



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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

RAASR Individual Action Plans



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APEC Economic Committee

November 2016

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APEC#216-EC-01.2

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AUSTRALIA

Introduction

Australia welcomes APEC Economic Leaders' endorsement in September 2015 of the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR), and its three pillars, which serve as guideposts for encouraging APEC economies to undertake concrete structural reform actions.

As part of the National Economic Plan for Jobs and Growth in the 2016-17 Budget, the Australian Government is undertaking a range of new structural reform measures, helping to facilitate the transition to a stronger, more diversified, new economy following the mining investment boom.

The Australian Government is improving the tax system, providing better access to global markets, promoting competition, providing vital infrastructure, supporting innovation and entrepreneurship, encouraging creation of high-tech jobs and helping young people get into work. These reform commitments highlight Australia's commitment to APEC's structural reform agenda as outlined in the RAASR and will:

- *Increase workforce participation* through supporting employment skills for young people and enhancing access to child care support for all families;
- *Improve competition and reduce administrative burdens* on business to support competitive markets;
- *Support growth and higher wages* through a 10-year enterprise tax plan;
- *Support innovation and regulatory reform* to strengthen business and entrepreneurship; and
- Continue to improve *market access and trade liberalisation* through the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement.

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. COAG is supported by a number of Councils, which provide a forum for intergovernmental collaboration and decision-making on a range of issues of national importance.

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 body on microeconomic policy and regulation, with its research and publications informing many of Australia's structural reform initiatives. The Commission is undertaking its first five-yearly review of Australia's productivity performance. This will develop and prioritise structural reform options to improve the wellbeing of Australians by supporting greater productivity growth. Further information is available on the Commission's website at <http://www.pc.gov.au/>.

Structural reform priorities

Priority: Increase workforce participation	
Action: The Youth Employment Package	<p>The Australian Government announced in the 2016-17 Budget a \$840 million Youth Employment Package, with the key component a \$752 million Youth Jobs PaTH (prepare-trial-hire) Programme for job seekers under 25 years of age registered with employment services. The programme involves three stages that can be undertaken flexibly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage one is intensive pre-employment skills training to help prepare young job seekers for work by providing them with stronger employability skills. • Stage two is a voluntary internship placement for young job seekers who have been unemployed for six months or more to provide them with work experience and to allow businesses to trial the job seeker’s fit in the workplace. Up to 30,000 job seekers each year will gain a four to twelve week paid placement, while businesses hosting an intern will receive a one-off payment for their involvement. • Stage three provides employers who hire an eligible young job seeker in an ongoing job with a wage subsidy of up to \$10,000 paid over six months, rather than the current twelve months. <p>The Government will also provide a further \$89 million to encourage young people to start their own businesses, including through expansion of the New Enterprise Incentive Scheme.</p> <p>The Youth Employment Package will help young people become more competitive in the labour market by giving them the skills that employers want, opportunities for work experience and support the move from welfare to work.</p>
Measures of progress	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> The New Enterprise Incentive Scheme was expanded to offer an additional 2,300 places per year in December 2016.</p>
Action: The Jobs for Families Child Care Package	<p>The Australian Government will invest around \$40 billion on child care support over the next four years. This significant investment includes an increase of more than \$3 billion to support the implementation of the Jobs for Families Child Care Package. The Package will provide greater choice for more than 1.2 million families through simpler, more affordable, more flexible and accessible child care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Package will replace the current Child Care Benefit, Child Care Rebate and Jobs, Education and Training Child Care Fee Assistance programmes; and • introduce a single means-tested Child Care Subsidy for families (subject to a new activity test) paid directly to approved care service providers. <p>The Package also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of the Nanny Pilot Programme to support around 7,500 children in families who find it difficult to access mainstream child care services; • a new Child Care Safety Net to provide additional support to genuinely vulnerable and disadvantaged families through three new programmes (around \$1 billion);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extending funding to the states and territories (\$840 million) to provide families access to 600 hours per year of preschool programmes in calendar years 2016 and 2017; and • an Inclusion Support Programme that will assist mainstream services to improve their capacity and capability to provide inclusive practices and address barriers to participation for children with additional needs, particularly children with disability. <p>The Jobs for Families Child Care Package was due to be implemented in its entirety by July 2017. However, some components of the Package are dependent on legislative change including accompanying savings legislation. These include the Child Care Subsidy, Additional Child Care Subsidy and the Community Child Care Fund. As the legislation required to give effect to these components has not passed Parliament, these components will now be implemented in July 2018.</p> <p>The Jobs for Families Child Care Package focuses on making child care simpler, more affordable, accessible and flexible, to support workforce participation and a stronger economy.</p>
Measures of progress	<i>Qualitative:</i> The Nanny Pilot Programme commenced on 6 June 2016. The Child Care Safety Net commenced in July 2016. The Inclusion Support Programme commenced in July 2016.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	This priority contributes to the second and third pillars of the RAASR, by encouraging greater workforce participation and enhancing economic resilience.

Priority: Improve competition and reduce the administrative burden	
Action: Amendments to the Competition and Consumer Act	<p>The Government is amending a number of key provisions of the <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i> to simplify the law and better target anti-competitive conduct whilst supporting pro-competitive behaviour. The Government supported the majority of the recommendations of the Competition Policy Review. The Government is undertaking further consultation and policy development in relation to the remaining recommendations.</p> <p>For example, following public consultation, the Government adopted in full the Competition Policy Review recommendation that section 46, relating to the unilateral misuse of market power, be replaced by a new provision which is better able to deal with harm to competition in Australian markets.</p> <p>The Government is continuing to progress the recommendation to simplify the regulation of liner shipping. The Government has also undertaken actions consistent with the Competition Policy Review including tasking the Productivity Commission with a back-to-basics review of intellectual property laws.</p> <p>In addition, to support a new competition reform agenda the Government is working with the states and territories to form a new competition and productivity-enhancing intergovernmental agreement to implement Competition Policy Review reforms as well as continuing to work with the states and territories on other reforms.</p> <p>These competition reforms are an important step to ensure Australia has the</p>

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	<p>best possible competition framework to support innovation and boost economic growth and jobs. Improving the law’s clarity, effectiveness and force will improve choice for consumers, and support innovation by new businesses.</p>
Measures of progress	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> Legislation will be introduced into Parliament in 2016-17. The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission will release guidance on its approach to implementation prior to the commencement of the new law.</p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> Previous National Competition Policy Reforms delivered in response to the independent Hilmer Review boosted GDP by 2.5 per cent and the Competition Policy Review is expected to also have a positive impact on Australia’s economy.</p>
Action: Reducing Regulatory and Administrative Burdens	<p>The Government set a target to reduce the net regulatory burden by \$1 billion each year in 2014, 2015 and 2016.</p> <p>The Government has commenced a program of systematically reviewing regulation with a focus on reforms that enhance innovation, competitiveness and productivity, in addition to the previous focus on red tape (compliance cost) reduction.</p> <p>The Government has developed a Regulator Performance Framework to measure and publicly report the performance of regulators, which commenced application from 1 July 2015. This will further encourage the efficient administration of regulatory frameworks, which can improve the operation of businesses, markets and the economy.</p> <p>The Government has also strengthened the Regulatory Impact Analysis framework, with a focus on costing impacts on business, community organisations and individuals as part of a broader goal to reduce the burden of new regulation.</p> <p>Updates on progress in regulatory reform and red tape reduction are released annually.</p>
Measures of progress	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> The Regulator Performance Framework is encouraging regulators to undertake their functions with the minimum public impact necessary to achieve regulatory objectives.</p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> In 2015, the Government removed more than 1796 redundant Acts of Parliament. As of December 2015, \$4.8 billion of compliance costs on the community had been removed as a result of Government policies announced since September 2013.</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>This priority contributes to the first pillar of the RAASR, by encouraging greater competition within markets.</p>

Priority: Support growth and higher wages	
Action: 10-year enterprise tax plan	<p>In the 2016-17 Budget the Australian Government announced a 10-year enterprise tax plan that will encourage investment, enhance productivity, create and support jobs and, over time, increase real wages and living standards. From 1 July 2016, incorporated businesses with annual turnover less than \$10 million will have a company tax rate of 27.5 per cent, down from 28.5 per cent. This lower rate will be extended to all companies by 2023-24 and further phased down to 27 per cent in 2024-25 for all companies, then 26 per cent in 2025-26 and finally 25 per cent in 2026-27.</p> <p>The Government is increasing the small business annual turnover threshold from less than \$2 million to less than \$10 million, resulting in over 90,000 additional businesses gaining access to a number of existing small business concessions, such as accelerated depreciation and simplified trading stock rules. In addition, the tax discount for unincorporated businesses with annual turnover less than \$5 million (increased from \$2 million) will be increased from 5 per cent to 8 per cent from 1 July 2016. This tax discount will be further increased in stages to 16 per cent by 1 July 2026.</p> <p>The 10-year enterprise tax plan is expected to permanently increase the size of the Australian economy by just over 1 per cent in the long term. Measures for small businesses, such as the company tax cut and the increase in the unincorporated tax discount, build on the Growing Jobs and Small Business package detailed under the ‘support business and entrepreneurship through innovation and regulatory reform’ priority below.</p>
Measures of progress	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> Providing support for business, with an initial emphasis on small business aims to encourage investment and growth, enhance productivity, increase the level of economic activity and over time, increase real wages and living standards. Legislation giving effect to these changes is currently before Parliament.</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i> The 10-year enterprise tax plan is expected to permanently increase the size of the Australian economy by just over 1 per cent in the long term.</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>This priority contributes to the second pillar of the RAASR, by deepening the market participation by small business entities and encouraging employment in all segments of society. It also contributes to the third pillar, by supporting increases in real wages and living standards.</p>

Priority: Support business and entrepreneurship through innovation and regulatory reform	
Action: the National Innovation and Science Agenda	<p>On 7 December 2015, the Australian Government released the National Innovation and Science Agenda.</p> <p>The Government has committed \$1.1 billion over four years from 2015-16 to 2018-19 to embrace new ideas in innovation and science, and harness new sources of growth to deliver the next age of economic prosperity in Australia.</p> <p>The Agenda will focus on four key pillars: culture and capital, collaboration, talent and skills, and government as an exemplar.</p> <p>It supports innovation by encouraging entrepreneurial and innovative activity. This includes facilitating business operations and collaboration between industry, researchers and government; improving access to investment and capital; as well as making it easier for Australian businesses to succeed internationally.</p>

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	<p>The Agenda also supports science by prioritising education and research. This includes fostering scientific research and preparing it for commercialisation; prioritising science, technology, engineering and mathematics education; addressing barriers to women pursuing careers in science and engineering; as well as making government data more accessible</p>
Measures of progress	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> The Agenda contains 24 measures with varying start dates. Detailed information on each measure is available at: www.innovation.gov.au.</p>
Action: Growing Jobs and Small Business package	<p>As part of the 2015-16 Budget, the Government announced a \$5.5 billion Growing Jobs and Small Business package.</p> <p>The package contained the following measures for small businesses with an annual turnover of less than \$2 million:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a reduction in the corporate tax rate of 1.5 percentage points for small companies (30 per cent to 28.5 per cent); • a tax discount of 5 per cent, capped at \$1,000 per taxpayer per year for small unincorporated businesses; • immediate deductibility on asset purchases less than \$20,000 (until 30 June 2017); • removal of fringe benefits tax on multiple portable electronic devices; • restructure roll-over relief that defers capital gains tax liabilities; • measures to encourage start-ups and entrepreneurship, including immediate deductibility of professional expenses for new small businesses; • measures to help employers take on unemployed job seekers; • measures to encourage job seekers to look for work; and • over \$330 million to help disengaged youth become job ready.
	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> The tax cuts for small businesses will increase the after-tax income of small business owners, which may increase labour force participation and employment and potentially lead to greater business investment.</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>This priority contributes to the first pillar of the RAASR by improving business access to finance; the second pillar, by encouraging greater economic and social participation by small businesses and increased employment across all sections of society; and the third pillar, by enhancing the scientific and technological skills of the labour force and businesses.</p>

Priority: Market access and trade liberalisation	
Action: The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement	<p>The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) was signed on 4 February 2016 by Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, New Zealand, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam. These countries represent around 40 per cent of the global economy and a quarter of world trade.</p> <p>The TPP is a regional free trade agreement of unprecedented scope and ambition, which addresses ‘trade in the digital age’. TPP outcomes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eliminating tariffs on US\$9 billion of Australia’s dutiable exports; • additional market access for key agricultural, resource and energy products, and services; • new opportunities in government procurement; • liberalising Australia’s investment regime; • trade rules which take into account global value chains; • state of the art e-commerce provisions; • balanced intellectual property rules; • assisting SMEs to reap the benefit of the TPP; and • commitments related to SOEs and monopolies which promote competition. <p>The TPP allows for other members to join in the future, which will amplify its benefits.</p> <p>More information on the TPP is available at: http://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/tpp/Pages/trans-pacific-partnership-agreement-tpp.aspx</p>
Measures of progress	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> The TPP will enter into force 60 days after all original 12 signatories have ratified it. If this has not occurred by 4 February 2018, the Agreement will enter into force 60 days after at least six original signatories accounting for 85 per cent of the combined gross domestic product of the original signatories have ratified the TPP.</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i> A World Bank report on the TPP suggested that the TPP will result in an increase to Australia’s GDP of 0.7 per cent by 2030 (an increase of US\$15 billion).</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>This priority contributes to the first pillar of the RAASR, by encouraging more open markets.</p>

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Structural reform priorities

Priority: To establish a business-friendly environment	
Action A	Reforms to ease the process of starting a business
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i> n/a
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in steps required to start a business : From current 7 steps to 3 steps by March 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through Business Process Improvement exercises to streamline and eliminate unnecessary steps and requirements 2. Reduction in time taken to start a business : From current 14 days to 3 days by March 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in steps is expected to reduce the time taken to start a business <p>Data source: Registrar of Companies & Business Names, Ministry of Finance</p>
Action B	Reforms to ease construction permits
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> n/a
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in steps required to obtain construction permits : From current 14 steps to 5 steps by March 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through Business Process Improvement exercises to streamline and eliminate unnecessary steps and requirements 2. Reduction in time required to obtain construction permits : From current 119 days to 37 days by March 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through implementation of on-the-spot approvals and risk-based assessment of applications 3. Increase in Building Control Index score : From current 12 points to full 15 points by March 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through the introduction of inspections during construction and stakeholder engagement on relevant insurance issues <p>Data source: Authority for Building Control, Ministry of Development</p>
Action C	Reforms to ease getting electricity
	<i>Qualitative:</i> n/a

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<p>Measures of progress for Action C</p>	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in steps required to obtain electricity : From current 5 steps to 3 steps by March 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through Business Process Improvement exercises to streamline and eliminate unnecessary steps and requirements 2. Reduction in time taken to obtain electricity : From current 56 days to 17 days by March 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through implementation of a penalty system for contractors not meeting time standards 3. Increase in Reliability of Supply and Transparency of Tariff Index : From current 4 points to full 8 points by March 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By improving SAIDI (index measuring duration of power outages) and SAIFI (index measuring frequency of power outages) performance. <p>Data source: Department of Electrical Services, Energy & Industry’s Department, Prime Minister’s Office</p>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>The priority to establish a business-friendly environment through efficient process and pro-business regulation contributes directly to the RAASR Pillar 1: more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.</p>

CANADA

In 2016, Canada’s new government released its first budget, with a focus on achieving sustained and inclusive growth. Budget 2016 aims to address the challenges presented by demographic shifts, slow productivity gains, global shifts in trade and the uncertain prospects for emerging economies, and to shift toward cleaner and more digitalized technology, among others. The Budget also aims to leverage Canada’s strong fiscal position to make strategic investments to strengthen and expand the middle class, to reduce inequality among Canadians and to position Canada for sustained economic growth in the years to come.

Canada’s action plan for the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR) is set out in Budget 2016, and focusses on:

1. Fostering open trade, a fair tax system and a strong financial sector
2. Advancing labour market reform, educational attainment and skills
3. Improving infrastructure
4. Encouraging innovation and enhancing environmental sustainability
5. Promoting inclusive growth

Canada’s RAASR 2016-2020 also aims to complement the G-20 initiative to achieve stronger, more sustainable and balanced global growth.

Structural Reform Priorities

Priority 1: Fostering Open Trade, Fair Tax System and Strong Financial Sector	
Action A	<p>Expanding Trade Opportunities</p> <p><u>Eliminating tariffs</u> Eliminate tariffs on about a dozen manufacturing inputs in the consumer goods and transportation sectors, and launch consultations on eliminating tariffs on food manufacturing ingredients other than supply-managed products.</p> <p><u>Implementing Free-Trade Agreements</u> Commit to swift ratification of the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), and consult Canadians on ratification of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).</p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation or regulations enacting these measures, and the conclusion of the consultation process.
Action B	<p>Making the Tax System More Fair</p> <p><u>Improving tax compliance</u> Provide \$444.4 million over five years for the Canada Revenue Agency to enhance its efforts to combat tax evasion and tax avoidance, and \$351.6 million over five years to collect outstanding tax debts.</p> <p><u>Enhancing tax integrity</u> Act to implement certain recommendations of the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce new legislation to require economy-by-economy reporting for large multinational enterprises; - Apply revised international guidance on transfer pricing; - Participate in international work to develop a multilateral instrument to streamline the implementation of treaty-related BEPS recommendations, including addressing treaty abuse; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake spontaneous exchange with other jurisdictions of certain tax rulings.
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over five years, expect increased revenue of \$2.4 billion and reduced tax debt of \$7.6 billion from improved tax compliance measures and over \$1.2 billion from international and domestic tax integrity measures.
Action C	<p>Strengthening the Financial Sector <u>Renewing financial sector legislation</u> Undertake a financial sector legislative review to ensure the legislative and regulatory framework remains robust and technically sound in light of emerging trends and developments. <u>Introducing a bail-in regime for banks</u> Implement a “bail-in” regime that protects Canadian taxpayers in the event of a large bank failure, which is in line with international efforts to address the potential risks to the financial system and broader economy of institutions perceived as “too-big-to-fail”. <u>Strengthening housing finance system</u> Measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum down payment was increased from 5 per cent to 10 per cent for the portion of the property price above \$500,000 for government-backed insured mortgages effective February 15, 2016; - Regulations constraining the use of government-backed portfolio-insured mortgages became effective July 1, 2016; - Guarantee fees for CMHC-sponsored securitization programs were increased effective July 1, 2016; - Plans to update regulatory capital requirements for residential mortgages to ensure that capital requirements keep pace with market developments and risks by end-2017; and - Allocate \$500,000 to Statistics Canada in 2016-17 to develop methods for gathering data on purchases of Canadian housing by foreign homebuyers.
Measures of progress for Action C	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conclusion of public consultation processes and implementation of legislative and regulatory amendments. - Regulatory guidance, and (<i>quantitative</i>) allocation of funding.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR (A, B, C)	More open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.

Priority 2: Advancing Labour Market Reform, Educational Attainment and Skills

Action A	<p>Improving Employment Insurance (EI) Provide economic security to Canadians by investing a total of \$2.5 billion over two years to improve the current EI system, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding access to EI for new entrants and re-entrants; - Temporarily extending EI regular benefits in regions experiencing the sharpest, most severe and sustained increase in unemployment; and - Reducing the EI waiting period from two weeks to one.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation to enact expanded access for new entrants and re-entrants and to temporarily extend benefits became effective on July 3, 2016.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reduction in the waiting period will become effective as of January 2017.
Action B	<p>Investing in Skills and Training and Helping Youth <i>For youth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase investments in the Youth Employment Strategy to expand employment opportunities for young Canadians, including vulnerable youth; - Provide \$339 million over three years to double the number of jobs provided under the Canada Summer Jobs Program; - Announce an Expert Panel on Youth Employment to assess the barriers faced by vulnerable youth in finding and keeping jobs. <p><i>For Indigenous peoples</i></p> <p>Provide an investment of \$15 million over two years to support the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy by launching a pilot project to enhance training that aligns with community needs.</p>
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of Canadians who obtained employment as a result of participating in government-funded skill and training programs. - Number of employment and training opportunities supported through the Youth Employment Strategy.
Action C	<p>Improving Canada's Education Outcomes <i>Post-secondary education</i></p> <p>Reforms that will be in place for the 2016-17 academic year include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 50% increase to the Canada Student Grant amounts for students from low- and middle-income families and for part-time students; and - An increase to the loan repayment threshold under the Canada Student Loans Program's Repayment Assistance Plan to make student debt more manageable. <p>Reforms that will be in place for the 2017-18 academic year include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand eligibility for Canada Student Grants to provide even more students with non-repayable assistance; and, - A new flat-rate contribution model to determine eligibility for Canada Student Loans and Grants, which will allow students to gain valuable work experience without a reduction in their level of financial assistance. <p><i>Education of Indigenous youth</i></p> <p>Starting in fiscal year 2016-17, invest \$2.6 billion over five years in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The current on-reserve primary and secondary education systems to address immediate funding needs and program cost growth; - Language and cultural programming; and - Literacy and numeracy programs and special needs education. <p>Other investments include \$969.4 million over five years in education infrastructure on reserve.</p>
Measures of progress for Action C	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations enacting these measures, if required. <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The percentage of First Nations peoples aged 18-24 living on reserve who

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	<p>have completed high school;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of students receiving non-repayable student financial assistance and the total value of non-repayable assistance each year.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR (A, B, C)	Deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers and people with disabilities.

Priority 3: Improving Infrastructure

Action A	<p><i>New Infrastructure Plan</i></p> <p>A historic, ten-year \$120 billion infrastructure plan. Phase 1 will provide \$11.9 billion over five years to support clean growth and create jobs across the economy, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$3.4 billion over three years to upgrade and improve public transit systems across Canada; - \$5 billion over five years to invest in water, wastewater and green infrastructure projects; - \$3.4 billion over five years for social infrastructure, including affordable housing, early learning and child care, cultural and recreational infrastructure and community health care facilities on First Nation reserves; and - \$3.4 billion over five years to maintain and upgrade existing federal infrastructure.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is estimated that the infrastructure and other measures will raise the level of real GDP by 0.5 per cent in 2016-2017 and by 1.0 per cent by 2017-2018. - Phase 1 funding will be provided over the next five years, with project implementation continuing beyond that horizon.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR (A)	Well-functioning markets; sustainable social policies that enhance economic resiliency.

Priority 4: Encouraging Innovation and Enhancing Environmental Sustainability

Action A	<p>Encouraging Innovation</p> <p>Investments to encourage innovation, primarily including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$2 billion over the next three years, starting in 2016-17, to support costs for post-secondary research and innovation infrastructure; - \$800 million over four years, starting in 2017-18, to support innovation networks and clusters to facilitate commercialization of scientific research results; and - \$50 million in 2016-17 to increase support to innovative SMEs through the Industrial Research Assistance Program (IRAP).
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of post-secondary research and innovation infrastructure projects supported; - The amount of funding levered from other partners; and - Projects to be completed by April 30, 2018. - The number of SMEs who gained substantive business progress as a result

	of participation in the IRAP.
Action B	<p>Investing in and Promoting Clean Growth</p> <p><u>Clean technology</u> Propose to provide early strategic funding for clean technology projects. Major examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide over \$1 billion over four years, starting in 2017-18, to support clean technology, including in the forestry, fisheries, mining, energy and agriculture sectors. - Provide over \$130 million over five years, starting in 2016-17, to support clean technology R&D and demonstration activities; and - Provide \$62.5 million over two years, starting in 2016-17, to support the deployment of infrastructure for alternative transportation fuels. <p><u>Cleaner and more sustainable environment</u> Propose to invest over \$3.4 billion over five years, starting in 2016-17, to address climate change and air pollution, restore ecosystems and restore public trust in the environmental assessment processes. Major examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide \$2 billion over four years, starting in 2017-18, to establish a Low Carbon Economy Fund; - Provide \$345.3 million over five years, starting in 2016-17, to take action to address air pollution in Canada; and - Provide \$197.1 million over five years, starting in 2016-17, to strengthen ocean and freshwater research.
Measures of progress for Action B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators will be developed as part of future funding allocations and program design.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR (A, B)	More open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets; sustainable social policies enhance economic resiliency.

Priority 5: Promoting Inclusive Growth

Action A	<p>Middle Class Tax Cut Reduce the second federal personal income tax rate from 22% to 20.5%, funding it partially by introducing a new top federal personal income tax rate of 33% for individuals with more than \$200,000 in taxable income.</p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This measure took effect on January 1, 2016. In total, nearly 9 million Canadians are benefitting from this measure, with an average annual tax reduction of \$330 for single Canadians and \$540 for couples.
Action B	<p>New Canada Child Benefit Propose a new Canada Child Benefit, which will provide greater support to low- and middle-income families. Nine out of ten families will receive more in child benefits than under the current system and families benefitting will see an average increase in child benefits of almost \$2,300 in the 2016-17 benefit year. Payments to families began in July 2016.</p>
Measures of	<i>Qualitative:</i>

progress for Action B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The impact of this measure on the number of children living in poverty and on disposable income.
Action C	<p>Improving Socio-economic Conditions of Indigenous Peoples Propose to invest \$8.4 billion over five years, beginning in 2016-17, which primarily includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$2.6 billion in primary and secondary education; - \$969.4 million in on-reserve education infrastructure; - \$638.4 million in child welfare program and in skills and employment training program; - \$2.24 billion to improve water and wastewater infrastructure and waste management on reserve; - \$1.2 billion in support of social infrastructure to provide quality housing, improved access to early learning and child care, better health and cultural and recreational facilities.
Measures of progress for Action C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators will be developed as part of future funding allocations and program design.
Action D	<p>Improving the Retirement Income System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the Guaranteed Income Supplement top-up benefit by \$947 annually for the most vulnerable single seniors (who almost exclusively rely on federal Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement (OAS & GIS) benefits and may have risk of financial difficulties). - Cancel the increase in the eligibility age for OAS & GIS benefits to 67, increasing the wealth of Canadians as they become seniors. - Enhance the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) which, once fully implemented, will increase the maximum CPP retirement benefit by about 50 per cent.
Measures of progress for Action D	<p><i>Qualitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation cancelling the eligibility age increase for OAS & GIS benefits has been passed. - Legislation outlining the enhancement of the CPP was introduced on October 6, 2016. <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GIS top-up benefit was increased in July 2016. About 900,000 single seniors across Canada are benefitting from this measure, with an average annual benefit of \$775.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR (A-D)	<p>Deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth and people with disabilities.</p>

CHILE

Context

GDP growth has remained below expectation over the past years. The main force behind the economic slowdown in 2014 and 2015 has been the sharp fall in private investment, mainly the consequence of the end of the mining boom but also reflecting the uncertainty and adjustment costs associated with the structural reform agenda. The external position has improved markedly, with a large decline in the current account deficit and a real exchange rate now close to equilibrium.

The small economic recovery earlier this year is still fragile and recent economic indicators suggest that private domestic demand is relatively weak. It is expected growth to increase modestly in 2016 mainly thanks to fiscal support.

Private domestic demand should strengthen; primarily as very stimulative monetary conditions and a gradual recovery of business confidence sustain private investment.

The main risk is a persistent weakness of private sector confidence and investment, amid continued uncertainty over the structural reform agenda and the external outlook. On the external front, a further decline in copper prices or greater global financial volatility could also interrupt the recovery.

Challenges

We do believe economic growth is key to face and potentially overcome our major challenges as a developing economy; these challenges include not only the above mentioned but also raise life conditions for all sectors of society, broaden the possibilities for development and generate income to allow sustainable public efforts on implementing structural reforms.

In addition, the structural reform agenda should be designed and implemented with the objective to minimize the potential for short-term negative effects on growth, including those related to higher uncertainty. In this regard, effective action could be taken in several matters, for instance; reforms on the labour market to ensure efficiency; raising the quality of Chile's human capital, increasing productivity, and lowering income inequalities. While the financial sector is generally healthy, strengthening the regulatory and supervisory framework for life insurance companies and financial conglomerates would also support the resilience of Chile's financial sector.

Structural reform priorities

Priority 1: “To foster productivity”	
Action A	Increase government and private sector investment on infrastructure
Measures of progress for Action A	Qualitative: rural connectivity and decentralization
	Quantitative: Investment on infrastructure projects, public expenditure on infrastructure (% of GDP)
Action B	Encouraging a higher level of business investment and private sector confidence
Measures of progress for Action B	Qualitative:
	Quantitative: Fixed capital investment rate, business confidence index
Action C	Promote research and innovation and the use of new technologies
Measures of progress for Action C	Qualitative:
	Quantitative: Innovation rate on enterprises; expenditure on R&D public and private, manufacturing value added (% of GDP)
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Pillar number three; policies that enhance productivity are at the core of sustainable social policies; infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, and R&D promotion represents key challenges for well-targeted long-term policies

Priority 2: “To expand the capacity of economic growth”	
Action A	Promote the export of services
Measures of progress for Action A	Qualitative: Strengthen the export portfolio to avoid external shocks
	Quantitative: Export of services (% of GDP)
Action B	Facilitate investment and entrepreneurship
Measures of progress for Action B	Qualitative:
	Quantitative: World Bank ease of doing business distance to frontier
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Pillar number three; economic growth is key to face the challenges of poverty and inequality reduction, and also to generate income for sustainable policy making.

Priority 3: “to promote inclusive growth”	
Action A	Provide/expand funding in key sectors
Measures of progress for Action A	Qualitative: ministry of social development performance
	Quantitative: Public expenditure on social programmes (% of GDP)
Action B	Using public and private mechanisms to ensure funding access for SME’s
Measures of progress for Action B	Qualitative:
	Quantitative: Active commercial relation index (between banks and SME’s), SME’s with credit registry on financial institutions (%)
Action C	Assuring that women entrepreneurs are properly served and participation at any level avoid gender biases
Measures of progress for Action C	Qualitative:
	Quantitative: World Bank indicators on women, business and the law
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Pillar number two; The slowdown on growth over the past years is particularly troubling for inclusiveness as not only increases income inequality but also the gap for participation in all segments of society.

CHINA

Introduction

After years of rapid growth, China's economy has entered a new normal where economic growth impetuses and development patterns are witnessing transformation but the positive long-term trend remains unchanged. China's economy has maintained stable growth at medium to high speed. In 2015, China's GDP increased by 6.9%, per capita GDP increased to 49,351 yuan (7,924 dollars); the number of new employees in urban areas exceeded 13 million; and the household income was mainly increased in line with economic growth. The economic structure and growth momentum have kept optimizing and upgrading, consumption's role in fueling economic growth has been further enhanced, and the trend of industry-to-service-sector transformation has been obvious. In 2015, the proportion of service sector in GDP exceeded 50% for the first time; the Belt and Road initiative, and the strategies of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei coordinated development and Yangtze River Economic Belt were implemented steadily, urbanization continued, business startups and innovations by the general public flourished and new growth points, growth poles and growth belts kept expanding. Meanwhile, efforts were further enhanced to meet basic needs of the people, the urban-rural and regional development gaps tended to be narrower, infrastructure conditions were improved continuously, public service systems were established basically, educational level was lifted steadily, people's health kept improving, and the impoverished population went down by 14.42 million. At the same time, insufficient effective demand and insufficient effective supply coexisted, traditional comparative advantages became weakened, innovation capability remained poor, resources and environment constraints aggravated, and supply of basic public services was still insufficient, making structural contradiction more striking and the task of realizing sustained and healthy economic development under the new normal more challenging.

The 13th Five-year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the 13th FYP) released in 2016 systematically describes the blueprint for economic and social development in next five years (2016-2020). The 13th FYP upholds the five major development tenets, namely innovation, coordination, greenness, opening up and shared development, and puts forward goals and key tasks to build a well-off society in an all-round way by 2020.

According to the overall deployment of the 13th FYP and in allusion to the prominent contradictions and deeper problems that restrict development in an all-round, coordinated and sustainable way, China is striving to promote supply-side structural reform to enhance the development quality and efficiency. China will insist on innovation-led development, take innovation as the key to overall development, fully implement innovation-driven development strategies, optimize factor allocation, and encourage people to start their own businesses and to make innovations. China will stick to deepen reform, continue to streamline administration and institute decentralization, delegate power and strengthen regulation, and optimize services, and improve government efficiency; deepen SOE reform, perfect modern enterprise system, and improve state property management system; optimize development environment for enterprises, encourage private enterprises to engage in more fields according to law, and protect property rights and innovation revenues according to law; and deepen reforms on fiscal taxation, finance, price, technology, education, hygiene, social insurance and other key areas. China will also adhere to problem-oriented principle, strengthen top-level design and take comprehensive measures for addressing overcapacity, reducing

inventory, deleveraging, lowering cost and bolstering areas of weakness. China will take above-mentioned measures to accelerate the transformation of development momentum, improve institutional system that allows the market to play a decisive role in the allocation of resources and a better play to government functions, find solutions to prominent problems that restrict economic development in a stable and healthy way, and finally achieve development of higher quality, efficiency, impartiality and sustainability.

Structural reform priorities

Priorities: Speed up innovation-driven development	
Action A	Take steps to strengthen deployment of priorities and reinforce the leading role of technological innovation.
Measures of progress for Action A	Increase inputs to basic research and R&D expenditures in the situation that R&D expenditure has accounted for 2.1% of GDP in 2015. Promote innovation breakthroughs in strategic fronts, optimize and innovate organization system, and improve basic innovation capability to build a group of innovative highlands at the regional level.
	Qualitative: 1. Along with some key industries stepping into the mid-high end of global value chain, a batch of innovative enterprises and industrial clusters with international competitiveness grow up. 2. Lay out a group of national high-level laboratories, develop a group of national technology innovation centers, accelerate the implementation of national major science and technology programs, deploy a batch of new and key technology projects, and construct some new platforms for international cooperation. Develop a group of innovative provinces, cities and regional innovation centers with powerful growth momentum.
	Quantitative: 1. R&D intensity (the proportion of R&D expenditures in GDP) should rise to 2.5% by 2020. 2. The share of contribution of scientific and technological progress should be up to over 60% by 2020. 3. The proportion of the value added of knowledge-intensive business service should account for 20% of GDP by 2020.
Action B	Take steps to encourage people to start their own businesses and to make innovations and create a good atmosphere that encourages innovation and entrepreneurship.
Measures of progress for Action B	In 2015, 311 items subject to administrative examination and approval and 123 items subject to professional qualification license and certification were cancelled or decentralized, putting an end to non-administrative license approval. Preconditions for approval of industrial and commercial registration were simplified by 85% and the business license, the organization code certificate and the certificate of taxation registration were merged into one license. It is required to further streamline administration and institute decentralization, fully enforce mass entrepreneurship, contracting, support and funding in an all-round manner, and encourage interested parties to develop new technologies, products, forms and models.
	Qualitative: 1. Mass entrepreneurship is widely developed in incubator, network platforms and within enterprises, and more efforts are made to share innovation resources 2. Entrepreneurship training services are further improved. Open service carriers that combine entrepreneurship services and investment as well as online and offline spring

	up.
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. by 2016, the number and progress of administration streamlining and decentralization. The number of enterprise investment projects that are subject to central government approval has reduced by more than 90%; and the number of professional qualification specified by the departments under the State Council has reduced by over 70%. 2. A number of independent innovation demonstration zones, innovation and entrepreneurship demonstration bases and comprehensive innovation reform pilots should be established.
Action C	Build institutions and mechanisms to stimulate innovation and construct an innovative system with Chinese characteristics.
Measures of progress for Action C	<p>By 2020, the breakthroughs in key fields and stages of the reform of scientific and technological system should be made, and have basically established an innovative system with Chinese characteristics that not only adapts to the strategic demand of the innovation-driven development but also aligns to the laws governing the socialist market economy and the innovation of science and technology, to turn China into an innovative-oriented economy.</p> <p>Qualitative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have more enterprises involved in the formulation of national technology innovation program, plan, policy and standards and ensure a larger proportion of industry specialists and entrepreneurs in the expert panel. 2. Make the general preferential tax policy the main form of government support to enterprises. 3. Further improve the layout of the coalitions of key industries and key regions. 4. Accomplish the exchange of talents between enterprises and high education institutions. 5. Make progress in the reform of the classification of research institutions and basically build the system of modern research institutions. 6. Provide classified evaluations for scientific and technological personnel of varied innovation projects, and develop such personnel policy that will encourage scientific and technological personnel to carry out researches persistently and gather experience, and mobilize their enthusiasm and creativity.
Action D	Implement “Made in China 2025” program, to advance China’s transform from a quantity manufacturer to a quality manufacturer.
Measures of progress for Action D	<p>In 2015, the R&D spending of enterprises with total turnover more than 20 million accounted for 0.95% of their total turnover. Manufacturing enterprises with turnover over 20 million obtained 0.44 patent every 100 million of the turnover, their digital control proportion of key procedure reached 33%. The ratio of multipurpose utilization of industrial solid wastes reached 65%. By 2020, industrialization will have been basically achieved, and the status as a big manufacturing economy will have been strengthened. The innovation information level, manufacturing capacity and environmental friendliness will have been greatly improved.</p> <p>Qualitative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieve significant increase of the informationization level of manufacturing industry and make prominent progress in making manufacturing industry more digital, intelligent and network-based. 2. Master the core technology of key fields, strengthen the competitiveness in advantageous fields, and improve the quality of products. 3. Realize prominent decrease in energy consumption, material use and pollutant emission of industry value added per unit in key industries. <p>Quantitative:</p>

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	<p>1. By 2020, the R&D spending of enterprise with turnover of over 20 million should account for 1.26% of its turnover.</p> <p>2. Manufacturing industries with turnover over 20 million should obtain 0.44 patent every 100 million of the turnover.</p> <p>3. By 2020, digital control proportion of key procedure should reach 50%.</p> <p>4. By 2020, the proportion of multipurpose utilization of industrial solid wastes should reach 73%.</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>Accelerated the innovation-driven development and streamline administration and delegate power to the lower levels to promote fair and transparent market competition, encourage more elites and grassroots to start businesses and make the economic outcome shared by micro, small and medium enterprises, the youth, migrant workers, women, the disabled and other social groups.</p>

Priority: Deepening the Reform of State-owned Enterprises	
Action A	Classify the stated owned enterprises, and promote the reform of the mix ownership of the state-owned enterprises based on the classifications.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p>Make great progress in advancing the mixed ownership, improve the corporate governance structure. strengthen the market mechanism by introducing more flexible labor market, performance-linked remuneration and personnel system.</p> <p>Qualitative:</p> <p>1. classify the state-owned enterprises into commercial one and public goods one in light of the strategic orientation and development targets of state-owned capital, and combined with the characteristics of enterprise itself, such as its role in social economic development, etc.</p> <p>2. Local governments should take into consideration their own circumstances when classifying and dynamically manage the state-owned enterprises.</p> <p>3. Gradually adjust the equity share of the state-owned enterprises to form mixed ownership structures with an efficient, effective and flexible operation mechanism in which shareholders are well-behaved.</p> <p>4. Commercial state-owned enterprises whose major business covers the competitive industries and areas should improve mixed ownership and governance structure by introducing private capital to make itself a true market player.</p> <p>5. Commercial state-owned enterprises undertaking important project whose major business covers key industries and fields concerning national security and national economy should make sure state-owned capital has the controlling ownership. The network industry should separate network infrastructure and operation and open its competitive business.</p> <p>6. state-owned enterprise in public goods provision should try to diversify the source of investment, and encourage the participation of Non-SOEs by purchasing services, concession, and trust, etc.</p>
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <p>1. By 2020, all state-owned enterprises should be incorporated.</p> <p>2. promote employee share-holding system with lock-up time no shorter than 36 months, total employee stock share lower than 30% of total, and stock share of an individual employee lower than 1% of the total, and maintain the state-owned shareholders' controlling ownership, whose stock share should be no lower than 34% of the total.</p>
Action B	Establish the investment and operation company of state-owned capital and optimize the regulatory system of state-owned capital.
Measures of progress	Improve the regulatory system of state-owned assets and relevant laws and regulations. Optimize regulatory means to make regulation more scientific, tailored and efficient.

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<p>for Action B</p>	<p>Achieve unified regulation for state-owned assets. Maintain and increase the value of state-owned assets. optimize the layout of state capital.</p> <p>Qualitative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scope of the regulation of the sponsor of state-owned capital is scientifically defined and the power list and responsibility list of regulator are established. Realize the transformation of regulation from enterprises-oriented to capital-oriented. 2. Reshuffle the investment and operation companies of state-owned capital. Promote industry cluster, transformation and upgrade, and optimize the layout of state-owned capital by investment, financing, industry cultivation, capital integration. 3. State-owned capital should be concentrated to key industries and fields concerning national security, national economy and people’s well-being, to key infrastructure constructions, to forward-looking and strategic industries and to dominant industries with core competitiveness. 4. State-owned enterprises should improve their internal management system and establish highly coordinated external supervision mechanism.
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>Deepening the reform of state-owned enterprises is conducive for market to play its decisive role in recourse allocation. The reform of mixed ownership of state-owned enterprises makes way for non-state-owned capital to enter state-owned enterprises, does good to the form of a more efficient corporate governance structure and more transparent and fair market competition so as to improve market efficiency. Moreover, the reform of compensation system of state-owned enterprises is conducive to social equality.</p>

HONG KONG, CHINA

Introduction

Hong Kong, China (HKC) is an externally-oriented and free market economy. We have been formulating our structural reform policies in tandem with the rapidly changing global economic landscape. To this end, HKC has included 7 priorities with 15 actions in our individual action plan, contributing to all the three pillars under RASSR. In response to our Structural Reform Ministers' instruction in 2015, HKC has put emphasis on services. Among the services sectors, financial services have been specifically targeted in view of HKC's status as an international financial and business centre.

Against this background, HKC will embark on actions to maintain an internationally competitive regulatory environment and strengthen financial stability. Actions include (a) implementing the latest standards by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision; (b) establishing an independent Insurance Authority to comply with the requirements by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors; (c) establishing an effective resolution regime for financial institutions in accordance with the latest international standards by the Financial Stability Board; and (d) enhancing the payout arrangements to depositors in the case of bank failure.

HKC will also pursue actions to enhance functioning of the financial and capital markets to excel our services to the international business community. Actions include (a) strengthening our global offshore Chinese currency Renminbi business hub function; (b) facilitating infrastructure investments and their financing through the Infrastructure Financing Facilitation Office; (c) encouraging multinational corporations to set up corporate treasury centres in HKC; (d) promoting HKC as an asset management centre; and (e) promoting HKC as a financial technologies hub in Asia.

Contributing to enhancing regional connectivity, HKC will set up a full-fledged Trade Single Window to further increase the efficiency of business-to-government trade document processing and cargo customs clearance in HKC. HKC will also set up a dedicated employment information e-platform for job seekers with higher education. This e-platform will enhance people-to-people connectivity, as it will facilitate job seekers, those from overseas particularly, in their search for suitable job openings in HKC.

To encourage deeper participation by all segments of society, HKC will provide support to youth development through (a) financial incentives to innovative youth development activities; and (b) youth exchange and internship programs. We will also take action to enhance the employability of the vulnerable populations (e.g. youth, women, older workers, people with disabilities) through specialized programs. In this connection and to contribute to sustainable social policies, HKC will implement the free quality kindergarten education policy, which will also encourage deeper participation in the labour market by women through encouraging kindergartens to offer whole-day services.

Structural reform priorities

Priority: To maintain an internationally competitive regulatory environment and strengthen financial stability	
Action A	To implement the latest standards prescribed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (“BCBS”).
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i> The BCBS issued the Basel III package with a view to introducing a framework of global regulatory standards on banks’ capital adequacy, liquidity and statutory disclosure requirements. It is the intention of HKC to implement the standards prescribed in the Basel III package by phases in accordance with the BCBS’s timetable. <i>Quantitative:</i> N.A.
Action B	To establish an independent Insurance Authority (“IAA”) to comply with the international requirements promulgated by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (“IAIS”).
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> The IIA was established in end 2015 and is taking forward preparatory tasks to take over the regulatory functions of the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, targeted in end 2016/ early 2017. In the next phase, the IIA will take over the three existing Self-Regulatory Organizations to implement a statutory licensing regime for insurance intermediaries. <i>Quantitative:</i> N.A.
Action C	To establish an effective resolution regime for financial institutions in accordance with the latest international standards set by the Financial Stability Board (“FSB”).
Measures of progress for Action C	<i>Qualitative:</i> The Financial Institutions (Resolution) Ordinance (“FIRO”) was enacted in June 2016. It establishes an effective resolution regime designed to comply with FSB’s “Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes for Financial Institutions”, which set out a framework of powers necessary for the orderly resolution of systemically important financial institutions, while protecting financial stability and the continuity of critical financial services in tandem, as well as minimizing the risks posed to public funds. FIRO is expected to come into force once certain regulations to be made under it have been passed by the legislature. As part of the work to make the statutory resolution framework established under FIRO operational, HKC is developing resolution planning framework for banks and has undertaken an industry consultation on its initial resolution planning information requirements. The consultation closed in June 2016. It is anticipated that a policy manual setting out these requirements will be published in H2 2016 with a phased roll-out, starting with banks considered to pose the greatest risks to financial stability in Hong Kong. <i>Quantitative:</i> N.A.
Action D	To enhance the payout capability of the Deposit Protection Scheme (“DPS”).
Measures of progress for Action D	<i>Qualitative:</i> The Deposit Protection Scheme (DPS) (Amendment) Ordinance 2016 was enacted in March 2016 to adopt a gross payout approach, under which any compensation paid to depositors is determined on the basis of their aggregate protected deposits held with a failed bank (up to a specified limit per depositor). The gross payout approach enables the affected depositors to have faster access to their deposits – within seven days under most circumstances.

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	The Deposit Protection Board, which oversees the operation of the DPS, is developing guidance notes and manuals for banks to adopt the approach. It will also conduct walk-through sessions to familiarize the banks with the payout arrangements. <i>Quantitative:</i> N.A.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	The reform actions aim to provide a more open, well-functioning and transparent financial market, contributing to pillar 1.

Priority: To enhance functioning of the financial and capital markets	
Action A	To strengthen HKC's status as the global offshore Chinese currency Renminbi (RMB) business hub.
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i> Effectiveness of HKC's RMB platform in servicing growing demand for use of RMB in international transactions.
	<i>Quantitative:</i> Indicators of RMB business activities in HKC such as size of RMB liquidity pool, bond issuance and lending activities, usage of our RMB clearing platform, RMB trade settlement conducted in HKC, etc. <i>Baseline</i> – HKC has the largest offshore RMB liquidity pool amounting to RMB750 billion at end-July 2016. Outstanding offshore RMB bonds in HKC totalled RMB320 billion at end-August. Our payment system (RMB RTGS) recorded some RMB740 billion average daily turnover in August 2016. RMB trade settlement processed by HKC banks in the first 7 months of 2016 added up to RMB2,770 billion.
Action B	To facilitate infrastructure investments and their financing by working with a cluster of key stakeholders through Infrastructure Financing Facilitation Office (IFFO) established by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA). IFFO was launched in July 2016 followed by the Boao Forum for Asia-HKMA Financial Cooperation Conference.
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> Comprehensiveness of information maintained on IFFO's website which promotes its work, and facilitates information exchange and experience sharing. Quality of content of training workshops organized by IFFO.
	<i>Quantitative</i> 1. Number of international organizations which have joined IFFO as partners. <i>Baseline</i> – 41 as of the launch of IFFO. 2. Scale and number of conferences, seminars and workshops which IFFO organises to enhance knowledge on infrastructure investment and financing and/or participates in. A kick-off executive workshop to be organized on 26-28 Oct 2016; diversity in sector and geographical reach of audience and range of issues covered.
Action C	To encourage multinational corporations to set up corporate treasury centres (CTCs) in HKC.
Measures of progress for Action C	<i>Qualitative:</i> The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No.2) Ordinance 2016 came into operation in June 2016 to: 1. Allow, under specified conditions, the deduction of interest expenses in calculating profits tax for the intra-group financing business of

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	<p>corporations; and</p> <p>2. Reduce profits tax for specified treasury activities by 50 per cent (i.e. to 8.25%) for qualifying CTCs.</p> <p>The amendment will enhance HKC’s competitiveness as an international financial centre and help develop HKC into a regional hub for CTCs.</p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>1. Number of marketing activities organized by the HKMA in conjunction with the private sector and other Government agencies to promote HKC as a preferred regional destination for CTCs.</p> <p>2. Number of corporations, financial institutions and industry associations met. <i>Baseline</i> – over 280 as of June 2016.</p>
Action D	To promote HKC as an asset management centre.
Measures of progress for Action D	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> HKMA’s close contact with the industry and relevant government agencies to assist in the formulation, review and implementation of policies to further develop HKC’s platform as an asset management centre.</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i> Number of asset owners, asset managers and service providers in major financial centres visited by the HKMA.</p>
Action E	To facilitate the healthy development of the financial technologies (fintech) ecosystem in HKC and to promote HKC as a fintech hub in Asia.
Measures of progress for Action E	<p><i>Qualitative/Quantitative:</i></p> <p>The HKMA established a Fintech Facilitation Office (FFO) in March 2016 to support the healthy development of the fintech industry in HKC through a three-pronged approach, i.e. by acting as (i) “a platform” for exchanging ideas of innovative fintech initiatives among key stakeholders and conducting outreaching activities; (ii) “an interface” between market participants and regulators within the HKMA to help improve the industry’s understanding about the parts of the regulatory landscape which are relevant to them; and (iii) “an initiator” of industry research in potential application and risks of fintech solutions.</p> <p>On the last objective to act as an industry research initiator, the FFO will initially focus on (i) Cybersecurity and (ii) Blockchain. The FFO has been launching initiatives/ programs and establishing frameworks for (i); and has commissioned a study into the potential applications of (ii).</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	The reform actions aim to enhance functioning of the financial and capital markets, contributing to pillar 1.

Priority: To develop a Trade Single Window

Action	To facilitate trade declaration and customs clearance, a full-fledged Trade Single Window will be set up in HKC to provide a single information technology platform for the one-stop lodging of all trade documents for meeting regulatory requirements of importing and exporting goods.
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Measures of progress	<i>Qualitative:</i> The Government plans to implement the Trade Single Window by phases. Phase 1 will tentatively be implemented by 2018, the earliest.
	<i>Quantitative:</i> N.A.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	This priority will contribute to the pillar 1 “more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets”. The project is expected to improve the efficiency of business-to-government trade document processing and cargo customs clearance in HKC, through putting in place a new information technology system which will be accessible to the trading community 24 hours/7 days and streamlining and rationalizing existing requirements for trade declaration and cargo information. In the longer run, the new system may also enhance cross-border customs cooperation between HKC and her trading partners.

Priority: To enhance the flow of employment information in the labour market

Action	To set up a dedicated employment information e-platform for job seekers with higher education to supplement the existing channels in disseminating job vacancies information which target mainly at job seekers with lower education or skills. The e-platform aims to enhance the understanding of relevant job seekers in particular those from overseas on the HKC labour market and facilitate their search and application for suitable job openings. It will be rolled out tentatively in the fourth quarter of 2016.
Measures of progress for Action	<i>Qualitative:</i> Relevant job seekers’ and employers’ satisfaction with the services.
	<i>Quantitative:</i> The relevant vacancy statistics and usage figures of the e-platform.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	This action contributes to enhancing functioning of the labour market, thereby enabling a more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive labour market in line with pillar 1.

Priority: To provide support for the development of youth

Action A	To provide financial incentive to innovative youth development activities. The Government launched in July 2016 the Youth Development Fund (YDF) of HK\$300 million (US\$38.5 million) to support innovative youth development activities that were not covered by existing schemes, including subsidy in the form of matching funds for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assist young people in starting their own businesses.
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progress of participants’ development in areas such as confidence, willingness to accept responsibilities, courage to face new challenges, etc. 2. Improvements in the business environment for young entrepreneurs (e.g. better access to funding, mentorship support under the scheme).
	<i>Quantitative:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of participating NGOs in the scheme. 2. Number of participating youth entrepreneurs in the scheme.
Action B	To continue and consider the possibility of expanding youth exchange and internship programs. The Government has been allocating more resources to youth exchange and internship programs, both overseas and in the Mainland of China. This will provide opportunities for HKC youth to broaden their

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	horizons, enrich their life experience and learn how to think from multiple perspectives. The Government has also launched a funding scheme to support NGOs in organizing youth exchange programs to “Belt and Road” economies, many of which are APEC Members.
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> Evaluation by participants on the impact of the programs on their global vision and how the programs broaden their perspectives.
	<i>Quantitative:</i> (a) Number of participants under the exchange and internship programs. (b) Amount of funding allocated.
Contribution/ impact to RAAS	This priority contributes to pillar 2 “deeper participation in the markets by all segments of society, including youth”. By implementing a series of sustainable social policies, it aims to increase the overall competitiveness and employability of youth of HKC, while promoting their all-round development.

Priority: To enhance the employability of the vulnerable populations (e.g. youth, women, older workers, people with disabilities) through specialized programs

Action	To continue to launch specialized programs and conduct review in tandem with the labour market situation, where necessary, for enhancing the employability of various disadvantaged groups.
Measures of progress for Action	<i>Qualitative:</i> 1. Middle-aged and mature persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys on the retention status of placed job seekers to evaluate the effectiveness of the on-the-job training under the program. 2. Young people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual development survey on young people who have enrolled in the specialized program and completed the service period. 3. Persons with disabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual survey to collect feedback of employers.
	<i>Quantitative:</i> 1. Middle-aged and mature persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of middle-aged and mature persons placed under the program. <i>Current situation:</i> 2 541 in 2015. 2. Young people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of young people enrolled under the program for pre-employment and on-the-job training services. <i>Current situation:</i> 6 741 from September 2014 to August 2015. 3. Persons with disabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of placements secured under the program. <i>Current situation:</i> 811 in 2015
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	The specialized programs will enable deeper participation in the markets by all segments of society, including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, youth, older workers and people with disabilities, contributing to pillar 2.

Priority: To implement the free quality kindergarten education policy

Action	Starting from the 2017/18 school year, the Government will implement the free quality kindergarten education policy and provide kindergartens with direct subsidy with a view to greatly enhancing the quality of kindergarten education and laying a solid foundation for children’s balanced development and lifelong learning.
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	<p>The Government will provide eligible kindergartens with a basic subsidy for the provision of three-year quality half-day service for all eligible children aged between three and six. The Government will also provide an additional subsidy to eligible whole-day and long whole-day kindergartens to alleviate the financial burden of school fees on parents and encourage kindergartens to provide whole-day services to support working parents, which would help unleash the potential of local labour force. Additional financial assistance will also be given to students from needy families. The Government will also improve the quality of kindergarten education in various aspects through different measures.</p>
<p>Measures of progress for Action</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> To conduct a longitudinal research study to examine the effectiveness of the policy on promoting the quality of Hong Kong kindergarten education in the domains of management and organization, learning and teaching, as well as support to children and school culture.</p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> To monitor if the number of students attending whole-day classes in kindergartens will increase.</p>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>This priority contributes to pillar 3 “sustainable social policies that promote the above mentioned objectives, enhance economic resiliency, and are well-targeted, effective and non-discriminatory”, as it encourages deeper participation in the labour market by women (i.e. pillar 2) through encouraging kindergartens to offer more whole-day or long whole-day services which would enable parents in need of such services to have access to them and at a more affordable cost.</p>

INDONESIA

Introduction

Since taking office, President Joko Widodo has placed an emphasis on a mindset of openness to achieve Indonesia’s aspirational economic goals and a strong commitment to embrace long-term structural reforms to boost the Indonesian economy’s competitiveness to improve living standards, reduce unemployment and enhance the Indonesian economy’s resilience facing global economic volatility.

These efforts are timely, as Indonesia faces a number of structural reform policy challenges in the coming years, namely, over-regulation, regulation not in synergy with national development plans and the need for regulation to support inclusive growth. Regulatory reform answers these challenges by improving the quality and quantity of regulation, which is integrated into the national regulatory system.

Regulatory reform has become a national priority to support the 23 National Priorities within the 2017 Government Working Plan, among them, bureaucracy reform, law enforcement and certainty, improving investment climate, education services, health services and underdeveloped regions. Under the National Strategy on Regulatory Reform that has recently been established, the goal is to reduce the number of regulations by 50%, from a total of 42,000 regulations.

As part of Indonesia’s commitment to structural reform, a series of comprehensive economic policy packages has been issued since September 2015. The key aim of the deregulation packages is to reduce the excessive burden of multiple layers of regulations which are due to Indonesia’s highly decentralized governance. Through harmonizing regulations, simplifying bureaucratic processes, and ensuring law enforcement, the policy packages are expected to improve Indonesia’s competitiveness and to attract more investment into Indonesia.

Structural reform priorities

Priority 1 : To Implement Good Regulatory Practices (GRP) in Policymaking	
Action A	Improving the Quality of Regulations
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All regulations must be compliant with three indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consistent with regulations at higher level 2. Based upon needs and urgency (through cost and benefit analysis) 3. Based on burden (to private sector and people/community) • Availability of Single Online Portal for Regulatory Information
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the number of regulations by 50% (2016 baseline: 42,000 regulations) • All Line Ministries/Agencies complying with all three indicators (Baseline: 0 out of 66) • All Local Governments (regencies and districts) complying with all three indicators (Baseline: 0 out of 450)

Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p><i>Pillar 3: sustainable social policies that promote the above mentioned objectives, enhance economic resiliency, and are well-targeted, effective and non-discriminatory</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making policy improvements through reducing the number of regulations allows all elements of Central and Local Government to comply with the three indicators, thus enhancing economic resiliency, and ensuring regulations are well-targeted, effective and non-discriminatory

Priority 2 : Improving the Economic Competitiveness	
Action A	Deregulation through Economic Policy Packages
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization, synchronization and simplification of economic policies and regulations • Implementing Financial Inclusion through the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion • Establishment of National E-Commerce Roadmap <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Safety Net <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Building 1 million houses for low-income families (Baseline: 0) o Lowering time, licenses for houses for low-income families to 44 days and 11 licenses and lowering licensing costs by 70% (Baseline: 769-981 days and 33 licenses, 100% cost) o Access to basic education (Indonesia Smart Program) through increasing enrolment rate of Elementary School to 94.8%; Middle School to 82%; High School to 67.5% (Baseline: Elementary School 91.3%; Middle School 79.4%; High School 55.3%) o Access to basic health services through increasing Health Social Security scheme enrolment rate to 95% (Baseline: 51.8%) - Employment and labor protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Labor force participation rate 71% (Baseline: 66%) o Open unemployment to 4-5% (Baseline: 5.94%) o Labor protection through increasing Labor's Social Security scheme participants of formal workers to 17% per year and informal workers to 15% per year (Baseline: Formal 29.5 million; informal 1.3 million) - Empowering MSMEs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Access to finance for MSMEs (microcredit) to 25% (Baseline 17.8%) o Improving Financial Inclusion Index (Findex) to 75% (2014 Baseline: 36%) - One Stop Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lowering time, procedures, licenses and costs for Starting a Business to 10 days, 7 procedures, 3 licenses and IDR 2.7 million (Baseline: 47 days, 13 procedures, 5 licenses and IDR 6.8-7.8 million)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lowering time, procedures, licenses and costs for Dealing with Construction Permits to 52 days, 14 procedures, 3 licenses and IDR 70 million (Baseline: 210 days, 17 procedures , 4 licenses and IDR 86 million) ○ 3-hour investment service for industrial regions (Baseline: 8 days) ○ Increase of FDI and DDI to 75% (Baseline: IDR 519.5 trillion) <p>- Services Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of 25 Bonded Logistic Centers (Baseline: 11)
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p><i>Pillar 1: more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Innovation through the One Stop Services program by lowering time, procedures and licensing on Starting a Business and Dealing with Construction Permits ● Establishment of Bonded Logistic Centers will improve competitiveness of national industries ● Improving services sectors make more competitive markets <p><i>Pillar 2: deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers and people with disabilities;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Availability of facilities for the poor, common laborers and MSMEs allows greater participation of all segments of society in the national economy ● Empowering MSMEs through Financial Inclusion

JAPAN

Introduction

The Japanese government has been carrying out a three-pronged policy so-called Abenomics, which consists of “bold monetary policy,” “flexible fiscal policy,” and “a growth strategy that promotes private investment,” with a view to overcoming the prolonged deflation and revitalize the economy.

As for the Growth Strategy, the Japanese government has been cutting into areas of so-called “bed-rock” regulations, such as electricity, agriculture, and health care. It has been carrying out reforms that had long been thought to be impossible: a substantial reduction of effective corporate tax rates, joining the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement, and enhancing Japan's corporate governance.

A series of policy actions related to Abenomics has brought about positive results: Japan is no longer a deflationary state. Corporate earnings are at an all-time historical high, employment has expanded and wages have increased, bringing about a virtuous cycle in the Japanese economy.

However, to overcome deflation completely and achieve medium-to long-term economic growth--over 2% in real GDP and 3% in nominal GDP--it is imperative to turn the current positive cycle into a more dynamic and sustainable one through attaining “a Virtuous Cycle of Growth and Distribution.” At the same time, since Japan is going to face a full-scale decrease of its population before the rest of the world does, there is a strong need to tackle the structural issues of the declining birth rate and aging population by utilizing potentialities, thereby achieving a sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Toward this goal, in the second stage of Abenomics, started in 2015, the former three arrows are further reinforced, and newly introduced “three arrows” are produced: building a new system in the Japanese economic society in which child care support and social security are improved in the context of a broader economic policy.

Specifically, Japan has set newly introduced three targets: “the largest nominal GDP in postwar history of 600 trillion yen,” “the desirable birthrate of 1.8” and “the situation in which no one is forced to leave their jobs for nursing care,” making all citizens, whether they are women or men, the elderly or youths, those who have experienced failures, people with disabilities, and people fighting an illness, play active roles. The policy actions would enhance labor participation, and create innovation through diversity, and boosting consumption by raising wages and expanding private investments.

Such efforts are consistent with the three pillars listed in RAASR, and the Japanese government will work out structural reforms integrally with the RAASR plan.

Structural reform priorities

*Following actions and measures are selected and do not cover all of them of the Japanese government.

Priority: Cultivation of new promising growing markets	
Action A	Realizing the fourth industrial revolution through innovation of technologies and business models in the fields of IoT, Big Data, AI, and robots.
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making stocks zero for the entire supply chain - Promoting immediate made-to-order production - Promoting projects for data use beyond the framework of companies and organizations
	<i>Quantitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value added: ¥ 30 tri. (2020)
Action B	Making Japan a world leading healthcare economy.
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing personalized healthcare services using IoT, etc. - Providing diagnosis support and innovative new drugs and medical device by using Big Data, etc. - Improving the quality and productivity of nursing care by utilizing technologies such as robot and sensor
	<i>Quantitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market size: From ¥ 16 tri. (2011) to ¥26 tri. (2020)
Action C	Overcoming environment-energy constraints and expanding investments.
Measures of progress for Action C	<i>Qualitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting investments of the distribution industry, the service industry, and SMEs relating to energy efficiency. - Promoting introduction of renewable energy - Developing new energy system - Strengthening resource security
	<i>Quantitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy investment: From ¥ 18 tri. (FY 2014) to ¥ 28 tri. (FY 2030)
Action D	Changing sports to a growth industry.
Measures of progress for Action D	<i>Qualitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the attractiveness and profitability of sports facilities - Creating a platform to develop and utilize sports management human resources - Expanding the integration of sports and other fields(IT, healthcare, tourism, fashion, culture and arts, etc.)
	<i>Quantitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market size: From ¥ 5.5 tri. (2013) to ¥ 10 tri. (2020) - Rate of adults doing exercise more than once a week: From 40.4% to 65% (2021)
Action E	Revitalizing markets for transaction of existing houses and reform.

Measures of progress for Action E	<i>Qualitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing an existing housing transaction market in which houses are evaluated as assets
Measures of progress for Action E	<i>Quantitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market size: From ¥11 tri. (2013) to ¥20 tri. (2025)
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Exploration of new markets will contribute to the first and third pillars through enhancing competitive markets and stability of growth.

Priority: Promotion of Local Abenomics – Vitalisation of Local Areas	
Action A	Revitalization and productivity improvement of service industry.
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating pioneering firms that play leading roles in improving productivity in service industry - Enhancing productivity in each individual industrial area - Enhancing productivity at local level through utilizing public SME Support Organization etc.
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Quantitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labor productivity growth rate of the service industry: From 1.0% in 2014 to 2.0% in 2020 - Added value: From ¥343 tri. (2014) to ¥410 tri. (2020)
Action B	Renovation of mid-ranking companies, SMEs and micro enterprises.
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging supply of growth capital independent of collateral or personal guarantee through promoting dialogue between company managers, and external entities such as financial institutions, as well as supporting organizations by utilizing “ Benchmarks for Local Companies ”
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Quantitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of SMEs and micro enterprises with account surplus: From 860 thous. in FY2014 to 1.4 mil. in FY2020
Action C	Promote proactive agriculture, forestry and fishery, as well as reinforce export.
Measures of progress for Action C	<i>Qualitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing capabilities of Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing (Farmland Banks) - Reducing production materials cost and creating distribution / processing structure beneficial to producers - Pushing ahead with “smart agriculture”, e.g. remote monitoring-based unmanned automatic operation systems by 2020.
Measures of progress for Action C	<i>Quantitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sixth Industry Market: From ¥5.1 tri. in 2014 to ¥10 tri. in FY2020 - The ratio of farmland used by business farmers : From 48.7% in FY2013, 52.3% in FY2015 to 80% in FY2023 - The number of corporate farmers: From 12, 511 in 2010, 15,300 in 2014 to 50,000 in 2023. - The amount of exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods: From ¥449.7bil. in 2012 to ¥745.1bil. in 2015 to ¥1 tri. in 2020
Action D	Aiming tourism-oriented economy.

Measures of progress for Action D	<i>Qualitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of tourism-related regulations and systems - Promoting Destination Marketing/Management Organisations (DMOs)
	<i>Quantitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The amount of consumption by foreign visitors: From ¥3.5 tri. in 2015 to ¥8 tri. in 2020, also to ¥15tri. in 2030 - The number of foreign tourists visiting Japan: From 19.74 mil. people in 2015 to 40 mil. in 2020 and to 60 mil. in 2030
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	They are keys to vitalizing local areas and will contribute to all RAASR pillars.

Priority: Regulatory and system reforms to realize revolution in productivity

Action A	Enhancing corporate governance.
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i>
	<p>Improving sustainable corporate value and promotion of medium- and long-term investments through the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of corporate disclosure - Electronifying the processes for shareholders' meetings
	<i>Quantitative:</i>
	Capital expenditures: From ¥68.4 tri. (FY2014) to ¥80 tri. (FY2018)
Action B	Smoothing supply of growth funds through realization of vibrant financial capital markets.
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting portfolio rebalance contributing to provision of growth funds and improvement of market environment - Providing high-quality financial intermediation functions - Promoting FinTech
	<i>Quantitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japan's ranking in developed countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Ranking: From 24th (2015) to 3rd place (2020) - Tokyo's ranking in Global Power City Index: From 4th (2015) to 3rd place (2020) - Japan's ranking in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitive Report: From 6th (2015) to 3rd place (2020)
Action C	Expanding private participation in public services/assets through PPP/PFI.
Measures of progress for Action C	<i>Qualitative:</i>
	<i>Quantitative:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total size of PPP/PFI projects: ¥21 tri for ten years (from FY2013 to FY2022)
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Enhancing deregulation, corporate governance, and private participation to the public services will support the first and the third pillars through enhancing efficiency of markets and stability of growth.

Priority: Taking in overseas growing markets

Action A	Providing assistance to SMEs that seek to expand overseas business taking opportunities afforded by the TPP.
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Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i> Developing systems for providing SMEs with information and consultation services regarding their overseas business expansion taking opportunities afforded by the TPP, and enhancing comprehensive support through collaboration of related supporting organizations.
	<i>Quantitative:</i> Doubling exports of SMEs compared to the 2010 level (¥12.6 tri. in FY 2010) by 2020
Action B	Expanding infrastructure exports.
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> Developing human resources, conducting strategic public relations, standardisation of “Quality Infrastructure Investment,” expediting the process of yen loans and overseas investment & loans and strengthening collaboration with multilateral development banks (MDBs).
	<i>Quantitative:</i> Raising overseas infrastructure project orders annually received to approximately ¥30 tri. by 2020
Action C	Promoting activities to attract inward foreign direct investment.
Measures of progress for Action C	<i>Qualitative:</i> Implementing the “Five Promises for Attracting Foreign Business to Japan” approved by the Council for Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in Japan and further promoting inward FDI under the new policy package: strengthening collaboration and functions of diplomatic missions, JETRO and local governments, enhancing investment and business alliances between Japanese SMEs and foreign companies, simplifying regulations and administrative procedures, attracting a larger number of highly skilled foreign professionals, improving business and living environments
	<i>Quantitative:</i> Increasing inward FDI stocks to ¥35 tri. by 2020
Action D	Promoting economic partnership negotiations, and conclusion/revision of investment-related agreements and tax treaties
Measures of progress for Action D	<i>Qualitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pushing forward the early entry into force and expansion of the TPP, strategically and expeditiously promoting negotiations on other economic partnerships – Promoting conclusion /amendment of investment-related agreements strategically and actively under the “Action Plan for improvement of investment climate through promoting the conclusion of investment-related agreements” (May 2016)
	<i>Quantitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aiming to raise the FTA ratio to 70% by 2018 – Aiming to sign and/or achieve entry into force of investment-related agreements covering 100 countries/regions by 2020
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Deeper trade relationship with other economies will contribute to the development of other economies. It relates to all pillars of RAASR.

Priority: Realization of a society in which diversity is accepted and all citizens are included

Action A	Working-style reform: (1) improving working conditions of non-regular workers including realization of “equal pay for equal work”, (2)correcting practice of long working hours, and (3) promoting employment of the elderly.
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – As for (1), formulating guidelines that indicate what kind of treatment gaps are unreasonable and to be corrected, and submitting the related bills as a

	<p>package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As for (2), strengthening the enforcement of legal regulations and reconsider the state of agreement in Article 36 of the Labour Standards Act (agreement between employers and their employees about overtime work). - As for (3), enhancing supports for businesses raising the retirement age to 65 and extending employment beyond the age of 65, and encouraging them to make its effort
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As for (1), improving the wage level of part-time workers compared to full-time ones (e.g. 56.6% (2014)), , and achieving annual growth rate of minimum wage (e.g. increase by around 3%) - As for (2), reviewing the ratio of workers working more than 49 hours per week (e.g. 21.3% (2014)) - As for (3), reviewing the employment rate of people above the age of 65 (e.g. 21.7% (2015))
Action B	Implementing measures to achieve the desired birth rate of 1.8 and the situation in which no one forced to leave their jobs for nursing care.
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing childcare and nursing care arrangements, improving wages for childcare and nursing care providers, ensuring and developing various childcare and nursing care providers through the improvement in productivity by utilizing ICT etc., enhancing scholarship systems for students to receive the education they desire, empowering women, supporting youths and families with small children, supporting activities of people with disabilities, fighting intractable diseases and cancer, and so on. <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional childcare arrangements for 500,000 children by the end of FY2017 (compared with FY2013) and additional nursing care arrangements for more than 500,000 people - Eliminating the wage gap between childcare providers with skills and experiences and female workers of all industries (¥3.22 mil. and ¥3.73 mil. per year) and also the gap between nursing care providers and workers in other competing industries(¥262.3 thous. and ¥273.6 thous. per month) - Raising college enrolment rates of children with single parent (41.6%), children in receiving public assistance (31.7%), and children in Children’s Nursing Homes(22.6%): all types are 73.2% - Raising percentage of women in leading positions: from 9.8% now to 15% in 2020 in private companies, etc.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Tackling the issue of declining birth rates and aging population which are the root of the obstacles in economic growth is and will be shared in many regions. It relates to all pillars of RAASR.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

As for the RAASR implementation, Korea has developed comprehensive action plans encompassing the suggested three pillars. Under those pillars, Korea has set out four priorities, most of which succeed those under ANSSR, given that the structural reform agenda needs to be pursued in the longer term.

Korea's individual action plan was prepared based on the careful analysis of challenges and opportunities facing Korea in its journey to achieve inclusive and robust growth. Korea will work hard to implement the plans for structural reform and monitor the progress in 2020. The following provides an explanation for the selection of each priority area:

(1) Fostering an open, competitive, and seamless economic environment

Under this priority, Korea has included two actions: boosting competitiveness of the services sector; and continuously pursuing open trade policies. Given the growing importance of the services sector in today's global economy, the Korean government has placed development of the services sector at the heart of its growth agenda. In 2016, the Korean government established a comprehensive policy strategy to boost competitiveness of the services sector to enhance its productivity, as recommended by the OECD Structural Reform Report (2016).

Korea's pursuit of open trade policies is also included as an action plan under this priority. As a heavily trade-dependent economy and a strong advocate for trade liberalization, Korea will promote a more open trade regime by participating in bilateral and regional initiatives as well as multilateral/plurilateral trade agreements.

(2) Economic empowerment of women

Faced with drastic population aging accompanied by a shrinking working population, Korea will place the expansion of economic participation of women on the front burner, as recommended by the OECD Structural Report (2016).

(3) Reducing labour market duality

Labour market duality, particularly discrimination between regular workers and non-regular workers, is a matter of concern for the government, given that it will have negative impacts on social cohesion and inclusive growth. The Korean government will strive to tackle this serious issue over the next 5 years, as part of its structural reform efforts.

(4) Promoting inclusive growth through the development of well-functioning safety net programs

Amid the rapid increase of population aging and growing income inequalities, the Korean government has aimed to create a more robust and well-functioning social safety net, as part of its efforts to achieve inclusive growth.

Priority 1. Fostering an open, competitive, and seamless economic environment	
Action A	Boosting competitiveness in service industries
Measures of progress for Action A	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in the laws and regulations (* the “Framework Act on Service Sector Development”) to foster service sectors in a more comprehensive and systemic manner • Ensuring equal access to government-backed supports including tax incentives and government funds for both service and manufacturing firms • More focus on promoting 7 key service industries as a new growth engine; health-care, financial services, tourism, etc.
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services, Value added(% of GDP): (2015) 60% → (2020) 65% • Services, Employment(% of Total Employment): (2015) 70% → (2020) 73% • Creation of 250,000 new decent jobs in key service industries
Action B	Promoting open trade policies
Measures of progress for Action B	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in multilateral and regional/bilateral initiatives to achieve liberalization of trade
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of free trade agreements concluded (* The number of FTAs concluded as of 2015 : 15 agreements, with 52 countries)
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	This priority will contribute to the implementation of Pillar 1: “more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.” This priority has been basically designed to seek economic growth enablers and facilitate trade liberalization looking ahead to and beyond 2020. The above actions will contribute not only to Korea’s own economic growth and increased competitiveness, but also to a more open and integrated APEC region.

Priority2. Economic empowerment of women	
Action A	Encouraging skills development and employment opportunities for women
Measures of progress for Action A	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking affirmative action • Provision of total care services such as career counselling, vocational training, internships, job-matching, and follow-ups targeted for job seekers including career-interrupted women, through the Women’s Re-Employment Center (<i>Saeil Center</i>) • Diversifying vocational training programs to foster a professional workforce in high value-added occupations • Implementation of programs to support women scientists and engineers

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	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female employment rate (*55.7% as of 2015) • Proportion of female participants among all unemployed participants in vocational training (*62.7% as of 2015) • Female participants (*50.5% as of 2015) • Accessibility of employment support services by increasing the number of Women’s Re-Employment Centers (<i>Saeil Centers</i>) (* Number of Saeil Centers: 147 (2015)→ 160 (2020))
Action B	Supporting the work-life balance of working women
Measures of progress for Action B	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the Equal Employment Opportunity And Work-Family Balance Assistance Act
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of people on childcare leave (*0.87 million persons as of 2015) • The number of people allocated for part-time job assistance projects (*12,062 persons as of 2015)
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	This priority will contribute to the implementation of Pillar 2: “deeper participation in the markets by all segments of society, including women.” Such actions as encouraging employment opportunities for women and supporting the work-life balance in the workplace will contribute to enhancing the employment rate of women and creating a more family- friendly work environment.

Priority 3. Reducing labour market duality	
Action A	Narrowing the gap between regular workers and non-regular workers
Measures of progress for Action A	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any improvements in the relevant laws and regulations governing non-regular workers
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (private) Wages per hour for non-regular workers compared to regular workers (*65.5% as of 2015) • (public) Percentage of Actual to Target: Conversion rate of workers engaged in constant and continuous work into open-ended contract workers (*112% in 2013~2015 (74,023/65,896))
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	This priority will contribute to the implementation of Pillar 2: “deeper participation in the markets by all segments of society.” Reducing labour market duality between regular and non-regular workers will help create a more secure working environment for non-regular workers and contribute to the inclusive growth of society.

Priority 4. Promoting inclusive growth through the development of well-functioning safety net programs	
Action A	Promoting customized welfare services and informing those unaware of their welfare benefits in order to help satisfy any unmet needs
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i> –
	<i>Quantitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ratio of low-income welfare recipient households to the total number of households (*5.4% as of 2014, N/A in 2015) • The number of newly discovered recipients from unaware welfare recipients (*277,000 persons as of 2015)
Action B	Implementing citizen-centered welfare by operating a welfare delivery system
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> –
	<i>Quantitative:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of households introduced to case management services (*488,788 households as of 2015)
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	This priority will contribute to the implementation of Pillar 3: “Sustainable social policies that promote the above mentioned objectives, enhance economic resiliency, and are well-targeted, effective and non-discriminatory.” The actions set out here prioritize the implementation of customized and well-targeted welfare services especially for vulnerable groups in society.

MALAYSIA

Introduction

Malaysia will roll out the Eleventh Malaysia Plan for 2016-2020. The Malaysian Government will continue to strengthen Malaysia’s economic resilience to withstand future economic challenges. The economy is expected to grow at a rate of 5-6% per annum based on sustained domestic demand and increasing contribution from the external sector.

In addition, continued structural reforms to strengthen the foundation for economic expansion, including innovation and productivity improvements will provide impetus for growth, higher national per capita and household incomes. Since SMEs accounts for up to 92% of employment in APEC economies where Malaysian SMEs contribute 65.5% to employment (2015), empowering SMEs can maximise their potential for job creation, growth and innovation. In this perspective, SMEs can play a major role in closing the income disparity.

Inclusivity has always been a key principle in Malaysia’s national socio-economic development agenda. To unlock the potential economic growth, Malaysia has chosen three areas to fulfil the RAASR IAP commitment:

1. Public Consultation Reforms;
2. Strengthening SMEs participation in the domestic and international markets; and
3. Deeper participation and involvement of women in the decision making position in the government and private sector.

Structural reform priorities

Priority one–Public Consultation Reforms	
Action A	<p><i>In the 11th Malaysia Plan, the government will focus on enhancing productivity and efficiency of the public service. The public will introduce several creative and innovative approaches to enhance the quality of its delivery system. The focus will be on creating a more citizen-centric government to enhance the efficiency and quality regulations.</i></p> <p><i>This initiative will also support Malaysia Productivity Blueprint which is to boost Malaysia’s productivity through holistically approach at all levels to ensure a systematic change across economy. One of the priority initiatives is to establish and institutionalise an innovative policy development engagement mechanism which falls under Thrust 4: Forging a Robust Ecosystem.</i></p> <p><i>While Malaysia has made significant improvements to reduce regulatory burden, there are still areas for improvements. Inconsistent interpretation and application of regulations, existing regulatory constraints and nuances between federal and state government has created additional challenges in enhancing SMEs productivity. This requires the implementation of clear and effective regulation across multiple government ministries and agencies across the nation. A robust public consultation mechanism is critical to improve the efficiency, adaptability and accountability of governance systems in providing SMART regulations to support SMEs and the business community to enhance</i></p>

	<p><i>their productivity.</i></p> <p><i>As such, Malaysia will increase efforts to enhance whole-of-government approach towards addressing regulatory constraints. This initiative requires Malaysia to undertake a peer review of public Consultation initiatives. Malaysia would like to study and bench mark itself on the public consultation initiatives against developed APEC economies Best Practices. Gaps that are identified will be recommended to the National Productivity Council for Reforms.</i></p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Strengthen the engagement mechanism between government and private sector in formulating business regulations that is balance and inclusive</i></p>
	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Improved public consultation ratings-IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook report to address transparency of government policy (institutional framework 2.3.12); and</i> <i>2. Establish an unified online public consultation.</i>
	<p><i>Quantitative: (measure numbers)</i></p> <p><i>Number of business regulations that was formulated through public consultation</i></p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p><i>1st pillar - more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets</i></p>

Priority two– Strengthening SMEs participation in the domestic and international markets

Action A	<p><i>SMEs account for over 97% of all enterprises and employ over half of the workforce across APEC economies. SMEs' share of GDP ranging from 20%-50% in majority of APEC economies and account for less than 35% of direct exports.</i></p> <p><i>Malaysia's second RAASR priority is <u>strengthening SMEs participation in the domestic and international markets.</u></i></p> <p><i>Malaysia has established the SME Corporation Malaysia (SME Corp. Malaysia) under the Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia as the Central Coordinating Agency for SME development to formulate overall policies and strategies for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and coordinate the implementation of SME development programmes across Ministries and Agencies.</i></p> <p><i>SME Corp Malaysia complements the holistic ecosystem for SME development in Malaysia by assuming the role of Secretariat to the National SME Development Council (NSDC), the highest policy-making body for SME related matters chaired by the Prime Minister of Malaysia.</i></p> <p><i>The structure enable SME Corp Malaysia to be in a strategic position to be the one referral centre for policy formulation, information and business advisory services to facilitate SME development.</i></p>
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RAASR Individual Action Plans

	<p><i>In order to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the structure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>SME Integrated Plan of Action (SMEIPA) is established to centralise information on SME development programmes and monitor implementation of the programmes;</i> ▪ <i>SME SCenIc programme was established to monitor capacity building assistance programmes; and</i> ▪ <i>SME Competitive Rating for Enhancement (SCORE) is developed to track the outcome of potential SMEs for further advancement.</i> <p><i>Under the 11th Malaysia Plan, SMEs will be given focus to achieve growth and inclusivity. For the purpose of developing the RAASR IAP, Malaysia has selected two important areas for this exercise:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Effective and inclusive implementation of SMEs policies to ensure equitable participation through an integrated database monitoring system; and</i> 2. <i>Internationalisation of Malaysian SMEs.</i>
<p>1st Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p><i>Effective and inclusive implementation of SMEs policies to ensure equitable participation through an integrated database monitoring system.</i></p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The increase number of SMEs benefitting from capacity building initiatives – monitored through SMEIPA;</i> 2. <i>Avoid duplication of capacity building assistance through programmes across Ministries and Agencies – monitored through SCenIc</i>
<p>2nd Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p><i>Increase the number of Malaysian SMEs that can meet international standards for direct/indirect export.</i></p>
	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Improved SCORE ratings of SMEs potential for internationalisation and market access.</i>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>As embedded in the SME Master Plan, Malaysia aims <u>SMEs will contribute 25% in total exports by 2020</u>. At present, Malaysia’s SMEs contributes 17.8 (2014) to total exports.</i>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p><i>2nd pillar - Deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers and people with disabilities.</i></p>

Priority three– Deeper participation/involvement of Women in the Decision Making Position in the Government and Corporate Sector	
Action B	<p><i>In realising the potential of women’s contribution at leadership positions, the Policy of At Least 30% Women in Decision-Making in the Public Sector was formulated and implemented. This resulted in the percentage of women in decision-making in the public sector which was only 18.8% in 2004 to rise to 33.7% in 2013, 35.1% in 2015 and 35.4% as at March 2016. Women in (important position in the public sector - JUSA grade) are set as one of indicators of women in decision making position in public sector.</i></p> <p><i>Due to the encouraging response in public sector, the Government introduced the Policy of At Least 30% Women in Decision-Making Positions in the Corporate Sector in 2011. The target set under this policy is working towards ensuring that women occupy 30% of seats on boards of companies listed on the Malaysian Stock Exchange. Women as board of director in public listed companies are set as one of indicators of women in decision making position in corporate sector. In 2016, the figure is 14%.</i></p> <p><i>It is important to note that the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development through its agency NAM Institute for the Empowerment of Women (NIEW), introduced Women Directors’ Programme (WDP) to support this policy. The program aims to develop more women to enter into the board room in Public Listed Companies (PLCs). The program comprises of a training curriculum that includes board readiness assessment, coaching, training on technical and soft skills.</i></p>
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>30% Women at Decision Making Position in the Corporate Sector</i></p> <p><i>Qualitative: Quality of Participation which can be highlighted as Success stories.</i></p> <p><i>Quantitative: 30% of Women at Decision Making Position</i></p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p><i>2nd pillar - Deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers and people with disabilities.</i></p>

MEXICO

Introduction

Regulation is the set of provisions that seek to develop the economy and protect the environment and the human welfare, safety and health. The *ex ante* and *ex post* Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs) play a paramount role in the design of regulatory policy in order that governmental interventions:

- (i) Increase regulation's quality by verifying its commitment with its original purpose.
- (ii) Avoid regulation with higher social welfare losses than its expected benefits.
- (iii) Ease businesses and social activities, removing any hinder or stifle.
- (iv) Determine if regulation must be issued, modified or removed.
- (v) Analyse the regulative problems in order to make pertinent issuance decisions.
- (vi) Promote transparency, in the making process, through public consultation.

Concerned to ensure a continuous improvement within regulatory governance cycle, the Federal Commission for Regulatory Improvement (COFEMER), issued on 28 November 2012, the *AGREEMENT by which the Ex-Post Regulatory Impact Assessment is implemented*, stating the following to boost the quality level of regulatory inventory:

1. The *ex post* RIA is the reviewing tool for regulation that is in place, with the aim to determine the achievement of its objectives, as well as its efficiency, effectiveness, impact and permanence.
2. The Agreement allows COFEMER to request an *ex post* RIA to ministries and decentralized bodies who issued technical standards (NOMs) accompanied by high-impact RIAs. The request will take place within 20 working days after the technical standards entry into force.
3. As a request of ministries and decentralized bodies, the *ex post* RIA can also apply to general administrative acts subjected to the regulatory improvement process.
4. When concerning to technical standards, the regulation submission will occur one year after its commencement, while for the rest of regulations this submission can be carried out two years after their entry into force or when the ministries and decentralized bodies consider it necessary.

Therefore, the Traffic Light Score Methodology (TLSM) provides a simple and systematic qualifying tool, which is based on previously gathered evidence (during *ex ante* RIA), along with the analysis of its real impacts (during the *ex post* RIA), realizing the notion that regulations can be improved. That is so, because regulatory quality and public services are paramount to not only to ensure the creation of new businesses, attract capital investment and sustain growth of the competitiveness of the economic agents, but also to extend the life cycle of small and medium-size enterprises that daily are affected by regulatory constraints.

Structural reform priorities

Priority: insert description of priority																															
Examples (taken from ANSSR IAPs) “an internationally competitive regulatory environment”, “to enact a competition law to prohibit and deter anti-competitive conduct”, “to continue to build a seamless economy” etc.																															
Action A	To build a methodology on the regulation performance –under TLSM– that generates: i) a sufficient oversight of whether the regulations are delivering the intended impacts and ii) a systematic feedback on the robustness of the assumptions used in the <i>ex-ante</i> RIA.																														
Measures of progress for Action A	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">Activity</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Deadline</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Review of international best practices of Ex Post evaluation of regulation.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">October 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Revise methodologies for assessing the Ex Post RIA.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">October 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Develop a methodology to assess the quality of Ex Post RIA, including the following:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">October 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.1. Qualitative and quantitative criteria regarding the problematic, regulatory impact and enforcement of regulation.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">October 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.2. Define guidelines to qualify the regulation, from the results of the criteria already mentioned.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">October 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.3. Any recommendation to bear out, modify or cancel the regulation, according to the score obtained.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">October 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Apply the methodology to a case of study.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">November 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Train COFEMER’s public servants in the usage of the methodology.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">November 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Disseminate the methodology among regulators and stakeholders.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">January 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Select regulations under the Agreement by which the Ex-Post Regulatory Impact Assessment is implemented (one at least).</td> <td style="text-align: center;">February 28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Share with APEC Economic Committee, the methodology and national results generated.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">March 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Request the adoption of the methodology for APEC Economies, under the leadership of Mexico, in order to contribute to the achievement of RAASR objectives.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">March 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Qualitative: Non-applicable.</i></p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>1) <i>Cofemer’s public servants trained on TLSM / Cofemer’s public servants planned to be trained on TLSM.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The scope is 25 public servants who review NOMs and their RIAs.</p> <p>2) <i>Regulations reviewed under TLSM / Regulations planned to be review under TLSM.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The scope is about two regulations/year, because the Agreement allows COFEMER to request an <i>ex post</i> RIA only for NOMs accompanied by high-impact RIAs.</p>	Activity	Deadline	2016		1. Review of international best practices of Ex Post evaluation of regulation.	October 31	2. Revise methodologies for assessing the Ex Post RIA.	October 31	3. Develop a methodology to assess the quality of Ex Post RIA, including the following:	October 31	3.1. Qualitative and quantitative criteria regarding the problematic, regulatory impact and enforcement of regulation.	October 31	3.2. Define guidelines to qualify the regulation, from the results of the criteria already mentioned.	October 31	3.3. Any recommendation to bear out, modify or cancel the regulation, according to the score obtained.	October 31	4. Apply the methodology to a case of study.	November 4	5. Train COFEMER’s public servants in the usage of the methodology.	November 30	2017		6. Disseminate the methodology among regulators and stakeholders.	January 31	7. Select regulations under the Agreement by which the Ex-Post Regulatory Impact Assessment is implemented (one at least).	February 28	8. Share with APEC Economic Committee, the methodology and national results generated.	March 3	9. Request the adoption of the methodology for APEC Economies, under the leadership of Mexico, in order to contribute to the achievement of RAASR objectives.	March 3
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Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>This priority contributes to the first RAASR pillar “more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets”, because better regulation encourages competition, efficiency and transparency by improving regulation and government services. By regulating appropriately in a way that is both effective (achieves goals) and efficient (does so at minimum economic cost), there is the potential for economies to unlock significant productivity gains. In particular, ex-post RIA will present real data — and not only merely estimations— to sustain that regulation is indeed both effective and efficient.</p> <p>In this sense, the ex-post evaluation purpose is to check the achievement of structural reforms due to their importance for Mexico’s competitiveness. Thereby, derived from the structural reforms, the RIA allows linking the secondary regulation, from its very design and considering relevant statistics and indicators, to the structural reform goals.</p>																														

NEW ZEALAND

Introduction

The New Zealand economy has recorded five years of growth and is forecast to continue to expand over the coming years. New Zealand has made significant progress in progressing structural reforms in recent years, which has supported a growing economy.

Work highlighted in New Zealand's ANSSR plan to promote open and competitive markets, labour market opportunities and training, fiscally sustainable social safety net programs, sustained SME development, and changes to regulation to create better functioning financial markets has created a strong platform for the economy.

Over this time, and looking to the future, the New Zealand Government's Business Growth Agenda outlines its plans for building a more productive and competitive economy. The Business Growth Agenda has six priority areas for reforms in the New Zealand economy:

- **Investment:** attracting high quality investment into all parts of New Zealand provides businesses with the capital necessary to grow and access international connections and talent. Embedding financial market regulation reforms will provide a strong platform for providing investor confidence.
- **Exports:** addressing domestic and offshore barriers to growing internationally connected New Zealand businesses and improve their international competitiveness.
- **Innovation:** developing New Zealand as a hub for high-value, knowledge-intensive businesses conducting more research and development.
- **Infrastructure:** creating appropriate, resilient infrastructure to develop connections and supporting future investment, growth and quality of life.
- **Skilled and safe workplaces:** equipping all New Zealanders with the skills to participate and succeed in our economy and society.
- **Natural resources:** improving the productivity of New Zealand's resource-reliant businesses while reducing their environmental impact.

These priority areas will provide the focus for structural reform in New Zealand. Lifting productivity and competitiveness is critical to creating business opportunities, more jobs and higher wages, and ultimately creating higher living standards for all New Zealanders.

Actions being progressed under four of these priority areas are presented below.

Structural reform priorities

Priority: Significantly lift the rate of business investment as a percentage of GDP to accelerate growth throughout New Zealand	
Action A	<p>The <i>New Zealand Investment Attraction Strategy</i> aims to attract higher levels of business investment to accelerate growth throughout the whole of New Zealand. Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the quality of overseas investment, which means an active shift towards the tradable and innovation-enhancing sectors. • Attract large, international companies to undertake R&D activity in New Zealand over the next five years, helping transfer valuable skills. • Strengthen the innovation infrastructure and boost the number of skilled people available to fuel development. • Double the amount of capital that investor and entrepreneur migrants bring to New Zealand. <p>Particular skills and experiences of individual migrants can be targeted and directed towards parts of the economy that benefit the most.</p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress in attracting high-value foreign direct investment (FDI) in areas of competitiveness for New Zealand will be measured against the target of facilitating investments with a potential direct economic impact of \$5 billion over three years to 2018. The baseline is \$1.4 billion. • The aim is to attract at least 10 new international companies to undertake R&D activity in New Zealand over the next five years to 2020 (current performance is not measured). • The aim is to double the amount of capital that investor and entrepreneur migrants have brought to New Zealand from \$3.5 billion to \$7 billion over three years to 2018.
Action B	<p><i>Regional Growth Studies</i> have been independently commissioned to identify and prioritise the commercial opportunities in New Zealand regions that have the most potential to sustainably grow investment, incomes and jobs. They also identify barriers to the realisation of these opportunities.</p> <p>The next phase is the development and implementation of <i>Regional Economic Action Plans</i>. As each study is completed, government agencies work in partnership with local government, businesses and iwi/ Māori to develop and implement Action Plans to leverage the identified opportunities in each region. The Action Plans provide a catalyst for central government agencies to work more closely with each other and with each region to achieve mutually agreed outcomes.</p>
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Measures of progress differ depending on the region, but can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport, digital infrastructure, skills and capabilities to a standard that creates an enabling environment. • Increased impact of visitor industry for economic development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced seasonality, improved product dispersal across the region and enhanced tourism promotion. • Development of innovation and specialised manufacturing and service sectors. • Increased opportunities for investment and employment in the regions.
<p>Action C</p>	<p>Amend the Financial Advisers Act 2008 and Financial Service Providers Act 2008, to improve access to quality financial advice. A financial advice regime that encourages confidence and further investment in financial markets is central to a more competitive and productive economy.</p> <p>Both Acts regulate financial advisers and were passed in 2008 to promote the sound and efficient delivery of financial adviser services, and to encourage public confidence in the profession. While the regime brought some positive changes, it is overly complex and compliance costs are unbalanced.</p> <p>Ministers have agreed to a comprehensive package of changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the regulatory boundaries preventing the provision of some types of advice, including online advice (“robo-advice”). • Establish a level playing field of conduct and competency requirements; requiring all financial advice providers to put the interests of the customer first, and to be held to a Code of Conduct. • Require anyone (or any robo-advice platform) providing financial advice to be subject to active regulatory oversight through licensing at the firm level. • Remove unclear terminology and introduce simplified and common disclosure requirements.
<p>Measures of progress for Action C</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Financial Advisers Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consumers can access the advice they need</i> (For advice to be accessible it must be offered through different channels, easy to understand and available in a variety of ways (e.g. from simple targeted advice to more detailed comprehensive financial plans)). • <i>Advice makes consumers better off</i> (When consumers receive advice, it should be good quality. Everyone providing financial advice must have the right skills, competencies and ethics to provide advice that enables consumers to make financial decisions that will make them better off) • <i>Regulation is enabling with no undue compliance costs, complexity, or barriers to innovation</i> (The regulatory regime should enable advice to be provided in a cost-effective way.) <p>Financial Service Providers Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misuse of the FSPR is reduced and New Zealand’s reputation as a well-regulated jurisdiction is upheld.

<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>This priority contributes to RAASR pillars 1 and 2 through promoting enhanced market access and integration with global value chains, the transfer of new technologies, processes and know-how to New Zealand firms, the creation of highly skilled jobs, the development of our natural resources, and improved infrastructure. Actions under this priority will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the financial capability of New Zealanders and encourage personal savings and investment; and • Target all parts of New Zealand to strengthen economic growth and lift productivity.
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Priority: Create internationally connected businesses that are able to add value to volume and seize opportunities in an increasingly Asia-Pacific centred world

<p>Action A</p>	<p>Through its <i>Tourism Strategy</i>, the Government is supporting the tourism sector to reap the benefits of growth in visitor numbers while managing the pressures this places on businesses, communities and infrastructure.</p> <p>The tourism strategy both aligns and coordinates government efforts supporting the sector to boost the economic contribution of tourism across the economy and plan for the future.</p> <p>The strategy focuses on three challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attracting the right mix of visitors; • ensuring visitors have a high quality experience; and • supporting regions to respond to and benefit from increasing visitor numbers.
<p>Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong international transport links and world-class border services. • High value visitors throughout the year. • Skilled and committed workforce. • Sustainable and productive resource use. • Authentic cultural experiences and support for Māori economic aspirations. • Increased regional dispersal of visitors. • High quality/sufficient infrastructure to support increases in tourism in the regions. • A sector that’s highly valued by New Zealanders. • A great visitor experience. <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased tourism employment. • Increased tourism expenditure. • Increased value added by tourism as a percentage of GDP.

RAASR Individual Action Plans

<p>Action B</p>	<p><i>He kai kei aku ringa</i>, (The Crown Maori Economic Growth Partnership) aims to grow a more productive, innovative and internationally connected Māori economic sector that will deliver prosperity to Māori, and resilience and growth to the national economy. This will be achieved by lifting per capita income and improving export performance.</p> <p><i>He kai kei aku ringa</i> closely mirrors the Business Growth Agenda approach to economic development, but it is tailored specifically to Māori. It includes a whānau-centric approach – recognising whānau (family) as the foundation of the Māori economy and culture. Māori Inc is a concept that brings together the actors who comprise the Māori contribution to the economy. Māori Inc sees Māori not as passengers but as drivers of economic growth.</p> <p>The partnership has six goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater educational participation and performance. 2. Skilled and successful workforce. 3. Increased financial literacy and savings. 4. Government, in partnership with Māori, enables growth. 5. Active discussions about development of natural resources. 6. Māori Inc as a driver of economic growth.
<p>Measures of progress for Action B</p>	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>While targets have been set until 2040, progress will continue to be measured at regular intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Māori GDP per capita equals national average GDP per capita by 2040. • Median wage of Māori equals national average by 2040. • Māori unemployment equals national average by 2040. • Net tangible assets for Māori households (i.e. home ownership and savings) equal national averages by 2040. • Productivity of Māori assets equals national averages by 2040. • The growth rate of the Māori asset base equals national average rate by 2040. • Māori business success equals national average by 2040.
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>This priority contributes to all three pillars. Increasing Māori economic growth will enhance Māori participation in the overall economy and raise skill levels among Māori to enhance economic resiliency. The Tourism Strategy will boost the economic contribution of tourism across the economy, especially in regional areas. Both initiatives provide opportunities for small businesses, including MSMEs, to grow.</p>

Priority: Pursue and maintain a high quality regulatory environment

<p>Action A</p>	<p>Seven major government agencies with regulatory responsibilities are required to publish regulatory management strategies setting out fitness for purpose of regulation, plans for regulatory change, and emerging trends and issues.</p>
<p>Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p>As at October 2016, three of the seven agencies (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Department of Internal Affairs and Ministry for the Environment) have published a regulatory management strategy. Other strategies will be published by the end of December 2016.</p>

	<p>All the strategies are published on the Treasury website: http://www.treasury.govt.nz/regulation/fitforpurpose/stewardship-strategies</p> <p>Stakeholders are encouraged to use the information and engage with departments on the general direction of the regulatory strategy and to provide feedback to the relevant department on areas to reduce the cost of regulation.</p> <p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy advice on the regulatory systems will be well-informed and include a high quality analysis of the case for regulation. <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policy reviews of regulatory systems conducted and number of changes effected through Regulatory Systems Amendment Bills and other statutory vehicles (data is to be collected by the regulatory agency).
<p>Action B</p>	<p>Regulatory agencies are required to publish Regulatory Impact Statements (RISs) on any policy proposals which require regulatory change. Significant regulatory proposals need to be assessed by the Treasury.</p> <p>In exercising their regulatory stewardship role, agencies are expected to not propose new policy without using regulatory impact analysis (RIA) to: (i) clearly identify the policy or problem being addressed, (ii) conduct impact analysis to provide assurance that the case for change is robust, (iii) disclose details of implementation planning, and (iv) provide for ongoing monitoring and review.</p>
<p>Measures of progress for Action B</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory Impact Statements increase the transparency of government decision making and help to identify the costs and benefits of regulatory change. • RISs are routinely developed, published, consulted with affected parties, and shared with decision-makers before any primary or secondary regulation takes effect. • RISs and consultation material with RIA elements are expected by stakeholders. • Policy discussion within government and in public forums is informed by good regulatory practice contained in publicly available RISs: evidence, analysis, and advice about alternative options—including non-regulatory options.
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>This priority contributes to RAASR pillar 1, as poorly designed or maintained regulations can inhibit competition, innovation and investment. If they are well designed, the rules that governments make can help markets to work more effectively by defining rights and giving people confidence to trade and invest.</p>

future investment, growth and quality of life	
Action A	<p>The Ultra-Fast Broadband (UFB) Initiative is bringing faster, better internet to 80 per cent of New Zealanders in their homes, schools, hospitals, marae and businesses – including all rural public hospitals and schools, and many libraries. \$1.35 billion of Government investment in phase one of the UFB will see 75 per cent of New Zealanders able to connect to fibre by 2020. A further \$210 million investment in phase two will increase this to at least 80 per cent of New Zealanders by 2022.</p> <p>A list of towns to receive investment under phase 2 of the UFB, and the order of rollout, will be determined following a competitive bid process which is currently underway. This will take into account the cost of deployment, strength of consumer demand, and regulatory and other assistance from local authorities and their communities.</p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2022, at least 80 per cent of New Zealanders will be able to access fibre to the premises networks capable of delivering download speeds of at least 100 Megabits per second (Mbps), and up to 1,000 Mbps. • By providing comprehensive coverage and vastly improved speeds, New Zealand’s new UFB network may deliver economic benefits of \$33 billion over 20 years.^[1]
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>This priority contributes to RAASR pillars 1 and 2. Faster internet offers opportunities to save costs, increase productivity, grow markets, and provides new products and services. Better access to the internet will enable deeper participation in markets by MSMEs and other segments of society.</p>

^[1] As reported by Alcatel Lucent/Bell Labs’ 2011 report ‘Building the Benefits of Broadband’

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The RAASR pillars:

- *more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets;*
- *deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers and people with disabilities;*
- *sustainable social policies that promote the above mentioned objectives, enhance economic resiliency, and are well-targeted, effective and non-discriminatory.*

Introduction

Inclusive growth and development in Papua New Guinea (PNG) requires a strong focus on productivity-enhancing structural reform. PNG has been undertaking an ambitious reform agenda that includes a comprehensive Financial Services Sector Review and a Competition and Consumer Framework Review. Enhancing competition and supporting access to capital and financial services are key to dynamic private-sector led growth, economic diversification and development.

In addition to specific legislative and regulatory reform, PNG recognises that the openness, competitiveness and efficiency of the business landscape is influenced by a range of factors. In response to this, PNG has been working on a number of reforms to enhance efficiency and good governance within state-owned enterprise sectors, ensuring they participate on equal terms with the private sector. PNG has also taken steps through its Fiscal Responsibility Act to limit ad hoc fiscal exemptions (such as tax exemptions) to business which can distort competition and efficient resource allocation.

Reforms that make it easier to do business may be among the most effective ways to promote economic participation and competition and as such is a core focus of PNG's structural reform agenda. PNG is also seeking to support inclusive growth through infrastructure development, particularly transport and telecommunications, which can assist the agriculture, services and manufacturing sectors to more readily connect to a broader range of market opportunities.

Sustainable social policies, particularly those that support a healthy and well-educated workforce, stand to lift the level of economic participation and deliver a significant productivity boost. Investing in human capital builds greater economic resilience and can address barriers for segments of the community that can be more vulnerable, such as women, youth, rural populations and the disabled. Health and education reforms will therefore continue to be central to PNG's development strategy.

PNG will also promote more inclusive participation of all its citizens, including women, youth and persons with disabilities through investment in social security benefits and continuous learning and development through the provision of learning and information centres.

Structural reform priorities

Priority 1: To encourage a low cost, competitive and transparent business environment, leading to greater participation in the domestic and international economy.

<p>Action A</p>	<p>Making it easier to do business</p> <p>PNG Vision 2050 (Chapter 2) states ‘Trade liberalization, preceded by domestic structural reforms, will result in lowering the cost of doing business, and will lead to efficiency and higher productivity. Local industries, and the manufacturing industry, in particular, have been vocal about this. This is a challenge that need to be urgently addressed.’</p> <p>EODB reforms will address this challenge.</p> <p>PNG has committed to upgrade border agencies IT systems from ASYCUDA (++) to the World Customs Organization-approved ASYCUDA World system. This automated system will reduce clearance times and allow border agencies to synchronize interventions with greater coordination. Leading to lower costs and time delays for business. PNG is working towards this upgrade being completed by end-2017.</p> <p>Sea cargo container screening facilities will be introduced to two major PNG ports (Motukea and Lae) that are the entry points for 90% of international sea freight coming to and leaving PNG. It will both reduce clearance times and costs as the need for physical searches will be significantly reduced.</p> <p>PNG is also rolling out an integrated electronic payments system. This will allow those engaged with trade in PNG to pay taxes and duty online reducing the time and cost of complying with these regulations and improving the collection and security of these revenue streams.</p> <p>PNG’s One-Stop-Shop initiative seeks to address ‘behind-the-border’ issues and support regulatory ‘convergence.’ It aims to streamline and create a central online hub or depository of doing business regulations and laws in one portal, making it easier for businesses and investors to locate and access government regulations. This will save time and cost in terms of business start-up, operation and the enforcement of compliance.</p> <p>PNG is establishing a Single Window system to connect all line border agencies to expedite the efficient flow of processing import/export procedures, as well as trans-shipments both ‘at-the-border’ and ‘across-the-border.’</p>
<p>Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p><i>Quantitative</i></p> <p>EoDB reforms will support increased investment, favourable feedback and reduction in complaints.</p> <p>The first task to establish a One-Stop-Shop will be to link first-line agencies on business entry and start-up, for example, Investment-Immigration-Labour-Tax-Customs. This will enable investors coming to invest and do business in PNG to consult the Investment Promotion Agency, obtain appropriate visas, apply for a work permit and tax identification number, and, for import/export, access a customs website link and process appropriate documents. The second task will be to link and synchronize sector-specific regulations such as for obtaining a construction permit.</p>

	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>Currently clearance times on average equal 5 days, the reform objective is that clearance times reduce to 1 day by the end of 2017.</p> <p>The Sea Cargo Container screening facility is estimated to reduce clearance time frames from an average of 3 days to 1 day by end-2017.</p> <p>The electronic payment system reduces the time taken to meet these obligations from 2 days on average to 8 hours.</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<i>These reforms directly impact pillar 1 of RAASR.</i>
Action B	<p>Modernising and strengthening competition and consumer policy</p> <p>An effective competition and consumer policy framework is essential to well-functioning markets that drive productivity and growth, promoting strong and innovative businesses and creating better outcomes for consumers.</p> <p>In late 2014, the Consumer and Competition Framework Review (CCFR) was initiated to examine PNG's laws and institutions to ensure they meet the needs of the public and businesses. The review reported in May 2017 and makes a wide range of recommendations to modernise and strengthen the consumer protection and competition framework.</p> <p>A key recommendation of the CCFR is the development of a Competition Policy Statement that would deal with: the scope of competition law; the structure and functions of the competition regulator, the Independent Competition and Consumer Commission (ICCC); competitive neutrality; and guidelines or agreements that may assist in resolving conflict.</p> <p>PNG's is developing a leniency program for cartel and other serious anti-competitive conduct. This program will seek to increase the effectiveness of investigative processes by offering partial or full immunity from prosecution or reductions in penalties for businesses/firms who submit information that leads to the effective investigation of anti-competitive behaviour, especially cartel activity.</p> <p>Legislative changes to competition law in PNG which will make <i>mandatory</i> the notification of mergers or acquisitions (that meet a prescribed threshold) to the ICCC.</p>
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>The ICCC released a leniency program discussion paper at the end 2016. Consultation will take place throughout 2017 with the aims to finalise the leniency program by December 2017. Program effectiveness will be measured qualitatively initially as assessments are made to whether the program leads to greater prioritisation and successful investigation of chosen cases.</p> <p><i>Quantitative</i></p> <p>From 2003-17, the ICCC received 26 applications for clearance or authorisation for a merger or acquisition. It is expected that under a mandatory regime, the number of applications to the ICCC would increase. As a consequence, the number of independent investigations the ICCC would need to conduct for consummated mergers or acquisitions would diminish as businesses comply with the new law.</p>
Contribution/	<i>These reforms directly impact pillar 1 of RAASR.</i>

impact to RAASR	
Action C	<p>Financial sector stability and growth</p> <p>Following the 2015 Financial Services Sector Review, a Financial Sector Development Strategy (FSDS) 2018-30 has been developed to take forward important reforms to PNG's financial services sector over the next decade. The FSDS builds on the financial sector component of PNG's overarching development plan, <i>Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010-30</i>.</p> <p>The FSDS focuses on a range of actions to: achieve a more coordinated and integrated approach to financial sector regulation and supervision; facilitate government bond and capital market development; develop PNG's payment system; and increase financial inclusion (see Action 2A).</p>
Measures of progress for Action C	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Implementation of the FSDS will be conducted progressively over the next decade, with a governance and coordination framework to be established to ensure good project management and strong coordination and collaboration among implementing agencies.</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p><i>These reforms directly impact pillars 1 and 2 of RAASR.</i></p>
Action D	<p>A competitive and efficient tax system</p> <p>A comprehensive PNG Taxation Review was completed in October 2015, recommending more than 90 reforms to PNG's tax system, including revenue administration, personal and corporate income tax, mining and petroleum tax, tax incentives, small business and the informal economy, GST and excise. The PNG Government has since introduced a range of measures that are broadly consistent with the review's recommendations, and continues to consider the review's proposals for reform.</p> <p>PNG is a member of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Inclusive Framework which includes a commitment to the BEPS package, and at minimum to implement the four BEPS minimum standards. In early 2017, PNG assessed its status against the 15 BEPS actions which has identified that, while some steps have been taken in relation to some of the actions, there is considerable scope for further implementation, including in relation to the minimum standards.</p>
Measures of progress for Action D	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Implementation of reforms that will improve the competitiveness and efficiency of PNG's tax system.</p> <p>Implementation of the four BEPS minimum standards and other actions PNG considers are priority reforms for combating BEPS.</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p><i>These reforms directly impact pillar 1 of RAASR.</i></p>
Action E	<p>Infrastructure development and government procurement</p> <p>PNG remains committed to progressing infrastructure development and is open to all procurement modalities, including Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects. It seeks to ensure that any PPP regulatory framework strikes the right</p>

	<p>balance between due diligence and good governance, while not imposing overly burdensome processes on business and deterring investment. To achieve this PNG has developed, but is yet to enact, a PPP Act that would improve the PPP framework and facilitate PPPs projects.</p> <p>PNG is also in the process of establishing a National Procurement Policy (NPP) that would apply to all procurement undertaken by public or statutory bodies covered by the Public Finances Management Act.</p>
Measures of progress for Action E	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>If enacted, the PPP Act would provide clear guidelines for engaging with the private sector on the provision of economic and social infrastructure programmes in support of the Government’s developmental objectives. This includes leveraging the financial, managerial and technical resources and expertise of the private sector in the delivery and/or management of such infrastructure.</p> <p>The NPP would seek to address fragmentation in the current procurement process, address capacity issues and non-compliance, provide a strategy to reform the GoPNG procurement system, and provide for a more efficient use of scarce resources.</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p><i>This reform directly impacts pillar 1 of RAASR.</i></p>

Priority 2: To promote greater participation from all segments of the community through financial inclusivity and greater public participation in policy and regulatory development

Action A	<p>Financial Inclusion</p> <p>The National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2016-2020 was finalised and adopted in December 2016. Implementation of this financial inclusion and literacy strategy is pending approval of working committees which will implement the strategy’s various priorities. The government is also developing a Financial Inclusion policy to support implementation.</p> <p>Access to credit will be promoted through the financial literacy component the strategy. This will involve activities such hosting of expos, conducting education and training for school children, and training of trainers who will provide information and education in their communities on access to credit and other financial products offered by banks and financial institutions.</p> <p>PNG’s Payment System Act was passed by Parliament in 2013. Subsequently, the National Payments Systems, KATS, was developed and rolled out throughout in the economy. KATS will provide a payment infrastructure to support Financial Inclusion initiatives. Work is now in progress to develop a National Switch, which will become the national gateway to support all card payments in PNG.</p>
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<p>Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p>The National Financial Inclusion Strategy’s overarching commitment is to reach 2 million more unbanked low-income citizens by 2020, 50% of whom will be women.</p> <p>The strategy also includes a range of targets to 2020, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% of adults having a bank account (39.96% in 2016) • 1 million bank accounts accessible by mobile phone (320,282) • 1.5 million people/businesses with an insurance policy (660,000) • 75% of complaints to regulated financial institutions resolved (30%).
<p>Action B</p>	<p>National Energy Policy (NEP)</p> <p>PNG’s energy sector was developed through various Acts of Parliament thereby the sector’s institutional arrangements are currently very fragmented. Critical regulatory functions of the sector are vested in different institutions by respective legislation creating a less efficient market and hinders investment and growth in energy.</p> <p>The NEP is a comprehensive and complete document that covers the entire energy sector and aims to streamline its institutional arrangements, promote competition and encourage efficient and robust regulation. The ultimate goal is to ensure the affordable, reliable and accessible provision of energy and electricity in a manner that is competitive, sustainable and environmentally friendly.</p> <p>The NEP will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional restructuring to streamline regulatory functions, supported with strong governance frameworks • Development of the Non-Renewable Energy Sector, Renewable Energy Sector, Transportation Fuels Sector and Electricity Supply Industry • Development and promotion of energy efficiency and conservation measures.
<p>Measures of progress for Action B</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Passage of National Energy Authority Bill and Renewable Energy Bill, endorsement of Biofuel Policy.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>PNG’s inclusive energy goal is for 50% of PNG’s population/households to have access to reliable electricity by 2020, and 70% 2030 (currently, 27% of households/the population have access).</p>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p><i>This reform directly impacts all three RAASR pillars.</i></p>

Action C	<p>Universal Access to Telecommunications</p> <p>PNG has realised significant benefits from the introduction of competition into the telecommunications sector, including affordable service delivery to approximately half the population (3.5 million).</p> <p>A PNG government priority now is to modernise telecommunications infrastructure and address gaps in remote locations so that rural communities can capture the benefits and opportunities offered by effective telecommunications services. PNG's universal access and service (UAS) regime is bringing together the Government, donors and the private sector to prioritise, fund and build this infrastructure initially through a combination of government, donor and private sector funding</p> <p>The first and ongoing priority under the UAS program is on extending mobile communication services to rural and underserved areas as the technology is cost-effective, scalable and easily lends itself to the economy's challenging geographical landscape. A UAS fund has been established as the primary source of funding for current and future projects. The fund will be sustained by Service providers paying a certain percentage of their revenues into the fund annually which then will be used to finance the projects.</p> <p>In an effort to refine priorities and set clear targets for the UAS, a Strategic Action Plan 2018-2022 is being formulated.</p>
Measures of progress for Action C	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>The population, including the rural population, utilise and enjoy a broader range of products and services accessible through mobile phone technology including voice, SMS and Internet.</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>There are currently about 35 mobile subscribers per 100 people (or 35% of population). The policy objective is, by 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of population to have access to basic mobile voice services; • 60% of population to have access to mobile broadband internet.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p><i>This reform directly impacts all three RAASR pillars.</i></p>

Priority 3: Sustainable social policies that promote the priority 1 and 2 objectives, enhance economic resiliency, and are well-targeted, effective and non-discriminatory

Action A	<p>Health</p> <p>To help implement the <i>Healthy Asia Pacific 2020</i> through effective roll-out of free primary health care, the aging health sector workforce is being addressed through implementation of the <i>Health Workforce Enhancement Plan</i>. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training cadres of workers to implement the Health Promotion Policy, Water and Sanitation Policy and the Nutrition Policy to address population health issues; • unifying training curricula across all PNG health training institutions to ensure quality control in training outputs and conformity with existing regulatory standards;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reviewing regulation standards with training institutions and other accreditation bodies such as the National Training Council (NTC) and Professional Regulatory Bodies; • having the NDoH approve all informal in-service or competency-based health training conducted at the provincial and district levels, and to the extent possible in-service training will be delivered in an integrated manner across programs; • developing training programs that take into consideration health sector needs, cost effectiveness and limited resources; • focusing the development of learning methods on enhancing competencies with emphasis on multi-skill training; • encouraging domestic onshore if available and if not, sourcing from overseas accredited distance education programs or through approved full-time overseas scholarships and workplace attachments at overseas institutions; • only certifying training institutions or organizations operating within the approved accreditation framework to train health workers. <p>PNG will pursue innovative ways of achieving these outcomes, including possible collaboration with private sector health education providers.</p>
<p>Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Data on total health workforce numbers is limited. In terms of available training programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one university in PNG offers a combined medicine and surgery as a degree program; • four government-run and five church run nursing schools offer basic general nursing program, while some nursing schools provide a specialised midwifery training program; • fifteen community health worker training schools (all church run) produce community health workers; • University of Goroka (UOG) and Divine Word University (DWU) each take about 20 students per year for nutrition studies. <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>The number of enrolments and graduates from health training institutions and new training establishments (physical or virtual) will be measured annually. Reforms aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve an average 5% annual increase in both enrolments and graduates through to 2020; • increase the number of health promotion officers and nutritionists at the UOG and DWU. <p>Currently, the NDoH is reopening one government nursing school at Boram (East Sepik) and the Arawa School of Nursing (Bougainville), and establishing a new government nursing school in Kimbe (West New Britain) – to be completed by 2018.</p> <p>On the overall goal of improving primary health care, in 2012 the average number of patients visiting clinics in a day was 46 and the average number of</p>

	<p>days a week the clinic is open was 6.2. In 2015, the average number of patients attending clinics per day declined by 26% to 34 (NB: Health clinics refer to both urban and rural health facilities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforms seek to see more of the population seeking outpatient services – by 2018 double, and by 2020 triple, the 2015 level.
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p><i>This reform directly impacts Pillar 3 of RAASR.</i></p>
<p>Action B</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>PNG recently introduced Tuition Fee Free Education (TFF), a landmark reform that will, over time, have a significant impact on the wellbeing of PBG citizens. However, further reform is needed if the full benefits of tuition fee free education is to be realised. These reforms will focus on standardising the curriculum, improving service delivery and improving infrastructure.</p> <p>PNG’s Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system is undergoing reform to keep up-to-date with social and economic challenges. The Government’s Vision 2050 sets out key strategies and priorities for PNG’s development, with an emphasis on TVET. Key TVET reforms include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rationalising trade skills based on the demands of economic and industry growth at the local level; trailing a technical secondary school concept to provide an alternative pathway for students; ongoing professional development and relevant qualification upgrading of vocational teachers; an ongoing ‘Enterprise Oriented Training Education’ to promote self-reliance and an entrepreneurship culture; and institutions introducing short courses for the community, especially for women and girls.
<p>Measures of progress for Action B</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>With the abolition of school fees, each school will need to show satisfactory levels of capacity in administrative and financial management. Their performance will be measured through the whole school quality and assessment tool annually (schools will be given a pass or fail after being audited by a standards officer).</p> <p>Measures of effectiveness of TVET reform include: greater awareness of parents and students regarding education pathways and routes to employment; increased Government funding to the sector; and a curriculum that is more competency based.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Quantitative</i></p> <p>Fees are known to be one of the major barriers that prevent students from attending school. With the introduction of TFF there is expected to be rapid growth in the number students enrolled in school. It is further assumed that there will be significant improvements in transition rates by level and gender: Elementary to Primary (80-85%), Grade 8 to 9 (56-65%) and Grade 10 to 11 (45.5-55%). For Gender Parity Index (baseline 2015): Elementary (0.92 to 1.00 in 2020), Primary (0.92 to 0.95) and Secondary (0.75 to 0.95).</p>

Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<i>These reforms directly impact all three RAASR pillars.</i>
Action C	<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p>Social Inclusion is about ensuring all segments of the society participate and benefit in the development process, including women, children, the disabled, elderly, and families affected and impacted by gender-based violence.</p> <p>PNG is developing, implementing or reviewing a range of policies, strategies and legislation to enhance social inclusion, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal Economy Policy (reviewed and finalising 2017-21 strategy) • National Policy on Disability 2015-25 (implementing) • Integrated Community Development Policy (under review) • Women and Gender Development Policy (under review) • Social Protection Policy (to be endorsed) <p>By 2019, PNG will undertake research on a Social Security Framework to determine the most the appropriate delivery framework for the Social Protection Policy.</p>
Measures of progress for Action C	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>All social inclusion policies will specify indicators against which implementation will be measured, and progressive monitoring and longer- term evaluation will be critical (including at the provincial level). At the end of each policy a review will be undertaken to inform whether a readjustment of goals and strategies is necessary.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>Indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% increase in access to services for the target groups; • 60% decrease in barriers to sustainable livelihood; • 60% decrease in rate of gender-based violence; and • 80% increase in the protection of children.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<i>These reforms directly impact Pillar 3 of RAASR.</i>

PERU

Introduction/Overview

Recently, the Competition Agency in Peru promoted several improvements to the Competition Act. The changes were successfully achieved last year and with them came the necessity to reform some of the most important tools of the Competition Agency, such as the Leniency Program and Plea Agreement proceeding, in order to establish the most adequate processes and methodologies that ensure the correct application of the modifications of the Competition Act.

The opportunities associated with the described context are the following:

- Opportunity to implement proceedings that discourage the creation or the participation in cartels.
- Opportunity to increase the probability of cartel detection by establishing more adequate investigation tools.
- Opportunity to save significant prosecution costs by successfully applying early termination proceedings such as plea agreements.

The challenges associated with the described context are the following:

- Since the Competition Agency does not have a large experience in managing leniency programs, it is important to evaluate and take in consideration the best practices applied around the world.
- It is important to take into consideration some feedback from all the stakeholders such as economic agents but also academics and law firms involved in the reform of the said proceedings.
- For the success of the leniency program and plea agreements, it is important that all the renewed proceedings and methodologies are adequately spread through public media.

Peru has a strong interest on implementing a regulatory reform that guarantees that regulations fulfil high quality standards, in order to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth in the long run. For that reason, under the framework of Peru's Country Programme, the Peruvian government and the OECD have committed to develop different activities designed to identify the current situation and future steps, and to build the capacities to meet this objective inside the Peruvian government.

In that sense, the OECD released the Regulatory Policy Review of Peru in august 2016, which highlighted the challenges of the Peru to assess the quality of draft regulations. In order to establish an adequate system of evaluation, the Peruvian government requires carrying out a series of activities, using as a framework of good regulatory practices (RIA, public consultation, etc.) in APEC economies and member countries OECD.

The opportunities associated with the described context are the following:

- Opportunity to implement proceedings to assess draft regulations in order to create predictability on stakeholders and reduce costs of regulation.
- Opportunity to introduce an institutional framework to ensure quality of regulations.

The challenges associated with the described context are the following:

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- The implementation of these best regulatory practices would require a change of paradigm in the public sector, increasing the time required to developing regulations as they comply with the quality standards.
- As well, the execution of this strategy will require the development of a capacitation and follow up strategy, in order to create and maintain the human capital resources in the Peruvian Government.

Structural reform priorities

Priority: <i>To establish clear rules, effective procedures and predictable results in the resolution of anticompetitive behaviour considering the recent modifications done of the free competition act.</i>	
Action A	In order to achieve the priority it is required to reform the procedures regarding the most important tools of the Competition Agency, such as the leniency program or the plea agreement.
Measures of progress for Action A	One of the main benefits followed as a consequence of the success of the priority is the significant saving in resources needed to prosecute and sanction firms involved in anticompetitive behaviour.
	This reduction can be measured as the number of days or months it is required in the proceeding before and after the application of the incoming reforms.
	We also anticipate an improvement in the reputation of the Agency due to the transparency and the predictability of the implemented proceedings.
	<p>Qualitative: It is expected that the firms involved in a cartel investigation perceive an increase of the predictability and the transparency of the proceedings.</p> <p>It is also expected that the competition agency improve its reputation because of the early termination proceeding.</p> <p>Quantitative: With the adequate implementation of the leniency program and plea agreements, the number of detected cartels should increase and the duration of all the prosecuting and sanctioning proceedings should decrease.</p>
Action B	<p>Since the Competition Agency implemented several changes in proceedings and methodology, the success of such measures will depend, in great measure, on the extension of the publicity campaigns.</p> <p>According to this, the Competition Agency is planning to release several short videos and other kind of media explaining the benefits of the reforms. Implement several measures to reach public awareness regarding the renew Leniency Program and Plea Agreement proceedings.</p> <p>These measures include announcements through public media such as internet.</p>
Measures of progress for Action B	<p>Qualitative: It is expected that the firms involved in a cartel investigation should perceive and increase in the predictability and transparency of the procedure and methodology implemented by the Competitive Agency.</p>
	<p>Quantitative: After the publicity campaigns, it is expected that the Competition Agency receive a larger number of requests of information</p>

	regarding the Leniency Program and Plea Agreements proceedings.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	This priority contributes to the first pillar; <i>More open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.</i>

Priority: <i>To produce and maintain regulations of quality, reducing costs and burdens to consumers and enterprises while legitimate public policy objectives are pursued.</i>	
Action A	<p>To implement an institutional framework that ensures regulatory quality and coherence for all regulatory bodies.</p> <p>As OCDE Regulatory Policy Review of Peru states, Peru lacks a full-fledged system for evaluating draft regulation and regulations that are subject to modifications, to assess whether they provide a net positive benefit to society, and whether they are coherent with other government policies.</p> <p>In order to address this problem, the Peruvian Government will conduct the following activities, using as a framework the good regulatory practices (RIA, public consultation, amongst others) at APEC economies and OECD country members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt a clear quality standard for new regulation. 2. Implement a methodology to review the impacts of new regulations. 3. Establish simple procedures to create new regulation. 4. Build capacities in public administration.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p>Qualitative: Improving the quality of new regulations. Reducing the cost of complain and burdens for citizens and enterprises. In that sense, increasing the living standards of the population.</p>
	<p>Quantitative: Enact the tools and standards mentioned above in 2017. Once are enacted, usage of those tools in the elaboration, assessment and proposition of 50% new regulations by 2018 and 100% of them by 2020.</p>
Action B	<p>To implement the Regulatory Reform Committee as “gatekeeper” of new regulations.</p> <p>As OCDE Regulatory Policy Review of Peru states, the strategies for regulatory policy are not well defined in the Peruvian Government and programmes are scattered across ministries and agencies, or across offices within a given ministry. Moreover, there is a lack oversight of these arrangements.</p> <p>For that reason, as it is one of the regulatory best practices, there is a need to incorporate in to the Executive Branch an oversight body which concentrates most of the regulatory policy activities and tools currently spread across several ministries, agencies and offices.</p> <p>This oversight function will be developed by the Regulatory Reform Committee, conformed by Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministries of Economy and Finance, and Justice and Human Rights. In specific, the Committee will:</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement a National Regulatory Reform Policy for all regulatory bodies. 2. Control quality standards of new regulation. 3. Conduct RIA in specific regulations and monitoring the RIA usage. 4. Implement and Conduct Public Consultation policy. 5. <i>Coordinate with other agencies in RIA process.</i>
<p>Measures of progress for Action B</p>	<p>Qualitative: Facilitate the coordination and oversight of regulatory reform. Improving the quality of new regulations. Reducing the cost of complain and burdens for citizens and enterprises. In that sense, increasing the living standards of the population.</p>
	<p>Quantitative: Implementation of the Regulatory Reform Committee. Oversight the usage of those tools in the elaboration, assessment and proposition of 50% new regulations by 2018 and 100% of them by 2020.</p>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>As mentioned before, the development of this priority would reduce the cost and burdens to citizens and enterprises, and boost economic activity.</p> <p>For that reason, this priority is directly related to the first RAASR pillar: “more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.”</p> <p>Nevertheless, the implementation of good regulatory practices (like RIA and public consultation) would help the Peruvian Government to asses and check how regulations affect to different segments of society, and to ensure the participation of these segments in the market. Therefore, it might also affect second RAASR pillar: “deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers, and people with disabilities”.</p>

THE PHILIPPINES

In September 2015, the Ministers and high level officials of APEC economies endorsed the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR) which strives to stimulate balanced and sustained growth and reduce inequality. The Philippines, while maintaining resilience amid global shocks, is geared towards realizing RAASR to sustain economic growth and make it more inclusive.

The key challenges and gaps to be addressed through structural reform include:

- Reducing inefficiencies in the logistics sector;
- Improving broadband connectivity;
- Enhancing regulatory quality;
- Improving access of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to financial services; and
- Promoting opportunities for skills development.

The Individual Action Plan (IAP) of the Philippines for RAASR is based on the submission of various government agencies, namely the Department of Transportation, Department of Information and Communications Technology, National Economic and Development Authority, Development Academy of the Philippines, Department of Trade and Industry - National Competitiveness Council, Philippine Competition Commission, Department of finance, and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority. The IAP, which will be implemented from 2016-2020, covers 6 priorities and 11 initiatives or actions supporting the RAASR's three pillars.

RAASR Pillar I – More open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets

Priority 1: Improving the efficiency of the logistics sector		
Action A	Establish a one-stop shop to process applications for the accreditation and registration of Multimodal Transport Operators (MTOs)	
	The Department of Transportation (DOTr) will establish a single window or one stop shop to streamline application processes to reduce transaction costs on the part of the transport operators. This is also expected to improve efficiency in government and reflect good governance in public service delivery. As an initial step, the DOTr will create an inter-agency technical working group that will draft the Department Order for this purpose.	
Measures of Progress for Action A		
Qualitative Indicator	Baseline / Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
1. Extent to which the accreditation/ registration process has been simplified	Accreditation and registration is processed in two separate windows and devolved in several transport agencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea Freight – Department of Trade and Industry • Air Freight – Civil Aeronautics Board • Trucks – Land Transportation and Franchising Regulatory Board These agencies have different guidelines and policies for each process.	DOTr
2. Strategies/guidelines/policies developed	Currently at planning stage	DOTr

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Quantitative Indicator	Baseline / Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
1. Cost reduction in the accreditation/registration process of MTOs	No baseline yet as of 1 st semester of 2016	DOTr
2. Time reduction in the accreditation/registration process of MTOs	No baseline yet as of 1 st semester of 2016	DOTr
Action B	Issue an Executive Order from the President designating the DOTr as the national competent body for multimodal transport	
	The economy has signed and ratified the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Multimodal Transport which necessitates the establishment of a national competent body to implement the agreement. The agreement includes authorization of MTOs in any ASEAN Member State using a single transport document. The Philippines has no designated competent national body that will oversee and handle the accreditation and registration of multimodal transport operators.	
Measures of Progress for Action B		
Qualitative Indicator	Baseline / Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
1. Existence of a legal mandate designating a competent national body for multimodal transport	No legal issuance mandating the creation of a competent national body for multimodal transport. The draft EO is currently being reviewed by the DOTr Legal Unit.	DOTr
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	A more efficient logistics sector will reduce the cost of moving goods and contribute to improved competitiveness of industries.	

Priority 2: Improving broadband access and usage

Action A	Formulate and Implement a National Broadband Plan	
	The National Broadband Plan (NBP) is envisaged to establish broadband connectivity as a basic right for all consumers, businesses and government entities. It aims to develop the broadband ecosystem through policies ensuring fair competition for consumer welfare, innovation and investment and efficient allocation and management of assets. It also covers reform on existing laws, policies and standards to maximize the benefits of broadband in all sectors of the government. Further, the NBP seeks to identify key supply-side and demand-side initiatives to achieve the economy's sustainable goals through information and communication technologies (ICTs), exemplified by a vibrant content industry, equitable information access and affordable telecommunications services.	
Measures of Progress for Action A		
Quantitative Indicator	Baseline / Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
1. Increase in the number of government departments with broadband reach and connectivity (wired or wireless); subscribed, leased, self-deployed or otherwise	The DICT, a newly-created agency (2016), is in charge of planning, development, and promotion of the national ICT development agenda of the Philippines. The DICT is developing a National Broadband Plan (NBP) to accelerate the deployment of fiber optics and wireless technologies nationwide to improve the Internet speed in the economy. Some of the major outputs include improving telecommunications infrastructure access, making access affordable, building digital content and services, and facilitating capacity building.	DICT
2. Increase in the number of urban and rural households with either fixed (wireline) or		

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<p>mobile (wireless) broadband reach or coverage</p> <p>3. Increase in the number of public places such as transportation hubs/terminals or plazas with broadband access (wired or wireless) and connectivity; subscribed, rolled-out or otherwise</p>	<p>Given the infancy of the agency, baselines for the indicators will be provided later.</p>	<p>DICT</p> <p>DICT</p>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>The NBP will ensure improvements in telecommunications access contribute to the growth and development of digital content and services.</p>	

<p>Priority 3: Developing and Institutionalizing Quality Regulatory Management System (QRMS)</p>		
<p>Action A</p>	<p>Develop Capacities of Government Regulatory Bodies through the Modernizing Government Regulations (MGR) Program</p>	
	<p>The MGR program aims to enhance the process by which government agencies formulate regulations governing both business-related and citizen-related transactions. Under this program, the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) in collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) aims to harmonize related initiatives, develop a quality regulatory management system or QRMS, and institutionalize tools such as a regulatory impact assessment (RIA) to encourage better and more responsive regulations that will facilitate sustainable growth.</p>	
<p>Measures of Progress for Action A</p>		
<p>Qualitative Indicator</p>	<p>Baseline / Current Situation</p>	<p>Source of Information/Data</p>
<p>1. Presence of an institutional body that governs the formulation and revision of regulations produced by government regulatory bodies</p>	<p>No central body that oversees formulation or review of regulations</p> <p>A congressional bill has been filed at the Senate of the Philippines on the creation of a Government Efficiency Office.</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<p>2. Presence of formal and clear guidelines on the formulation and review of regulations made by government regulatory bodies</p>	<p>No formal and clear “one government” or single guidelines on the formulation and review of regulations as of 1st semester of 2016</p> <p>The Department of Tourism (DOT) was able to produce a RIA manual as part of their related undertaking with technical assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).</p> <p>The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and the NEDA also have unpublished RIA manuals.</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<p>3. Presence of regulatory review tools as embodied in a clear and formal guidelines</p>	<p>Regulatory Impact Assessment as well as ex post evaluation to reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens are currently being used by agencies that have already undergone capacity building on the use of these tools. However, these are not yet institutionalized in government.</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
<p>4. Presence of formal and clear guidelines on</p>		

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<p>stakeholder engagement or public consultation with regard to regulatory review</p> <p>5. Presence of clear and detailed industry regulatory frameworks</p> <p>6. Report on the results of assessment of existing regulatory environment for priority industries (food production, food processing, food service, logistics and tourism)</p>	<p>No institutionalized guidelines on stakeholder engagement or public consultation with regard to regulatory review as of 1st semester of 2016</p> <p>No clear and detailed industry regulatory frameworks as of 1st semester of 2016</p> <p>Research on regulatory environment for five industries is ongoing</p>	<p>NEDA</p> <p>DAP</p> <p>DAP</p>
Quantitative Indicator	Baseline / Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
<p>1. Increase in the level of participation of relevant government agencies in the capacity-building activities under MGR</p> <p>2. Increase in the level of adoption of the proposed regulatory improvement measures as determined by the number of implemented regulatory reforms emanating from regulatory reviews</p>	<p>11 Agencies plus 6 attached bureaus/institutes/offices in the MGR capacity building activities</p> <p>No implementable measures yet as of 1st Semester 2016.</p>	<p>DAP</p> <p>DAP</p>
Action B	Institutionalize Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) in Philippine Regulation-making	
	The Philippines' progress in this policy action will be measured in terms of the depth of its legal foundation, level and extent of participation of government agencies with regulatory functions, and amount of regulations that undergo [ex-ante] RIA.	
Measures of Progress for Action B		
Qualitative Indicator	Baseline / Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
<p>1. Existence of a legal mandate for whole-of-government adoption of RIA</p> <p>2. Existence of a single RIA manual for all agencies</p>	<p>No existing executive order or republic act mandating agencies with regulatory functions to conduct RIA prior to approval of regulations</p> <p>A congressional bill has been filed at the Senate of the Philippines on the creation of a Government Efficiency Office with functions that include review of government regulations.</p> <p>No single RIA manual for all agencies</p> <p>All pilot agencies (DOT, DOLE and NEDA) have their respective RIA manuals</p>	<p>NEDA</p> <p>NEDA</p>

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3. Existence of a RIA training curriculum for all agencies	No RIA training curriculum as of 1 st semester of 2016	NEDA
Quantitative Indicator	Baseline / Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
1. Increase in the level of participation of government agencies with regulatory functions as measured by the number of agencies conducting or committed to conduct RIA	Four(4) agencies as of 2016 As of first half of 2016, the DOT, DOLE and NEDA conducted capacity building on RIA with technical assistance from the ADB. The DAP's MGR initiative also involves capacity building for relevant government agencies on regulatory review, including the use of RIA	NEDA
2. Increase in the level of participation of government agencies with regulatory functions as measured by the number of regulatory impact statements (RISs) produced by participating agencies	Nine (9) RISs produced by DOLE; One (1) RIS from DOT and Four (4) practice RISs produced by NEDA	NEDA
3. Increase in the level of participation of government agencies with regulatory functions as measured by the number of agencies that conducted capacity-building on RIA	Four(4) agencies as of 2016 DOT, DOLE, NEDA and DAP conducted capacity building on RIA	NEDA
4. Increase in the level of participation of government agencies with regulatory functions as measured by the number of agencies that institutionalized RIA in their regulation-making	No agency that institutionalize RIA yet in their regulation-making	NEDA
Action C	Reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens through Project Repeal	
Measures of Progress for Action A		
Qualitative Indicator	Baseline/Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
1. Creation of legal mandate for whole-of-government participation in Project Repeal	Only department orders issued by some participating agencies declaring participation in the Project Repeal	DTI-NCC
Quantitative Indicator	Baseline/Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
1. Increase in the level of participation of government agencies as measured by the number of agencies that committed to participate in the Project Repeal	Seven (7) agencies participated in the Philippines' First Repeal Day in June 2016	DTI-NCC
2. Increase in the level of participation of	1,900 department issuances delisted during Philippines' First Repeal Day in June 2016	DTI-NCC

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<p>government agencies as measured by the number of regulations delisted/repealed by the participating agencies</p> <p>3.Reduction in cost of doing business as measured by the total estimated administration costs saved</p> <p>4.Reduction in cost of doing business as measured by the total estimated compliance costs saved</p>	<p>No official or standard methodology used by agencies in calculating administration costs resulting from repealed issuances</p> <p>No official or standard methodology used by agencies in calculating compliance costs resulting from repealed issuances</p>	<p>DTI-NCC</p> <p>DTI-NCC</p>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>Enhancing regulatory quality in the Philippines is expected to contribute in the achievement of APEC’s broader structural agenda, specifically on creating a more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.</p> <p>For instance, the institutionalization of RIA in the Philippine regulation-making ensures an informed set of regulations that accurately reflect the quantitative and qualitative impacts of proposed new regulations to both the business sector and the public. It ensures that regulations do not inhibit competition. It likewise determines whether explicit government regulation is the most effective and efficient response to a policy problem, thus ensuring that regulation is a last resort and other non-regulatory, less distorting options are considered. The Project Repeal intends to rationalize the current pool of executive issuance by weeding out outdated, redundant and burdensome regulations. In doing so, administrative processes are simplified and regulatory burdens to businesses and the public are reduced.</p>	

<p>Priority 4: Making the economy’s legislative and regulatory framework more conducive to the promotion of market competition</p>		
<p>Action A</p>	<p>Review potentially anti-competitive legislations and regulations that may substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition</p>	
	<p>The determination of the anti-competitive impact of primary legislations and regulations is a government commitment under the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. While initiatives such as Project Repeal have increased awareness in ensuring regulatory quality, the strategy and mechanism for the comprehensive scoping and the subsequent changes to anti-competitive legislations and regulations have yet to be determined.</p>	
<p>Measures of Progress for Action A</p>		
<p>Qualitative Indicator</p>	<p>Baseline / Current Situation</p>	<p>Source of Information / Data</p>
<p>1. Creation of an inter-agency technical working group (TWG) to oversee the systematic review of legislations and regulations</p>	<p>The PCC has drafted a framework for delisting, amending, repealing or consolidating anti-competitive legislations and regulations. However, the framework does not provide guidance on the institutional requirements to facilitate a timely improvement in legislative and regulatory environment that is conducive to market competition. The work requires an inter-agency TWG including the House of Representatives as well as the Senate of the Philippines.</p>	<p>PCC</p>
<p>Quantitative Indicator</p>	<p>Baseline / Current Situation</p>	<p>Source of Information / Data</p>
<p>1. Pilot results in three (3) selected government agencies, including</p>	<p>A preliminary list of potentially anticompetitive legislations and policies have been identified in PCC’s rapid review of the national competition policy. This may serve as</p>	<p>PCC</p>

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comprehensive scoping and detailed workplan to review potentially anti-competitive laws and regulations	springboard for the pilot project. The list includes the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997 (Republic Act No. 8435), the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act No. 8550), the Agricultural and Fisheries Mechanization (AFMech) Law of 2013 (Republic Act No. 10601), Tariffication Act of 1996 (Republic Act 8178), Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (Republic Act No. 6234, as amended), among others.	
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RAASR Pillar II – Deeper participation of MSMEs in the market

Priority 5: Improving access of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to Financial Services			
Action A	Create a more comprehensive credit information system		
	<p>The initiative aims to establish a sustainable credit information ecosystem in the Philippines.</p> <p>Credit information of borrowers will help financial institutions to better assess credit risk, and make more informed lending decisions, and bring down cost and time spent in loan underwriting and administration. Further, credit information from a wide scope of sources (e.g. payment history for utilities – electricity, water, phone/mobile) will help the unbanked build their credit history despite having little or no formal access to credit.</p>		
Measures of Progress for Action A			
	Quantitative Indicator	Baseline	Current Situation
1.	Increase in number of credit information suppliers (i.e., participating institutions)	Baseline to be provided later	DOF
2.	Increase in number of users (institutions which uses credit information)	Baseline to be provided later	DOF
3.	Increase in number of data points	Baseline to be provided later	DOF
Action B	Establish alternative collaterals for borrowers		
	<p>It aims to provide more credit to flow to MSMEs, align the Philippine legal framework to international best practices of secured transactions and collateral registries (STCR), and support growth of supply chains. This may be achieved by modernizing the secured transaction laws governing movable asset lending in the Philippines, such as the Chattel Mortgage Law and a movable collateral registry through the STCR.</p>		
Measures of Progress for Action B			
	Quantitative Indicator	Baseline/Current Situation	
1.	Increase in number of suppliers (i.e., participating financial institutions providing information on movable collateral);	<p>Baseline to be provided later</p> <p>Baseline to be provided later</p>	

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2. Increase in number of users (institutions who use its moveable assets as collateral);	Baseline to be provided later	DOF
3. Increase in number of acceptable moveable collaterals.		DOF
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Improving access to financial services will help MSMEs overcome one of the major barriers to growth.	

RAASR Pillar III – Sustainable social policies to enhance economic resiliency

Priority 6: Promoting Skills Development Opportunities		
Action A	Reposition Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) towards global competitiveness and social equity	
	TVET for Global Competitiveness caters to the needs of wage/self-employed workers, industry workers and trainors in need of skills upgrading, basic and higher education graduates, and workers needed in emerging technologies and newly established companies. On the other hand, TVET for Social Equity caters to the need of informal workers, indigenous peoples, farmers, fisherfolks, drug dependents, rebel returnees, women victims of abuse and human trafficking, returning OFWs, and persons with disabilities among others to be socially included and to actively participate in the development process. Hence, TVET will be repositioned to make it more responsive to needs of the market. Its availability across the economy, rural or urban, will also be ensured	
Measures of Progress for Action A		
Quantitative Indicator	Baseline/ Current Situation	Source of Information/Data
1. TVET Total Enrolment by year	1, 943,589 in 2013 Total of 24,036,709 since 1995	TESDA
2. TVET Total Graduates by year	1,765,757 in 2013 Total of 19,367,488 since 1995	TESDA
3. TVET Enrolment by sector	2008-2013 Data available in TESDA publication on TVET Statistics	TESDA
4. TVET Graduates by sector	2008-2013 Data available in TESDA publication on TVET Statistics	TESDA
5. TVET Enrolment by region	2008-2013 Data available in TESDA publication on TVET Statistics	TESDA
6. TVET Graduates by region	2008-2013 Data available in TESDA publication on TVET Statistics	TESDA
7. TVET Certification Rate (91.1 % as of 2015)	1.1% as of December 2015	TESDA

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8. Number of skilled workers assessed for certification	1,424,814 as of December 2015	TESDA
9. Number of TVET Certified Persons	1,297,927 as of December 2015	TESDA
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Repositioning TVET to make it more responsive to the needs of the market will make graduates more globally competitive.	

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Introduction

External environment remains unfavorable for Russia. Oil and other commodity prices fell in the end of 2015 – beginning of 2016, reaching multi-year lows in January, resulting in a sharp decrease in export and budget revenues and (alongside with intensification of volatility and risk-off sentiments in global financial markets) in ruble weakening and drop in Russian financial asset prices. Moreover, GDP growth in Russia's main trading partners is expected to weaken in 2016, putting downward pressure on external demand for Russian products. Both oil price dynamics and situation in the global economy are still characterized by high uncertainty.

Despite that, Russian economic performance has been showing signs of resilience and quick adjustment to the new reality. 2015 GDP fall of 3.7% was smaller than the international organizations' projections; in the first half of 2016, the decrease as compared to the same period of 2015 was only 0.9%, and quarterly dynamics points at output stabilization. Unemployment remains low. Overall GDP fall in 2016 is projected at 0.2% (GDP growth is anticipated to reach positive territory no later than in 2016 H2). Thus, the performance of the Russian economy has been much better than during 2008-2009. In a significant part, that is due to supportive fiscal policies aimed at mitigating the negative effects of falling incomes on demand, as well as due to a floating exchange rate regime helping economic adjustment.

Starting in 2017, annual GDP growth will turn positive, led by investment and structural reforms. Many of the prerequisites for investment-led growth model involving diversification the economy away from commodities sector are already in place. For instance, exchange rate adjustment helped to increase the share in GDP of non-commodity tradable sector (in particular, agriculture, food and chemical industries) from 17.9% in 2013 to 19.7% in 2015. Implementation of ambitious roadmaps aimed at enhancing investment climate has resulted in Russia's Doing Business rating improving from 92nd in 2013 to 51st in 2016. However, some challenges remain, and they are addressed in the Government's sustainable development plan adopted in March 2016. It includes a series of mid-term structural reforms aimed at improvement of investment climate, increase of efficiency of public investment, SME support. Under the Structural reforms in Russia, development of the following areas also will be important: improvement of tariff regulation and efficiency of natural monopolies; development of regulatory policy, including the RIA; increase of the employment of socially vulnerable groups of people, including women with young children and people with disabilities, development of the E-government.

Structural reform priorities

Priority: More competitive markets	
Action A	<p>Subsidies to SMEs and development of infrastructure for the entrepreneurship support in the regions of the Russian Federation</p> <p>No less than 3% of SMEs are planned to be supported through the government measures annually in 2014-2018.</p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i> Development of infrastructure for SME's support
	<i>Quantitative:</i> 3% of SMEs are supported in 2014 and 4.6% of SMEs were supported in 2015.
Action B	<p>SMEs access to the procurement of infrastructure monopolies and state-owned companies</p> <p>Target share of SME's in the procurement items provision for the infrastructure monopolies and state-owned companies – no less than 25% by 2018.</p>
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> development of partnership between SMEs and infrastructure monopolies and state-owned companies
	<i>Quantitative:</i> As of 2015 the share of SME's in the procurement items provision for the infrastructure monopolies and state-owned companies amounted to 13%.
Action C	<p>Guarantee support for SMEs</p> <p>SMEs Corporation is expected to issue 5 836 guarantees for SMEs by 2017.</p>
Measures of progress for Action C	<i>Qualitative:</i> Increase of Number of guarantees issued by SMEs Corporation
	<i>Quantitative:</i> 212 guarantees with total amount of 1,4 bln. Rubles were provided in 2014; 3 552 guarantees with total amount of 19,2 bln. Rubles were provided in 2015.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>Support to SMEs contributes to creation of competitive market environment.</p> <p>Second initiative is also aimed at improvement of competitive environment on national government procurement markets.</p>

Priority: Development of regulatory impact assessment tools and reducing the regulatory burden	
Action A	The introduction of the ex-post evaluation of regulatory policies (EPE)
Measures of progress for Action A	<p>Since January 1, 2016 the Russian Federation started to implement EPE. Currently, the main task is to conduct EPE on the most important legal acts that regulate business activities, and to involve all interested authorities and experts in this work. Other important target is to approve the plan of EPE for 2017 (the plan is based on the proposals received from all stakeholders). The plan is to be approved by a special Government Commission on Administrative Reform.</p> <p>For further implementation of the EPE the Ministry of economic development of Russia worked out and approved the Mythology of the conduction of the EPE, that included forms of all required documents (plans, reports, conclusions).</p>

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	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> Review ineffective regulation in order to improve the existing regulation through the exclusion of unjustified duties, prohibitions and restrictions for business.</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i> The Ministry of Economic Development of Russia has formed a draft plan of EPE for 2017, which included the 129 legal acts. The draft plan will be considered and approved by the Governmental commission on administrative reform no later than 1st November, 2016.</p>
Action B	To include in mechanisms of the RIA and EPE the analysis of economic and social impact of adopted regulatory legal acts on SMEs ("SME test")
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> In September 2016 the Ministry of economic development of Russia issued a special order, according to which consolidated reports of the RIA and EPE were amended by new chapter "Analysis of social and economic implications of adopted legal acts that regulate SMEs activities"
	<i>Qualitative:</i> Exclusion of obligatory requirements that hamper the development of SMEs.
	<i>Quantitative:</i> The work within "SME test" involves a wide range of stakeholders (representatives of the business, experts, scientific community), including foreign companies and their Russian branches.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	These measures are part of a larger systematic work on improving the public decision-making mechanisms and regulation of business in order to create a comfortable, transparent, competitive and regulatory environment for sustainable economic development.

Priority: New tariff policy development

Action A	Elaboration of legislative initiatives for development of new tariff policy
Measures of progress for Action A	<p>Currently Russia considers the elaboration of the following system measures aimed at the improvement of tariff regulation and efficiency of natural monopolies. This system of measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elaboration and introduction of the strategy of stimulation of tariff regulation in the sphere of natural monopolies with due attention to the best international practices; - introduction in the Law on Protection of Competition uniform procedure of bidding of the sale of property and property rights; - reform of the legal regulation of natural monopolies, including the exclusion of the possibility for inclusion of business entities operating in the competitive (potentially competitive) areas to the subjects of natural monopolies (telecommunications services, seaports and other services); - development of procedures for granting subsidies to business entities with state participation, in accordance with state programs, excluding the negative impact on competition; - phased termination of the state tariff regulation in competitive (potentially competitive) areas; - strengthening the rights of Consumers' Council on the implementation of public control at the federal and regional levels over decisions on tariffs and investment programs of natural monopolies, state-owned companies and regulated entities; - revising operating guidelines and ensuring uniform approach in all areas of regulation;

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	<p>- elaboration and approval of administrative rules for the implementation of state functions for realization of supervisory powers relating to the establishment and (or) use of regulated prices (tariffs).</p> <p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing the priority of interests of consumers, securing access to infrastructure and services of natural monopolies on non-discriminatory terms; - development of state regulation of prices (tariffs), which stimulates the reduction of costs, increase the efficiency of regulated entities, as well as ensures the growth of investment attractiveness of the regulated industries on the basis of the principles of economic efficiency; - securing the transparency of regulation and consolidation of long-term methods of tariff policy; - implementation of market pricing in competitive markets; - elaboration of price indicator for public auctions and exchanges as a reference for approval of tariffs; -reduction costs of natural monopolies - optimizing operational and investment costs of financial and economic activities; - development of effective models of tariff solutions for regulated organizations to transition to long-term control parameters; - introduction of long-term pricing with a planning horizon of 5-7 years or more; -translation such areas as telecommunications, ports, stevedoring companies in competing ports and airports into the market economy, not saving them as natural monopolies; - creation of single state information system of natural monopolies with informatization of management processes of state regulation and state control, monitoring and disclosure of information on prices (tariffs), etc. <p><i>Quantitative:</i> -</p>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>Implementation of the Strategy of stimulating tariff of natural monopolies is an essential element of structural reforms.</p>

<p>Priority: Sustainable social policies through quality job creation, modernization of existing jobs and boosting labour productivity</p>	
<p>Action A</p>	<p>The action plan for increased labour productivity and quality job creation was adopted by the Government on July 9, 2014 (with a period of implementation up to 2018).</p>
<p>Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> adaptation of professional standards to labour market requirements</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i> 76% of the action plan measures have already been implemented. Numerical targets for indicators of professional education reform were surpassed in 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of professional standards: 804 vs 800 - of federal standards of professional education: 701 vs 250 - of accredited programs of professional education: 997 vs 150 <p>Targets for improving skills and attracting labour to priority employment territories at the regional level have also been exceeded:</p>

	<p># of regions holding “World Skills Russia” excellence in profession contests: 61 vs 35</p> <p>- of regions with pilot projects for attracting labour: 12 vs 4</p> <p>The web portal “Work in Russia” aimed at those seeking to find jobs in other localities was launched in July 2015. About 10 million people browsed it in 2015 against the target of 0.5 million.</p>
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Priority: Securing employment of women with young children and people with disabilities	
Action A	<p>Creation conditions for women to combine child-rearing responsibilities' with employment, including development of vocational training (retraining) in the period of leave to care for a child aged up to three years.</p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<p>In 2016 the Ministry of labour and social protection of Russia jointly with interested Russia’s agencies elaborated a draft National Action Strategy for women in 2017-2022.</p> <p>For implementation of the National Women Action Strategy for 2017 – 2022 currently the Coordinating Council of the Russian Federation Government is forming, as well as a work designed to confirm and approve primary measures for the period by 2018 is under way.</p> <p><i>Qualitative:</i> Implementation of regional sets of measures to create conditions for women to combine child-rearing responsibilities with employment. Elevation of level of employment of women with young children.</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i> Over the period 2013-2015 within the framework of measures for vocational training and further training of vocational education completed 47.0 thousand women on maternity leave to care for children.</p> <p>In addition, in the period 2013-2015 the following results were achieved in the implementation of these measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - employment rate of women aged 20-49 with children under the age of 18 years, annual rate of 76.0% of the total number of women of this age, which exceeds the figure for the total population of 10.7 pp .; - the unemployment rate among women aged 20-49 years with children under the age of 18, made up 5.0% of the economically active population, which is 0.6 percentage points lower than for the general population; - availability of preschool education for children aged 3 to 7 years old as of February 1, 2016 amounted to 99.23%, down 23.9 percentage points higher than the same period in 2013 (February 1, 2013 - 75.3%); - the number of unemployed women received service for self-employment in 2015 amounted to 42.1 thousand people, which is 10.2% more than in 2013 (38.2 thousand people.); - the number of women amounted to 17.8 thousand. people, which is 35.9% more than on leave to care for a child until the age of three years, and vocational training and continuing professional education passed in 2015 than in 2013 (13,1 thousand. people).
Action B	<p>Increase of the level of employment of persons with disabilities</p> <p>To increase the level of employment of persons with disabilities a draft of the Federal Decree “About amendments to the Federal decree “About employment of citizens of the Russian Federation” has been prepared. The draft envisages achievement of the following two objectives: creation of the legal conditions for organization accompanied employment of disabled persons and securing initiative care work of employment state services to employ disabled persons.</p>

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	In order to implement measures aimed at ensuring access to education and improve the level of employment of persons with disabilities the State program Russian Federation "Affordable environment" 2011-2020 was approved.
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Improvement of the regulation of the area of employment of persons with disabilities;</p> <p>Creation of work places for persons with disabilities and corresponding conditions;</p> <p>Creation of the corresponding infrastructure that will let persons with disabilities to get their work places; development of tutorship; adaptation at work places/</p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> State program " Affordable environment" envisages increase of employment of people with disabilities by 40% by 2020.</p> <p>In the beginning of 2016 employment rate of the population applied to employment services for persons with disabilities assistance in finding suitable work was 42.4%. The number of employed people with disabilities increased by 5.7 percentage points compared with 2012 (36.7%).</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	The implementation of appropriate measures will ensure greater participation of this category of citizens in the labor market, increasing their employment rate.

Priority: Wider use of e-government technologies for improving the quality of life, doing business and public administration

Action A	<p>Development of a draft of the Federal Law on Amendments to the Federal Law of 27.07.2010 # 210-FZ "On the organization of public and municipal services" and other federal laws.</p> <p>Development of a new System project of the e-government of the Russian Federation. The System project contains the complete description of the conceptual and planning decisions on the development of E-Government of the Russian Federation by 2020.</p> <p>System project envisages implementation of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in the legal and regulatory framework; - Development of technical documents (sets of architectural requirements, guidelines for major components and selected segments of e-government, etc.); - The creation of e-government components; - Creation of an effective monitoring system of e-government development.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of high quality public and municipal services. 2. Reduction of the cost of implementation of functions and exercise of state and local authorities to ensure the management decisions mainly in real time. 3. Wider use of systems and services of e-government to support the activities of civil society and businesses, including their involvement in the processes of state and municipal governance.

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	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> To assess achievement of the objectives the following indicators and values were set for 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The proportion of people who use the mechanism for obtaining public and municipal services in electronic form - 70%.2. The proportion of citizens fully satisfied with the quality of public and municipal services provided in electronic form - 70%.3. The share of state and municipal services provided in electronic form to the total amount provided by the state and municipal services - 45%.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>The implementation of this priority will lead to a more open, well-functioning, competitive, and transparent management of business activities, as well as broad participation by all sectors of the population in the receiving state and municipal services in electronic form.</p>

SINGAPORE

Introduction

Singapore is an island city-state with a small domestic market. Trade is our lifeblood and being integrated into the global economy has been vital for our economy and has helped create good jobs for our people.

Singapore’s economic performance is greatly affected by the ebb and flow of the global economy. The overall sluggishness in the global economy has been challenging for Singapore. Nonetheless, Singapore has continued to maintain an open trade regime. We are cognisant that our companies’ long-term survival and ability to thrive are anchored on their ability to remain competitive and to access external markets.

We have worked to restructure our economy and keep up with the changing global economic environment. We have identified productivity-led growth as the most sustainable way to ensure long-term economic growth, especially in view of our ageing society and manpower constraints. At the same time, we have continued efforts to maintain a domestic regime that is conducive to business activity, promotes market liberalisation and ensures fair competition.

In the face of an increasingly challenging global environment, Singapore is committed to staying the course in its economic restructuring towards a value-creating economy. We have been proactive in leveraging technology and enabling innovation. This report will focus on structural reforms that support our Smart Nation vision and drive our transformation into a digital economy.

Structural reform priorities

Priority 1: To ensure that government institutions and regulatory frameworks remain optimally structured and aligned with evolving industry trends and needs.	
Action A	<p>Advances in technology have blurred the distinction between broadcasting and telecommunications. As such, the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI) has restructured the Info-communications Development Authority of Singapore (IDA) and the Media Development Authority of Singapore (MDA) to form the Info-communications Media Development Authority of Singapore (IMDA) and the Government Technology Agency (GovTech).</p> <p>The infocomm and media (ICM) sector offers many opportunities to improve productivity growth, create high-skilled jobs, support an ageing population and foster a cohesive society in the midst of globalisation. It is an important sector for Singapore to nurture. The newly merged IMDA’s vision is “A Vibrant, World-class ICM Sector that Drives the Economy, Bonds Communities and Powers a Smart Nation”. IMDA will help the industry navigate the evolving environment and develop the necessary capabilities to stay relevant. It will bring Singapore closer towards our goal of establishing a value-creating economy.</p> <p>GovTech is tasked with harnessing ICT and related engineering for public sector transformation. GovTech’s role include deploying a wide range of ICT solutions within the public sector, growing new capabilities and talent to support digital service delivery, and developing the Smart Nation infrastructure and application.</p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> GovTech will gather citizens’ and government agencies’ feedbacks on its initiatives.</p>

	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> IMDA will track the VA contribution of the ICM sector to Singapore’s economy.</p>
Action B	<p>Singapore’s payment regulations currently cut across two pieces of legislation: the <i>Payment Systems (Oversight) Act</i>; and the <i>Money-changing and Remittance Businesses Act</i>, which govern stored value and remittances respectively. With technological advances and the advent of FinTech, the lines between payments and remittance are blurring; new payment providers are emerging and some do not fit neatly into these categories.</p> <p>Singapore is currently conducting a public consultation to propose changes to the payments regulatory framework and establishment of a National Payments Council.</p> <p>Firstly, we propose to bring these regulations under a single framework that will provide for the licensing, regulation and supervision of all payments services, including stored value facility holders, remittance companies, and virtual currency intermediaries. Regulation will be applied on an activity basis, and entities will only be required to apply for a single licence to undertake several payment activities. The proposed framework will aim to strengthen standards of consumer protection, anti-money laundering, and cyber security related to payment activities, while facilitating innovation and system interoperability.</p> <p>Secondly, we also propose to establish a National Payments Council to coordinate key initiatives such as promoting interoperability and adopting common standards. The payments council will draw its members from among users and providers of payment solutions, and foster collaboration among stakeholders to promote and drive industry payment solutions.</p> <p>The public consultation will last till 31 October 2016, and will be the first in a series of consultations on the proposed regulatory framework and governance model for Singapore’s payments landscape.</p>
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> N.A. (because we are still at the stage of consultations, so it is premature to indicate any measures of success)</p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> N.A.</p>
Action C	<p>Energy Markets Authority (EMA) has been actively enhancing the regulatory framework to facilitate the entry of intermittent generation sources, such as solar photovoltaic (PV), into the electricity market of Singapore.</p> <p>Enhancements made include: the launch of the Central Intermediary Payment Scheme to make it easier for small consumers to receive payment for excess electricity injected into the grid; the streamlining of metering requirements for larger solar PV installations to lower the costs and barriers of entry; and the addition of a one-stop solar PV portal for consumers to facilitate information searching.</p>
Measures of progress for Action C	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> Nil</p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> The installed capacity of solar PV in Singapore has increased from 0.3 MWac to 76.5 MWac from 2008 to Q2-2016. We will continue to monitor the installed capacity of solar PV in Singapore.</p>

Action D	Following a public consultation exercise in October 2015, EMA will be releasing an Electricity Market Outlook (ELMO) on an annual basis to put out forward-looking information such as projected supply and demand conditions to facilitate power generation investments. The first edition will be published in Q4 2016.
Measures of progress for Action D	<i>Qualitative:</i> Nil
	<i>Quantitative:</i> Nil
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Singapore recognizes the importance of restructuring government institutions and regulatory frameworks to stay relevant to evolving industry trends. These structural reforms also recognize the need to support the transformation of government service delivery through the intensive use of IT to create a convenient and seamless experience for businesses and citizens.
Priority 2: To enhance competition and quality of service in infrastructural sectors, such as telecommunications.	
Action A	Info-communications Media Development Authority of Singapore (IMDA) has decided to allocate 235 MHz of spectrum in the upcoming spectrum allocation exercise (2016 Spectrum Auction). IMDA will structure the 2016 Spectrum Auction in two stages to facilitate the entry of a new mobile network operator (MNO): (i) the New Entrant Spectrum Auction for pre-qualified parties who do not currently operate a nationwide mobile network, and (ii) the General Spectrum Auction which is open to the incumbent MNOs and the successful bidder from the New Entrant Spectrum Auction, if any. Additionally, the allocation of spectrum via the 2016 Spectrum Auction will also help ensure that MNOs have continued access to adequate spectrum for the delivery of competitive and good quality mobile services which is in line with Singapore's Smart Nation vision.
Measures of progress for Action A	<i>Qualitative:</i> Nil
	<i>Quantitative:</i> To publish on IMDA's website on a regular basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - statistics on the mobile market (e.g. total mobile subscriptions, mobile penetration rate, total number-ported subscriptions) - the quality of the MNOs' 4G services (e.g. nationwide outdoor service coverage)
Action B	IMDA will adopt a two-pronged approach to facilitate the entry of mobile virtual network operations (MVNOs): (i) requiring MNOs to negotiate in good faith with MVNOs; and (ii) publish negotiation principles for MVNOs.
Measures of progress for Action B	<i>Qualitative:</i> Nil
	<i>Quantitative:</i> To publish on IMDA's website on a regular basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - statistics on the mobile market (e.g. total mobile subscriptions, mobile penetration rate, total number-ported subscriptions) - the number of MVNOs
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Singapore continues to liberalise its telecommunications sector, a sector which is fairly competitive and open. This is to meet the growing demands of Singapore's population, and need for investments in infrastructure. By encouraging more competition in the markets, Singapore aims to promote greater efficiency among businesses while consumers can stand to benefit from the higher service levels at competitive prices.

CHINESE TAIPEI

Introduction

The National Development Council (NDC) (previously, the Council for Economic Planning and Development) has been the major development planning and coordinating organ for the Cabinet of Chinese Taipei and is playing a leading role within the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR) process. A strong political leadership within Chinese Taipei has been essential and instructive during this undertaking. Meanwhile, there has been a build-in mechanism within Chinese Taipei's institutional structure for formulating the annual and mid-term national development plan. Reform programs across the government are thus embedded within such a development plan. Chinese Taipei's RAASR Individual Action Plan (IAP) focuses on the effort undertaken by the administration.

NDC has been adopting an accommodating approach in terms of soliciting policy reform programs proposed by our government agencies. 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 RAASR IAP initiative of Chinese Taipei include primarily the Executive Yuan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Financial Supervisory Commission, Fair Trade Commission, as well as various departments of the NDC. Although the priorities set forth herein are not an exhaustive list of all Chinese Taipei's efforts in implementing reform programs in various administrative realms, our RAASR IAP is definitely aligned with our mid-term development as well as the overarching policy framework and guidelines—Innovation, Employment, and Distribution, unveiled by Chinese Taipei's Leader in May this year (2016) for forging a new vibrant and inclusive society for the upcoming decade of Chinese Taipei.

The policy framework of the new Administration, with a forward-looking vision, encompasses six major aspects: (1) To expedite industrial transformation and upgrading for pursuing new innovation-driven economy; (2) To build a comprehensive social safety network for realizing new justice society; (3) To elevate quality of public construction for forging new sustainable environment; (4) To strengthen government management efficacy and efficiency for balancing new regional vitality; (5) To accumulate educational and cultural capacity for advocating new diverse equality; and (6) To consolidate domestic security power for recreating new international and cross-strait space.

In the meantime, to respond to the APEC Ministers' directive under RAASR instructing member economies to undertake structural reform measures in line with, but not limited to, the following pillars:

- (1) more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets;
- (2) deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers and people with disabilities;
- (3) sustainable social policies that promote the above mentioned objectives, enhance economic resiliency, and are well-targeted, effective and non-discriminatory,

Chinese Taipei has been taking a cross-cutting, consultation-based approach to identifying priorities and measurement of progress under both its development plan and the RAASR IAP as well, so as to reflect the full spectrum of domestic reforms encouraged by RAASR. Therefore, over the next five years (2016-2020), Chinese Taipei is to take the following reform initiatives for advancing the overarching goals of the RAASR:

- (1) Building a comprehensive competition regime for fair competition;

- (2)Forging a competitive regulatory environment;
- (3)Promoting financial inclusion;
- (4)Fostering MSMEs’ development and internationalization;
- (5)Deepening women’s economic participation.

Structural reform priorities

Priority: Building a comprehensive competition regime for fair competition	
Action A	<p>To continuously review and amend Fair Trade Act and its subordinate laws as well as administrative regulations concerning FTA (Fair Trade Act)</p> <p>A complete competition law system is the foundation of sustainable development for the economy. In response to the rapid economic change as well as the trend of international development regarding competition laws, Chinese Taipei has devoted to the promotion of amendment of the Fair Trade Act of Chinese Taipei in the past decade. Although the FTA has been amended twice in 2015, considering the advance of economic globalization and the rise of the knowledge-based economy it is increasingly important for Chinese Taipei to continuously take international trends and industrial development into account, while amending competition law to align with international standards and best practice guidelines as well as coordinating with competent authorities to jointly review existing laws or draft amendments which are impeding competition in order to enhance the effectiveness, fairness, and transparency of law enforcement against anti-competitive conduct.</p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>In order to ensure the adequacy of the amendment, during the amendment process, it is required to consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1)whether the draft amendment has been reviewed and consulted with related stakeholders, such as industrial representatives, trade associations, scholars, experts, competent authorities, and legislators; (2)whether the amendment align with the trend of international competition laws development and industrial change. <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1)Number of laws or administrative regulations related to market competition that are amended (2)Number of advices provided by the FTC in respect of competition issues that are adopted by various competent authorities of industries concerned
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>This priority contributes to the first pillar of “more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.”</p> <p>A sound competition regime could protect the market from undue interference by the private and public sectors and assure a level playing-field, and it is also an effective tool to tackle “behind-the-border” barriers for promoting APEC structural reform so as to raise economic efficiency, enhance the achievement of free and open trade and investment, and promote sustainable economic growth ultimately.</p>

Priority: Forging a competitive regulatory environment	
Action A	<p>To improve regulatory environment for secured transactions</p> <p>The short-term plan</p> <p>To improve the functioning of the “Property Secured Transaction Online Registration and Public Inquiry” website.</p>

	<p>The mid-/long-term plan To prepare a draft Act governing security rights in business assets, by introducing a floating lien system and expanding the scope of secured rights to include future and the after-acquired assets, with reference to UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions, UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions Supplement on Security Right in Intellectual Property and suggestions for related regulations provided in the World Bank Doing Business report.</p>
<p>Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> To improve on “Depth of Credit Information” in accordance with the World Bank Doing Business index, in response to development of global trade, business needs for diversified financing instruments, and international legislative trends regarding secured transactions.</p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> (1)To rise in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business ranking to the top 10. Chinese Taipei’s ease of doing business ranking is 11th in 2015. (2)To enhance utilization of online registration via the “Property Secured Transaction Online Registration and Public Inquiry” website.</p>
<p>Action B</p>	<p>To Enhance Good Regulatory Practices (GRPs) (1)To publish future plans for regulatory reform The short-term plan To call meetings by inviting all departments to share opinions and collect methods currently used domestically. The long-term plan To select ministries to test and then to implement, where applicable, throughout all ministries. (2)To strengthen the implementation of RIA The short-term plan To plan and produce an RIA manual, to review it with a selected central government agency, and to assist in the practical application of the RIA manual procedures. The long-term plan To periodically conduct capacity building so as to gradually improve the RIA process and to promote utilization across all ministries.</p>
<p>Measures of progress for Action B</p>	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> (1)To increase transparency and predictability of laws and regulations. (2)To enhance government capabilities of RIA.</p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> To assist at least five ministries in researching proposed regulatory amendments over the next year.</p>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>This priority contributes to the first pillar of “more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets.” Regulatory reform plays a critical role in structural reform and is the basis for a economy’s competitiveness. In recent years, Chinese Taipei has in various ways relaxed and reformed our laws and regulations as well as improved our business environment in order to develop a more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive market.</p>

Priority: Promoting Financial Inclusion

<p>Action A</p>	<p>Enhancing financial literacy Chinese Taipei has been promoting the “Financial Literacy Program” for years and is now getting into phase IV of the 3-year program (2015-2017). Through</p>
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		the implementation of social advocacy, deepening the foundation in the campus, and combining with social care and welfare policy, we push forward financial education for people with different ages and different ethnic groups by various ways and channels. We also established the "Financial Education Promotion Group" to well integrate available resources with related financial organizations, and cooperate with relevant agencies to hold financial educational activities.
Measures of progress for Action A	of for	<i>Qualitative:</i> This action aims to improve the financial knowledge of the people; to prevent financial crimes and to protect the rights and well beings of the people; to form the proper attitude towards consumer banking; to reduce the dispute between consumers and the financial institutes.
		<i>Quantitative:</i> The following provides a baseline situation for future reference and comparison. These achievements will be accumulated over time. Chinese Taipei has had remarkable achievements in promoting financial literacy. For example, in 2015 the FSC and related financial institutions held a total of 3,039 social advocacy activities with about 870 thousand participants; 5,285 promotion activities on campus with about 1.31 million students participated; 161 charity activities with about 68 thousand participants.
Action B		Fostering a lending market to MSMEs To help MSMEs obtain working capital, Chinese Taipei has been carrying out the "Program to Encourage Lending by Domestic Banks to Small and Medium Enterprises" since July 2005.
Measures of progress for Action B	of for	<i>Qualitative:</i> Enhancing MSMEs' accessibility to financing.
		<i>Quantitative:</i> The following provides a baseline situation for future reference and comparison. These achievements will be accumulated over time. As of the end of May 2016, loans extended to MSMEs by domestic banks amounted to NTD 5,478.4 billion (USD 168.57 billion), up by NTD 3,111.8 billion (USD 95.75 billion) from the end of June 2005. Loans extended to SMEs by domestic banks accounted for 58.46% and 61.48% of total loans extended to all enterprises and private enterprises, respectively. The 2016 growth target for the "Program to Encourage Lending by Domestic Banks to Small and Medium Enterprises," is NTD 240 billion.
Action C		Creating Digital Financial Environment To help financial industries take advantage of digital development to provide the public with convenient digital financial services, Chinese Taipei has launched the "Creating Digital Financial Environment 3.0" program, allowing financial institutions to engage in online services and encouraging providing consumers with more convenient mobile payment options. Chinese Taipei will continue taking relevant measures to reinforce the transaction safety and the protection of consumer interests.
Measures of progress for Action C	of for	<i>Qualitative:</i> Chinese Taipei will continue promoting emerging payment tools such as mobile payment, blockchain, and biometrics technology. Chinese Taipei will compile the information with regard to the needs of financial industries and integrate domestic research resources to jointly research and develop blockchain applications and biometrics technology, etc. Also, Chinese Taipei will take the progress of international financial technology as reference to timely introduce new technology into domestic market and meet the needs of financial consumers while ensuring the security

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	and safety of the overall financial system.
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i> The following provides a baseline situation for future reference and comparison. These achievements will be accumulated over time. As of the end of June 2016, Chinese Taipei’s achievement in this regard includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 12 types of banking business are allowed to accept online applications (from January 2015). (2) 59 securities firms can accept customer orders online. (3) 33 securities firms can accept electronic signing of risk disclosure statements. (4) 16 securities firms can accept the signing of trading agreement documents electronically. (5) The average percentage of electronic trading for futures commission merchants and securities firms is 91.85% and 51.79%, respectively. (6) 8 life insurance firms and 12 non-life insurance firms have been approved to conduct online insurance business. <p>As of the end of May 2016, the FSC has granted permission for 23 banks to make contactless credit card transactions via NFC-enabled smartphones, 15 banks to conduct NFC mobile payments linked savings accounts, 1 bank to offer X card solution, 14 banks to conduct QR Code mobile payments, and 7 banks and to adopt mobile POS devices.</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>This priority contributes to the second pillar of “deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society.”</p> <p>Chinese Taipei has always sought to bring its practices in line with global trends and we have one of the more inclusive financial systems among all member economies of the APEC. In the future, Chinese Taipei will continue working for further improvement in this regard, and will share our experiences with other member economies in order to ensure sound and sustainable development of the Asia-Pacific financial system.</p>

Priority: Fostering MSMEs’ development and internationalization	
Action A	Building a comprehensive ecosystem to assist women and youth MSMEs towards better development and internationalization.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> To implement this action through 5 directions as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To create a MSME-favourable environment for their growth and development (2) To enhance MSMEs’ capability in applying ICT and accessing digital economy (3) To strengthen SMEs’ management ability (4) To facilitate SMEs’ access to finance (5) To build up the entrepreneurial platform for start-ups and MSMEs to encourage technological and business innovation. <p><i>Quantitative:</i> N/A</p>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	This priority contributes to the second pillar of “deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers and people with disabilities.”

	<p>By building a comprehensive ecosystem with the 5 critical directions, Chinese Taipei aims to facilitate MSMEs’ deeper participation in all markets through providing capacity building programmes, financial support, and building the cross-cutting platform for MSMEs to facilitate mutual cooperation and hence to encourage more innovation.</p> <p>Since MSMEs are the backbone and engine of economic growth in the APEC region, the improvement of their capacity, financial access and R&D and innovation will help the region to have more modernised and resilient MSMEs so as to face the fast-changing global environment and to grasp opportunities and challenges in the new era of the 21st century.</p>
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Priority: Deepening Women’s Economic Participation	
Action A	<p>Comprehensive Child-rearing Environment Program</p> <p>The female labour force participation rate of Chinese Taipei rose above 50% (50.19%) for the first time in 2012, then climbing to 50.74% in 2015. However, this rate is still well below the male labour force participation rate (66.91%). The major reason is that women are often forced to leave their work for being unable to take care of both family needs and work requests at the same time. It also causes the female labour force participation rate to fall sharply after the peak at 25-29 years of age. Therefore, to increase the female labour force participation rate, family support service, and work-life balance policies must be strengthened. In this regard, there is a major measure for improving female labour participation rate under the “Comprehensive Child-rearing Environment Program,” which was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>Based on the national survey of 2014, 81.4% of those companies hiring more than 250 employees have provided in-company childcare service.</p> <p>According to the most recent amendment to the “Act of Gender Equality in Employment” on September 9, 2016, it is stipulated that employers having one hundred employees or more shall provide suitable in-company childcare facilities and measures. Over the next 3 years (2016-2018), the government is to subsidize the expenses of over 100 employers for setting up adequate childcare facilities or providing appropriate childcare measures for their employees.</p>
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> The program is expected to raise women’s willingness to work while taking care of their families.</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i> More than 300 employers who will provide specialized in-company child-care service from 2016 to 2018</p>
Action B	<p>Reforms to foster women’s economic empowerment on leadership</p>
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Qualitative:</i> Chinese Taipei has been undertaking efforts to improve the conditions for the participation of women in the economy through enhancing women’s public and private leadership.</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i> Chinese Taipei has been taking actions for the enhancement of the ratio of women’s representation in leadership. We aim to promote women leadership via the improvement of the following six indicators: The public sector (1) Minister-level positions: Taking into account the trajectory of female participation in minister-level positions, the first step of achieving one-third gender ratio will be to reach 20% of minister-level positions taken by</p>

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	<p>females by 2020.</p> <p>(2)Senior rank officers: In the range of senior rank civil servants, Chinese Taipei will reach the goal of 30% by 2020.</p> <p>(3)Directors and supervisors of state-owned enterprises: The gender ratio of board of directors or supervisors will be not less than one-third over 50% of State-owned enterprises in 2020.</p> <p>The private sector</p> <p>(1)Female members on board and supervisors in TWSE/GTSM listed companies: To hold seminars and symposiums to encourage TWSE/GTSM listed company to continually enhance the proportion of women in positions equivalent to directors and supervisors.</p> <p>(2)Women-led enterprises: To hold female entrepreneurship courses and provide counselling services in order to maintain the proportion of female-owned enterprises.</p> <p>(3)Directors and supervisors in labour unions: Proportion of female in positions equivalent to directors and supervisors in labour unions at all levels: reaching 33.33% (roughly one third) by 2020</p>
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>This action will contribute to the RAASR pillar 2: Deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Viewing women as the vital movers of economic growth, we are dedicated to empowering women through boosting leadership within both the public and private sectors. As a society advocating the ideal of gender equality, we are to fulfill the potential of women, to integrate them more fully into economic activities, and to maximize their contributions toward economic growth of the APEC region.</p>

THAILAND

Economic development objectives of the Royal Thai Government, as laid out in the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021), are stability and enhanced competitiveness, with continuous and sustainable growth averaging 5% per year. This is supportive of the 20 year National Strategy which aims to make Thailand a high income economy by 2027. Examples of notable measures include: i) restructuring the economy to emphasize the service sector and use of ICT; ii) creating highly competitive small to medium enterprises (SMEs) who can capitalize on innovations and ICT to improve value of goods and services; iii) overhauling legal and regulatory framework to bolster efficiency of public sector services; and iv) restructuring mechanisms supporting SMEs to achieve clarity and coherence so they can successfully help SMEs in gaining access to capital and other financial services, and increase and diversify production of goods and services for the future.

Over the past year, the government has been dedicated to helping foreign and local businesses through its policy of improving ease of doing business, beginning with garnering information from business communities on their views and experiences with government services. This information formed the basis of extensive redesign of public sector service delivery systems. This resulted in many substantive changes: such as; reducing number of processes in service delivery system, stating clear service time to improve transparency, providing online services to facilitate easy access to government services, and instituting monthly monitoring and evaluation of improvements by responsible portfolio minister. Monitoring and evaluation effort reveals that some agencies are able to improve services markedly, while others are less successful due to legal and regulatory constraints. These constraints will be dealt with in a systematic and holistic manner in the government's drive for continuous improvement and legal environment modernization.

Structural Reform Priorities

Insert priority : Regulatory reform to facilitate ease of doing Business	
Action A	<p><i>Briefly describe a specific action (policy, project of measure) to be undertaken to advance this structural reform priority.</i></p> <p>Implementation plan for Ease of Doing Business – The government has directed agencies to improve services to businesses with following guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Conduct study on legal and regulatory constraints on business operations ❖ Support and facilitate ease of foreign trade and investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trade ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using Pre-Arrival Processing System for customs import clearance at airports and major seaports to reduce processing time. ▪ Develop and expand duties and fees payments via internet banking and ATM to ease burden on businesses. ○ Investment ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop Single Window for visa and work permit to facilitate

	<p>ease of applying for work permits (e-work permit), and visa for investors (e-visa) and expert workers (e-expert).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement laws promoting special economic zones, which would require infrastructure and utilities development, and improved services leading to one stop service in the special economic zone. Businesses operating in a special economic zone will also be granted special privileges. <p>❖ Improve access to capital to increase competitiveness of trade sector and investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Secured Transaction Act B.E. 2558 has been promulgated, thus giving SMEs access to capital by allowing them to use certain assets, such as real estate, as collateral.
<p>Measures of progress for Action A</p>	<p><i>Briefly describe qualitative and quantitative measures to monitor/evaluate progress below. If available, please also provide the baseline (or current) situation/measure and source of information/data.</i></p> <p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private investment increase of not less than 7.5% per year • Doing Business ranking of Thailand in 2018 not lower than 45th • Export value and volume growth of not less than 4% per year <p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend laws and regulations hindering access to credit and effective bankruptcy resolution – must be completed by 2017
<p>Contribution/impact to RAASR</p>	<p><i>This priority contributes to all three pillars under RAASR as all stakeholders can equally enter the market, and the disadvantage groups, who are poor or in the lower-middle income. This will ultimately lead them to a better quality of life, resilience to drastic change.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Implementation Plan will fully support 1st RAASR pillar; more open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets. It will lead to changed processes and methods of service delivery in order to reduce service time and enhance transparency. Moreover, using IT system will reduce burden to businesses. Support and assistance will be available for businesses, especially SMEs, to improve access to credit on nationwide basis. - Current and future laws and measures will promote SMEs growth, attract major investments, and facilitate job creation, particularly in rural areas (special economic zones along boarder areas). This will lead to higher income and improved quality of live for citizens.

UNITED STATES

Introduction

At a time when global economic growth has slowed and when average tariff rates in the United States and among APEC members are at historic lows, structural reform is key to promoting strong and inclusive growth. Improving our institutional framework and removing regulatory obstacles that inhibit trade and investment will support the three pillars of the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR), not only making the market more efficient, but also encouraging the participation of all segments in society in the market and creating policies that enhance economic resiliency. Within the United States we are focusing on reforms in five areas to support these goals: growing businesses and creating jobs; modernizing the infrastructure permitting process; strengthening the digital economy; improving patent pendency and quality; and expanding access to foreign markets.

The essence of the American economic system of private enterprise is free competition. Only through full and free competition can free markets, free entry into business, and opportunities for the expression and growth of personal initiative and individual judgment be assured. The preservation and expansion of such competition is not only fundamental to our economic well-being, but to the security of the United States. Such security and well-being cannot be realized unless the actual and potential capacity of small business is encouraged and developed. As the economy continues to improve, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is working to ensure that remaining gaps in the commercial markets are filled and that small businesses are well positioned to take advantage of opportunities. In order to ensure small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are able to thrive, we will focus on expanding their access to capital, their involvement in federal contracting, and their access to training and counseling resources.

As we move toward 2020 and beyond, the United States will continue to address new issues affecting the domestic and international marketplace. Digital trade is foremost among these issues. Today, virtually every business relies on data flows to some degree. Access to the Internet also allows consumers to engage in new types of market activities. With a growing connection between the digital trade and economic growth, it is important that we establish the best policy responses to ensure that digital trade continues to flourish. The Internet's potential to drive innovation and economic growth relies on the free flow of information as well as the Internet's inherent flexibility. The digital economy offers enormous opportunities to integrate small businesses into global supply and value chains; however, they face difficulties internationalizing their operations. The United States will work to develop and implement policies to expand broadband capacity, cross-border data flows, e-payment systems, access to finance, streamlining customs and logistics, regulatory coherence, and digital literacy.

Infrastructure permitting modernization is also critical to creating a more efficient and transparent system to facilitate sustainable economic growth. This cross-agency priority will modernize the U.S. government's permitting and review process for major infrastructure projects to reduce uncertainty for project applicants, reduce the aggregate time it takes to conduct reviews and make permitting decisions by half, and produce measurably better environmental and community outcomes. The new, streamlined process will make it quicker and easier to apply for permits, thus increasing the ability of business, including SMEs, to benefit from the system. A key element of this initiative is the Permitting Dashboard

(<https://www.permits.performance.gov/>), an online tool used by federal agencies, project developers and interested members of the public to track the federal government's permitting and review process for large or complex infrastructure projects. The Downtown San Francisco Ferry Terminal—an expansion project that would improve waterside and landside facilities at the city's busy Ferry Terminal—is a featured project on the Dashboard.

Maintaining a strong and balanced intellectual property (IP) system is at the core of U.S. innovation. Strong IP systems foster innovation and competitiveness, which in turn drive economic success. Demand for IP protection worldwide is increasing as developed and developing economies realize the importance of IP to stimulating economic growth. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will continue its work to both protect IP through strong patents and trademarks and allow the free flow of knowledge to encourage follow-on innovation. High quality patents enable certainty and clarity of rights, which fuels innovation and reduces needless litigation. While economies continue to maintain sovereign control over their patent laws and systems, collaboration among the various offices is increasingly important in fulfilling the needs of the global IP community. Duplication and redundant efforts are neither cost-effective nor efficient. To better serve the fee-paying public, we are committed to pursuing avenues of potential efficiency and effectiveness in the United States and abroad. In order to provide a more hospitable environment for U.S. exporters and to facilitate international trade, USPTO will continue work to streamline the patent application process, improve patent quality, and to increase international cooperation.

Increasing access to foreign markets in the transportation and logistics sectors is also an opportunity for maintaining growth in the United States. The transportation sector contributed approximately \$1.466 trillion, or 9.7 percent, to U.S. GDP in 2011. The United States must make strategic investments that enable the movement of people and goods more efficiently both within our borders and at key international gateways, with full utilization of the existing capacity across all modes of transportation. The cornerstones of this strategy are investments in high-performance passenger rail, the development of a national freight strategy, investments in public transportation, mitigating traffic congestion on our highways, and implementing NextGen to improve operations and alleviate airport congestion. The U.S. Department of Transportation will work with other U.S. agencies and with other economies to eliminate transportation-related barriers to international trade through Federal investments in transportation infrastructure; international trade and investment negotiations; and global transportation initiatives and cooperative research, thereby providing additional opportunities for American business and creating export-related jobs. The recent trend towards more international movement of people and goods and globalization of markets is expected to continue, which will continue to enable economic growth and job creation. This also means continued growth in international air traffic and in goods and services transported from within the United States to coastal ports and then across borders. The existence and expansion of American transport manufacturers and service providers relies on access to foreign markets. By heightening U.S. competitiveness and exerting a positive influence over international transportation development, we can help build a more reliable transportation and logistics infrastructure across APEC, and can support U.S. businesses.

With a change in administration mid-way through RAASR's mandate, it is possible new priorities, opportunities and challenges will emerge within the United States. But high-level U.S. commitment to creating a stronger, more efficient, inclusive, and sustainable economy will continue to be the foundation of our structural reform agenda.

Structural reform priorities

Priority: Growing businesses and creating jobs	
Action A	Expanding access to capital for Small and Medium Enterprises
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlining and simplifying the SBA loan programs to make them more attractive to lenders and borrowers. Expand participation in SBA programs for lenders who do not have the technology in place to support migration to SBA systems or lenders to industries with high default rates.
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p>
Action B	Ensure federal contracting goals for inclusion of SMEs are met or exceeded
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlining the certification process and data for federal contracting. Expanding access and opportunity to small businesses and entrepreneurs in communities where market gaps remain.
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p>
Action C	Strengthen entrepreneurial ecosystems
Measures of progress for Action C	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p>
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing access to export financing, combined with trade counseling and training.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Pillars 1, 2, and 3: Encouraging and developing the capacity of small business is key to promoting free competition. By expanding access to capital, we are working to ensure remaining gaps in the commercial markets are filled and that small businesses are well positioned to take advantage of opportunities. This created more open, well-functioning markets, allows all segments of society to participate in markets, and promotes more effective and targeted policies.

Priority: Strengthening the Digital Economy	
Action A	<p>Champion policies that will maximize the potential of the Internet, and expanding broadband capacity to provide a robust environment for innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for relevant domestic and international policies that do not unnecessarily hinder the digital economy or chill innovation in the online environment. Use and participate in multi-stakeholder processes to develop solutions to evolving digital economy issues. The U.S. Department of Commerce will use its expertise in funding broadband projects and providing technical assistance to help communities increase their broadband infrastructure and provide citizens with the tools to use the infrastructure to attract jobs and investments.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will work with stakeholders—including creators, rights holders, service providers, and consumers—to develop a public record and make recommendations on critical digital copyright issues.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure policies promote the Internet as an engine of growth Create a standards framework to reduce cyber risks to critical infrastructure
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase broadband infrastructure and use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miles of broadband infrastructure: Under the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP), NTIA exceeded its goal of deploying 100,000 miles of broadband network, thereby providing broadband service to unserved areas in the United States, as well as enhancing broadband service in underserved areas. Communities to which NTIA provides broadband technical assistance: Present goal is to assist 250 communities in broadband adoption in FY2016 and 325 communities in FY2017. Spectrum identified for commercial use: Goal is to make available a total of 500 MHz (in bandwidth) of spectrum for wireless broadband services and products by 2020.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	<p>Pillar 1, 2, and 3: The digital economy is a critical enabler of innovation, economic growth, and social inclusion for all APEC economies, including the United States. Broadband capabilities and the capacity to leverage those capabilities to attract commerce can have a tremendous impact on local economies, including in providing access for underserved groups to participate in local, national, and international commerce.</p>

Priority: Infrastructure Permitting Modernization	
Action A	<p>Institutionalize interagency coordination and transparency by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> formalizing interagency coordination policies; synchronizing Federal review and permitting processes and decisions; standardizing the use of the Infrastructure Permitting Dashboard; and identifying best practices for early engagement with State, Local and Tribal governments.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Develop policies and tools for coordinated Federal project reviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Executive Director of the Federal Permitting Improvement Council (the Council) will identify a clear Federal coordination “lead” by designating facilitating agencies to conduct early coordination until a lead agency is designated. Steering Council agencies are required to develop coordinated project plans and review schedules for “covered projects” (projects meeting certain thresholds of size and complexity).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) develops guidance for elevating and resolving interagency disputes as required by the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act. • The Council will develop and implement recommendations for “best practices,” such as improving coordination & transparency <p>Standardize use of the infrastructure permitting dashboard and internal collaboration tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dashboard posting requirements are specified in Title 41 of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41) and will be clarified in OMB guidance. • Improve existing and develop new ICT tools, including both tools for applicants (per the Council’s “best practices” recommendations) and tools for agencies (subject to available funds).
Action B	<p>Improve project planning, siting, and application quality by developing tools to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist project applicants in planning for a major infrastructure project and • support effective and timely decision-making by agency staff once the Federal processes begins.
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand availability of scientific, environmental and other relevant data and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools, including data standardization in the Council’s list of best practices; • Develop user-friendly ICT tools for project applicants and Federal agencies; and • Provide “best practices” guidance to project applicants in order to help strengthen permit applications.
Action C	<p>Improve permitting reviews and mitigation by supporting agency staff in effectively implementing existing regulations, policies, and guidance as well as identifying barriers. Facilitate high-quality and efficient permitting and review processes for proposed major infrastructure projects.</p>
Measures of progress for Action C	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies’ Chief Environmental Review and Permitting Officers will be responsible for promoting project-specific improvements. • Develop policies and guidance for stakeholder engagement, a “best practice” the Council is required to address. • Regularly review agency implementation capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council’s Executive Director is required to issue an annual report to Congress evaluating agency implementation of the best practices recommended by the Council. • Expand use of innovative mitigation and programmatic approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous work has addressed mitigation, such as the 2015 Presidential Memorandum on mitigation and work by both the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of Interior. Both elements remain long-term goals.
Action D	<p>Form an interagency team dedicated to implementing existing reforms, further</p>

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	analysing agency processes, and identifying additional reforms.
Measures of progress for Action D	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the Federal Permitting Improvement Council and interagency coordination governance structure. • Develop and track metrics for permitting review timelines and outcomes for communities and the environment. <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the aggregate time it takes to conduct reviews and make permitting decisions by half. • environmental and community outcomes
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Pillar 1, 2, and 3: It does so through strategies to (1) institutionalize interagency coordination and transparency; (2) improve project planning, siting, and application quality; (3) improve permitting reviews and mitigation; and (4) drive continued improvement. Improving the federal permitting process will create even, transparent standards for all segments of society, promoting economic resiliency.

Priority: Improve Patent Pendency and Quality	
Action A	<p>Reduce the backlog of applications and streamline the patent application process. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is taking concrete steps to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen its capacity to optimize patent quality and timeliness to get quality innovation to the market place faster and more efficiently; and • reduce the excess inventory of unexamined patent applications and pendency – both of which affect the delivery of innovative goods and services to the market and the related economic growth and creation of high-paying jobs.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with stakeholders to refine long-term pendency goals, while considering requirements of the IP community. • Continue to refine patent pendency metrics throughout the examination process and provide increased transparency of those metrics.
	<p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce First Action Pendency: The average time from the Utility, Plant and Reissue (UPR) application filing date to the date of mailing the First Office action. The measure is based on a three-month rolling time period. By September 30, 2017, the USPTO will reduce patent first action pendency to less than 14 months from end of FY 2015 results of 17.3 months. By FY 2019, achieve 10 months for first action pendency. • Reduce Total Pendency: The average time in months for a complete review of a UPR patent application, from the filing date to issue or abandonment of the application. The measure is based on a three-month rolling time period. By September 30, 2017, the USPTO will reduce patent total pendency to less than 23 months for total pendency from end of FY 2015 results of 26.6 months. By FY 2019, achieve 20 months for total pendency. Requests for Continued Examination

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	<p>(RCE's) are not included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the Patent Backlog, the number of patent applications awaiting first action review by an examiner. • Percentage of Prioritized Economies for which Regional Teams have Made Progress: Tracks the USPTO's efforts in relation to prioritizing economies of interest for purposes of improved IP protection and enforcement, capacity building, legislative reform, including creation of economy/region strategic plans and specific action plans.
Action B	Provide the highest quality of patent examination to ensure it is issuing valid patents of clear scope.
Measures of progress for Action B	<p><i>Qualitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring accurate and consistent results in patent examination.
	<p><i>Quantitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate and refine the measurement of patent quality data. • Maximize usage of patent quality data. • Evaluate effectiveness of changes to the count system and performance appraisal plans, making additional modifications as needed. • Continually improve and provide timely technical and legal training.
Action C	Work to attain pendency targets through international collaboration. Collaboration among patent offices through efforts such as work sharing will help reduce duplication of work and redundant efforts, thus increasing examination efficiency. Rights holders will benefit from greater patent office efficiency and reduced patent filing costs.
Measures of progress for Action C	<p><i>Qualitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) and turn the U.S. Patent Classification system into a static art collection (i.e., it will be maintained but not updated). Implementing the CPC will help streamline and make the examination process more efficient. • Leverage work sharing opportunities through programs like the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) to help lower processing time. • Implementation of the Global Dossier (a system to simplify the viewing and management of applications filed in the five largest patent offices in the world).
	<p><i>Quantitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop PPH and other work sharing initiatives with patent offices around the world.
Contribution/impact to RAASR	Pillar 1: Timely issuance of high-quality patents provides certainty in the market and allows businesses and innovators to make informed, timely decisions on product and service development. Processing patent applications in a quality and timely manner advances economic prosperity by using intellectual property as a tool to create a business environment that cultivates and protects new ideas, technologies, services, and products.

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Priority: Expand Access to Foreign Markets	
Action A	<p>Promote transportation policies and investments that bring lasting and equitable economic benefits by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting liberalized entry or operational rule in order to create new opportunities in foreign markets for U.S. transportation-related goods and services; • promoting the adoption of compatible technical standards abroad in order to create a more competitive air transportation system and protect the rights of traveling consumers by; • advancing U.S. economic interests in targeted markets abroad in order to create additional transportation-related jobs; and • setting standards for both the manufacture and operation of transportation products.
Measures of progress for Action A	<p><i>Qualitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access of U.S. companies, particularly SMEs, to export market opportunities in foreign economies.
	<p><i>Quantitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freight transportation movement efficiency and reliability, both within the U.S. transportation network and at U.S. freight ports of entry/exit. The specific metrics used include the time it takes to move freight through specific transportation network corridors, and also how reliable those time frames are (i.e., if they vary significantly then a transportation corridor is not considered “reliable.”)
Contribution/impact to RAASR	<p>Pillars 1, 2, and 3: Expanding access to markets through improved transportation infrastructure and policies creates more well-functioning markets, provides additional opportunities for all segments of society, and enhances economic resiliency.</p>

VIET NAM

Introduction

Viet Nam is entering a new period of economic growth and reforms. During 2011-2013, the economy had to undergo bold and comprehensive economic reforms, especially with regard to public investment, State-owned enterprises and banking sector. Thanks to these fundamental changes in policy approach, economic growth exhibited robust recovery in 2014-2015, reaching 7.0% in the last quarter of 2015.

Looking ahead, however, Viet Nam still faces immense policy challenges. Deeper economic integration under various tracks (TPP, FTA with EU, ASEAN+, etc.) is exposing the economy to tougher external competition, whereby the enhancement of competitiveness becomes inevitable. The room for manipulating macroeconomic policies (fiscal policy, monetary policy) to achieve high economic growth remains limited due to material inflationary pressure, high public debts. In this regard, the socio-economic development plan for the 5-year period of 2016-2020 emphasizes the crucial role of the private sector in order to achieve more inclusive and sustainable growth. The policy attention, thus, on the one hand turns toward more fundamental reforms of the microeconomic foundations (for instance, competitive neutrality between SOEs and private firms, efficiency of public investment, etc.). On the other hand, such issues as restructuring the economy, improving productivity, competitiveness, *among others*, present the key priorities for further sustainable development of the economy.

Some key socio-economic targets of Viet Nam in 2016-2020 are as follows:

- GDP growth of 6.5-7.0% p.a.;
- GDP per capita of USD 3,200 – 3,500 by 2020;
- Total share of industry-construction and services in GDP of about 85% by 2020;
- Ratio of investment over GDP of 32-34%;
- Budget deficit of less than 4% of GDP in 2020;
- Contribution of TFP growth to GDP growth reaching 30-35%;
- Average growth of labour productivity by about 5.5-6% p.a.

Structural reform priorities

Priority A: Improve competition policy to enhance the efficiency of resource allocation and utilization in key economic sectors	
Action 1	Improve the legal framework for competitive neutrality between State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) and private firms
Measures of progress for Action 1	<p>Current situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of consistent and complete understanding of competitive neutrality; - Lack of adequate legal sanctions and capacity to address cases of competitive non-neutrality.
	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved awareness of competitive neutrality among competition authority and enterprise managers; - Well-defined aspects that require competitive neutrality (eg. Tax, land, credit, etc.); - Well-defined principles of competitive neutrality; - Improvement of capacity and legal sanctions to address cases of competitive non-neutrality.
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations on improving enforcement of competitive neutrality; - Number of trainings on competitive neutrality in the regulations for policymakers, competition authority and business managers; - Number of cases of competitive non-neutrality that are addressed and/or subject to investigation by competition authority.
Action 2	Separating the ownership function and administrative management function of the State over SOEs
Measures of progress for Action 2	<p>Current situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some governing ministries are in charge of both State management and the State ownership over SOEs, which will affect competition between these enterprises and private counterparts.
	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear separation of the State management function with State's ownership over SOEs; - Clear mandate for State agencies to conduct consultation with private enterprises.
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish a single and independent body to be representative of the State's ownership in SOEs; - Number of regulations to be amended/supplemented/issued aiming at clearly separating the State ownership and the State management mandate over SOEs; - Number of trainings and public consultations with business community and experts on the need, principle of the separation of State's ownership and management mandate over SOEs.
Action 3	Promoting the use of economic evidence in competition policy enforcement
Measures of progress for Action 3	<p>Current situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited awareness of the use of economic evidence, related techniques and assumptions in enforcing competition policy; - No legal framework for using economic evidence.
	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved understanding of the need, techniques in using economic evidence to support competition policy enforcement
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of trainings and public consultations with government agencies, business community, experts and statisticians on the need, principle of the separation of State's ownership and management mandate over SOEs. - A new regulation/work plan on use of economic evidence in competition policy

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	<i>enforcement.</i>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Pillar 1

Priority B: Improve public investment efficiency

Action 1	Improve the appraisal of public investment projects
Measures of progress for Action 1	Current situation: - <i>Inadequate capacity of preparing public investment projects;</i> - <i>Lack of guidelines and clear and feasible criteria to appraise public investment projects.</i>
	Qualitative: - <i>Improved awareness of public investment appraisal;</i> - <i>Improved efficiency and productivity of public investment capital;</i> - <i>More important role of appraisal in the public investment project cycle;</i> - <i>Regulations on facilitation of community monitoring over public investment projects;</i> - <i>Dissemination of public investment plans to facilitate community monitoring over public investment projects.</i>
	Quantitative: - <i>A handbook on public investment appraisal (regulations, methods; principle; scope; guidelines, etc.);</i> - <i>Number of regulations that guide the implementation of the Law on Public Investment related to the appraisal of public investment projects;</i> - <i>Approval of the medium-term and long-term public investment plan for the period of 2016-2020;</i> - <i>Trainings for local officials on public investment appraisal.</i>
Action 2	Improve community monitoring of public investment projects
Measures of progress for Action 2	Current situation: - <i>Monitoring of public investment projects is mainly undertaken by governmental bodies while the role of the community is inadequate.</i>
	Qualitative: - <i>Improved awareness of the importance of community monitoring and the role of public stakeholders in the process of public investment;</i> - <i>Improved dialogues between local governments and local community on the implementation of public investment projects.</i>
	Quantitative: - <i>Number/proportion of projects receiving evaluation/feedbacks from local community;</i> - <i>Number/proportion of projects that provide detailed and timely information on the projects' disbursement and management to the local community;</i> - <i>Number of trainings for local community on public investment projects (project cycle; monitoring; role of local community, etc.).</i>
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Pillar 1

Priority C: Improve investment-business environment to strengthen microeconomic foundation

Action 1	Improve Viet Nam's ranking of doing business indicators (published by the World Bank) and global competitiveness indicators (by the World Economic Forum).
Measures of progress for Action 1	Current situation: - <i>Competitiveness and business environment of Viet Nam significantly lagged behind other ASEAN countries (in particular ASEAN-4, i.e. Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Philippines);</i>

	<p>- There remains ample room for Viet Nam to improve sub-indices of competitiveness and business environment.</p> <p>Qualitative: - Improved awareness of meanings and methodology of World Bank's doing business indicators and World Economic Forum's competitiveness indices.</p> <p>Quantitative: - Trainings for relevant stakeholders to improve awareness/ understanding of World Bank's doing business indicators and World Economic Forum's competitiveness indices; - Improved Viet Nam's ranking of World Bank's doing business indicators to the average level of ASEAN-4 by 2016-2017, including such indicators as starting business, getting electricity, paying taxes and social insurance, protecting minority investors, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduction of time for getting construction permit (maximum of 77 days); ○ Reduction of time for customs clearance to the maximum of 10 days for export and 12 days for import; ○ Ranking of getting credit indicator: in the top 30 economies; ○ Reduction of time for dispute settlement to 200 days or shorter; ○ Reduction of time for resolving insolvency to 24 months or shorter; ○ Minimization of costs and time for clearing export-import administrative procedures; ○ Development of a supporting system for start-up business. <p>- Viet Nam's ranking of World Economic Forum's Competitiveness indices of efficiency enhancers to reach the average level of ASEAN-4 by 2017, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy: in the top 40 economies; ○ Flexibility of wage determination: in the top 60 economies; ○ Availability and affordability of financial services: in the top 50 economies; ○ Significant improvement of the market of land use rights, including both primary and secondary markets. <p>- Attain the average level of ASEAN-3 in terms of selected indicators of doing business and competitiveness by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Starting business: in the top 40 economies; ○ Time for getting construction permit and clearing related procedures: less than 70 days; ○ Time for getting electricity: less than 33 days; ○ Time for registering property: less than 10 days; ○ Protecting minority investors: among the top 30 economies; ○ Time for paying taxes: 110 hours per annum; time for paying social insurance: 45 hours per annum; ○ Time for customs clearance: 36 hours for export and 41 hours for import; ○ Getting credit: in the top 30 economies; ○ Time for dispute settlement: less than 200 days; ○ Time for resolving insolvency: maximum 20 months.
Action 2	Improve legal framework to facilitate reforms of microeconomic foundation
Measures of progress for Action 2	<p>Current situation: - Regulations/policies to improve business-investment environment in Viet Nam remain inconsistent and inadequate.</p> <p>Qualitative: - Legal framework to promote reforms of microeconomic foundation is consolidated and improved.</p> <p>Quantitative: - Number of action plans of ministries and provinces to implement Resolution No. 19-2016/ND-CP on key measures to improve business environment and competitiveness;</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of regulations on business conditions and administrative procedures to be amended/ removed in order to facilitate business and investment activities; - The implementation of ICT (e-procedures, connected inspection procedures among sectoral agencies, etc.) and establishment of information sharing platform among management bodies (Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance, etc.); consistent implementation of the National Single Window and ASEAN Single Window; - The implementation of automatic tax code issuance, automatic customs clearance (VNACCS/VCIS), one-stop shop and inter-sectoral one stop shop.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Pillar 1

Priority D: Promote the application of good regulatory practices

Action 1	Improve public consultation during the formulation of policies and legal normative documents
Measures of progress for Action 1	<p>Current situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despite significant improvement, public consultation during policy formulation process in Viet Nam remains inadequate; the proportion of policies to be consulted with relevant stakeholders (enterprises, citizens, etc.) and share of responses of consulted stakeholders are modest.
	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved awareness of the importance of public consultation to the formulation of policies and legal normative documents; - Improved contribution of relevant stakeholders to the formulation of policies and legal normative documents.
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of regulations/policies subject to public consultation (expansion of the scope of policy and stakeholders to be consulted); - Number of regulations/policies to be amended/ supplemented/ issued to promote public consultation during the process of policy formulation; - Higher ratio of responses during public consultation; - Improvement of Ministerial Efficiency Index (MEI)'s sub-indicators of public consultation and Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI)'s sub-indicators of participation of citizens at provincial level and accountability, transparency and publicity; - Improvement of ranking in terms of World Bank's world governance sub-indicators of voice and accountability.
Contribution/ impact to RAASR	Pillar 1

Priority E: Promote the contribution of service sector to the economy development

Action 1	Improve legal framework for the development of services sector
Measures of progress for Action 1	<p>Current situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations/policies on developing services sector are inadequate to promote the development of services sector as well as the contribution of services sector to other sectors in the economy. Economic restructuring toward higher contribution of services sectors, in particular high-added value ones, remains slow.
	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved awareness of the importance of services sector; removal of unnecessary policy/regulatory barriers to services sector development; - Improved legal framework to facilitate the development and integration of potential and competitive services sub-sectors.
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development plans and/or strategies of key services sectors to be

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	<p><i>formulated/amended/supplemented, including such sectors as ICT, financial services (banking, stock exchange, insurance), education, logistics, transport, healthcare, tourism, professional services;</i></p> <p><i>- Regulations on developing services sectors to be amended/ supplemented /issued that are conformed to international standards and practices.</i></p>
Action 2	Promote exports of services and strengthen regional/international integration of services sectors
Measures of progress for Action 2	<p>Qualitative:</p> <p><i>- Improved awareness of the role, importance and roadmap of integration of services sector;</i></p> <p><i>- Improved legal framework of services sector in consistency with international commitments and/or practices.</i></p>
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <p><i>- Development of plan to open Viet Nam's services market in compliance with integration commitments;</i></p> <p><i>- Number of standards and/or regulations on services sector to be amended/ supplemented/ issued in line with international practices and/or integration commitments;</i></p> <p><i>- Development of plans/programs to promote exports of potential and competitive services industries (ICT, logistics, finance, distribution, tourism, healthcare, professional services, etc.)</i></p> <p><i>- Policies to attract FDI and encourage outward investment in services sector in general and potential and advantageous sub-sectors in particular.</i></p>
Contribution/impact to RAASR	Pillar 1

Priority F: Improve the quality of human resource

Action 1	Promote the implementation of science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) model in education
Measures of progress for Action 1	<p>Current situation:</p> <p><i>- Lack of practical skills and capacity of self-study/ self-education in such areas of science, technology and engineering is one of shortcomings of Viet Nameese labourers; retraining for labourers remains a burden for many enterprises (in terms of both cost and time).</i></p>
	<p>Qualitative:</p> <p><i>- Improved awareness of benefits of STEM model to the improvement of labour's skills;</i></p> <p><i>- Improved skills of students via practical, innovative and integrated educational activities.</i></p>
	<p>Quantitative:</p> <p><i>- Number of educational and training establishments to implement STEM model in Viet Nam;</i></p> <p><i>- Training programs on STEM education for parents, teachers, educational establishments, educational management authority, educational experts;</i></p> <p><i>- Expansion of STEM model in the educational system of Viet Nam (PPP model; integration of STEM model in educational curricula at all levels, etc.).</i></p>
Action 2	Promote the development of businesswomen
Measures of progress for Action 2	<p>Current situation:</p> <p><i>- Businesswomen have increasingly participated in business-investment activities and played more important role to economic development of Viet Nam. However, businesswomen still face with discriminatory treatments and/or capacity gaps. .</i></p>
	<p>Qualitative:</p> <p><i>- Improved awareness of the society of the important role and contribution of businesswomen;</i></p> <p><i>- Strengthened linkage among businesswomen.</i></p>

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	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations to be amended/supplemented/issued aiming at promoting gender equality in business-investment operations; - Ratio of females assuming important positions in the business system; - Number of training programs targeting businesswomen (trainings, conferences, sharing of experiences, etc.); - Indicators of network expansion of businesswomen (quantity, connection among businesswomen, etc.); - Number of supporting programs for businesswomen (financial assistance, association of business women, etc.); - Appraisal scheme targeted at businesswomen.
<p>Contribution/ impact to RAASR</p>	<p>Pillar 2 and Pillar 3</p>



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Economic Cooperation**

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