



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

# APEC

## Outcomes & Outlook

2013 • 2014



# Contents

1	Introduction
2	APEC Member Economies
4	Outcomes: APEC Indonesia 2013
10	Bali Declaration: Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth
18	Annex A: APEC Framework on Connectivity
20	Annex B: APEC Multi-Year Plan on Infrastructure Development and Investment
30	Supporting the Multilateral Trading System and the 9th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization
32	Outlook: APEC China 2014
37	Key Meetings in 2014
38	APEC Milestones
40	About APEC
46	Key Contacts



# Introduction

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APEC 2013 saw a fragile economic recovery with marginal trade growth in the region. Many APEC economies were impacted by reduced export demand and sudden capital outflows in the latter half of the year. The economic outlook ahead suggests growth is likely to be slower and less balanced than desired. In this context, APEC members are working to strengthen and sustain the region's economic recovery by boosting domestic-driven growth, ensuring fiscal sustainability and building human capacity, as well as traditional trade-led growth.

Throughout 2013 under Indonesia's stewardship, APEC economies focused on enhancing Asia-Pacific's resilience as an engine of global growth. In October in Bali, APEC Leaders agreed to take concrete steps in three priority areas: Attaining the Bogor Goals, Promoting Connectivity, and Sustainable Growth with Equity.

Almost twenty years ago, APEC Leaders established the Bogor Goals in Indonesia in 1994. This year, APEC Leaders met in Bali, Indonesia to continue their work toward free trade and investment liberalization by 2020 and to advance steps towards a Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific. In 2014, at the 20th anniversary mark, APEC plans to review its progress towards achieving the Bogor Goals. APEC Leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to the rules-based multilateral trading system and worked toward achieving the successful Doha Round outcome at the World Trade Organization (WTO) 9th Ministerial Conference where the Bali Package was subsequently announced.

APEC accomplished key steps in 2013 toward ensuring seamless physical, institutional,

and people-to-people connectivity in the region. In particular, APEC endorsed a multi-year plan on infrastructure development and investment. As a first step under this plan, a Public Private Partnership Centre in Indonesia will be established. An interim assessment of the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework was conducted in 2013 and APEC is focusing on capacity building activities to address all eight supply chain chokepoints. APEC continued to achieve progress on structural reform, making it easier to do business, and streamlining customs procedures. To encourage people-to-people connectivity, APEC is promoting cross-border education cooperation with the target of 1 million intra-APEC university level students per year by 2020. In addition to expanding the APEC Business Travel Card, APEC is also innovating ways to facilitate growing tourism travel in the region.

Sustainable growth with equity was another important priority for APEC in 2013. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are the backbone of the Asia-Pacific economy and a number of initiatives focused on increasing their competitiveness in the global value chain as well as their resilience to natural disasters. APEC worked on policies to empower women in the economy including access to information technologies and stimulating women entrepreneurship. APEC also focused on a number of cross-cutting issues from sustainable energy and oceans to food security.

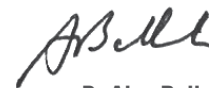
Looking ahead to 2014 and recognizing that traditional growth patterns are changing, China will host APEC under the theme of "Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership." APEC

will pursue its agenda through three key priorities during 2014: Advancing Regional Cooperation, Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth, and Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development.

With the 25th anniversary of APEC and the 20th anniversary of the Bogor Goals in 2014, APEC will continue its core mission towards building a dynamic and harmonious Asia-Pacific community, promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favourable and sustainable business environment.

APEC in 2014 will address some of the significant developments in the Asia-Pacific. In response to the changing global context of growing environmental pressure, a rapidly expanding middle class, and increasing wealth gaps in the region, APEC intends to focus on innovative development, economic reform and growth in 2014. Finally, to facilitate economic recovery, APEC will continue its work on connectivity and infrastructure development as an important new area of growth for the Asia-Pacific region.

APEC Indonesia, member economies and APEC fora have worked to achieve these outcomes in 2013 and we all look forward to another productive year in 2014.



**Dr Alan Bollard**  
Executive Director  
APEC Secretariat





# INDONESIA 2013



APEC Member Economies

AUSTRALIA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM CANADA CHILE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA HONG KONG, CHINA  
INDONESIA JAPAN REPUBLIC OF KOREA MALAYSIA MEXICO NEW ZEALAND PAPUA NEW GUINEA PERU  
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SINGAPORE CHINESE TAIPEI THAILAND  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VIET NAM

## Outcomes

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# Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth

This year, Indonesia hosted APEC almost twenty years after the Bogor Goals were established there in 1994. The 21st APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting 2013 was held on the island of Bali, Indonesia.

Given the fragile global economic recovery, the key challenge for APEC economies was to ensure the Asia-Pacific economy remained a resilient engine of growth.

As a result, in 2013, APEC focused on the following key priorities: attaining the Bogor Goals, promoting connectivity, and achieving sustainable growth with equity.



# Outcomes

## I. Attaining the Bogor Goals

By promoting regional economic integration and trade and investment liberalization, APEC continued work to achieve sustainable, balanced, inclusive, and innovative growth in the Asia-Pacific region and to advance steps toward a Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific. Member economies continued work toward attaining the Bogor Goals. In 2014, APEC will review its progress in reaching the Bogor Goals. APEC also reaffirmed its commitment to the rules-based multilateral trading system and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

### **Key Outcomes:**

*Ensuring green growth:* APEC members endorsed the Proposal on Capacity-Building Activities to Assist Implementation of APEC's Environmental Goods List Commitments. The APEC Public-Private Partnership on Environmental Goods and Services was also established as a platform for enhanced dialogue in this sector. APEC members will also explore trade in products that contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth through rural development and poverty alleviation.

*Promoting trade-enhancing ways to stimulate job growth and competitiveness:* Members welcomed the APEC Best Practices to Create Jobs and Increase Competitiveness as part of the work on local content requirements.

*Enhancing trade in services:* The APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) Database was expanded as an important tool for business in accessing new services export markets. APEC

also implemented the Action Plan on Statistics on Trade in Services to improve statistical data collection on services, recognizing that the importance of services is not adequately reflected in international trade statistics. APEC continues to work in synergy with ABAC in strengthening collaboration to advance works in trade in services.

*Aligning regulatory procedures:* As an important step, APEC established an Innovative Center of Excellence for the evaluation of multi-regional clinical trials, which will strengthen regulatory procedures for medical products according to international best practices.

*Exploring a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP):* APEC advanced the Regional Economic Integration (REI) Capacity-building Needs Initiative (CBNI) Action Plan Framework to help make FTAAP a reality one day.

# Outcomes

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## II. Promoting Connectivity

Recognizing the importance of seamless physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity as prerequisites to attaining the Bogor Goals, APEC welcomed the progress made in promoting connectivity in 2013, and submitted the strategic and long-term APEC Framework on Connectivity.

The Framework embodies APEC's long term commitment to accelerate its connectivity within its three pillars namely physical, institutional and people-to-people. To implement the framework, Leaders agreed that a connectivity framework will be developed in 2014 to accelerate and encourage balanced, secure and inclusive growth, as well as to connect growth poles in the region through various means such as strengthening regional quality transportation networks, reducing transaction costs, and making our region more competitive and cohesive.

### **Key Outcomes:**

**Promoting infrastructure development and investment:** APEC endorsed the multi-year plan on infrastructure development and investment. As a first step under this plan, APEC agreed to establish an APEC Experts Advisory Panel and a pilot Public Private Partnership Centre in Indonesia.

*Improving supply chain performance:* A 2013 interim assessment of the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action was conducted. APEC endorsed policy recommendations for all eight supply chain chokepoints and will begin drafting diagnostic reports and targeted capacity building activities in economies in 2014.

*Advancing regulatory coherence and cooperation:* A mid-term report highlighted progress by economies in their efforts to achieve structural reform under the APEC New Strategy on Structural Reform (ANSSR) agenda. Progress was also made by member economies toward the five percent interim target under the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) agenda by the end of 2013. APEC will continue capacity-building activities to assist economies to achieve the aspirational goal of a 25 percent improvement in EoDB by 2015.

*Streamlining customs procedures:* APEC members continued to implement the Single Window System and to promote interoperability between economies' systems. A Virtual Customs

Business Working Group was established to enhance collaboration with the private sector on customs-related issues. APEC also continued to build capacity for implementing Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programs throughout the APEC region.

*Promoting cross border education cooperation:* As a follow up to the 2012 APEC Leaders' mandate to promote cross-border education, APEC committed to implement and develop activities in the Work Plan on Promoting Cross-Border Education Cooperation to pursue the 2013 vision of 1 million intra-APEC university-level students per year by 2020.

*Facilitating emergency response travel:* The Emergency Response Travel Facilitation (ERTF) initiative identifies facilitation arrangements to ensure the ease of mobility for emergency responders and their personal equipment, as well as for the business community to take part in post-disaster business recovery.

*Enhancing people mobility for business and tourism:* APEC focused on enhancing the APEC Business Travel Card Scheme and welcomed Russia's full participation. Recognizing the increasing role of the tourism sector in the Asia-Pacific region, the High Level Policy Dialogue on Travel Facilitation was held in October 2013 to advance tourism travel facilitation in the region.



# Resilient Asia-Pacific Engine of Global Growth





# Outcomes

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## III. Achieving Sustainable Growth with Equity

Consistent with the 2010 APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy, this year APEC continued to focus on achieving sustainable growth with equity through strengthening cooperation in the areas of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), women's economic empowerment, health, ocean, food security, renewable energy, financial inclusion, as well as science, technology and innovation.

### **Key Outcomes:**

*Empowering women and small and medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs):* To support women in SMEs, the first joint Ministerial Meeting on Women and SMEs was convened to collaborate on promoting women and entrepreneurship. In addition, to facilitate women's participation in the economy, the first conference and public-private partnership network on Innovation for Women and Economic Development was convened. A multi-year project was implemented to facilitate sustainable new business models and appropriate policy environments for women, and to address impediments in bridging the ICT access gender gap.

*Enhancing SME disaster resilience:* Through several initiatives this year, APEC strengthened SME business continuity planning and helped build more resilient communities and businesses.

*Promoting financial inclusion:* Guiding principles were established to implement optimal and innovative approaches to promote financial eligibility of the poor and SMEs through innovative distribution channels such as branchless banking.

*Developing sustainable healthcare systems:* The Third APEC High Level Meeting on Health and the Economy provided recommendations on ways to develop sustainable healthcare systems in the region including by delivering access to quality universal health coverage.

*Mainstreaming ocean-related issues:* An APEC initiative was launched on mainstreaming

ocean-related issues and a work plan was developed to promote cross-cutting and cross-fora collaboration in promoting cooperation in ocean related issues to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth.

*Strengthening food security and safety:* A Food Security Road Map towards 2020 was developed to achieve the goal of improving food security through shared partnership between the government and private sectors. In addition, the multi-year project on Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain was implemented.

*Promoting Clean, Renewable, and Sustainable Use of Energy:* A specific action plan and recommendations have been produced to facilitate the development of clean, renewable and sustainable energy use, focusing on (i) boosting investments (ii) capacity building and technical cooperation, (iii) fostering cooperation to develop projects, and (iv) enhancing energy efficiency to support sustainable cities, communities and industries.

*Combating Corruption and Ensuring Transparency:* As part of APEC's commitment to fight corruption and ensure transparency, a Network of Anti-Corruption and Law Enforcement Authorities (ACT-NET) has been established to provide law enforcers in APEC economies an additional instrument to address and respond dynamically to the most pressing issues of combating corruption, bribery, money laundering, and illicit trade in the Asia-Pacific region.



# Outcomes

## THE 21ST APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' DECLARATION Bali, Indonesia • October 8, 2013

### Bali Declaration: Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth

1. We, the APEC Leaders, gathered in Bali, Indonesia to demonstrate resolute leadership in the Asia-Pacific region under the theme of "Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth".
2. The past 19 years of determination and persistent labor towards the attainment of free and open trade under the Bogor Goals have produced an extraordinary period of prosperity in the Asia-Pacific. The rules-based multilateral trading system and our shared belief in open regionalism have lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty across the entire region and fostered open, emerging and innovative economies that are now fueling our growth.
3. We have taken a number of important policy actions that have helped to contain key tail risks, improve financial market conditions and sustain recovery. Nevertheless, global growth is too weak, risks remain tilted to the downside, global trade is weakening and the economic outlook suggests growth is likely to be slower and less balanced than desired. We share the urgency for region-wide partnership to create better quality and more productive jobs, attract private investment, reduce poverty, and improve living standards. We recognize the need to strengthen macroeconomic policies and to work together to promote sustainable and inclusive growth in the Asia-Pacific region. We will implement prudent and responsible macroeconomic policies to ensure mutually reinforcing effect of growth and to maintain economic and financial stability in the region, and prevent negative spillover effect.
4. While trade growth and investment flows within the APEC region have outperformed the rest of the world, we should nevertheless guard against the pressure to raise new trade and investment barriers. To that end, we extended our standstill commitment until the end of 2016 and reaffirmed our pledge to roll back protectionist and trade-distorting measures. We committed to take decisive actions to reinforce confidence, foster financial stability, and strengthen our medium-term growth potential, while remaining vigilant in our joint effort to strengthen global recovery and to ensure a balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure growth, as espoused in the Yokohama vision.
5. As our region increasingly becomes the main engine of global growth, we are called by the duty to look ahead, to adapt to our changing needs, and to reinvigorate the path toward progress in the Asia-Pacific. We will continue our collective commitment to strengthening and deepening regional economic integration and to eliminate barriers to international trade and investment in the region. We will pursue greater connectivity to break new ground, help economies to create better quality and more productive jobs and marshal purposeful partnerships for the future.
6. We reaffirm our commitment to achieve a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP), including by continuing APEC's work to provide leadership and intellectual input into the process of regional economic integration. APEC has an important role to play in coordinating information sharing, transparency, and capacity building, and will hold a policy dialogue on regional RTAs/FTAs. We agreed to enhance communication among regional RTAs/FTAs, as well as increase the capacity of APEC economies to engage in substantive negotiations.





7. We will turn these commitments into prosperity and opportunity, and in doing so, we committed to take the following specific actions:

### **Supporting the Multilateral Trading System and Attaining the Bogor Goals**

8. Realizing that the Doha Development Agenda negotiations are at a critical juncture, with significance for the broader multilateral system, we have issued a separate statement supporting the multilateral trading system and the 9th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization.
9. Recognizing that trade and investment are critical to the creation of better quality jobs and increased prosperity of our people, we reiterated our commitment to uphold APEC's role towards achieving the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment by 2020.
10. In addition, in order to link our economies and markets ever closer together, we:
  - a. Will advance implementation of our commitment to reduce tariffs on the APEC List of Environmental Goods (EGs) to five percent or less by the end of 2015;
  - b. Established the APEC Public Private Partnership on Environmental Goods and Services (PPEGS) to enhance our work to address trade and investment issues relevant to this sector;
  - c. Will explore trade in products that contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth through rural development and poverty alleviation;
  - d. Acknowledged the work this year on local content requirements and welcomed the APEC Best Practices to Create Jobs and Increase Competitiveness;
  - e. Will continue to implement the APEC Investment Facilitation Action Plan, including by advancing Public Private Dialogue on Investment and encourage officials to work with the private sector to build and improve upon Corporate Social Responsibility practices and sustainable investment;
  - f. Will advance actions to address the next generation trade and investment issues as agreed in 2011 and 2012, including by finalizing the APEC Innovation and Trade Implementation Practices, as soon as possible; and
  - g. Will foster broader participation of the private sector in advancing trade in services to create better quality and more productive jobs, and increase the productivity of our industries.



# Outcomes

## Promoting Connectivity

11. Recognizing the increasing need for more efficient flow of goods, services, capital and people, we will shape the strategic landscape of our region through a long-term commitment that will accelerate our physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity.
12. As part of our work to achieve the Bogor Goals by 2020 and the Yokohama Vision of “Bogor and Beyond”, we aspire to achieve a seamlessly and comprehensively connected and integrated Asia-Pacific. We envision a blueprint that will accelerate and encourage balanced, secure and inclusive growth, as well as connect growth poles in the region, through means such as strengthening regional quality transportation networks, reducing transaction costs, and making our region more competitive and cohesive. As a way forward, we will carry on specific measures as contained in Annex A.
  - a. accelerate our work to achieve a 10% improvement in supply-chain performance by 2015 in terms of time, cost, and uncertainty, while taking into consideration individual economy’s circumstances, including by advancing the systematic approach to improving supply chain performance;
  - b. instruct officials to develop a capacity-building plan to assist economies, particularly developing economies, in overcoming specific obstacles they face in enhancing supply chain performance; and
  - c. establish the APEC Trade and Investment Liberalization Sub-Fund on Supply Chain Connectivity and encourage contributions of necessary resources to execute this capacity-building plan.
13. Under Physical Connectivity, we commit to cooperate in developing, maintaining and renewing our physical infrastructure through a Multi-year Plan on Infrastructure Development and Investment. The Plan will assist APEC economies to improve the investment climate, promote public-private partnerships, and enhance government capacity and coordination in preparing, planning, prioritizing, structuring and executing infrastructure projects. As a first step under this Plan, we agreed to establish an APEC Experts Advisory Panel and a pilot Public Private Partnership (PPP) Centre in Indonesia. We encourage efforts to promote efficient allocation of global capital and to explore and improve infrastructure financing, involving government, private sector and international institutions. Specific actions to promote infrastructure development and investment are laid out in Annex B. We will also:
  - a. accelerate our work to achieve a 10% improvement in supply-chain performance by 2015 in terms of time, cost, and uncertainty, while taking into consideration individual economy’s circumstances, including by advancing the systematic approach to improving supply chain performance;
  - b. instruct officials to develop a capacity-building plan to assist economies, particularly developing economies, in overcoming specific obstacles they face in enhancing supply chain performance; and
  - c. establish the APEC Trade and Investment Liberalization Sub-Fund on Supply Chain Connectivity and encourage contributions of necessary resources to execute this capacity-building plan.
14. Under Institutional Connectivity, we will
  - a. advance our 2010 APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR), including by promoting fiscal transparency and public accountability which will strengthen our ultimate aim of fostering transparency and competition, and creating better functioning markets;
  - b. take specific actions to develop, use or strengthen the implementation of the three Good Regulatory Practices we identified in 2011, and note three optional tools used by some economies to help achieve this goal including 1) single online locations for regulatory information; 2) prospective regulatory planning; 3) periodic reviews of existing regulation;
  - c. progress our 2012 commitment to promote cross-border education that creates opportunities for our people, on a voluntary basis consistent with individual economies’ circumstances, to access education and training services, strengthen regional ties, contribute to the creation of better quality jobs, bolster productivity growth and further promote economic growth through actionable cooperation; and
  - d. promote global value chain development and cooperation in the APEC region on the basis of previous work on connectivity.
15. Under People-to-people Connectivity, we will:
  - a. endorse the target of 1 million intra-APEC university-level students per year by 2020, as well as support further work that will enhance the mobility of students, researchers, and education providers, and the network of existing bilateral agreements;
  - b. progress work on the Travel Facilitation

# Bali Declaration: Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth

Initiative as a way to promote tourism and facilitate business, by making travel more accessible, convenient and more efficient while also safe and secure; and

- c. develop programs that will encourage greater and regular involvement of youth in APEC, so as to foster a sense of community and shared responsibility to contribute to the growth of Asia-Pacific region.

## Sustainable Growth with Equity

16. Taking into account the current condition of the global economy, we focused on an agenda that is geared to bridge the development gap and maintain our path of sustainable growth with equity. We commit to implement workable solutions that will increase resilience, sustain growth and decrease disparity, while improving the welfare of the people in the Asia-Pacific region.

17. We agreed to take further steps toward empowering, engaging and opening opportunities for our stakeholders to fully participate in our economic growth, by considering the following concrete actions:

- a. expand women's participation in the economy by creating an enabling environment such as through the development of gender related structural reform measures, improved ICT training support, as well as the development of entrepreneurial culture, equal access to quality education and employment

opportunities and greater access to market and financial services including capital, particularly for women-owned SMEs;

- b. enhance our SMEs global competitiveness by improving access to finance and markets, supporting entrepreneurship, accelerating the growth of start-ups, strengthening capacities for business continuity and empowering our SMEs to expand to international markets and to participate in global supply chains;
- c. encourage regional collaboration to facilitate trade finance for SMEs, recognizing that trade finance instruments can help facilitate trade and can support SMEs that trade internationally;
- d. promote responsible innovative approaches to increase financial eligibility of the poor and SMEs and improve delivery channels to extend the benefit of financial services to those who still do not have access to the financial system, thereby enhancing financial inclusion in the region;
- e. promote the crucial role of farmers and fishers, particularly small holders and women, in the achievement of food security, by strengthening their capacities, to take an important role in the supply chain, and creating a solid partnership between government and private sector;
- f. advance greater collaboration among law enforcement authorities, in combating corruption, bribery, money

laundering, and illicit trade, through the establishment of an APEC Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) that will strengthen informal and formal regional and cross-border cooperation; and

- g. strengthen cooperation among government, scientists, and business sector to promote science, technology and innovation (STI) in the region, and value policy discussions among the Asia-Pacific's Chief Science Advisor (CSA) and their equivalents in addressing common STI challenges.

18. We recognized that resource scarcity presents an immense challenge that limits our ability to pursue economic growth and we were mindful of the grave economic consequences of natural and human-caused disaster, particularly to the most vulnerable members of society. In response to these challenges, we will take the following steps:

- a. address the nexus of water, energy and food security through the promotion of integrated policies and collaborative approaches;
- b. implement the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 to enhance supply chain connectivity, achieve efficiencies, reduce post-harvest losses and waste, and improve the food system structure by 2020, to provide lasting food security to APEC economies;
- c. recognize that bans and other restrictions on the export of food may

- cause price volatility, especially for economies that rely on imports of staple products, and we reiterate our pledge against protectionism.
- d. pursue cross-sectoral work under the APEC Initiative on Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues, including those in line with priorities outlined by our ocean-related Ministers, that will maintain the health and sustainability of our oceans and coastal resources for the benefit of food security, poverty eradication, preservation of traditional culture and knowledge, conservation of biodiversity and facilitation of trade and investment;
  - e. continue to build regional capacity to assist APEC economies to rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, while recognizing the importance of providing those in need with essential energy services;
  - f. welcome the development of a methodology for a voluntary peer review mechanism of inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, and welcome the initiation of economy-owned peer reviews by some economies;
  - g. invigorate work to develop clean and renewable energy through public-private partnership, as a promising approach to ensure sustainable investment and development of new technology, and to promote energy security and efficiency and lowering of greenhouse gas emissions, with the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) as a notable example of cross-border mechanisms used by several economies;
  - h. combat wildlife trafficking by enhancing international cooperation through Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs) and other existing mechanisms, reducing the supply of and demand for illegally traded wildlife, increasing public awareness and education related to wildlife trafficking and its impacts, and treating wildlife trafficking crimes seriously;
  - i. promote sustainable healthcare systems that deliver universal health coverage and emphasize promotive and preventive measures to ensure healthy and productive societies, while bearing in mind the opportunities implied in the different pace of aging among member economies;
  - j. engage in capacity building efforts and effective regional and global partnerships across the public and private sectors with the aim of addressing emerging infectious diseases and strengthening public health systems;
  - k. promote understanding on safe and effective use of traditional medicine, according to individual economies' needs and circumstances, as it is increasingly used as a complementary and alternative medicine in certain economies, due among others to its affordability, availability, and acceptability as a part of health beliefs of our local cultures;
  - l. work on combating infectious diseases, including through efforts to meet the goals articulated in UNAIDS Getting to Zero 2011-2015 strategy, notably zero new HIV Infections, zero discrimination and zero HIV related deaths through targeted prevention and treatment measures, by scaling up investment and strengthening Public-Private Partnership, health care systems and community involvement; and
  - m. progress work to ensure ease of mobility of emergency responders and their equipment to save lives in the early aftermath of disasters, while improving cooperation in disaster risk reduction, including through the involvement of the private sector in business continuity planning.







### Looking Forward

19. Recognizing the range of development levels, experiences, and systems across our economies, we reaffirm the importance of supporting our ambitious vision for a seamless and connected regional economy through our abiding commitment to delivering effective economic and technical cooperation.
20. We recognized that the economic inclusion of women is critical for business performance and economic prosperity, and in acknowledging the cross-cutting nature of women's participation in the economy, we committed to promoting efforts to integrate gender considerations across APEC activities as a priority, including with greater private sector engagement.
21. We commend the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) for enriching APEC's work by means of partnership. We recognize the importance of private sector involvement in our work and we welcome further ABAC engagement.
22. We call for continued cooperation and synergy with other multilateral fora, and important regional and global institutional architecture. We encourage work that will foster complementarities and better understanding between APEC and other groups that will ensure a credible approach in solving complex challenges of our times.
23. We recognized that fostering and deepening economic integration, and creating seamless economy will make our region more resilient against the effects of internal and economic shocks. So as to move our economies up the value chain and to deliver sustainable growth and equitable economic development as envisioned in the 1994 Bogor Declaration, we instructed officials to continue to ensure that our regional economy is resilient, that our growth is inclusive, that our economies become ever more connected and that our people share equitable benefit from our secure and sustainable growth (RICES).
24. We have full confidence in the prospect of Asia-Pacific's economic development and we are committed to playing a leading role in the global economic recovery. With the objective of achieving robust, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth in the Asia-Pacific region, we look forward to working together to build an open economy that is based on innovation, interconnected growth and shared interests. We underlined the importance of future work to promote action to change the region's growth model and to advance economic restructuring, including but not limited to, structural reform, APEC growth strategy, urbanization, innovation, and food security.
25. We appreciated the offers of Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand and Thailand to host APEC in the year 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively.
26. Our enduring commitment will underwrite the peace, stability, and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific. We therefore instruct our ministers and officials to pursue the work and to strengthen the economic foundation of our shared Asia-Pacific community and we look forward to reviewing further progress when we convene again during China's hosting of APEC in 2014.

#### ANNEX A. PROMOTING CONNECTIVITY

#### ANNEX B. MULTI-YEAR PLAN ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT

## THE 21ST APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' DECLARATION Bali, Indonesia

### ANNEX A

# APEC Framework on Connectivity

1. Since its inception APEC has worked to promote connectivity in the Asia Pacific. In Seattle in 1993, we agreed to ensure that the people of the region share the benefits of economic growth through higher incomes, high skilled and high paying jobs, and increased mobility. We recognized that advances in telecommunications and transportation would shrink time and distance barriers in our region and link our economies so that goods and people move quickly and efficiently. We reiterated this commitment of achieving a community of Asia-Pacific economies in 1994 in Bogor, set out pathways to achieving an economically-integrated, robust, and secure APEC community in 2010 in Yokohama, and committed to taking concrete steps towards a seamless regional economy in 2011 in Honolulu.
  2. Although more work needs to be done, we have made notable progress on trade, investment and travel facilitation, and structural reform in APEC.
  3. Since 2009, we have advanced our agenda to improve supply-chain connectivity, and are working to achieve an APEC-wide target of a 10 percent improvement in supply-chain performance by 2015, in terms of reduction of time, cost, and uncertainty of moving goods and services through the Asia-Pacific region, taking into consideration individual economies' circumstances. This is part of our comprehensive approach to working "at the border", "behind the border" and "across the border".
  4. Today, we reviewed and resolved to strengthen our efforts to attain the Bogor Goals, achieve sustainable growth with equity, as well as reinforce and expand the channels that connect our economies, including by addressing the region's underdeveloped infrastructures and their networks, inefficient procedures, and hindrances to the mobility of our people and their institutional networks.
  5. We share the view that seamless physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity are critical prerequisites in attaining our APEC community vision. By connecting the region's developed and emerging growth centers around and across the Pacific Ocean and within APEC's archipelagic and continental regions, APEC will strengthen and deepen its regional economic integration, improve the region's quality of growth, and contribute to the Asia Pacific's economic resilience.
6. As part of our work to achieve the Bogor Goals by 2020 and to achieve the 2010 Yokohama Vision of "Bogor and Beyond", we aspire to reach a seamlessly and comprehensively connected and integrated Asia Pacific by realizing:
  - Physical connectivity that improves supply chain performance, connects and integrates logistics, transport, energy, and telecommunication infrastructure in the APEC region.
  - Institutional connectivity that advances regulatory and procedural cooperation and coherence among our economies.
  - People-to-people connectivity that enhances interaction, mobility and joint endeavors.
7. To achieve these goals, we agree to undertake the following actions in 2014:
  - a. To develop a blueprint based on agreed benchmarks or target, detailing





areas for multi-year cooperation and activities towards a seamlessly and comprehensively connected and integrated Asia Pacific, and to establish a timeframe for regular reviews of our achievements. The blueprint will include, among others:

- On physical connectivity, to eliminate trade barriers impeding supply chain performance; help economies implement their trade facilitation and supply chain commitments through targeted, focused capacity-building; expand our trade routes and corridors, and strengthen regional quality transportation networks, including roads, railroads, ports and airports; taking into account the efforts to synergize APEC works with the existing sub-regional frameworks and plans; advance our cross border energy networks and interconnections; achieve universal and high-speed broadband access; and to develop and improve well-designed, sustainable and resilient infrastructure by implementing, at the outset, the multi-year plan on infrastructure development and investment in APEC and subsequently of broader infrastructure development.
  - On institutional connectivity, to advance our logistics and transport facilitation; enhance our regulatory coherence and cooperation and strengthen the implementation of good regulatory practices; advance APEC's agenda on structural reforms; modernize our trade-related as well as customs and border agencies, including by progressing the development of single windows in APEC economies; promote cross border financial cooperation; and expand the application of safe and trusted ICT and e-commerce environment.
  - On people-to-people connectivity, to advance our work on cross-border education, science, technology and innovation, services, as well as to expand the facilitation of movement of our people, which may include tourists, business people, professionals and workers, women and youth.
- b. To identify economies' individual or joint projects to implement the blueprint, which enhances connectivity in the region and may benefit from economic and technical cooperation.
  - c. To mainstream this Framework into the strategic and long term planning of APEC fora.
8. We recognize the critical importance of improving synergy with other international fora, such as ASEAN, Pacific Alliance, East Asia Summit and the G20, and regional and multilateral development banks, as well as with ABAC and the private sector. We instruct our Ministers and officials to engage and cooperate with these stakeholders, taking into account mutually acceptable international standards, before submitting the blueprint in the 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in China.



## THE 21ST APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' DECLARATION Bali, Indonesia

### ANNEX B

# APEC Multi Year Plan on Infrastructure Development and Investment

1. We are committed to supporting growth in our region through infrastructure development and investment. Well-designed, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure enhances economic growth, boosts productivity, and provides significant positive flow-on effects including improved access to markets, job creation and economic growth across sectors.
2. In the APEC Growth Strategy launched in Yokohama in 2010, we stated that APEC can use its convening power to help create a platform to develop innovative solutions, and provide technical assistance and advisory services to help member economies to raise private and public financing for infrastructure-related projects. APEC can also provide an exchange of views on best practices in public-private partnerships in infrastructure development.
3. In 2012 in Vladivostok we acknowledged the critical importance of private sector

investment in regional infrastructure development, and encouraged broader work in the format of public-private partnerships. We also recognized the importance of adopting and maintaining laws, regulations and practices that facilitate investment, as well as efforts to improve the investment climate in the APEC region.

4. Delivering concrete outcomes in infrastructure development requires a multi-year commitment by APEC economies. This year we have developed the APEC Multi-Year Plan on Infrastructure Development and Investment that will be implemented through the year 2013-2016.
5. The Multi-Year Plan provides a menu of actions and reforms that economies can decide to adopt according to their own circumstances. Collectively, economies will deliver the supportive institutional environment that is needed to maximize private sector involvement in infrastructure.

Areas of cooperation will include:

- Work to foster a business friendly environment for infrastructure investment and development, through a solid regulatory framework that minimizes uncertainty and maximizes transparency and predictability.
  - Work to develop or to refine existing integrated planning mechanisms.
  - Work to develop government capacity to identify and generate a pipeline of bankable infrastructure projects.
  - Work to develop or further improve financing and funding environment to encourage long term investors.
6. As a first step under the Multi-Year Plan, we welcome the establishment of a pilot Public Private Partnership (PPP) Centre in Indonesia with the capability to assess infrastructure projects to receive private finance and guide the successful execution of PPP projects.

7. We have also agreed to establish an APEC PPP Experts Advisory Panel. The Panel will assist with the establishment of the Indonesian PPP centre. By building up local institutions then joining them together into regional networks, APEC can help create a regional infrastructure market.
8. We also recognized the importance of planning with comprehensive and holistic considerations, such as taking into account long-lasting asset value, stability of long term cash flow and lifecycle cost.
9. We welcome the continued efforts of the ABAC's Asia Pacific Infrastructure Partnership (APIP) and the development of the ABAC's Enablers of Infrastructure Investment Checklist.
10. Under this Multi-Year Plan, we instruct Ministers and Officials to develop additional capacity building activities that will assist economies to promote sustainable and resilient infrastructure development and investment, and look forward to monitoring its implementation.



## THE 21ST APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' DECLARATION Bali, Indonesia

# APEC Multi-Year Plan On Infrastructure Development And Investment (MYPIDI)

1. APEC's work on connectivity and infrastructure development is long standing. Increased work in the area is important to ensure that the Asia-Pacific remains resilient and fulfills its role as the engine of the world's economic growth. The work will also complement APEC's core mandate to attaining the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific by 2020.
2. Well-designed, sustainable and resilient infrastructure development and investment can enhance economic growth and increase productivity, and provide significant positive flow-on effects including improved access to markets, job creation and manufacturing growth. Infrastructure investment is likely to have a significant impact on gross domestic product (GDP). The World Bank estimates that a 10% increase in infrastructure provision raises growth by 1% in the long-term.
3. The APEC 2010 Leaders Growth Strategy acknowledged APEC's role in facilitating growth through infrastructure development.
4. In 2011 Finance Ministers also underlined that accelerating infrastructure investment and improving service delivery would contribute to boosting the recovery and is critical for sustaining economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region. Finance Ministers acknowledged the efforts underway in some economies to improve the environment for investment through public-private partnerships (PPP) and minimizing regulatory risk. They recognized that dialogue with market participants on infrastructure financing is critical to achieving the full benefit of private sector resources.
5. In Vladivostok in 2012, Leaders acknowledged the critical importance of private sector investment in regional infrastructure development and encouraged broader work in the format of public-private partnerships. Related to this, Leaders also recognized the importance of adopting and maintaining laws, regulations and practices that facilitate investment, as well as efforts to improve the investment climate in the APEC region.
6. The APEC 2013 Ministers Responsible for Trade instructed Senior Officials to develop a unifying, forward-looking, and ambitious APEC Framework on Connectivity in 2013 to deepen and broaden the region's connectivity around and across the Pacific Ocean and within APEC's archipelagic and continental regions. The development of physical infrastructure is recognized as a key pillar of the connectivity framework. Addressing impediments to cross-border transport infrastructure development is also a key element of APEC's work on Supply Chain Connectivity.

7. In February 2013, SOM and Officials of the Finance Minister's Process agreed to develop a multi-year plan that aims to assist economies to execute infrastructure projects, by identifying (i) impediments faced by economies in the region, and (ii) ways to address the impediments including by adding value to ongoing work.
8. The Multi-Year Plan identifies four workstreams that will help guide future APEC work in infrastructure development and investment. In the process, the Multi-Year Plan would create common regional understanding and in turn help stakeholders in making decisions when carrying forward infrastructure projects. The workstreams, defined in Annex 1 of the Multi-Year Plan are as follows:
  - Workstream 1: *Fostering a business friendly environment for infrastructure development and investment, through a solid regulatory framework, that minimizes uncertainty and maximizes transparency and predictability.*
  - Workstream 2: *Development and refinement of an integrated planning system mechanisms*
  - Workstream 3: *Development of government capacity to identify and generate a pipeline of bankable infrastructure projects*
  - Workstream 4: *Development or further improvement of financing and funding environment to encourage long term investors.*
9. This joint SOM-FMP initiative reflects the importance of a coordinated APEC approach which will harness expertise across APEC fora. Further development of work to take place under the Multi-Year Plan will be discussed in relevant sub-fora and finalised by SOM1 and FCBD 2014.
10. Given the long-term nature of the work involved, the multi-year plan will span an initial period of 2013-2016.
11. The Multi-Year Plan is informed by the work undertaken by APEC in 2013, including a Dialogue on Infrastructure Development and Investment, a Symposium on Connectivity, an FMP Workshop on Project Readiness to Increase Infrastructure Investment, and an FMP Workshop on Infrastructure Financing, as well as work undertaken by regional and global fora such as the ASEAN and the G-20. The APEC Secretariat conducted a mapping exercise to identify current and previous APEC work in this area. Input was also received from relevant APEC fora, APEC member economies, the private sector and development banks.
12. The Multi-Year Plan builds on work already undertaken to improve the investment climate in APEC economies, enhance regulatory frameworks and support economies as they design, prioritize and implement infrastructure projects.
13. In addition, the Multi-Year Plan will support efforts underway through the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Initiative endorsed by Leaders in 2009. Of the eight identified chokepoints in regional supply chains, Chokepoint no. 2 outlines that "inefficient or inadequate transport infrastructure and a lack of cross border physical linkages e.g. roads, bridges" act as impediments to a seamless supply chain in the Asia-Pacific region. Addressing the other Chokepoints under APEC's Supply Chain Connectivity Initiative through targeted and focused capacity building will also facilitate the development of transport infrastructure.
14. APEC cooperation on infrastructure development and investment will take advantage of regional expertise, experience and funding sources, including from multilateral and regional development banks, and the private sector. The Asia-Pacific Infrastructure Partnership (APIP) and ABAC's PPP checklist are particularly relevant.
15. Under the SOM process, the SCE will coordinate the work under the multi-year plan by engaging relevant APEC channels, namely EC, IEG, SFOM, and related Working Groups.
16. Significant APEC past work relevant to the 4 workstreams, including ongoing work identified in the mapping exercise is set out in Annex 2.
17. Suggestions for possible new APEC initiatives to take forward this work are contained in Annex 3.



THE 21ST APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' DECLARATION  
Bali, Indonesia

## ANNEX 1

# APEC Multi-Year Plan on Infrastructure Investment and Development Workstreams

### Workstream 1:

Fostering a business friendly environment for infrastructure development and investment, through a solid regulatory framework, that minimizes uncertainty and maximizes transparency and predictability.

### Workstream 2:

Development and refinement of an integrated planning system mechanisms

### Workstream 3:

Development of government capacity to identify and generate a pipeline of bankable infrastructure projects

### Workstream 4:

Development or further improvement of financing and funding environment to encourage long term investors

# Outcomes

## THE 21ST APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' DECLARATION Bali, Indonesia

### ANNEX 2

# Multi-Year Plan On Infrastructure Investment And Development Relevant Past APEC Work

<b>Workstream 1</b>	Fostering a business friendly environment for infrastructure development and investment, through a solid regulatory framework, that minimizes uncertainty and maximizes transparency and predictability.	<i>Investment Policy</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investment Facilitation Action Plan</li><li>• APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles</li><li>• APEC Strategy on Investment of 2010</li></ul> <i>Government Procurement Policy</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Non-Binding Principles on Government Procurement</li></ul> <i>Structural Reform:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• APEC Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Action Plan</li><li>• Good Regulatory Practice Guide</li><li>• Good Practice Guide on Public Sector Governance</li><li>• APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform</li><li>• Handbook for the APEC Voluntary Review of Institutional Frameworks and Processes for Structural Reform</li><li>• The Impacts and Benefits of Structural Reforms in the Transport, Energy and Telecommunications Sectors</li></ul>
<b>Workstream 2</b>	Development and refinement of an integrated planning system	
<b>Workstream 3</b>	Development of government capacity to identify and generate a pipeline of bankable infrastructure projects	
<b>Workstream 4</b>	Development of a financing and funding environment to encourage long term investors	

#### APEC Publication

1. Meeting APEC's post crisis infrastructure challenge: Towards commonality in PPP infrastructure markets (2009)
2. Breaking the PPP Logjam (2010)
3. Filling the Infrastructure Gaps in the APEC's Developing Economies (2011)

## THE 21ST APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' DECLARATION Bali, Indonesia

### ANNEX 3

# APEC Multi-Year Plan On Infrastructure Investment And Development Possible Work Streams

#### **Workstream 1:**

Fostering a business friendly environment for infrastructure development and investment, through a solid regulatory framework, that minimizes uncertainty and maximizes transparency and predictability.

Businesses will increase their participation in infrastructure projects if they feel confident that solid regulatory frameworks are in place to support their investment decisions. Governments can foster a business friendly environment by taking actions to ensure that their regulatory systems deliver transparency and certainty to business, and are responsive to their needs. While integration of gender considerations in infrastructure projects can also contribute to empower women to participate actively in the economy.

Areas in which APEC could engage in targeted and meaningful work:

#### **Good Regulatory Practices**

- Meeting Leaders' and Ministers' 2011 [and 2013] instructions on strengthening the implementation of Good Regulatory Practices, including:
  - Ensuring internal coordination of regulatory work;

- Assessing the impact of regulations; and
- Conducting public consultations.
  - Strengthening the implementation of Good Regulatory Practices described in the APEC-OECD Checklist on Regulatory Reform.
  - Structural Reform
- Continuing efforts to improve the ease of doing business, particularly by reducing administrative burdens and simplifying regulation
  - Development and implementation of policies that enforce predictability and equal treatment of private sector in the market (including in relation to state owned enterprises)
  - PPP regulatory coherence and cooperation for more conducive/business friendly investment climate
  - Legal and regulatory framework that fosters an appropriate risk allocation between the public and private sector.

### **Contract Issues: Enforcement , Dispute Settlement and Legal Certainty**

- Sharing good practices on enforcement of contracts – strengthening of contract enforcement regimes
- Assisting economies to establish clear and effective mechanisms for solving disputes
- Importance of contractual guarantees regarding changes of law.

### **Property rights frameworks/Land acquisition**

- Assist economies to develop and implement good practices regarding land acquisition and environment impact assessment, including community consultation.

### **Government Procurement Process**

- Adopting a predictable and transparent tendering process that promotes the best procurement for value
- Encouraging to maintain a one-stop website for access to information on government procurement.

### **Business and Investment Climate**

- Encouraging transparency in tax regimes, preferential loans, and construction permits
- Encouraging transparency in construction services
- Developing a network of regional investment protection agreement
- Supporting anti-corruption measures.

### **Ensuring Institutional Readiness for APEC economies through Surveys**

#### **Workstream 2:**

### **Development and refinement of an integrated planning system**

Businesses will feel more confident making long term infrastructure investment decisions if they are convinced that government decisions are being guided by a well coordinated and integrated planning mechanism. Governments can develop (or refine existing) integrated planning mechanisms in a way that demonstrates serious commitment to the longer term infrastructure needs of their economies, and giving priority to projects that contributes the most to economic growth and productivity.

Also, well-designed, sustainable and resilient infrastructure development and investment can enhance economic growth and increase productivity, and provide significant positive flow-on effects including improved access to markets, job creation and manufacturing growth.

Areas in which APEC could engage in targeted and meaningful work:

#### **Strengthening infrastructure planning capacity, by assisting economies:**

- To develop or refine forward-looking domestic infrastructure plans.
- To identify well-designed, sustainable, and resilient projects that generate greatest net public benefits that also fit into broader infrastructure plans and are coherent with medium-term expenditure frameworks.



# Outcomes

## Workstream 3:

Development of government capacity to identify and generate a pipeline of bankable infrastructure projects

There is an emerging international consensus that coordination and clear allocation of responsibility at a domestic level, and project preparation and selection are the keys to successful infrastructure development. Also, well-designed, sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects can attract private investment by securing long-lasting asset value and stability of long-term revenue stream.

Governments can leverage increased private sector involvement in infrastructure by developing domestic capacity to generate a pipeline of bankable infrastructure projects that can accommodate private sector investors.

Areas in which APEC could engage in targeted and meaningful work:

- Strengthening PPP project preparation through the creation of a dedicated PPP Center in interested economies:
  - To help turn projects into bankable projects
  - To develop strategies to communicate the public infrastructure projects available for investment to the private sector.
- Convene APEC PPP Experts Panel to guide a Pilot PPP Centre
- Discuss mechanisms and share good practices on directing appropriate government support to high net public benefit projects,
  - Including through “dedicated domestic-level funds” to support strongly economic and sound infrastructure projects with private sector investment that can also help to build up a credible pipeline of bankable projects.
- Develop a mechanism and capacity to prioritize infrastructure projects to help government to prioritize between competing projects on a consistent cost-benefit basis.
- Increasing sectoral expertise to ensure the right pricing of projects
- Improving governments’ expertise in planning infrastructure projects with comprehensive and holistic consideration
  - To secure long-lasting asset value and stability of long-term cash flow of infrastructure projects.
  - To improve bidding process of infrastructure projects that incorporate not only a purchase price but also key elements such as lifecycle cost including performance and durability, environmental impacts, safety and maintainability.
  - To reduce risk to infrastructure investments by incorporating disaster risk reduction, including structural and non-structural measures, into infrastructure planning and development.



**Workstream 4:**

Development or further improvement of financing and funding environment to encourage long term investors.

Well functioning financial markets can facilitate the participation of long term investors in infrastructure through provision of appropriate financial products. To achieve this, governments should put in place clear and consistent financial regulatory frameworks and maintain strong financial supervision – while reducing unnecessary legal and regulatory impediments to the smooth functioning of these markets.

Areas in which APEC could engage in targeted and meaningful capacity building are:

- Strengthening of financial regulatory, monitoring and supervision capacity
- Ensuring that financing mechanism and instruments (such as local currency financial

markets, including bond markets, for infrastructure projects) are in place to direct to bankable PPP project proposals.

- Providing support for long-term local currency-denominated financing
- Create capacity to develop a wide range of financial vehicles and infrastructure investment models that can efficiently promote capital markets development for infrastructure financing and foster the participation of institutional investors, such as pension funds, insurers and sovereign wealth funds, to take a longer term view on investment opportunities.

## THE 21<sup>ST</sup> APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' DECLARATION Bali, Indonesia • 7 - 8 October 2013

# Supporting The Multilateral Trading System and The 9<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization

1. We, the Leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), gathered in Bali, Indonesia, on 7-8 October 2013 for the 21st APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting under the APEC 2013 theme "Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth", reaffirm our commitment to the strengthening of the multilateral trading system and to the successful outcomes of the 9th Ministerial Conference (MC9) of the WTO in Bali.
2. We recognize the importance of a strong multilateral trading system in safeguarding trade expansion that serves as a source of economic growth, job creation, and sustainable development. We remain committed in this regard to continue to strengthen the rules-based, transparent, non-discriminatory, open, and inclusive multilateral trading system as enshrined in the principles and values of the WTO.
3. We are committed to fight against protectionist measures for their impact on weakening trade and slowing down the global economic recovery. We extend our standstill commitment until the end of 2016 and reaffirm our commitment to roll back protectionist and trade-distorting measures. We are also determined to resist inward looking policies and continue to exercise maximum restraint in implementing measures that may further hinder world economic recovery and expansion of international trade. With these commitments we stress the importance of further curbing protectionism through the WTO and other international organizations.
4. We recognize that Doha is at an impasse. We are now at the eleventh hour to put the negotiating function of the WTO back on track. Thus, the next step we take will be critical to the multilateral trading system and the role of the WTO.
5. We acknowledge the urgency to achieve successful outcomes at MC9 which would be a stepping stone to future progress in the DDA negotiations post-Bali and further multilateral trade liberalization. We reaffirm our commitment to build on the Bali package to achieve the full conclusion of the DDA and to continue the negotiations to address the remaining DDA issues post-Bali. In doing so, we will continue to respect the Doha mandate and its development dimension.
6. We envision that the Bali outcomes will encompass an agreement on trade facilitation, some elements of agriculture, and development, including issues of interest to LDCs. Progress in the negotiations of these issues are of utmost importance and we instruct negotiators to re-double their efforts to complete negotiations on this package before the commencement of MC9.



7. We strongly encourage all WTO Members, particularly major players, to show their political will and necessary flexibilities in order to bridge existing gaps and deliver positive and balanced results at MC9. With the APEC economies representing more than half of world's GDP and 44% of world trade, we accept our responsibility and stand ready to make significant contribution in ensuring tangible outcomes by delivering an early harvest at MC9.
8. We encourage the swift conclusion of negotiations to expand product coverage of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA) before MC9, and also seek expanded membership of the ITA. A final ITA expansion outcome should be commercially significant, credible, pragmatic, balanced, and reflective of the dynamic technological developments in the information technology sector over the last 16 years. Such an outcome would strengthen the multilateral trading system, promote connectivity, support regional economic integration, and drive economic development throughout APEC economies and beyond.
9. We reassert our commitment to promote green growth and to seek practical, development-supportive, and trade-enhancing solutions to address global environmental challenges. Accordingly, we commit to explore opportunities in the WTO to build on the ground-breaking APEC commitment to reduce tariffs on the APEC List of Environmental Goods by the end of 2015.



10. We reaffirm the importance of the effective integration of developing economies into the multilateral trading system and to equally benefit from global trade. In this regard, we welcome the output of the 4th Aid for Trade Global Review Meeting held in July 2013 and we will continue to seek means of ensuring the effectiveness of this initiative.



# APEC CHINA 2014

## Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership

In 2014, APEC will strengthen and sustain the region's economic recovery in the context of changing patterns of global growth and the complex transition and readjustment of the world economy. Through cooperation and partnership, APEC members will respond to these new challenges to promote future economic sustainability in the region and ensure that the Asia-Pacific will continue to serve as the engine for global economic recovery. APEC will exhibit its resolve and confidence to work together to build an open economy that is based on innovation, interconnected growth and shared interests. An open, inclusive, mutual beneficial and future-oriented partnership will be fostered toward higher level regional economic integration and deeper and broader cooperation in the region.



Under the theme, Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership, APEC will focus work in 2014 on three priority areas:

- Advancing Regional Economic Integration
- Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth
- Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development

## Priority 1: Advancing Regional Economic Integration

Recognizing regional economic integration as the core mission of APEC, member economies plan to continue work toward achieving the Bogor Goals of free trade and investment liberalization. With

regional trade agreements (RTAs) developing rapidly and to support the multilateral trading system, APEC needs to accelerate its agenda toward achieving a seamless regional economy and create favorable conditions for realizing a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific and continue to promote interaction and communication between regional RTAs/FTAs, hold policy dialogues, enhance capacity building and information sharing. APEC economies should remain committed to supporting the multilateral trading system, maintaining the centrality of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the global trading system, and make efforts to achieve a package of results in the Doha Round of trade negotiations based on the achievements of the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC9). APEC plans to take concrete actions towards

the achievement of the Bogor Goals by further reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers, and intensifying sectoral initiatives, such as market access, services, investment, customs procedures, and people mobility, among others. APEC will carry out concrete actions including information sharing and policy dialogues to create a favorable environment for global value chain development cooperation. In addition, APEC will strengthen ECOTECH and capacity building to help developing economies and SMEs participate in the global value chain, and accelerate innovative economic development and upgrading of industries in the region. APEC members will push forward investment facilitation and liberalization, strengthen cooperation on sustainable investment and corporate social responsibility.





# Outlook



## Priority 2: Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth

In response to the changing patterns of global growth, APEC members plan to address the structural issues behind the global financial crisis as well as, tackle new challenges, with an aim to maintaining short-term growth momentum while laying a solid foundation for long-term, strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. APEC will, based on its existing cooperation, further explore the linkages among innovative development, economic reform and growth, and promote both pragmatic cooperation and long-term development. APEC initiatives will focus on structural reform, green growth, innovative growth, sustainable energy, urbanization, food security, blue economy and the Internet economy, among others.

## Priority 3: Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development

In an effort to facilitate a sustainable economic recovery, APEC will continue to explore connectivity and infrastructure development as a new source of growth. APEC members will focus on improving hardware, software and people-to-people connectivity and alleviating bottlenecks that constrain connectivity and infrastructure development. APEC will develop a comprehensive APEC connectivity blueprint and focus efforts to expand and facilitate financing for connectivity and infrastructure development, including through the APEC Public Private Partnership Experts Advisory Panel and the Public Private Partnership Pilot Centre, and strengthen regional financial cooperation on connectivity and infrastructure development. APEC members will also continue to enhance institutional connectivity, regulatory cooperation, people-to-people exchange and travel facilitation, cross-border education and intra-APEC university students exchange.







# Key Meetings in 2014

Meeting	Date
First Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM1) and related meetings	15-28 February
Second Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM2) and related meetings	5-15 May
Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT) Meeting	17-18 May
Ministers Responsible for Mining Meeting	27-28 June
Third Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM3) and related meetings	4-19 August
Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting	27-28 August
Energy Ministerial Meeting	2-3 September
Small and Medium Enterprises Ministerial Meeting	5 September
Finance Ministerial Meeting	12 September
Food Security Ministerial Meeting	18-19 September
APEC Economic Leaders' Week and Related Meetings	TBC
Concluding Senior Officials' Meeting	TBC

Further details can be found at [www.apec.org](http://www.apec.org).

# APEC Milestones

## 2013 • Bali, Indonesia

APEC Leaders reaffirm their commitment to the rules-based multilateral trading system and achieving the successful Doha Round outcome at the World Trade Organization (WTO) 9th Ministerial Conference. APEC Leaders endorse a multi-year plan on infrastructure development and investment. As a first step under this plan, a Public Private Partnership Centre in Indonesia will be established. To encourage people-to-people connectivity, APEC seeks to promote cross-border cooperation with the target of 1 million intra-APEC university students per year by 2020. APEC holds its first joint Ministerial Meeting on Women and SMEs to promote women entrepreneurship.

## 2012 • Vladivostok, Russia

APEC Leaders endorse an APEC List of Environmental Goods that directly and positively contribute to green growth and sustainable development objectives. APEC seeks to address transparency as a new next generation trade and investment issue, and Leaders endorse the APEC Model Chapter on Transparency for RTAs/FTAs to be used as a guide by APEC economies.

## 2011 • Honolulu, United States

APEC Leaders commit to taking concrete steps toward a seamless regional economy; addressing shared green growth objectives; and advancing regulatory cooperation and convergence. To reach these goals, APEC resolves to reduce, by the end of 2015, applied tariff rates of environmental goods to 5 percent or less, taking into account economies' circumstances, without prejudice to APEC members' positions in the WTO. APEC sets the goal to reduce aggregate energy intensity by 45 percent by 2035. In addition, APEC commits to take specific steps by 2013 to implement good regulatory practices

by ensuring internal coordination of regulatory work; assessing regulatory impacts; and conducting public consultation.

## 2010 • Yokohama, Japan

APEC Leaders provide a roadmap for members to realize an economically-integrated, robust and secure APEC community. This includes the formulation of a comprehensive, long-term growth strategy. APEC completes an assessment of its progress towards the Bogor Goals and finds significant gains in the areas of liberalizing trade in goods, services and investment, as well as trade facilitation. APEC formulates the APEC Strategy for Investment and endorses the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform. APEC holds its first APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security.

## 2009 • Singapore

APEC resolves to pursue balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth, while Leaders agree to extend their standstill commitment on protectionism until 2010. The first-ever joint meetings of APEC senior trade and finance officials are held to address the economic crisis. APEC launches the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework and the Ease of Doing Business Action Plan to make doing business in the region 25 percent cheaper, faster and easier by 2015. Member economies also commence work on an APEC Services Action Plan and an Environmental Goods and Services Work Program.

## 2008 • Lima, Peru

APEC Economic Leaders address the global financial crisis in the Lima Statement on the Global Economy, in which they commit to take all necessary economic and financial measures to restore stability and growth, to reject protectionism and to intensify efforts

to advance the WTO's Doha Development Agenda negotiations. APEC focuses on the social dimensions of trade, reducing the gap between developing and developed members and Corporate Social Responsibility. Leaders welcome the APEC Investment Facilitation Action Plan aimed at improving the investment environment in the region.

## 2007 • Sydney, Australia

For the first time, APEC member economies issue a Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development outlining future action in support of a new international climate change arrangement and announcing a forward program of practical, cooperative actions and initiatives. Leaders also adopt a major report on closer regional economic integration, including structural reform initiatives, and welcome the second APEC Trade Facilitation Action Plan which aims to reduce trade transaction costs by a further five percent by 2010.

## 2006 • Ha Noi, Viet Nam

APEC Economic Leaders endorse the Ha Noi Action Plan which identifies specific actions and milestones to implement the Bogor Goals. Leaders conclude that the APEC Trade Facilitation Action Plan has achieved its target of a five percent reduction in trade transaction costs in the region between 2002 and 2006. APEC takes a strategic approach to reform fora and strengthen the Secretariat.

## 2005 • Busan, Korea

APEC completes the Mid-Term Stock-take of Progress towards the Bogor Goals. The stock-take finds that average tariffs in the APEC region have been reduced to 5.5 percent, down from 16.9 percent when APEC was established in 1989, and that APEC is on schedule to meet the

Bogor Goals. It also outlines the Busan Roadmap to the Bogor Goals. The APEC Privacy Framework is launched.

#### **2004 • Santiago, Chile**

APEC adopts Best Practices for RTAs and FTAs, a reference guide for APEC members undertaking RTA/FTA negotiations. The Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) is launched. It addresses five priority areas: regulatory reform; corporate governance; public governance; competition policy; and strengthening economic legal infrastructure. Leaders endorse the Santiago Commitment to Fight Corruption and Ensure Transparency.

#### **2003 • Bangkok, Thailand**

Members undertake to implement the APEC Action Plan on SARS and the Health Security Initiative to help the region prevent and respond to health threats. Leaders pledge to strengthen regional efforts to promote sound and efficient financial systems and encourage the development of domestic and regional bond markets.

#### **2002 • Los Cabos, Mexico**

APEC adopts a Trade Facilitation Action Plan and the Statement to Implement APEC Policies on Trade and the Digital Economy. The Secure Trade in the APEC Region (STAR) initiative is launched and a Statement to Implement APEC Transparency Standards is endorsed.

#### **2001 • Shanghai, People's Republic of China**

Leaders issue APEC's first Statement on Counter-Terrorism and pledge to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation. Leaders also adopt the Shanghai Accord which focuses on: broadening the APEC vision to reflect changes resulting from

the digital economy; clarifying the roadmap to reach the Bogor Goals; and strengthening the IAP Peer Review Process and capacity building activities. An e-APEC Strategy identifying the necessary policy environment and specifying appropriate goals and actions to maximise the benefits of the digital economy is also endorsed.

#### **2000 • Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam**

APEC commits to the Action Agenda for the New Economy. Leaders set the goals of tripling internet access throughout the APEC region by 2005, and achieving universal access by 2010.

#### **1999 • Auckland, New Zealand**

APEC Leaders endorse the APEC Principles to Enhance Competition and Regulatory Reform aimed at addressing the structural and regulatory weaknesses that contributed to the Asian financial crisis. APEC commits to paperless trading by 2005 in developed economies and 2010 in developing economies. The APEC Business Travel Card scheme is approved and a Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Electrical Equipment and a Framework for the Integration of Women in APEC are endorsed.

#### **1998 • Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

APEC Ministers agree on a Blueprint for Action on Electronic Commerce, including a commitment to paperless trading by 2005 in developed economies and by 2010 in developing economies.

#### **1997 • Vancouver, Canada**

APEC endorses a proposal for early voluntary sectoral liberalisation in 15 sectors and decides that Individual Action Plans should be updated annually.

#### **1996 • Manila, the Philippines**

The Manila Action Plan for APEC is adopted, outlining the trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation measures required to reach the Bogor Goals. The first Collective and Individual Action Plans are compiled, outlining how economies will achieve the free trade goals.

#### **1995 • Osaka, Japan**

APEC adopts the Osaka Action Agenda which provides a framework for meeting the Bogor Goals through trade and investment liberalisation, business facilitation and sectoral activities, underpinned by policy dialogues and economic and technical cooperation. The APEC Business Advisory Council is established to inject a business perspective into APEC deliberations and to give advice on business sector priorities.

#### **1994 • Bogor, Indonesia**

APEC sets the Bogor Goals of "free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific by 2010 for industrialised economies and 2020 for developing economies." The Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations conducted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is concluded. APEC is widely considered to have been a significant force in bringing the Uruguay Round to a conclusion.

#### **1993 • Blake Island, United States**

APEC Economic Leaders meet for the first time and outline APEC's vision of "stability, security and prosperity for our peoples."

#### **1989 • Canberra, Australia**

APEC begins as an informal Ministerial-level dialogue group with 12 founding members.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum was established to take advantage of the growing interdependence among Asia-Pacific economies, to facilitate economic growth for all participants and to enhance a sense of community. It aims to improve regional trade and economic performance and linkages for the prosperity of the people in the region.

Since its inception in 1989, APEC has helped to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade across the Asia-Pacific region. Business transaction costs were cut by 5 percent between 2007 and 2010. This represents cost savings of close to US\$59 billion for business. APEC has worked to create an environment to ensure the safe and efficient movement of goods, services and people across borders through policy decisions and economic and technical cooperation. During this period, APEC member economies have grown, and developing economies in particular have experienced substantial increases in GDP and standards of living.



# About APEC

Member Economy and Year Joined	Population (thousands)	GDP (US\$m)	GDP per capita (US\$)	Imports of Merchandise Goods and Commercial Services (US\$m)	Exports of Merchandise Goods and Commercial Services (US\$m)
Australia (1989)	22,684	\$1,520,608	\$67,036	\$323,960	\$308,606
Brunei Darussalam (1989)	412	\$16,954	\$41,127	...	...
Canada (1989)	34,880	\$1,821,424	\$52,219	\$580,071	\$532,326
Chile (1994)	17,465	\$268,188	\$15,356	\$94,191	\$90,779
China (1991)	1,350,695	\$8,358,363	\$6,188	\$2,098,569	\$2,239,154
Hong Kong (1991)	7,155	\$263,259	\$36,796	\$610,727	\$616,294
Indonesia (1989)	246,864	\$878,193	\$3,557	\$223,710	\$211,048
Japan (1989)	127,561	\$5,959,718	\$46,720	\$1,060,600	\$940,975
Korea (1989)	50,004	\$1,129,598	\$22,590	\$626,641	\$657,489
Malaysia (1989)	29,240	\$303,526	\$10,381	\$238,580	\$264,920
Mexico (1993)	120,847	\$1,177,956	\$9,747	\$405,724	\$386,845
New Zealand (1989)	4,433	\$167,347	\$37,749	\$49,247	\$47,179
Papua New Guinea (1993)	7,167	\$15,654	\$2,184	\$8,575	\$6,600
Peru (1998)	29,988	\$196,961	\$6,568	\$49,755	\$50,592
Philippines (1989)	96,707	\$250,182	\$2,587	\$79,443	\$70,473
Russia (1998)	143,533	\$2,014,776	\$14,037	\$439,616	\$587,554
Singapore (1989)	5,312	\$274,701	\$51,709	\$497,467	\$520,325
Chinese Taipei (1991)	23,270	\$474,269	\$20,386	\$312,616	\$349,927
Thailand (1989)	66,785	\$365,966	\$5,480	\$300,110	\$278,699
United States (1989)	313,914	\$15,684,800	\$49,965	\$2,746,646	\$2,166,927
Viet Nam (1998)	88,776	\$141,669	\$1,596	\$126,133	\$124,019

Source: StatsAPEC <http://statistics.apec.org/>

Note: GDP (US\$m) and GDP per capita (US\$) are at current prices.

## Mission Statement

APEC is the premier Asia-Pacific economic forum. Our primary goal is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

We are united in our drive to build a dynamic and harmonious Asia-Pacific community by championing free and open trade and investment, promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favourable and sustainable business environment. Our initiatives turn policy goals into concrete results and agreements into tangible benefits.

## APEC Process

APEC is a unique forum, operating on the basis of open dialogue and respect for the views of all participants. In APEC, all economies have an equal say and decision-making is reached by consensus. There are no binding commitments; and compliance is achieved through discussion and mutual support in the form of economic and technical cooperation.

APEC's priorities and goals are set at annual meetings of APEC Economic Leaders and Ministers. Officials and experts in APEC member economies carry out projects and other work to meet these goals. This work is supported by the APEC Secretariat which is based in Singapore.

*\*The word 'economies' is used to describe APEC members because the APEC cooperative process is predominantly concerned with trade and economic issues, and members engage with one another as economic entities.*

# About APEC

## APEC's Scope Of Work

APEC works in three broad areas to meet its goals of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific. Leaders committed to achieve the 'Bogor Goals,' a target for free and open trade by member economies by no later than 2020. The three areas in which APEC works are:

- **Trade and Investment Liberalisation**
  - reducing and eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and investment, and opening markets.
- **Business Facilitation**
  - reducing the costs of business transactions, improving access to trade information and bringing into line policy and business strategies to facilitate growth, and free and open trade.
- **Economic and Technical Cooperation (ECOTECH)**
  - assisting APEC member economies to build the necessary capacities to take advantage of global trade.

Together, the outcomes assist APEC member economies to continue to grow and prosper. Tangible benefits are also delivered to the people of the region, through increased choices in the marketplace, cheaper goods and services and improved access to international markets.

Over the last few years new threats to the economic well-being of the region have emerged. The commercial impact of terrorist attacks, regional epidemics and devastating

natural disasters reinforces the nexus between trade and human security. APEC is meeting these new challenges through cooperative activities aimed at ensuring that trade and economic development continues, while safeguarding the people and economies of the region.

## Action Plans

### Osaka Action Agenda

The Osaka Action Agenda mapped out a path to meet the Bogor Goals. It provides a framework through a mix of individual and collective steps in liberalisation, facilitation and economic and technical cooperation. As part of this framework, General Principles have been defined for member economies as they proceed through the APEC liberalisation and facilitation process:

- Comprehensiveness
- Standstill
- WTO-consistency
- Simultaneous start, continuous process and differentiated timetables
- Comparability
- Flexibility
- Non-discrimination
- Cooperation
- Transparency

### Individual and Collective Action Plans

APEC member economies report progress towards achieving free and open trade and investment goals through Individual and Collective Action Plans, submitted to APEC on a regular basis. Individual Action Plans (IAPs) contain a chapter for each specified policy area and report the steps that each member is taking

to fulfil the objectives set out in the Osaka Action Agenda for each action area.

Reporting is based on the following issue areas:

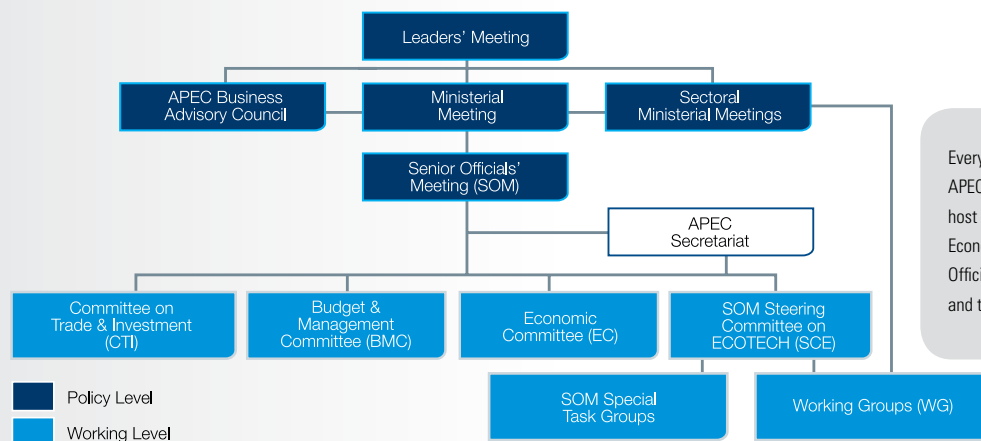
- Tariffs
- Non-tariff measures
- Services
- Investment
- Standards and conformance
- Customs procedures
- Intellectual property rights
- Competition policy
- Government procurement
- Deregulation/regulatory review
- WTO obligations (including rules of origin)
- Dispute mediation
- Mobility of business people
- Information gathering and analysis
- Transparency
- Regional Trade Agreements/Free Trade Agreements (RTAs/FTAs)

Collective Action Plans (CAPs) detail the joint action of all APEC member economies in the issue areas related to trade in goods, services and investment. Both IAPs and CAPs are the compasses by which APEC charts its course toward the ultimate objective of free trade and investment.

APEC member economies also work within a broader framework to meet the free and open trade goals. This framework includes:

- Actions by individual APEC economies;
- Actions by APEC fora; and
- APEC actions related to multilateral fora.

## APEC Organisational Chart



Every year one of the 21 member economies hosts the APEC meetings and serves as the APEC Chair. The APEC host economy is responsible for chairing the annual Economic Leaders' Meeting, Ministerial Meetings, Senior Officials' Meetings, the APEC Business Advisory Council and the APEC Study Centres Consortium.

## The APEC Secretariat

The APEC Secretariat is staffed with a team of diplomats seconded from APEC member economies as well as by professional, specialist and administrative staff. The Secretariat is headed by an Executive Director.



The APEC Secretariat holds ISO 9001 Quality Management Certification. This recognises the continuous efforts made by the APEC Secretariat to provide high quality administrative and support activities. The APEC Secretariat is the first international trade-related secretariat to attain ISO certification.

# About APEC

## The APEC Policy Support Unit

The APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU), established in 2008, provides research, analysis and evaluation capabilities to assist in the implementation of APEC's agenda. The PSU is guided and overseen by a board that comprises representatives from the current, immediate past and next APEC host economy, and from each major donor.

## APEC Stakeholder Participation

APEC recognises that strong and vibrant economies are not built by governments alone, but by partnerships between governments and key stakeholders, including the business sector, industry, academia, policy and research institutions, and interest groups within the community.

APEC member economies recognise that business drives the economies of the region and therefore involves business at all levels of the APEC process. At the highest level, APEC Economic Leaders communicate through annual meetings with the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC). ABAC comprises high-level business people from all 21 APEC member economies.

Through the APEC Study Centres Consortium (ASCC), APEC member economies actively engage academic and research institutions in the APEC process. The ASCC facilitates cultural and intellectual exchanges in the Asia-Pacific region and assists the APEC process by undertaking advanced, collaborative interdisciplinary and policy-relevant research from an independent and long-term perspective. There are APEC Study Centres in most APEC member economies, comprising some 100 universities, research centres and centres of academic excellence.

## On The Web

The APEC Secretariat – [www.apec.org](http://www.apec.org) contains information about APEC developments, issues and work programs, an APEC event calendar and links to key APEC websites. You can also follow us on social media:

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/APECnews](http://www.facebook.com/APECnews)

Twitter: [www.twitter.com/@followAPEC](http://www.twitter.com/@followAPEC)

LinkedIn: [www.linkedin.com/company/asia-pacific-economic-cooperation-apec-secretariat](http://www.linkedin.com/company/asia-pacific-economic-cooperation-apec-secretariat)

The APEC Secretariat also produces the APEC Bulletin – a free online newsletter that highlights APEC success stories and provides information on the key elements of APEC's agenda, current activities, new publications and upcoming events. Simply fill out your details on the APEC website [www.apec.org](http://www.apec.org) and the latest edition of the APEC Bulletin will be emailed to you.

## Publications

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

### *Key APEC Documents*

A reference that highlights the key policy decisions and initiatives endorsed by Leaders and Ministers in 2013. It includes the 2013 APEC Leaders' Bali Declaration and Statements from Ministerial Meetings.

### *2013 APEC Economic Policy Report*

As part of APEC's New Strategy for Structural Reform initiative, the 2013 APEC Economic Report focuses on APEC's work to enhance fiscal transparency and public accountability. It includes individual member economies reports to provide valuable information on economies' fiscal institutions and their key initiatives and challenges in promoting fiscal transparency and accountability.



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***2013 Annual Report to Ministers – APEC Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI)***

The CTI Annual Report to Ministers for 2013 outlines the Committee's accomplishments and recommendations in the key priority areas of APEC's Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation agenda in support of APEC's 2013 priorities under the theme of "Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth."

***2013 APEC SOM Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation (ECOTECH)***

The key focus of the SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH in 2013 was on improving APEC's work to ensure ECOTECH continues to play a critical role in accelerating regional economic integration and in implementing the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy. The 2013 report provides an overview of the work done.

## Ordering Publications

APEC publications can be downloaded free of charge or hard copy publications can be purchased from APEC. Please visit the APEC Secretariat Publications Database, [publications.apec.org](http://publications.apec.org) to order.



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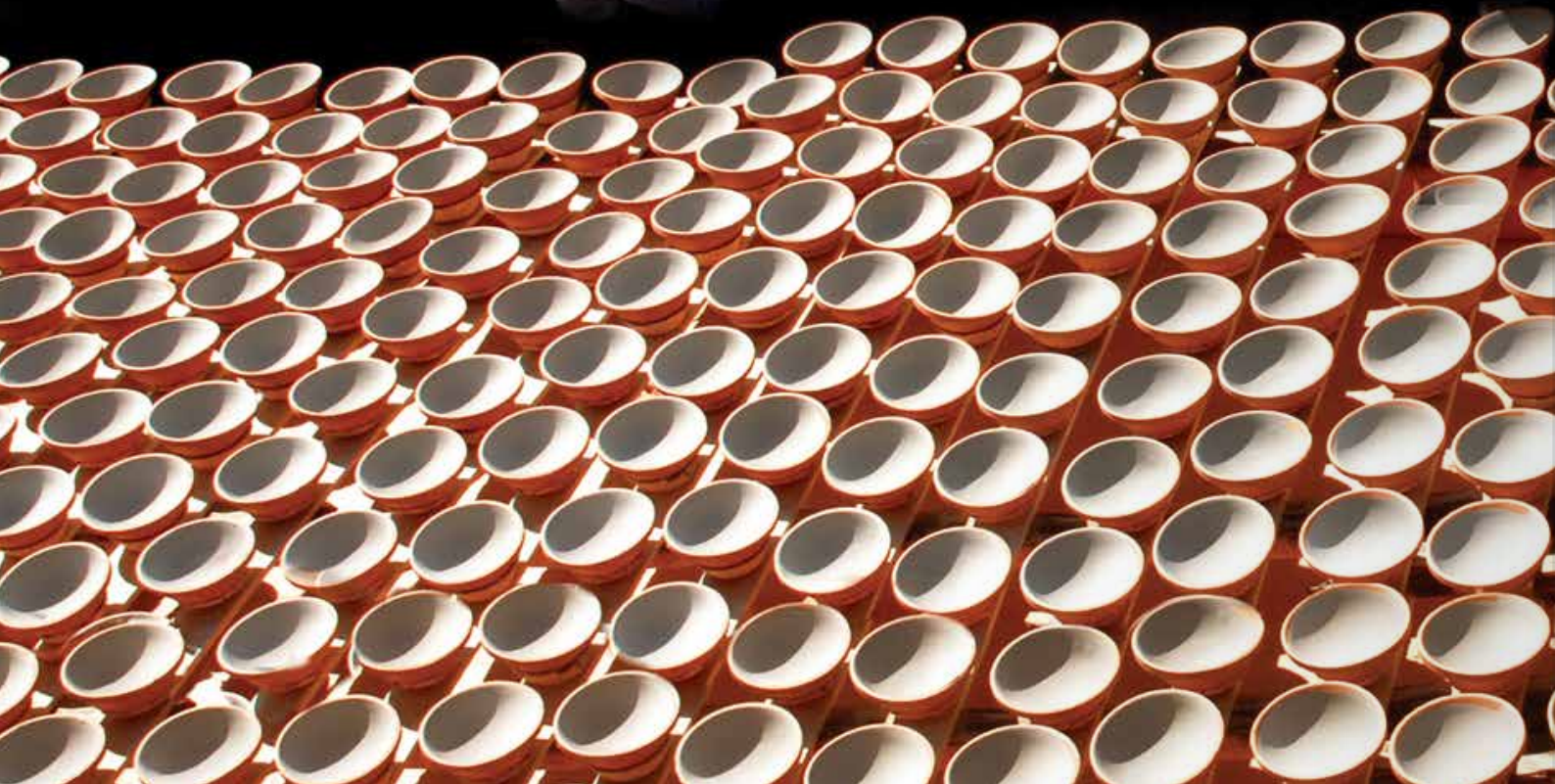
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