarkets.</p>											2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	A	10% increment from Year 2010 (Target for 2010 = 2,122 companies)	10% increment	10% increment	10% increment	10% increment	B	10% increment from Year 2010 (Target for 2010 = 696 companies)	10% increment	10% increment	10% increment	10% increment
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Priority:	Women to comprise at least 30% of those in decision-making positions in the corporate sector including government link companies (GLCs), statutory bodies, financial corporation and public listed companies by 2015.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organising advanced management programmes for women with potential to become members of the board of directors; • Intensifying advocacy activities for greater participation of women in the corporate sector (beginning 2012); • Developing a database of potential women directors; • Ensuring suitable training programmes to encourage female professionals to return to work; and • Evaluation and review of the performance in 2014.

Mexico

Mexico is interested in promoting structural reforms in order to launch comprehensive regulatory improvement efforts at the border and behind the border as a driver to: enable better public governance, make citizens' life easier, increase productivity, boost competitiveness, promote growth, job creation and economic development aiming to eliminating excessive regulation and reducing complying costs, based on the thought that fewer rules breed better results and unleash more business opportunities.

Mexico's interest in participating in ANSSR comes from the fact that APEC's agenda aligns with Mexico's domestic agenda. Furthermore, Mexico learns from the most dynamic region through best practices-sharing and complements the Mexican foreign trade policy by enhancing and favoring international promotion of domestic business environment.

Mexico's Plan is aligned with ANSSR's priority: "Promotion of more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets" because it represents the highest priority to the Mexican Government (among the five identified by ANSSR).

Mexico's initiatives on the stated priority are two-fold: **ongoing initiatives** recently subject to improvement such as:

1. Transparency (public consultation) in the Regulatory Improvement Process (since 2000).
2. Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) Implementation (since 2000).
3. Amendments to the Federal Law of Economic Competition (since 2010).

Secondly, **new initiatives** (since 2010) in the process of being implemented:

1. Implementation of Biannual Regulatory Improvement Programs, based on the Standard Cost Model¹ to assess administrative and opportunity costs (new).
2. Foreign Trade Single Window (new).
3. Guillotine of Administrative Regulations (new).

¹ Administrative tool created by Netherlands' Ministry of Finance and adopted by OECD in order to assess the administrative cost to citizens embedded in government's formalities.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	Transparency (public consultation) in the regulatory improvement process: in order to guarantee active stakeholders' involvement in the regulation emission process.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to high-impact regulation drafts coming from public consultation as a percentage of the total number of improvements (quantitative). Degree of improvement to high-impact regulation drafts coming from public consultation, according to stakeholders (qualitative).
Priority:	Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) implementation: in order to guarantee that regulation benefits outweigh its complying costs and to maximise social welfare.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation improved by RIA as a percentage of the total subject to the regulatory improvement process (quantitative). Quality of improvement to regulation subject to RIA, according to regulators (qualitative).
Priority:	Amendments to the Federal Law of Economic Competition: in order to enhance competition policy by increasing the capacity and transparency of the enforcement efforts conducted by the Federal Competition Commission (CFC).
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total amount of improvement on consumer welfare obtained as a result of the enforcement actions and advocacy efforts performed by the Federal Competition Commission (quantitative). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal: \$ 600,000,000.00 Mexican pesos by 2015*. Number of actions by the CFC to incorporate competition principles in regulation at the three levels of government (quantitative). Percentage of judicial resolutions favorable to the CFC (quantitative). <p>* At 2010 Mexican pesos.</p>
Priority:	Implementation of Biannual Regulatory Improvement Programs, based on the Standard Cost Model (SCM) to assess administrative and opportunity costs (new): administrative and opportunity cost reduction on formalities based on three characteristics: focus, ease of implementation and high economic impact.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected savings as a percentage of the total economic cost of federal formalities (quantitative). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal: 25% of the total economic cost of federal formalities on 2015.
Priority:	Foreign Trade Single Window (new): to establish an electronic system to submit all documents and requirements for import, export and transit related operations in a single entry point, connecting all related actors (customs, government agencies, business, transportation and banks), to simplify foreign trade activities by reducing costs and time.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiaries (quantitative). Time and cost reduction in documents preparation (quantitative).
Priority:	Guillotine of Administrative Regulations (new): in order to simplify and standardise the administrative regulation and the operation of administrative processes for their implementation in Federal Government agencies
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected reduction of internal rules inventory (quantitative). Standardisation of administrative processes across federal government agencies (quantitative).

New Zealand

Structural reform is a core feature of New Zealand's approach to building a stronger economy. New Zealand is committed to the APEC New Strategy on Structural Reform and welcomes the opportunity to highlight some of our goals within the ANSSR priority areas.

New Zealand has considerable experience with structural reform. Among our more recent innovations is the inaugural 2010 Investment Statement of the Government of New Zealand, which was supplemented in 2011. The Investment Statement provides information of all significant assets and liabilities on the Government's balance sheet, how they have changed over time and how they are forecast to change over the next five years. Because the Investment Statement enhances the Government's ability to monitor the performance of its balance sheet and to identify and implement options for improvement, it is invaluable in furthering an effective structural reform agenda. Investment Statement style reporting will continue to be a part of New Zealand's financial reporting framework.

The New Zealand Government's priorities are well aligned with the ANSSR priority of promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets. Among the measures that New Zealand is investigating or implementing are:

- extensive and ongoing reviews of regulation, to ensure an internationally competitive regulatory environment;
- continuous improvement to the infrastructure environment, building on the recent release of our second *National Infrastructure Plan*;
- incentives to accelerate development and increase business expenditure on R&D and improve the science system, including achieving greater economic and other benefits for New Zealand from the Government's investment in the science system; and
- investigations by New Zealand's newly established Productivity Commission into housing affordability and international freight transport services.

Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets will continue to be a priority for New Zealand. In 2011, we have established a new Financial Markets Authority to be the consolidated market conduct regulator for New Zealand (consolidating functions previously spread across four different regulatory bodies).

We have also introduced a new licensing and supervision regime for financial advisors to increase competence and to support decision making by unsophisticated investors through greater disclosure. It sets minimum standards of professionalism and a role for the Financial Markets Authority in regulating financial advisors. The Auditor Regulation Act 2011 will introduce Financial Markets Authority oversight of auditor regulation from July 2012. This step acknowledges that independent oversight promotes audit quality and increases market confidence. Our ANSSR plan outlines further steps to build on this progress by further enhancing financial markets regulatory oversight and increasing the resilience of the financial system.

To support SMEs, New Zealand will introduce more streamlined financial reporting requirements. In the closely-related areas of education, skills and social welfare, New Zealand will be implementing a number of new strategies, starting with a particular focus on young people.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	An internationally competitive regulatory environment.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete reviews of current regulation under the Regulatory Reform Programme, in the following areas – local government; Accident Compensation Scheme; Emissions Trading Scheme; regulatory barriers to export; the Building Act; Resource Management Act (Phase II) and securities law. These reviews are in addition to 13 reviews already completed to date in the following areas – consumer law consolidation; air quality; Climate Change Response Act 2002; Dairy Restructuring (Raw Milk) Regulations 2001; electricity institutional arrangements; Employment Relations Act 2001; Food Act 1981; Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004; Holidays Act 2003; Overseas Investment Act 2005 Regulations; Resource Management Act (Phase I); Telecommunications Service Obligations; and Weathertight homes. Identify further regulatory reform opportunities through government-wide scanning of the stock of regulation. Extend regulatory planning from 1 to approximately 3 years. Apply a regime-based approach to both regulatory scanning and planning. Provide quality assurance for the development of new regulation through enhanced Regulatory Impact Analysis requirements. Application of RIA is becoming more deeply embedded in government agencies and driving improvement of policy and regulatory processes. Lift competency of people working in government agencies with regulatory or compliance functions through the Common Compliance Capability Programme, including a <i>National Compliance Qualifications</i> framework and a guide to achieving compliance. Various changes to oversight and product requirements will ensure better regulated financial markets, as further detailed in the section below.
Priority:	Investment in economic and social infrastructure – public and private – where existing infrastructure is better utilized and more efficiently managed, while new investment is based on robust analysis of demand, considers alternative funding mechanisms and prioritises economic growth.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Complete implementation of ultra-fast broadband network and roads of domestic significance programs, and advance goals set under the <i>National Infrastructure Plan</i> including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a 3-year action plan, which puts the agreed vision and principles from the <i>National Infrastructure Plan</i> into practice and moves towards the next edition of the <i>National Infrastructure Plan</i> in 2014. Central government will develop and publish a ten year Capital Intentions Plan for infrastructure development, including exploring alternative sources of funding and funding tools to manage the current portfolio more effectively. Improve access to information on current infrastructure performance and develop performance indicators for each sector on the stock, state and performance of central and local government infrastructure assets as well as those managed by the private sector. Improve scenario modeling to more accurately project likely infrastructure investment requirements and work with regions to develop more strategic infrastructure planning at a regional level. <p>Fund for research, science and technology informed by an infrastructure research framework and supported by infrastructure providers.</p>
Priority:	Accelerate development and increase business expenditure on R&D and improve the science system, including greater economic and other benefits for New Zealand from the Government's investment in the science system.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Implementation of recent measures to incentivise business innovation and technology transfer and to improve the science system, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Growth Partnership to invest in primary sector growth and innovation (9 agreements to date worth NZ\$477m, with \$70m per year of Government investment, matched by private investment). Investment of \$321m in new science and innovation initiatives over four years, including Technology Development Grants, Technology Vouchers, a network of commercialisation centres and other technology transfer initiatives, and investment in science research infrastructure. Complete implementation of recommendations of task-force to improve performance of Crown Research Institutes.

Priority:	Examine possibilities to increase housing affordability.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>New Zealand productivity commission to complete a review to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and analyse all components of the cost and price of housing. Identify mechanisms to improve the affordability of housing, with respect to both the demand and supply of housing and associated infrastructure. Identify any significant impediments to home ownership, and assess the feasibility and implications of reducing or removing such impediments.
Priority:	Examine possibilities to improve the accessibility and efficiency of international freight transport services available to New Zealand firms and opportunities to increase the accessibility and efficiency of these services.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>New Zealand productivity commission to complete a review to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and analyse the cost of all components of the international freight transport supply chain for New Zealand importers and exporters. Identify any impediments to the accessibility of the international freight transport services, and to competition within and between the components of the international freight transport supply chain. Identify mechanisms available to improve the accessibility and efficiency of the international transport supply chain.

Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets

Priority:	Enhance regulatory oversight of financial markets and enhance outcomes for investors by improving disclosure to strengthen incentives for good behavior.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prudential regulation regime under the Reserve Bank for non-bank deposit takers, including finance companies, building societies and credit unions. Continue establishment of a new prudential regulation and supervisory regime for insurers under the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank is currently in the process of licensing insurers under the new regime. Introduce a new trustees' licensing and supervision regime to lift trustee competence and sharpen their incentives to monitor on behalf of investors. Introduce Financial Markets Authority oversight of auditor regulation from July 2012. Reform securities law, including a requirement for new short product disclosure statement to enable prudent, but non expert, investors to understand and compare products, improved definitions ensure securities treated in line with their economic substance, a new system to regulate all securities exchanges, and a licensing regime for financial sector participants (such as fund managers and derivatives dealers).
Priority:	Promote financial stability by increasing resilience of the financial system to absorb losses in future.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind down the Retail Deposit Guarantee scheme (introduced during the financial crisis) with no permanent replacement and consider other options to manage future financial difficulties. The Reserve Bank consults with registered banks on technical pre-positioning for its 'Open Bank Resolution' policy, to provide government with a further option for resolving a bank failure. Reserve Bank to consult on changes to its capital adequacy and liquidity requirements in light of recommendations from the Basel Committee (Basel III) to improve banks' resilience to future financial difficulties.

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations

Priority:	Improve the operating environment for small and medium-sized businesses.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact and implement a new Financial Reporting Amendment Bill, so that small and medium sized companies (SMEs) will be asked to prepare targeted reports for tax purposes, rather than financial statements under the Companies Act. This will reduce the number of companies required to prepare general purpose financial reports from 460,000 to less than 10,000, expected to cut business compliance costs by \$90 million a year. More broadly, the government's regulatory reform agenda improves the operating environment for SMEs. For example, reform of the food, employment and holiday, resource management and consumer law regulatory regimes reduce compliance costs for SMEs. The introduction of the ultra-fast broadband network will also support SMEs.

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education	
Priority:	A supply of skills from the school system that shows improvements in overall skill levels over time, including a significant reduction in the rates of poorly-achieving school leavers, and a tertiary system that meets the skill needs of a growing economy on a sustainable and affordable basis.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish clearer pathways and more flexible and responsive provision at the secondary-tertiary interface (e.g. Trades Academies, free tertiary education places under the Youth Guarantee, NCEA vocational pathways) to improve the educational participation and attainment of 16 and 17 year olds, and support progression to further education/training. • Implement an effective case management system for disengaged young people, in order to reduce the proportion of young people who are NEET (not engaged in education, employment or training). • Review provision of careers information, advice and guidance provided to young people, to facilitate informed career and study choices. • Implement <i>National Standards</i>, so that classroom practice and resource allocation in schools are informed by an ongoing assessment of children's progress and attainment. • Implement the Tertiary Education Strategy, with a focus on increasing the number of young people participating and achieving tertiary qualifications, and improving literacy, language and numeracy outcomes in Level 1-3 tertiary programmes.

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs	
Priority:	Reform the social welfare system to reduce long-term benefit dependency and ensure sustainability of the system, including through a focus on young people.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete consideration of the recommendations presented by the Welfare Working Group to the Government in February 2011. • Set a clear direction for welfare reform, including a series of policy announcements focusing on better opportunities. The reform programme will start by focusing on young people who are not in education, training or work, because this group faces high risks of long-term benefit dependency.

Papua New Guinea

The Papua New Guinea government has come a long way in its development initiatives. Under recent administrations, a number of significant initiatives were undertaken to map out the future of the economy. That is, in 2009 the government launched its “Vision 2050” together with a Development Strategic Plan (2010-2030).¹ These documents map out the future of PNG. Vision 2050 in particular is based on seven strategic pillars and eight enablers that guide how it should pursue its development routes. These development routes would be done in phases.

Critical to Vision 2050 and the Government’s development priorities outlined in its Development Strategic Plan is the need to;

1. Re-align resources and be transparent in budget execution,
2. Build capacity to be better able to implement its development priorities,
3. Have the power to enforce laws so offenders are penalised appropriately and
4. Have a whole-of-government approach and a greater sense of ownership by everyone concerned

After the launching of the Vision 2050 and the Government’s Development Strategic Plan (2010-2030), the government made an announcement and called all development partners including government agencies to work together in re-aligning all its efforts and reforms to work towards achieving what is contained in its Vision.

Like many developing economies, PNG has undertaken a number of initiatives or reforms to be able to get to where it is now. One such initiative is the pursuance of structural reforms that encourages and/or increases productivity growth in different sectors of the economy thus alleviating poverty and raising living standards. Examples of such reforms can come in regulatory, economic, institutional forms and so forth.

When assessing PNG’s reforms against the ANSSR priority areas, the following is noted;

1. ANSSR priority area one (1) refers to having *A more open, well functioning, transparent and competitive markets*. In PNG, such a reform has resulted in a number of areas. First, the establishment of the Independent Consumer and Competition Commission (ICCC) in 2004. The ICCC has had a great impact in the competition and regulatory reforms; conducting economic review in different sectors of the economy and foremost mandated to regulate markets to ensure no anti-competitive behaviors exist that would otherwise minimize greater benefits flowing to the public. A very good example of the public benefit that is being enjoyed due to the competition reform is the level of competition now in the ICT sector.
2. In addition, there were significant reforms to the central bank (the Bank of PNG) to ensure prudent administration, supervision and regulation of financial systems to protect public interests and stabilize financial systems during financial crises, and liberalise exchange controls to open up the domestic PNG market. Another example is the secured transactions legal reform that is currently being undertaken by the

¹ PNG Vision 2050, the Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 and the Medium Term Development Plan 2011-15 can be viewed on-line at <http://www.treasury.gov.pg/html/publications/publications.html>

Government. This reform aims to encourage businesses and individuals to use collaterals to secure finance or do business. Current law limits the use of collaterals thus making it difficult for business to access finance for business purposes. In addition, the reform will also address the need to have an on-line registry where registration of collaterals will be a must to ensure who has first right over such collaterals to safeguard interests of lenders.

3. Furthermore, ANSSR Priority area 4 aims to support/promote a sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations. Such reforms include the Microfinance Expansion Project which aims to make finance and banking services accessible to the grassroots population so that they can also contribute to economic development activities. The Microfinance Expansion Project now is in its phase 2 where a successful contractor has been selected to help in setting up the risk share facility for the project as well as carry out other capacity building needs to the project.
4. The *National Land Development Program* is another reform priority of government that is also high on the government's agenda. These reforms aim to free-up land so that it is accessible for investors to participate in economic development activities that can contribute to PNG's economic growth, whilst at the same time protecting the rights of customary landowners. In particular, this should assist with housing development and help ensure that houses are affordable by those who are seeking to buy or rent.

Note that the above are just some of the big reform initiatives of government. Others include: free education, PPP, plus other SOE reforms. Below is a snap shot of four selected reform priorities and plans on measures and assessment benchmarks to track progress. The reforms have been selected as per the ANSSR priority areas as discussed in the Singapore Residential Training Workshop.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well functioning, transparent and competitive markets			
Examples of reforms include: ICT, Aviation and land)			
Priority:	Strengthen the economic and technical regulators. i.e. Independent Consumer and Competition Commission and PNG's ICT Authority.		
Progress assessed based on:	INDICATORS	NOW: 2011	FUTURE: 2015
	1. Improved response to complaints from consumers or businesses regarding unfair conduct or trading	Routine complaints currently addressed in a timely fashion but response to more complex complaints may be constrained by resources	Complaints to be address in a thorough and timely fashion
	2. Increased enforcement action against businesses in breach of the relevant legislation	Occasional enforcement action is limited by lack of resources	Enforcement action taken as needed
	3. Regulatory support for increased private sector investment in electricity generation	Limited regulatory guidance for Independent Power Producers (IPPs). No Third-Party Access Code in place.	Regulatory guidance for IPPs established through relevant regulatory contracts. Third-Party Access Code established.

Priority:	The <i>National Land Development Program</i> : To Improve and strengthen the administration of alienated and customary land, land registry system, build capacity of the PNG's Lands Department by having a centralised institution equipped with professionals and a modernized computerized system to service its clients in a timely, efficient and effective manner as well as strengthen enforcement to ensure compliance.		
Progress assessed based on:	INDICATORS	NOW: 2009	FUTURE: 2015
	1. Effective and efficient registration of Incorporated Land Groups (ILGs)	Loopholes in current regulation creates conflicting registration of ILGs as well as multiple licenses awarded to different or conflicting groups or individuals and businesses	Implementation of new registration process for ILGs based on recent legislative amendments
	2. Capacity-building for improved land administration	The PNG's Lands Department lacks the capacity to properly implement requirements of effective land administration	Professional pool of staff who work with integrity, honesty and who carry out their duties with ethical codes of conduct under the Public Services laws of PNG
	3. Education and awareness on voluntary customary land registration	Current processes for using customary land for economic development has led to conflict, allegations of corruption and abuse of process. A Commission of Inquiry is currently investigating many of these allegations.	Implementation of new, voluntary registration process for customary land based on recent legislative amendments. A better understanding of land (and ILG) registration would result in an increased in the number of customary land being released for development purposes, whilst protecting the rights of customary landowners.
	4. Effective resolution of land disputes	Currently, there is a huge backlog of land disputes that are awaiting resolution by the courts.	Establish a dedicated Land Court Division within Magisterial Services. At the same time, strengthen capacity of land mediators and alternative dispute resolution processes in order to reduce the caseload for the courts.
5. Improved response to clients' questions, land applications, and other land matters	Delayed responses to client matters, may take weeks, months and/or years	Short and fast response time to clients	

Ensuring better functioning and effective regulated financial markets			
Priority:	Secured Transactions Legal Reform		
Progress assessed based on:	INDICATORS	NOW: 2011	FUTURE: 2015
	1. Finalise and implement legislation to govern all security interests in personal property	Existing legislation outdated and an impediment to commerce. Draft legislation circulated for public comment.	Legislation enacted and implemented that will streamline the creation (attachment), registration, prioritization and enforcement of security interests.
	2. Establish single, web-based registry of security interests in personal property	Some security interests (e.g., charges, bills of sale) are recorded in manual, office-based registries. Others (e.g., finance leases) are not recorded in any registry at all.	Web-based registry established and used as the only place to record security interests in personal property,

Supporting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and for the vulnerable populations (e.g.			
Priority:	Microfinance Expansion Project		
Progress assessed based on:	INDICATORS	2010	2015 (or conclusion of project in 2018)
	1. Micro-savings deposit accounts	250,000 deposit accounts	410,000 deposit accounts
	2. Branch Expansions		To be decided
	3. Expansion of micro-credit to individuals and micro and small enterprises	43,000 borrowers	95,000 borrowers; increase in micro-lending of US\$33m
	4. Financial literacy training	Unknown (but probably low)	120,000 clients (minimum 40% women)
	5. Microfinance industry standards	No industry standards in existence	Industry standards established and 90% voluntary compliance with standards
	6. Streamlined regulatory arrangements	Regulation currently managed by BPNG	Improvements to regulatory arrangements, with 90% compliance by microfinance institutions and savings & loans societies

Source: Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors, Proposed Loan and Administration of Grant Papua New Guinea: Microfinance Expansion Project Asian Development Bank, August 2010

Peru

Peru has been showing high growth rates since the beginning of the century, with the exception of the year 2009, when most of the effects from the worldwide financial crisis were felt. On average, since Q1 2004, Peru's GDP has been growing 6.9% year on year, around 3.3 points above the world's average.

As a result, poverty has been steadily declining, job creation has slightly surpassed labour force growth and many welfare indicators have improved. However, there are still many challenges:

- Rural poverty is about double the economy average
- In half the 1834 Peruvian districts, the poor are the majority
- Gaps in water, sanitation and electricity coverage, especially in rural areas
- A third of rural children are malnourished

While growth has spread welfare improvements across society, a large share of the population is still not included in the market dynamic, and need further assistance to improve their quality of life indicators. Thus, inclusive growth is the main objective for the present administration.

Towards 2016, the major objectives are:

- Poverty reduced to no more than 20% of the population
- Extreme poverty to no more than 5% of the population
- Cut in half of rural poverty
- Chronic children malnutrition should be below 10%

To achieve this, a series of programs and instruments have to be perfected and extended. Local governments need to be strengthened; they are the closest to the needs of their citizens. Despite this, cooperation between them and the economy social programs have not been always successful. New incentives to bolster their capacities and realign incentives to cooperate with the Central and Regional Governments are being tried.

Easing entrepreneurial initiatives is also an important part of our objectives. But the focus must not be just to help or protect small businesses, but to ease their formalisation process, and provide them with the tools to engage in the international trade dynamics (generated by the trade agreements signed so far).

Finally, support for people in extreme poverty is important to break the vicious circle of poverty. Many people in rural areas are disconnected from the market dynamics. Hence, the impulse provided by growth in the market economy is at most indirect.

Direct transfers, conditioned on the fulfillment of actions that support the human capital of their children (get them vaccinations, periodical health checks, ensuring that they assist to school, etc) have been proved useful, and the goal is to extend their reach to become an economy wide endeavor.

Other schemes and programs are still being developed, and we expect that throughout the objective period for the ANSSR program, Peru will continue to show its progress in these goals.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets																	
Priority:	Municipal Modernization Program																
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Local governments are the most directly involved with the community. However, this advantage does not result in better services due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor management of tax collection and transparency • Barriers to start a business (50% are in the local level) • Barriers to construction permits (42% are in the local level) <p>Improving these shortcomings is important to create confidence among citizens and to foster local business creation.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Goals / Indicators</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Local tax collection</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent information. Full reports are to be provided to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and through electronic portals (percentage of properly presented reports) • Use of electronic means for payment, payment registries and other services to citizens (percentage of local governments implementing the initiative) • To reduce formal complaints before the fiscal tribunal, regarding property taxes (percentage reduction of complaints) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ease of Doing Business</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency, report to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and through web portal for citizens • To not exceed 15 days for granting opening licenses • To provide information about the stage of the procedure through the municipality web portal. • The three goals above are judged by the % of local governments in compliance with the goals. • To implement specific, more agile procedures for sanitation works and related (guidelines implemented) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disaster prevention</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify vulnerable areas • To improve sanitation, management of solid residuals </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Incentives are provided through technical assistance and financial resource transfers that are triggered by the degree of accomplishment in reaching the goals.</p>		Goals / Indicators		Local tax collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent information. Full reports are to be provided to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and through electronic portals (percentage of properly presented reports) • Use of electronic means for payment, payment registries and other services to citizens (percentage of local governments implementing the initiative) • To reduce formal complaints before the fiscal tribunal, regarding property taxes (percentage reduction of complaints) 	Ease of Doing Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency, report to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and through web portal for citizens • To not exceed 15 days for granting opening licenses • To provide information about the stage of the procedure through the municipality web portal. • The three goals above are judged by the % of local governments in compliance with the goals. • To implement specific, more agile procedures for sanitation works and related (guidelines implemented) 	Disaster prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify vulnerable areas • To improve sanitation, management of solid residuals 							
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Priority:	To improve quality, effectiveness and timeliness of administrative services and procedures provided by public institutions to citizens and private actors.																
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Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations

Priority:	To use electronic means to ease access to trade agreements information for SMEs
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Currently, there is information about trade agreements and “business intelligence” available on web portals, particularly, in those belonging to the Foreign Trade and Tourism Ministry. However, improvement is looked for in key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More granular information (going into more detail about specific products, without knowing the tariff codes) • Improved business intelligence tools (may include provider and buyers databases) • Web accessible information, integrated with current efforts made by PROMPERU (Peru’s Promotion Commission for Exports and Tourism) <p>To assess improvement, first indicator is implementation of the portal. Then the number of visits and number of inquiries attended by the portal.</p>

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs

Priority:	To improve living conditions of those in extreme poverty through matching grants (“Juntos”)	
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Bimonthly, direct transfers of PEN 200 (US\$73) for households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In extreme poverty • With children under 14 and pregnant women • Transfers are conditional on the children attending school and receiving vaccines and other health services. <p>The beneficiaries are targeted using a focalization system and verifying the poverty and other conditions.</p> <p>Current coverage is of 646 districts (mainly rural). Progressive expansion over three stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undercovered areas in currently included districts • Further districts that present more than 50% poverty rate and more than 30% chronic malnutrition among their population • Rest of districts with more than 50% poverty rates 	
	2010	2016
Number of districts covered	646	1077
Households covered (thousands)	472	822
Beneficiaries (thousands)	1 886	3 288
Cost (Millions)	PEN 613 (US\$217)	PEN 1 090 (US\$398)

Priority:	Incentives Program to Improve Municipal Management									
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Local governments are the most directly involved with the community. However, this advantage does not result in better services due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragile local finances (in average, only 10% of total revenue comes from direct tax collection). • Lack of capacities, both technical and financial that makes them ill suited to provide basic infrastructure and services. Lack of physical and human capital. • Lack of incentives to cooperate with social programs <table border="1" data-bbox="325 521 1407 999" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="325 521 1407 568" style="text-align: center;">Goals / Indicators</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="325 568 687 645">Fiscal sustainability</td> <td data-bbox="687 568 1407 645">To improve local tax collection over a baseline related to the previous five year average</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="325 645 687 721">Investment in infrastructure</td> <td data-bbox="687 645 1407 721">Improvement in the capabilities to formulate and execute public investment projects (number of projects approved)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="325 721 687 999">Investment in human capital</td> <td data-bbox="687 721 1407 999"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of newborns with Unique Identity Code (CUI) • Formulate and execute projects within the Articulated Nutritional Program (PAN) • New affiliations to health programs (SIS) • Cooperate with the Household Focalization System (SISFOH), which is aimed to better identify who requires social programs' help the most. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The program works through compensatory transfers (prioritising districts with higher poverty rates) and goal oriented transfers (conditional on achieving yearly goals). The goals are defined both on the needs of the district and the potential for improvement. The program also provides technical assistance, oriented to improve the managerial skills of the personnel working in these districts.</p>		Goals / Indicators		Fiscal sustainability	To improve local tax collection over a baseline related to the previous five year average	Investment in infrastructure	Improvement in the capabilities to formulate and execute public investment projects (number of projects approved)	Investment in human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of newborns with Unique Identity Code (CUI) • Formulate and execute projects within the Articulated Nutritional Program (PAN) • New affiliations to health programs (SIS) • Cooperate with the Household Focalization System (SISFOH), which is aimed to better identify who requires social programs' help the most.
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Philippines

The Philippines views Structural Reform through the lens of Inclusive Growth. APEC's Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) specifically highlights three (3) inclusive growth priorities which the Philippines gives great priority to: promoting labour market opportunities (including training and education); promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations, and promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs. These three ANSSR priorities figure prominently in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) for 2011-2016, which has a very specific focus on inclusive growth, or "growth that is rapid enough to matter, given the economy's large population, geographical differences, and social complexity."

Growth is and always will be the development imperative. With growth comes greater affluence that translates to better jobs, better incomes and better lives. More than these material positives, growth also fosters greater opportunity, social mobility, tolerance of diversity, and even commitment to fairness and dedication to democracy. However, for growth to advance these positives and bring about social and political progress, it has to be broadly based. This means that progress requires the affirmative experience of a sufficiently broad cross-section of the economy's population to shape the economy direction. In other words, growth has to be inclusive.

Inclusive growth that creates jobs, draws the vast majority into the economic and social mainstream, and continuously reduces mass poverty. Low growth, weak job generation, and persistently high inequality are the immediate reasons for the failure of inclusive growth in the economy. But the PDP itself points to deeper "structural underpinnings," and cites inadequate infrastructure and weak public and private investment in physical and human capital infrastructure, gaps/lapses in governance, and inadequate employment creation as some of the major structural problems that have led to non-inclusive growth. The Philippines had perverse experience of rising poverty (30%-33% from 2003-2006) at a time GDP reportedly grew the fastest in decades. Moreover, the gap between rich and poor is most pronounced in the Philippines compared with other ASEAN economies. This huge disparity in incomes could be the source of internal strife, lack of legitimacy, weakening of social cohesion.

The driving force behind inclusive growth is the sharing of benefits more widely across all segments of society. To this end, structural adjustments need to be implemented and APEC should support policies that increase opportunities for workers to benefit from regional economic integration. The key is to pursue not just rapid economic growth, not just regional economic integration for its own sake, but broad-based economic development that draws on the active participation of and directly benefits all regions, all industries, and all sectors of the Philippine economy and society.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education	
Priority:	Employment facilitation is the main priority. Reform seeks to support a policy environment that will increase labour demand and improve labour supply using pro-employment labour market policies that foster flexibility, efficiency and harmony.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an Integrated Human Resources Data Warehouse. Re-engineer the existing PhilJobnet, the on-line government portal for jobs and skills matching being used by employers and jobseekers nationwide, with labour supply information from the Bureau of Local Employment (BLE), the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA), the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC), the Maritime Training Councils (MTC), and the National Maritime Polytechnic (NMP). It will be enhanced by the <i>National Skills Registry System</i>, the repository of information on skills certification and accreditation, licensure, and local and overseas employment data. • Setting up of Industry Training Boards. TESDA to maintain industry training boards for 22 priority industries identified in the DOLE JobsFit 2020 and the Seven Winners of the Joint Foreign Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the Philippines (JFCC) to forge strong public-private partnership among government, the academe, and the industries in the development of training regulations and curricula, including industry-based on-the-job trainings to ensure that the quantity and quality of tech-voc graduates meet the requirements of the industries. • JobsFit 2020. Update and disseminate information on new and emerging industries and preferred skills that must be generated in the next 10 years. Currently identified Key Employment Generators (KEG)s for the next ten years include agribusiness, cyber services, health and wellness, hotel, restaurant and tourism, mining, construction, banking and finance, manufacturing, ownership dwellings and real estate, and transport and logistics.
Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations	
Priority:	<p>The Philippine MSME sector is a critical driver for the economy's economic growth. The sector serves not only as potential supplier and subcontractor to large enterprises and exporters but is also a part of the support system for logistics services.</p> <p>The MSME sector accounted for 99.6% of total establishments in the economy, and contributed 61.2% of the economy's total employment and 35.7% of total value-added. However, the growth of the MSME sector has not been vigorous enough to propel the economy.</p>
Progress assessed based on:	<p>PH progress shall be based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of firm-level support to potential, new and existing micro, small and medium enterprise; • improved access to financing; • developed livelihood programs for sustainable micro-enterprise; • increased entrepreneurship among Overseas Filipinos.

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs	
Priority:	Priority is to provide conditional cash grants to extremely poor households, alleviate their immediate need (short term poverty alleviation) and to improve their health, nutrition and education particularly of children aged 0-14.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful targeting system. The poorest households in the municipalities selected through the <i>National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction</i> Successful targeting system. The poorest households in the municipalities selected through the <i>National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction</i> (NHTS-PR) implemented by the DSWD using the Proxy Means Test. This test determines the socio-economic category of the families by looking at certain proxy variables such as ownership of assets, type of housing, education of the household head, livelihood of the family and access to water and sanitation facilities. • Provision of cash grants to beneficiaries. P6,000 a year or P500 per month per household for health and nutrition expenses; and P3000 for one school year or 10 months or P300/month per child for educational expenses. A maximum of three children per household is allowed. • High compliance rates. Children's attendance in school at 90% (currently 88%). Enrolment rates for children from the ages of 6-14 approaching 100% (currently 96%). • Results approach success rates of other economies. The International Poverty Centre observed in 2007 that CCTs were able to reduce inequality by 15% in Chile and by 21% in both Brazil and Mexico. The successes in poor Asian economies (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Cambodia and Pakistan) have also been considerable. In 2008, ADB noted that CCTs were particularly effective in increasing child enrolment rates in Bangladesh.

**Document is designed for double-sided printing.
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The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is interested in carrying out structural reforms to boost productivity, competitiveness and modernization of the Russian economy, to enhance the efficiency and transparency of the regulatory decision-making process and to encourage public participation in it. To this end Russian priorities are intended for promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets and promoting labour market opportunities, training and education which are aligned with the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform's priorities.

Although the priorities set here are not an exhaustive list of the efforts in implementing all reforms carried out in the Russian Federation in different economic areas, our ANSSR plan is aligned with the framework and guidelines set out in the Conception of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation till 2020. To meet these challenges it was decided to focus attention in the Russian Federation's ANSSR plan on 5 policy areas which are as follows:

Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) Implementation and Development

The institute of RIA was implemented in the Russian Federation on the federal level in 2010 to increase the efficiency of Russian legislation and to provide transparency and quality of the decision-making process. The Government of the Russian Federation decided to move forward on four approaches on RIA development till 2015: to improve a mechanism of public consultations; to extend the use of ex-post RIA analysis; to carry RIA out on early stage of decision-making process; and step-by-step implementation of RIA on the local level.

Public and Municipal Services Availability and Quality Improvement

In the making of an innovative economy there is an objective need for further improvement of the system of public administration, including availability and quality of public/municipal services. It is necessary to make the conditions of doing business easier, to decrease time and financial costs and to increase satisfaction of citizens and business in cooperation with public institutes. This is going to be attained by rendering the services on-line (via centralized Russia Website) and by means of one-stop shops.

Stimulate Competition between Russian Regions

Competition policy is one of the key issues of Russian government. In 2009 the federal program on competition development in the Russian Federation 2009-2015 was adopted. One of its main tasks is to encourage Russian regions to create favorable conditions for the stimulation of business activity. We are going to assess annually the level of competitive and business environment in all Russian regions by a methodology developed by the Ministry of Economic Development. Then we are planning to form up a rating of Russian regions and to provide some kind of incentives to the ones who have the best results.

Federal Contract System Development and Adoption

The government of the Russian Federation is eager to increase the quality of public procurement and the efficiency of on-budget expenditures. Nowadays the Russian legislation regulates only the process of placement of public procurement orders, which does not provide

the unity of approaches to the regulation of all public procurement cycle. That is why it was decided to amend Russian legislation on public procurement and to form a system of planning, placement and execution of public orders.

Enhancement of Human Resources' Facilities

The government of the Russian Federation aims to improve the quality of our personnel education by increasing the opportunities for Russian students and young specialists to study in world-famous universities. The main idea is to provide governmental support for Russian students and young specialists studying abroad. It will be a system of grants for the continuing education and training in the world-famous universities subject to their return to the Russian Federation after graduating the university.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	Drive greater quality and transparency of regulatory process via development of regulatory impact assessment (RIA), RIA implementation on early stage of decision-making process, its implementation on regional level, improving a mechanism of public consultations, and extending the use of ex-post RIA analysis.
Progress assessed based on:	Qualitative achievement targets, such as RIA implementation on early stage of decision-making process by federal governmental bodies; placement of all statutory acts on a single website; implementation of ex-post RIA analysis for the statutory acts which are the most vulnerable for business and society; implementation of RIA on regional level.
Priority:	Decrease time and financial costs and increase satisfaction of citizens and business in cooperation with government by rendering public/municipal services (services) on-line and via one-stop shops.
Progress assessed based on:	A range of quantitative indicators such as decreasing the number of citizen's (businessman's) visits to the governmental body to get one service, decreasing average waiting time in queue to get a service, increasing citizens' (businessmen's) satisfaction of services quality and availability rendered in governmental bodies/in one-stop shops, decreasing the percentage of untimely rendered services.
Priority:	Stimulate competition between Russian regions and encourage them to create favorable conditions for the stimulation of business activity by creating impartial assessment and monitoring system of competition environment in Russian regions (rating).
Progress assessed based on:	Achievement of key milestones through improving the methodology developed by the Ministry of Economic Development on assessing competition environment in Russian regions, assess the regions according to this methodology and to compose annual rating of regions.
Priority:	Increase the quality of public procurement and the efficiency of on-budget expenditures by developing and adoption in Russia Federal Contract System
Progress assessed based on:	A range of qualitative and quantitative indicators such as decreasing corruption index in the process of public procurement, increasing quality of public procurement, increasing efficiency of on-budget expenditures, increasing transparency index of public procurement, decreasing percentage of cancelled tenders, increasing transparency index of the methodology of forming initial price of contract.

Promoting labour market opportunities, training and education	
Priority:	Improve human resources' facilities by increasing the opportunities for Russian students and young specialists to get education (master and higher degrees) in world-famous universities and investing in high-quality education.
Progress assessed based on:	Achievement of key milestones through providing governmental support for education of Russian students and young specialists in world-famous universities; increase of the number of students and young specialists who get governmental support and then are employed in Russian companies/governmental bodies.

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Singapore

The Singapore economy is continuing on its path to become more diversified and globalised. Over the past years, Singapore has developed an increasingly vibrant international services sector, moved up the value chain in manufacturing, made good progress in developing entrepreneurship, and strengthened trade and investment links within the region and with our global partners.

The coming years will bring new challenges and new opportunities. To capitalise on these new opportunities, Singapore needs to be able to continually adapt our strategies and develop new capabilities. To this end, we have identified a range of structural reform priorities and measures under the framework of the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR). Some of these priority areas include: to promote labour opportunities and training, as well as to develop small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). These are areas which are crucial to and aligned with Singapore's goal of achieving sustained and inclusive growth, with skills, innovation and productivity as the basis for our economic growth.

Singapore has a practice of conducting periodic assessments of our economic development strategies. This is typically done in a holistic manner, involving a broad range of representatives including government representatives from a wide range of public agencies, as well as members of the labour movement, private sector, and academia. In 2009, an Economic Strategies Committee (ESC) was set up to identify key strategies for Singapore over the next 10 years. Singapore's ANSSR priorities are derived primarily from the work of the ESC.

Singapore also adopts a "whole-of-government" approach in monitoring the progress towards achieving specific outcomes. Our public agencies work closely together to identify and review their performance indicators, targets and strategic outcomes through regular inter-agency dialogues. To guide our strategies and resource allocation for the future, Singapore actively monitors our key outcome indicators over a three- to five-year time horizon. The Singapore Public Sector Outcomes Review (SPOR), first published in December 2010, is such an example of a monitoring vehicle that Singapore leverages on to track our progress. The SPOR is a biennial report of key indicators reflecting Singapore's performance in achieving strategic outcomes such as quality education and conduciveness to business and entrepreneurship. This report also captures the collective efforts of public agencies in addressing strategic challenges facing the economy.

As such, for the ANSSR review to be carried out in 2015, Singapore will similarly be drawing on the abovementioned mechanisms in providing updates and achievements in our identified priority areas.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education		
Priority:	Ensuring sustainable economic growth in view of labour force growth constraints, by improving productivity as well as skills and capabilities of our workforce.	
Progress assessed based on:	(a) Increasing labour productivity	GOAL: To increase labour productivity by an average of 2-3% per year over the next decade.
	(b) Increasing university and polytechnic cohort participation rates	GOAL: To increase university cohort participation rate to 30% by 2015, and to increase polytechnic cohort participation rate to 45% by 2015.
	(c) Expanding capacity of polytechnics to conduct part-time diploma programmes	GOAL: To expand the capacity for part-time diploma level programmes at polytechnics by 60% to about 10,000 places by 2015.
	(d) Expanding capacity of Singapore's Continuing Education (CET) campuses, which are campuses targeted at promoting lifelong learning and skills upgrading for the workforce.	GOAL: To build two Singapore Continuing Education and Training (CET) Campuses in 2013 with best-in-class CET providers train up to 50,000 individuals annually. The campuses will also serve as a one stop destination for skills training and career opportunities and serve as gateways for workforce to gain a wide variety of skills training and relevant upgrading programmes.
	(e) Increasing government investment in CET	GOAL: To increase government investment in CET to about S\$2.5 billion by 2015.
Priority:	Enhance labour market opportunities through strengthened emphasis on innovation and commercialization of R&D, as well as better job matching in Singapore	
Progress assessed based on:	(a) Achieving a low resident long-term unemployment rate	
	(b) Achieving high employment rates for fresh graduates from the universities, polytechnics and Institute of Technical Education (ITE) entering the workforce	
	(c) Increasing Singapore's Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD)	GOAL: To raise Singapore's gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) to 3.5% of GDP through increased private sector R&D expenditure by 2020.
Priority:	Help low-wage workers stay employed in jobs with the basic statutory employment benefits, upgrade their skills, as well as achieve financial security. Enhance the employability of older workers and help them stayed employed for as long as they are able to and want to.	
Progress assessed based on:	(a) Increasing the employment rate for residents aged 55-64 by 2015	GOAL: To achieve an employment rate of 65% for residents aged 55-64 by 2015.

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations	
Priority:	Grow a deeper base of globally-competitive Singapore enterprises and help our SMEs develop the critical mass required to compete globally.
Progress assessed based on:	(a) Increasing the supply of new growth capital for Singapore-based enterprises, by seeding public-private co-investment funds.
	(b) Increasing the number of Singapore-based enterprises with revenues over S\$100 million.
	(c) Developing stronger alliances between large and small players to promote technology transfer, test-bedding and commercialization. The alliances will help SMEs develop capabilities in the local market, which they can then deploy abroad.
	(d) Providing incentives for MNCs to co-develop innovative products and services with SMEs, helping Singapore-based companies build credible track records, enhance innovation and accumulate knowledge capital.
	(e) Enhancing SME access to human capital, through broadening the scope of internship programmes and facilitating a ready network of mentors to provide strategic and expert advice.

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Chinese Taipei

As one of the early mover member economies of the ANSSR initiative within APEC, strong political leadership within Chinese Taipei has been essential and instructive during this undertaking. The Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD), which is the major economic planning and coordinating organ for the Cabinet of Chinese Taipei, is playing a leading role within the process. There has been a build-in mechanism within Chinese Taipei's institutional structure for drafting and preparing the annual and four-year domestic development plan for the short-term and mid-term domestic development of Chinese Taipei. The same mechanism also works for the reviewing and monitoring process of the plan concerned as well. Reform programs across the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches of the government are thus embedded within such a development plan. And Chinese Taipei's ANSSR plan is primarily focused on government affairs under the executive regime.

CEPD has been adopting an accommodating approach in terms of soliciting policy reform programs being proposed by our ministries and councils/commissions. Participating agencies chose their measurements of progress based upon their expertise in their individual realm of competence over the years. The participating agencies for this ANSSR initiative of Chinese Taipei include primarily Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Economic Affairs, Fair Trade Commission, Financial Supervisory Commission, as well as the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission.

Meanwhile, Chinese Taipei has been taking a cross-cutting, consultation-based approach to identifying priorities and measurement of progress under both its domestic development plan and the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) as well, so as to reflect the full spectrum of domestic reforms being encouraged by ANSSR. Although the priorities set forth here are not an exhaustive list of all Chinese Taipei's efforts in implementing reform programs in various administrative realms, our ANSSR plan is definitely aligned with our mid-term domestic development as well as the overarching policy framework and guidelines, which was unveiled by Chinese Taipei's Leader on September 29 this year (2011) for forging the upcoming golden decade of Chinese Taipei.

The policy framework for the next golden decade is a vision encompassing eight main elements, that is, a vigorous economy, just society, clean and capable government, quality education system, sustainable environment, comprehensive infrastructure, cross-strait peace, and friendly international environment. The key to the realization of the golden decade vision for Chinese Taipei is to guarantee a vigorous, robust, and sustainable economy via six major policy pillars by enhancing Chinese Taipei's economic status in the international community, innovating technologies and encouraging scientific research, adjusting the economic structure, improving employment, stabilizing prices, and modernizing agriculture.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	In the area of Public Sector Governance : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trimming the number of ministries and councils from January 2012 • Wisely allocating government human resources
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trimming the number of ministries and councils from 37 to 29 by the end of 2014 • Reducing the total number of central government civil servants to 160,000
Priority:	In the area of Competition Policy : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a level playing field • To enhance the fairness and transparency of law enforcement • To promote public awareness of competition law and policy • To strengthen international cooperation and capacity building
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of competition advocacy to enterprises and general public: survey questionnaire on the level of awareness of Fair Trade Act • Effectiveness of technical assistance to recently-established competition agencies: satisfaction survey questionnaire
Priority:	In the area of Corporate Governance : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance information disclosure and transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully adoption IFRSs of public companies can improve the efficiency of domestic accounting standards, effectively enhance the global ranking and international competitiveness of our local capital markets, reduce the cost of raising capital overseas, and improve management efficiency of local companies. - To shorten the deadline of filing annual financial reports in order to ensure more timely disclosure of financial information. • To strengthen functions of board of directors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding the scope of the requirements on mandatory independent director setup and the establishment of the remuneration committee can further the implementation of the best-practice principles of corporate governance and ensure a sound remuneration system for company board members, supervisors, and executive officers.
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ratio of the number of public companies which have set independent directors to the number of public companies qualified the conditions of compulsory installation of independent directors • The ratio of the number of listed and emerging stock companies which have set the remuneration committee to the number of all listed and emerging stock companies
Priority:	In the area of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking deregulation to create a regulatory environment friendly to business • Promoting International alignment to attract global enterprises to invest in Chinese Taipei
Progress assessed based on:	<p>First Stage(2009-2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched the one-stop-shop website for company registration on May 30, 2011 • Shortened time for starting a business from 15 days to 10 days on May 30, 2011 <p>Second Stage(2012-2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To replace company seal by electronic signature • To conduct entire business registration online: all relevant procedures and approval processes for business registration can be proceeded online in a paperless environment

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education													
Priority:	To promote job opportunities and vocational training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To actively promote skill-enhancement and training programs so as to increase the employability of the workforce in the labour market and relieve the unemployment issues 												
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Phase 1 (2011-2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue implementing “the 2009~2012 Employment Promotion Program” so as to strengthen labour market mechanisms and promote employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative indicators <table border="0"> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>employment-promotion</td> <td>70,000 persons</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>training</td> <td>236,000 persons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>employment-promotion</td> <td>50,000 persons</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>training</td> <td>238,000 persons</td> </tr> </table> <p>Phase 2 (2013-2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate the adjustment of responsive measures by related cabinet departments in accordance with prevailing economic and labour market conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue promoting related measures, such as increasing cooperation between the academia and the industries, strengthening job training, elevating job matching success rate, providing salary subsidies, assisting entrepreneurs and self-employed workers, and increasing short-term employment, etc. 	2011	employment-promotion	70,000 persons		training	236,000 persons	2012	employment-promotion	50,000 persons		training	238,000 persons
2011	employment-promotion	70,000 persons											
	training	236,000 persons											
2012	employment-promotion	50,000 persons											
	training	238,000 persons											

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations	
Priority:	To foster SMEs development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build a creative, innovative, and entrepreneurial environment for young people and women To allocate government’s industrial development resources through selection and focus To cultivate innovative and venture businesses in the emerging and core industries To foster the high-growth enterprises which can provide high-quality jobs To construct a supportive network necessary for local industry development
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Quantitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing Counseling to 10% start-up companies, in which women account for 40% of the beneficiaries Maintaining 75% of total employment Maintaining 25% of total sales Maintaining 10% of total enterprises’ R&D budget input <p>Qualitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating and maintaining the high-quality and basic environment of incubation and constructing the core capability of incubators for both genders, especially for disadvantaged women Building the blueprint for industrial development according to the focused industrial policy Integrating the resources of internet service and upgrading the incubation service of SMEs Selecting potential and high-quality businesses, strengthening R&D energies, promoting cross-industry alliances, and expanding market opportunities Fostering the development of emerging industries / sub-industry clusters and promoting the growth of start-up and potential companies Promoting industry-academia cooperation, issuing small business innovation voucher, and toning up the R&D energies of SMEs with the focused emerging industries

Priority:	<p>To improve economic opportunities for women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that all citizens, especially for the disadvantaged groups, should have equal opportunities to thrive in the global market growth • To ensure that future economic development is compatible with gender perspective and transitions to a green economy
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Quantitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increasing number of women-owned businesses over time • The annual growth rate of women-owned businesses with export capacity to join domestic and international business networks <p>Qualitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review economic policies and regulations from the point of view of gender differences and women-owned businesses through the public-private partnership mechanism • To create, promote, and update regulations and practices which foster the development of social and cooperative enterprises

Thailand

Throughout the implementation of the Eleventh Plan (2011-2016), Thailand will inevitably confront with internal and external changes that will certainly affect the course of development. These changes will be more uncertain, complex, and unpredictable. As a result, Thailand is exposed to risks in various dimensions. Some of the particular risks are: weak public administration; unprepared economic structure for sustainable development; depreciating Thai cultural value; degrading natural resource and environment; and vulnerable security.

Therefore, the formulation of development direction and strategy under the Eleventh Plan will focus more on accelerating resilience building in all development dimensions to prevent such possible risks, and strengthening Thailand's foundation in every aspect. In addition, placing people and society at the center of quality development will be highly valued in order to increase their ability to keep pace with changes and to gain equal access to resources and benefits from social and economic development. Economic opportunity will be created based on knowledge, technology, innovation, and creativity, taking into account that production and consumption must stand on an eco-friendly foundation which will lead to stable and sustainable development. The approaches to building resilience in some important development issues under the Eleventh plan are to create a "balanced development" in all aspects.

For the government sector, the Eleventh plan will focus on the promotion of government transparency, and public participation in the development process. On 10 June 2011, the Thai Prime Minister announced "Collective Action" project to tackle corruption as a major structural reform in Thailand. Therefore, Thailand has chosen Anti-Corruption Strategy, which is aligned with APEC ANSSR's priorities in the area of "Promoting more open, well-functioning transparent and competitive markets," as one of its priority areas.

As for the private sector, promoting quality and sustained SMEs development will be emphasized with a focus on upgrading the skill and knowledge of entrepreneurs, particularly good governance management skill and improving their accessibility to financial resources. This priority area is aligned with APEC ANSSR's priority in the topic of "Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations."

For the community sector, to build an immune system towards quality society whereby people are not struck in poverty trap but could improve their quality of life; the people at all levels should have social and economic security, equal employment opportunity, equal protection and equal access to social services and resources. One main strategy in the Eleventh plan is to extend social protection to people at all levels, as well as to respond to their needs and necessities with policies, and legal and social measures to ensure social security for labour in both formal and informal sectors with equality and fairness. The provision of sufficient welfare to ensure quality of life, while developing a better and more connected database on social protection should also be emphasized. This priority would fit in the area of "Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs."

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well – functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	<p>Implementation of Collective Action Initiative in Anti-Corruption: Collective Action Initiative is a corporate governance program that is a collaborative and sustained process of cooperation among various stakeholders – government, private sector, external accountability agencies, and civil society. The ultimate goal of CA is to curb corruption and continuously improve transparency in order to reduce any chance of corrupt practices through binding agreement between the related stakeholders. CA focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing corruption • enhancing the efficiency of doing business by enhancing the fairness and transparency of law enforcement • promoting public awareness of CA • increasing the impact and credibility of individual actions, brings vulnerable individual players into an alliance of like-minded organisations • leveling the playing field between competitors • enabling companies to abstain from bribing • enabling government to reduce the high cost and the distortionary impact of corruption
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Quantitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption Perception Index (CPI) • Number of companies join in CA network • Number of government agencies join in CA agreement • Number of workshops/campaigns for raising awareness on the CA • Number of mechanisms for public participation in anti-corruption work <p>Qualitative Indicators: By using questionnaire survey on the degree of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception on the level of participation of different groups of stakeholders through the CA Strategy • Perception of the different group of stakeholders on the ability to prevent corruption • Perception on the success of the CA Initiative implementation • Satisfaction on the outcome of projects implemented by using CA <p>(Stakeholders could be asked to pin-point level of perception/satisfaction of a scale 1 – 5)</p>
Priority:	<p>Regulatory reform to comply with UN Convention against Corruption: The 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference held in Thailand in November 2010 has been described as a milestone in Thailand's effort to combat corruption. The Conference has not only resulted in awareness raising among the public about corruption in Thailand, but also resulted in the ratification of the UN Convention against Corruption of Thailand on 1 March 2011 and has been enforced from 31 March 2011, which leads to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reform regulatory framework related to anti-corruption • promote public awareness on UNCAC
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Quantitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies related to anti-corruption • Number of regulations amended to comply with UNCAC <p>Qualitative Indicators: By using the questionnaire survey on the degree of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception on the success of UNCAC implementation <p>(Level of perception could be pin-pointed on the scale of 1 – 5)</p>

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations	
Priority:	Promoting quality and sustained SMEs development will be emphasized with a focus on upgrading their skill and knowledge, particularly on good governance management skill and improving their accessibility to financial resources.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Quantitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of SMEs on GDP. • Increased the number of SMEs registered to, at minimum, 250,000 within 2016. • Provide capacity building for, at minimum, 30,000 SMEs in the targeted sectors within 2016. • Strengthening at least 60 SMEs networks and clusters per year. <p>Qualitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A grass-root economy is strengthened and an opportunity for community and small enterprises is enhanced. • Review and revise business factors that might affect SMEs by reducing their obstacles and improving business facilitation. • Improve efficiency and integrate the administrative management of SMEs promotion. • Enhance SME access to finance, including financing of SME innovation.

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs	
Priority:	Extend social protection to people at all levels and accommodate to their needs and necessities with policies and legal and social measures to ensure social security for labour in both formal and informal sectors with equality and fairness. The providing of sufficient welfare to ensure a quality of life while developing a better and more connected database should also be emphasized.
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Quantitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people who are eligible for social protection categorised by gender, age and occupation. Proportion of workers who are not protected by social security but eligible for other social welfare, out of the overall labour force. • Community capacity index. <p>Qualitative Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have an equal and thorough access to high quality social services. • The poor and disadvantaged are immune and can keep pace with changes for development.

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United States

As the economy recovers from the worst recession in generations, the United States has made accelerating economic growth and job creation a priority. The United States aims to create an economy that is more competitive, more productive, and employs more people.

The United States has taken a broad approach to identifying priorities and measures of progress under the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR), reflecting the range and depth of activity underway in the United States across the full spectrum of reforms encouraged by ANSSR to support higher-quality, more balanced, and inclusive growth. Nonetheless, the priorities set forth here are not an exhaustive list of all U.S. efforts aligned with the tenets of ANSSR.

The United States recognises the power of goal-setting as a way to improve the Federal Government's performance and accountability to the American people, and federal agencies are using near-term and longer-term goals to improve effectiveness and efficiency.

Federal agencies prepare and publicly release strategic plans that identify long-term performance goals and identify corresponding annual performance goals and measures of progress. Agencies report at least annually on progress toward their goals. Twenty-four major federal agencies also set near-term High Priority Performance Goals (Priority Goals) that correspond with the U.S. budget cycle. The U.S. priorities set forth under ANSSR are derived from this process.

The process of goal setting and evaluating progress is an iterative and continuous process in the United States. Federal agencies currently are selecting new Priority Goals for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. As a result, we anticipate that the United States will be well-positioned to provide updates and achievements on its selected priority goals through 2015.

ANSSR Priorities

Promoting more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets	
Priority:	Improve federal government management, effectiveness, and efficiency, including by implementing the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) which requires Federal agencies to set clear performance goals that can be accurately measured, regularly reviewed by senior leaders, and publicly reported in a more transparent way.
Progress assessed based on:	Achievement of key milestones through the establishment of new Federal and Agency Priority Goals in February 2012; progress toward goal achievement thereafter using measures established for each Priority Goal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information on these priorities and measures will be available via Performance.gov.
Priority:	Drive greater transparency and openness in government through the adoption of agile technologies, processes, and expertise for citizen engagement and collaboration built around innovative solutions that provide a more effective, citizen-driven government.
Progress assessed based on:	Numeric achievement targets, such as the number of contacts with citizens via web, phone, print, and social media channels and the number of engagements executed by federal agencies including blogs, Wikis, Forums, and other innovative solutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information is available via the Budget and Performance page of the General Services Administration website at www.gsa.gov.

Promoting better functioning and effectively regulated financial markets	
Priority:	Effectively manage and exit emergency interventions and programs set up in response to the financial crisis.
Progress assessed based on:	Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP) repayments and TARP lifetime cost estimates. Performance is publicly reported in the Department of Treasury annual performance report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information is available via the Budget and Performance page of the Treasury Department website at www.treasury.gov.
Priority:	Implement financial regulatory reform legislation.
Progress assessed based on:	Meeting statutory deadlines and requirements, such as the transfer of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to the Federal Reserve under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and internal milestones. Performance is publicly reported in the Department of Treasury annual performance report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information is available via the Budget and Performance page of the Treasury Department website at www.treasury.gov. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (H.R.4173) are available from the Library of Congress at thomas.loc.gov.

Promoting labour market opportunities, training, and education	
Priority:	All states improving overall and disaggregated high school graduation rates.
Progress assessed based on:	Increasing the percentage of public high school students who graduate four years after starting 9th grade (Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information is available via the Budget and Performance page of the Education Department website at www.ed.gov.
Priority:	Improving overall and disaggregated college attainment rate.
Progress assessed based on:	Increasing the percent of 25- to 34-year-olds who have completed an associate's or higher degree. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information is available via the Budget and Performance page of the Education Department website at www.ed.gov.

Promoting sustained SME development and enhanced opportunities for women and vulnerable populations	
Priority:	Foster a small business-friendly environment by encouraging Federal Agency awareness about the impact of unfair regulatory enforcement and compliance efforts, reducing burdens on small business, and improving small business research.
Progress assessed based on:	Achieving regulatory cost savings for small businesses and other small entities due to Advocacy interventions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance is to be reported by the Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy via Regulatory Flexibility Act Annual Reports available at www.sba.gov/advocacy.
Priority:	In order to facilitate access to capital for high growth companies and enhance job creation and retention by these companies, the Small Business Administration will target committing additional capital via its Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program.
Progress assessed based on:	Quantitative measures, such as the number of small businesses assisted and value of debentures deployed by the Small Business Administration to SBIC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information is available via the Budget and Performance page of the Small Business Administration website at www.sba.gov/performance.

Promoting effective and fiscally sustainable social safety net programs	
Priority:	Ensure access to quality, culturally competent care for vulnerable populations.
Progress assessed based on:	A range of qualitative and quantitative indicators, such as improving the availability and accessibility of health insurance coverage, improving access to/quality of health care for vulnerable populations, and improving access to/quality of early childhood care and education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information is available via the Budget and Performance page of the Department of Health and Human Services website at www.hhs.gov.

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Viet Nam

The year 2011 witnesses a series of important changes for Viet Nam. The economy starts to implement the Socio-Economic Development Strategy for 2011-2020 and Socio-Economic Development Plan for 2011-2015. The Strategy and Plan are aimed at making major breakthroughs in institutional reform, infrastructure development, and improvement of human resources, and shifting the growth paradigm for growth recovery and for more sustainable development. Also, Viet Nam has to implement economic integration commitments under the framework of the World Trade Organization, regional and bilateral free trade agreements. Simultaneously, Viet Nam is negotiating, signing and implementing new economic integration agreements with a wider scope and higher commitments.

For the period of 2011-2015, Viet Nam has set out some key socio-economic targets as follows:

- Economic growth of 6.5-7.0% per annum;
- Economic structure: Agriculture-forestry-fishery: 18.0-18.5%; Industry-construction: 41.7-42.0%; and Services: 39.8-40.0%;
- Contribution of total factor productivity to economic growth by 2015: 28-30%;
- Aggregate investment: 35-36% of GDP during 2011-2015;
- Labour productivity in 2015 increases by about 29-32% from that in 2010;
- Inflation: below 10% per annum;
- Budget deficit: below 5% of GDP;
- The poverty rate decreases by 1.5-2 percentage points per annum.

The comprehensive long-term growth strategy in APEC, of which structural reform constitutes a critical component, embodies high relevance to Viet Nam's policy priorities in the years 2011-2015, i.e. to make major breakthroughs and to shift the growth paradigm for realizing the above targets. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam therefore commits itself to implement four groups of policy priorities in structural reforms. These priorities are listed below, with associated indicators to measure the progress.

ANSSR Priorities

Improving functioning of markets, shifting growth paradigm to attain rapid and sustainable growth	
Priority 1	Restructuring the economy
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms and measures to significantly improve efficiency of investment, particularly public investment; • Medium-term framework at the economy level to direct allocation, management and utilization of State investment capital; • Mechanisms and policies to mobilise resources from entities of all ownership types; • Specific and flexible preferential treatment and supports to attract investment of transnational corporations (TNCs) into high-technology industries, with high value added content; and simultaneously to develop the domestic production network and supply chain linked with business activities of these TNCs.
Priority 2	Improving efficiency of State-owned enterprises (SOEs), creating a competitive environment for enterprise development and restructuring enterprises of all ownership types
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To equitise SOEs and to diversify SOE ownership; • To reform, develop, and improve effectiveness of corporate governance within the SOEs themselves (accounting standards; information disclosure; identification and implementation of targets); • To develop small- and medium-sized enterprises. <p>Quantitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of supporting programs and measures for enterprise development in terms of technology capacity, management capacity and effectiveness, and product quality; • Number of newly registered enterprises: 462,000 during 2011-2015; • Investment of enterprises in research and development; • The proportion of small- and medium-sized enterprises participating in the Government supporting programs.
Priority 3	Furthering public administrative reforms
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Policies:</p> <p>Measures and policies to significantly simplify and rationalize the system of administrative procedures in some targeted areas, namely: (i) customs; (ii) land, investment and construction; (iii) taxes; (iv) advertisement; and (v) food safety and sanitation.</p> <p>Qualitative indicators reflecting the transparency of regulations and administrative procedures; efforts to facilitate fulfilment of administrative procedures by the people and enterprises.</p> <p>Quantitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio of administrative procedures being implemented online; • (Time) costs to fulfil administrative procedures (business registration, tax, customs, etc.).
Priority 4	Developing socio-economic infrastructure
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify the list and priorities of domestic infrastructure projects; • Mechanisms to encourage private and foreign enterprises to invest in infrastructure development; <p>Quantitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of infrastructure services (electricity, telecommunication, logistics, etc.) costs in business-production costs; • Growth of non-infrastructure sectors; • Capital contribution of the private sector in infrastructure development.

Maintaining macroeconomic stability and developing financial markets	
Priority 1	Maintaining macroeconomic stability
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure major balances of the economy; To reduce government budget deficit; To effectively coordinate macroeconomic policies, particularly fiscal policy, monetary policy, credit policy, and trade policy; To reduce trade deficit via measures to encourage exports and control imports.
Priority 2	Improving efficiency and governance of financial intermediaries
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Qualitative indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of banking and financial products. <p>Quantitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those indicators reflecting degree of financial stability and profitability of commercial banks in line with international standards, such as: classification of debts by riskiness level; classification of debts and financial reserves by international practice (Basel 2); financial reporting in line with International Financial Reporting Standards; By 2014, all commercial banks have to meet standards for risk management; Ratio of non-performing loans of commercial banks.
Priority 3	Establishing and enforcing effective system of financial supervision
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Quantitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators reflecting financial risks and providing early warning signals of financial risks; Time for information disclosure by listed companies; Ratio of credit institutions with liquidity shortage.

Improving the quality of human resources, promoting opportunities in the labour market, giving priority to women and vulnerable groups	
Priority 1	Improving and promoting the quality of Viet Nam's human resources
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Qualitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of trained labourers; Proportion of labourers with bachelor degree and above; Budget spending for education and training.
Priority 2	Supporting labour market development
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment on improving the capacity of employment centres; To improve the information system on labour market; To facilitate development of employment transaction offices. <p>Quantitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of labourers who have been consulted on vocational training and got a job via employment centres and transaction offices, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable group.
Priority 3	Supporting provision of training for vulnerable labourers, enhancing job opportunities and increasing income
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Quantitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training for 1.8 million people a year (including 1 million people in rural areas); To support 1.3 million people getting credit for production, business, and job creation; 1 million young people getting credit for vocational training, studying at colleges, universities and others each year; 20% of people getting credit from subsidized loan for employment are from vulnerable groups each year.

Priority 4	Promoting women participation
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Quantitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Development Index (GDI); • Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM); • Enterprises headed by women attain 30% in 2015.

Promoting effective and sustainable social security programs

Priority 1	Developing the flexible, multi-layer and effective social safety net; integrating social support program with services for the poor
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance regular and contingent support for the poor/vulnerable people; • To integrate social support programs with services for the poor.
Priority 2	Developing a modern unified broad-based social support system, with timely mitigation of shocks and risk
Progress assessed based on:	<p>Qualitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To expand the coverage of social support policies; • Equal and equitable treatment in policy for all beneficiaries; • To support those in chronic poverty; vulnerable groups (the disabled, the elderly, orphans, and refugees), people adversely affected by economic reforms and restructuring, and people affected by natural disasters. <p>Quantitative indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benchmark of social support is equal to 50% of minimum living standards.
Priority 3	Developing advanced, sustainable and broad-based social insurance system, improving the benefit level
Progress assessed based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in compulsory social insurance attains 80.0% of the total intended in 2015; • The voluntary rate increases by 22-25% on average during 2011-2015. By 2015, the voluntary rate attains 10.2% of the total intended; • Total social insurance payment.



**Asia-Pacific
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