



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

APEC Senior Officials' Report on

Economic and Technical Cooperation 2014





**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2014 Senior Officials' Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation

**SOM Steering Committee on Economic and Technical
Cooperation**

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A Letter from the SCE Chair

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the 2014 APEC Senior Officials' Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

During 2014 the SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH (SCE) has focused on improving the focus and quality of ECOTECH activities undertaken in APEC. In particular SCE's establishment of revised ECOTECH medium-term priorities is intended to focus efforts towards the area's most needing attention. The introduction of practical capacity building guidelines will help ensure effective use of limited resources when undertaking development activities. Further, SCE has decided that a broader capacity building policy will benefit APEC's approach to raising institutional and individual experience and such a policy will be developed over the next year.

The recommendations from the SCE Report on Improving ECOTECH in APEC, approved last year, are being implemented. Among other areas this has seen the way SCE meetings are organized change to reduce routine reporting and allow for greater opportunities to identify areas of synergy and coordination of cross-cutting issues. The Report on Synergies in ECOTECH Fora Work was prepared for the first time to help fora identify areas where greater collaboration may be beneficial. More details on the key achievements over the past year are provided in this report.

SCE and its fora embarked upon a wide range of work in 2014 to support APEC's ECOTECH agenda. This work relies upon the commitment, hard work and contributions of fora and member economies. I would like to thank all SCE members, especially the SCE Vice-Chair, Mr Tan Jian, for their support during my chairmanship. I wish to make special mention of the commitment and dedication displayed by fora Chairs and Lead Shepherds. I appreciate the great effort involved in leading the fora and thank you for your work in 2014 that is so vital to APEC progressing its ECOTECH agenda.

I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome Peru as the new Chair of SCE in 2015 and wish them well in the coming year. I look forward to coordinating and working closely with Peru.

Yours faithfully,



Ms. Laura Quiambao-Del Rosario
Chair, SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH

Executive Summary

In 2014, the SOM Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) met on three occasions in the margin of SOM meetings. The Committee achieved all commitments outlined in its annual work-plan¹. The focus this year was on improving ECOTECH through revising the ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities and developing capacity building guidelines. Details are available in section 2 of this report.

The ECOTECH priorities aim to guide APEC fora towards working on the areas and topics of greatest relevance to achieving APEC's ECOTECH goals and meeting the needs of developing economy members. The highest priority has been assigned to developing human capital through capacity building, in order to strengthen the skills and experience of institutions and people within the region. Promoting the development and dynamism of SMEs is the second priority, which recognizes the important role they play in the regional economy, especially for developing economy members.

Capacity building guidelines have been prepared to serve as a practical tool to guide the implementation of capacity building activities in APEC. The guidelines are intended to help ensure that participants are well chosen, activities are well planned and allow for monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness. SCE will follow up in this area over the next year by developing a broader APEC capacity building policy that will include identifying and encouraging best practice, encourage longer term programs, establish APEC wide evaluation of capacity building effectiveness and build linkages between the many existing capacity building programs.

During 2014 SCE continued to advance fora strategic planning to help ensure APEC's ECOTECH work is as focused as possible on the highest priority areas as determined by Leaders and Ministers. All SCE fora have now prepared a strategic plan under SCE's supervision.

SCE also held the ninth SCE – Committee of the Whole (COW) meeting with chairs and lead shepherds of fora to consider fora plans for the year, discuss policy issues and plan for coordinated activity on cross-cutting issues. Following the recommendations of the SCE Report on Improving ECOTECH in APEC from 2013 (see Annex 2 of the 2013 Report) chairs and lead shepherds held a separate meeting ahead of SCE-COW to explore opportunities for collaboration and the SCE-COW meeting took on more of a policy focus with less routine reporting. SCE also endorsed the establishment of a Mainstreaming Ocean Related Issues Coordination Initiative, which will commence later in the year.

SCE also considered and approved the annual work-plans of 16 working groups and task forces. The SCE endorsed a request from the Mining Task Force to extend its mandate for a further two year, until the end of 2016. SCE assessed and ranked all project proposals of SCE fora applying for APEC funding ahead of presentation to BMC.

Section 3 of this report provides a progress report on the APEC Growth Strategy. This update serves as the follow-up to the Leaders' request that Senior Officials conduct "annual progress reviews on APEC's relevant work programs while finding ways to take stock of progress, and making any needed adjustments in the work programs to maximize APEC's efforts to promote the Five Growth Attributes."

¹ A copy of the 2014 Annual Work Plan is contained in Annex 1 to this report.

Section 4 of this report highlights some broad information on the projects undertaken within APEC to support ECOTECH. Notably, during the period from October 2013 to July 2014, 74 ECOTECH-related projects have received approval. These include 38 projects approved by the BMC for APEC funding for SCE fora, 13 approved by BMC for APEC funding for other APEC committees and groups undertaking ECOTECH activities and 23 self-funded projects initiated and implemented by individual economies and/or groups of economies.

Section 5 of this report outlines key achievements of the SCE fora and ongoing efforts to strengthen the implementation of APEC's economic and technical cooperation.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to the 2014 APEC Ministerial Meeting (AMM):

1. Endorse the 2014 Senior Officials' Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation;
2. Welcome the identification of revised ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities for 2016 to 2019;
3. Welcome the development of APEC Capacity Building Guidelines;
4. Welcome the achievements of the Working Groups and Task Forces and welcome the ongoing improvements that have been achieved through the Program of Independent Assessment of all SCE fora; and
5. Welcome 2014 contributions to the APEC Support Fund from Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and the United States.

1. Introduction

In 1998, the SOM Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation was established with the mandate to “assist SOM in improving the management and coordination of ECOTECH activities among APEC fora”. The Sub-Committee was later elevated to the SOM Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (ESC) in 2002. In 2006, as part of the APEC reform process, the ESC was transformed into the SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH (SCE) with a mandate to strengthen the prioritization and effective implementation of ECOTECH activities by various APEC fora. In 2009, SOM agreed to further strengthen SCE’s policy guidance role as recommended by SCE’s internal review.

In 2014, the SCE was chaired by Ms. Laura Quiambao-Del Rosario, APEC Senior Official from The Philippines. The Vice Chair of the SCE was Mr. Tan Jian, APEC Senior Official from China.

The Committee met on three occasions during the year to discuss:

- (a) reviewing and revising APEC ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities.
- (b) the development of effective strategic plans by fora to better align APEC’s work with its overall vision and objectives;
- (c) the development of capacity building guidelines;
- (d) continuation of past SCE priorities including fora annual work planning and the conduct of independent assessments; and
- (e) in addition to the capacity building guidelines, the need to develop a broader APEC capacity building policy and an APEC wide evaluation of capacity building effectiveness.

The first SCE meeting of 2014 was held on 26 February, following the annual SCE-COW meeting on 25 February in Ningbo, China in the margin of the SOM1 meetings. The SCE-COW meeting was attended by representatives of seven fora and was preceded by a meeting of fora chairs and lead shepherds.

The second SCE meeting of 2014 took place in Qingdao, China on 11 May in the margin of the SOM2 meetings. This meeting was preceded by a Friends of the Chair meeting on strategic planning also on 11 May. The third SCE meeting of 2014 was held in Beijing, China on 17 August in the margins of the SOM3 meetings.

In addition to setting out the work SCE has undertaken during 2014, such as reviewing the ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities and developing capacity building guidelines, the report also includes a summary of work undertaken by SCE fora supporting the Leaders’ Growth Strategy and the existing ECOTECH priorities as well as a summary of ECOTECH project funding.

2. 2014 Highlights and Priorities

2.1 Improving ECOTECH in APEC

a. Review of the ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities

The ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities are intended to guide APEC fora to focus on the areas of most interest and need for developing economy members. A set of ECOTECH priorities were first identified in 2006 when ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the Manila Declaration of 1996. A revised set of priorities were established in 2010 and are due for revision before 2015. Consequently, this year SCE has considered revised priorities that will apply for the period 2015 to 2019.

The revised priorities were informed by a survey of the developing economy members (for this purpose the travel-eligible economies) that sought their views on the relative importance of thirteen policy areas. All eleven developing economies participated in the survey.

The revised priorities for 2015-2019, agreed by SCE and SOM, are:

Cross-cutting priorities

1. Developing human capital through capacity building;
2. Developing and strengthening the dynamism of SMEs;
3. Harnessing technologies for the future and supporting innovation;
4. Inclusive growth - addressing the social dimension of globalisation, health, gender;

Workstream priorities

5. Regional economic integration;
6. Structural reform;
7. Safeguarding the quality of life through sustainable growth; and
8. Human security.

The SCE Chair noted that the highest priority of developing human capital through capacity building did not simply mean human capacity in sense of the HRDWG's work, which primarily focusses on labour and education, but applies more broadly to building institutional support for the whole economy through capacity building.

All APEC committees and fora will be informed of the revised priorities and requested to appropriately recognise them in their work planning. Further, the sixteen SCE fora will be required to report on activity under each priority in the annual Fora Report.

b. Capacity Building

The SCE Report on Improving ECOTECH in APEC approved at SOM3 in 2013 included a requirement to develop a set of capacity building guidelines for APEC. During 2014 SCE worked on developing a set of guidelines which were eventually approved at the third SCE meeting in August and subsequently also endorsed by SOM, see Annex 2.

The guidelines are intended to be a practical tool to assist activity leaders to plan and deliver well rounded and effective capacity building activities. They are also intended to complement the work being undertaken by the Budget and Management Committee to improve capacity building through strengthening the APEC project process and may in future be incorporated into or referenced by the APEC Project Development Materials. All fora within APEC have been

provided with the guidelines and are encouraged to use them when developing capacity building activities.

The guidelines do not attempt to describe or define capacity building policy or needs within APEC. In order to maximise the effectiveness of APEC's capacity building activities the SCE and SOM decided to develop an APEC capacity building policy over the next year.

The capacity building policy will cover areas including:

- what is the appropriate definition of capacity building and what types of activity are most effective in the APEC context;
- encouraging development of longer-term or multi-year capacity building programs;
- defining broader APEC capacity building priorities and establishing linkages between the ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities, the CTI strategic plan on capacity building to promote trade and investment, the Capacity Building Needs Initiative and capacity building needs identified in the Connectivity Blueprint;
- encouraging capacity building that is focused on priorities identified through a planning process;
- developing a system to evaluate APEC's capacity building effectiveness;
- identifying how to leverage online applications to improve capacity building activity implementation and feedback; and
- considering whether the project funding criteria should be amended to reflect more strongly APEC capacity building priorities.

c. Strategic Planning

SCE continued its focus on fora strategic planning in 2014 following work commenced by SCE in 2011 to help fora better align their work plans with APEC's overall vision and objectives. Discussion of the strategic planning process was assisted by a one-off Friends of the Chair meeting before SCE2 on 11 May 2014. During 2014 SCE received and endorsed strategic plans from all sixteen fora. Both SCE and fora have undertaken a great deal of work over the last four years to reach this point, during what has at times been a challenging process given the broad work agenda and limited time available for discussion.

While pleased that all fora have strategic plans in place SCE did note that the quality of the plans varied. Work will continue to refine and improve the plans as required when they are revised. In particular SCE will focus on assisting fora to develop plans that include relevant outcomes underpinned by key performance indicators. Many fora already have such measures in place. As strategic plans are reviewed fora will be assisted by a review group including a strategic planning expert and, if necessary, a subject matter expert to develop highly polished plans.

The development of strategic plans has continued to benefit from the support and assistance of the US-ATAARI which provided a consultant to provide specific advice and assistance.

d. SCE Fora

Mining Task Force

The MTF mandate was due to expire at the end of 2014. During the year the MTF Chair wrote to SCE requesting a two year mandate extension, noting the importance of the task force being allowed to deliver on the decisions adopted at the 5th APEC Ministers' Responsible for Mining Meeting held during 2014. In agreeing to mandate extension to the end of 2016, SCE noted the

increasing importance of the mining agenda in APEC. SCE also resolved that the MTF should consider its future status during 2016 and discuss with SCE a longer term arrangement for its future.

Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group

Leaders, at their meeting in Bali in 2013, agreed to the establishment of an Anti-Corruption Authorities & Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) as a mechanism under the auspices of the ACTWG and following directions given by the ACT Chair. The ACT-NET is intended to be an inter-economy network promoting cooperation between anti-corruption and law enforcement officers responsible for investigations and prosecutions of corruption, bribery, money laundering, and illicit trade and the identification and return of the proceeds of those crimes. During 2014 the SCE approved the Terms of Reference for the ACT-NET.

e. Coordination Among APEC Fora

SCE continued its focus on coordination among fora in 2014 with some existing areas of cooperation continuing and new areas beginning.

SCE-COW and Fora Chairs and Lead Shepherds Meeting

Another initiative arising from the SCE Report on Improving ECOTECH in APEC, approved at SOM3 in 2013, was the restructuring of the SCE-COW meeting supported by the introduction of a meeting of fora chairs and lead shepherds preceding it. This new approach was intended to provide better opportunities for fora leads and SCE to share information and coordinate work.

The inaugural meeting of fora chairs and lead shepherds was held on 25 February 2014 in Ningbo, China. Around one third of the fora were represented at the meeting with representatives sharing ideas about areas for potential collaboration. Later that day the fora representatives joined the SCE-COW meeting that had been restructured to allow for more focus on policy discussion and less routine reporting. Topics covered included: travel facilitation; ocean-related issues; gender; cross-border education; health; connectivity; and services.

After reflecting on the day's meetings participants noted that the revised arrangements were an improvement on the past but could be improved further. The new arrangements will continue in 2015.

Report on Synergies in ECOTECH Fora Work

A further initiative arising from the SCE Report on Improving ECOTECH in APEC was the preparation of a report at SCE2 to help fora identify areas where greater collaboration may be beneficial. The report considered the planned activities expressed in fora annual work plans and highlighted areas of work planned by different fora that appeared complimentary but where collaboration was not currently taking place. The report is at Annex 3.

Travel Facilitation Initiative Steering Council

This Steering Council assists the coordination and reporting on the work being undertaken within APEC towards the Travel Facilitation Initiative. The United States is the current coordinator role for the TFI Steering Council and, to facilitate its operations, all fora involved nominated their United States members to represent them on the Steering Council. Three SCE fora, CTWG, TWG and TPTWG, are actively involved in conjunction with two CTI fora, SCCP and BMG. The TFI

focuses on six areas: airport partnership; APEC business travel card; trusted traveler; facilitation of air passenger security screening; advanced passenger information; and checked baggage facilitation. The TFI Steering Council provides an update report to the CSOM meeting annually. The TFI is scheduled to operate until the end of 2015, unless renewed for a further term.

Mainstreaming Ocean Related Issues

During 2014 the SCE and SOM agreed to establish a Mainstreaming Ocean Related Issues (MOI) Coordination Initiative (see Annex 4) to support the MOI initiative endorsed at the 2013 Leaders' Meeting. The initiative will pursue three broad areas of focus: 1) strengthening food security and food safety, 2) maintaining healthy oceans and protecting the marine environment, and 3) connecting APEC Economies through the ocean.

Initially the MOI Coordination Initiative will involve four SCE fora: OFWG, TPTWG, EWG and TWG plus the PPFs and SCSC. Senior Officials, via SCE, would oversee the implementation of the initiative. A progress report on the APEC-wide mainstreaming ocean related issues effort will be presented annually at the CSOM. The MOI Coordination Initiative is expected to be fully operational by the SCE-COW meeting in 2015.

2.2 Independent Assessment of SCE Fora

In 2014, the SCE conducted four independent assessments involving the: Human Resource Development Working Group, Health Working Group, Tourism Working Group and the Mining Task Force. The SCE's decisions relating to the independent assessment of these groups are set out respectively in Annexes 5, 6, 7 and 8. All groups were requested to implement SCE's decisions and report progress regularly to SCE.

The SCE commenced the review of four other fora the: Policy Partnership on Science, Technology and Innovation, Emergency Preparedness Working Group, Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group, and Ocean and Fisheries Working Group. Independent assessments will be conducted for these fora in 2015.

2.3 APEC Support Fund

In 2004, Ministers endorsed the Australian proposal to set up the APEC Support Fund (ASF) to serve as a flexible funding mechanism to complement the existing Operational Account (OA) and Trade and Investment Liberalisation Fund (TILF). The ASF aims to meet the capacity building needs for developing economy members in APEC's agreed high priority sectors for economic and technical cooperation. Since its inception, the fund has received contributions from many economies including Australia; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and the United States. This has significantly boosted resources available to build capacity in the region for economic and technical cooperation activities.

Contributions to the ASF from 1 August 2013 to 31 August 2014 were received from Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and the United States.

Australia provided a contribution to the 2014 ASF General Fund of USD1,595,130, which was part of the AUD14.9 million provided in the years 2008-2016 under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the APEC Secretariat which was revised in 2014. An additional contribution to the ANSSR Sub-Fund amounting to USD470,300 was also provided by Australia.

During 2014, Japan provided funds for the ASF totaling USD2,244,133, which were designated for the ASF Energy Efficiency Sub-Fund.

A new ASF sub-fund focusing on supply chain connectivity was established this year. The Supply Chain Connectivity sub-fund supports developing economies to overcome specific obstacles they face in supply chain performance. Activities funded are to be in line with the capacity building plans executed as part of Stage 3 of the Systematic Approach to the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP). Voluntary contributions to the sub-fund, totaling USD2,005,730, have been made by Australia (USD470,300); Hong Kong, China (USD150,000); New Zealand (USD85,430); Singapore (USD100,000); Chinese Taipei (USD200,000) and the United States (USD1,000,000).

From October 2012 to August 2013, the ASF funded 44 ECOTECH capacity-building projects in wide range of areas such as renewable energy, emergency preparedness, communicable diseases and harmonization of standards.

3. Progress Review of the APEC Growth Strategy

In 2010 APEC Economic Leaders agreed upon a Growth Strategy aimed at ensuring that economic growth in the region was more balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure. Leaders requested APEC Senior Officials to conduct “annual progress reviews on APEC’s relevant work programs while finding ways to take stock of progress, and making any needed adjustments in the work programs to maximize APEC’s efforts to promote the Five Growth Attributes”.

SCE fora have undertaken work to promote all five growth attributes during 2014. In particular Sustainable Growth, Inclusive Growth, and Secure Growth each form an aspect of APEC’s medium term ECOTECH priorities, Structural reform that will gradually unwind imbalances and raise potential outputs is an important component of Balanced Growth and is also a medium term ECOTECH priority.

Balanced Growth

In the area of balanced growth APEC Leaders have stated that they “seek growth across and within our economies through macroeconomic policies and structural reforms that will gradually unwind imbalances and raise potential output”. Four SCE fora reported activities in 2014 which support this priority.

The EWG continued working on the operation of the APEC Energy Database and Analysis including an annual data update with the aim of improving the quality of energy policy decision making in APEC member economies, improving the efficiency of the regional energy market and strengthening regional energy security through improving the quality and availability of basic energy data.

The SMEWG began APEC SME Monitoring Index that will measure the health of SMEs every two to three years in areas such as entrepreneurship, policy, demographics and economic contribution. The initial survey was conducted in June 2013. The SMEWG also undertook a project on Business Ethics Capacity Building for SMEs in the Medical Devices, Construction and Bio-Pharmaceutical Sectors to improve domestic legal and business environments for SMEs by increasing government awareness of the impact of corruption on SMEs. An APEC Business Ethics for SMEs Forum was held to help promote structural changes within companies, relevant healthcare associations and government agencies by addressing new and emerging ethics compliance laws and regulations.

The TELWG focusses on telecommunications regulation as areas to help promote balanced growth. TELWG established an APEC e-Government Research Centre and is working on the deployment of multi-language email address technology. TELWG conducted a workshop on the Quality of Services (QoS) for Regulator to share information on the regulatory framework and requirements for telecommunication service providers, including QoS rules and consumer protection measures.

TWG is progressing a project conducting “An Assessment of the Role of Taxation in Promoting Travel and Tourism Growth in the APEC Region”. The final result is due in mid-2015.

Inclusive Growth

In the area of inclusive growth APEC Leaders have stated that they “seek to ensure that all our citizens have the opportunity to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from global economic growth.” Eight SCE fora reported activities in 2014 which support this priority.

HRDWG efforts in the area of inclusive growth included helping APEC economies enact social protection policies and measures through: developing the skills of managers to better equip them to lead a 21st-century workforce; enhancing the role of women in the workforce by identifying, developing, and promoting successful workplace strategies and programs that address gender-specific societal and health challenges that adversely impact their participation in the workforce; developing policies for other vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, migrants, unskilled workers and long-term unemployed; sharing of positive initiatives and best practices for increasing the effectiveness and sustainability of social protection procedures and systems, including particularly occupational safety and health; and enhanced labor market policy and pension reform to meet aging populations, youth bulge and other demographic challenges.

The HWG continued work in 2014 in the area of strengthening health systems through the adoption of the Healthy Asia Pacific 2020 policy. Also prepared during the year were: recommendations on Universal Health Coverage; a Framework on Community-Based Intervention to Control Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) Risk Factors; and APEC guidelines to tackle antimicrobial resistance.

The OFWG aims to advance inclusive growth through strengthening the role of fisheries and aquaculture products in food security. The Fisheries and their Contribution to Sustainable Development in APEC Economies - Small-Scale and Artisanal Fisheries to Support Food Security project was undertaken to increase the welfare of small-scale fishers and raise awareness of an ecosystem approach to fishing practices to ensure food security.

The PPSTI is undertaking an Advanced Co-Incubation Training Forum project that aims to build capacities and enhance the service quality of managers in business incubators, focusing on themes of financing and investment, new market entry and technology commercialization, soft landing and internationalization collaboration. The improvement of capacity and service quality of business incubators is expected to contribute to more successful business start-ups of SMEs.

The PPWE conducted two workshops and research project supporting inclusive growth: a Joint Dialogue on Healthy Women, Healthy Economies, with HRDWG and HWG, aimed at developing a “Checklist for Enhancing Women’s Economic Participation through Better Health; Measuring Change: Creating a Data Framework, to develop a framework that measures data and indicators on progress in women’s economic participation and “50 Leading Companies for Women in APEC”, aimed at selecting fifty exemplary companies in terms of empowering women in the workplace and sharing and disseminating best practices of those companies.

The APEC Startup Accelerator (ASA) Initiative was developed further during the year by the SMEWG. Four activities were held: a Start-Up Accelerator Leadership Summit, 1-on-1 Mentoring Session, Training Courses Session and the Intel APEC Challenge. As a result, some start-ups were acquired by big companies. The APEC Accelerator Network (AAN) is the second year of ASA Initiative. The AAN Forum held its first meeting in March 2014. A directory of key accelerators was prepared and the “APEC Challenge 2014” was held with thirty-five startups selected to participate in the competition to improve their visibility and catch attention of investors. SMEWG work to support women involved in SMEs included: a Workshop on The Dynamic of SMEs: Informality and Women Entrepreneurship; a seminar on the Facilitation of Women’s Entrepreneurship with the Use of the “One Village One Product” Method for SME Development in the APEC region; and a Train-the-Trainer Course for Women SME Service Exporters. On access to finance the SMEWG held a Train-the-Trainer Course for Women SME Service

Exporters workshop and the APEC Public - Private Dialogue on Addressing Impediments of SMEs and MEs in Accessing Trade Finance.

The TELWG held a Workshop on Interoperable ICT: semantic, linguistic and other aspects; a workshop on promoting the development of ICT revolution to assist the economic growth of Small Medium Enterprise (SMEs) and the Small Medium Micro Enterprise (SMMEs); and worked on the extension of ICT applications for the people with special needs (aging and disabilities). TELWG conducted an information sharing session on the Status of Universal Access via Broadband Services to encourage member economies to work towards achieving affordable access to quality broadband in the broadband the APEC region by 2015.

TPTWG is working to expand women's participation in the economy by developing and implementing a plan of action that addresses gender related concerns, with a specific emphasis on women, in the transportation sector in the APEC region. This initiative will collect data to measure progress related to gender policy; create a compendium of education, recruitment, retention, and leadership advancement of best practices so each economy can learn and improve from each other; institutionalize a regular dialogue on Women in Transportation; and develop ways to mentor and educate women on the benefits of working in the transportation sector.

Sustainable Growth

In the area of sustainable growth APEC Leaders have stated that they "seek growth compatible with global efforts for protection of the environment and transition to green economies." Seven SCE fora reported activities in 2014 which support this priority.

The ATCWG continued work on developing biogas technology that aimed to promote information exchange and build an adaptation strategy for energy recovery from agricultural waste treatment. Cooperation and communication were enhanced for biogas technical development and interest in technical exchange and transfer among APEC economies was built by establishing a database and knowledge bank at the project organizer's website sharable by all APEC economies in regards to demand and supply of certain technologies and equipment as well as linking to outstanding experts in this field who could provide technical consultancy.

The EGILAT held a Workshop on Developing Timber Legality Assurance Systems which built awareness among member economies of the importance of effective assurance systems in supporting sustainable trade and growth. EGILAT also agreed to a further Workshop on Capacity Building in respect of Timber Legality Assurance Systems which will focus on building capacity to implement such systems in support of sustainable growth, and continued work towards an information sharing platform on illegal logging frameworks across the region which will facilitate a greater understanding and closer cooperation to deliver more sustainable growth.

Work contributing to sustainable growth is a major component of the EWG agenda. The EWG and its Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation has implemented projects covering lighting design best practice, capacity building for rooftop PV installers, Peer Review of Energy Efficiency and a series of low carbon model town projects aimed at enhancing energy efficiency in APEC economies. EWG will launch a second tranche of energy efficiency projects under the Energy Smart Community Initiative in late 2014. A selection of the many projects completed or underway include: Study of Demand Response's Effect in Accommodating Renewable Energy Penetration in the Smart Grid; APEC Workshop on Best Practices on Financing Renewable Energy; APEC Workshop on Promoting the Development of Wind Energy; Capacity Building for Installers and System Designers for Solar PV Rooftop Installations; APEC Low Carbon Model Town Capacity Building Development; APEC Low Carbon Model Town (LCMT) Project, Phase 4; and APEC Low Carbon Town Plan and Design Contest.

The OFWG completed projects that support sustainable use of ocean resources including: Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region (Phase IV) and Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Planning for the Pacific Rim. Further projects are ongoing including: a Workshop on Climate Change's Impact on Oceans and Fisheries Resource, aimed at sharing experience and knowledge as well as success stories to adapt the impact of climate change, and strengthening policy coherence and development of comprehensive preparedness on ocean and fisheries related activities, and an APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment. The OFWG also endorsed the first ever APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report. This report provides a comprehensive overview on the current status of marine sustainable development in the APEC region and lays the foundation for future collective work in this area in support of sustainable growth. Further, the OFWG: continued work to prepare a specific OFWG Action Plan on Food Security, in coordination with PPFs; formed a virtual working group on land-based sources of marine debris with CD; continued its pathfinder initiative on illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing; and endorsed the establishment of the APEC Ocean and Fisheries Information Centre (AOFIC) in Indonesia. This centre will contribute to information sharing among APEC members.

The PPSTI is implementing a project on promoting innovative and high value-added bio-product production technologies for sustainable development that is intended to create a framework of academia-research institute-private sector to assist economies in reducing organic waste and pollution and producing innovative, high value-added bio-products, such as nutraceuticals and biofuels. The PPSTI has completed a Workshop on Bioelectricity and Biofuel Generated from the Unused Biomass and has two ongoing projects covering Policy Practice and Technology Applications: Experiences on Low Carbon Emission Operations; and the Development of Bioenergy Crops as Renewable Energy Sources.

The TPTWG Maritime Experts Group (MEG) aims to reduce marine pollution from ships operating in the APEC region by increasing economies' ability to effectively enforce the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL). This effort would help reduce widespread discharges of oil and other wastes into Asia-Pacific waters while promoting sustainable economic development of coral reefs and other coastal resources, for example fisheries that play a crucial role in climate change and food security. The target audience is port-state control officials, criminal investigators, and prosecutors. TPTWG will also promote measuring and reporting aviation emissions by APEC economies through sharing best practices and addressing identified obstacles to implementing aviation emissions management measures. TPTWG promotes the APEC Port Service Network (APSN) to promote the Green Port Award System (GPAS) in the APEC region for clean and green growth in the port and shipping industry. In collaboration with the EWG, TPTWG will continue work on the APEC Carbon Footprint Project, which aims to improve the energy efficiency of the maritime transportation segment of Asia-Pacific supply chains.

The TWG concluded a project on "Sustainable Development of Tourism Destinations" which resulted in the research report, the Tourism Indicators User Manual and the Tourism Sustainability Assessment Tool. TWG also held a workshop on Workshop on Low Carbon Tourism toward Green Growth.

Innovative Growth

Innovative Growth, which seeks to create an economic environment that promotes innovation and emerging economic sectors, was supported by the work of six SCE fora in 2014.

The PPSTI is working to build greater cooperation on innovation in the APEC region through a number of projects. The initiative “Toward Innovation-driven Development: Consensus and Action” has the goal of promoting innovative partnerships and collaborative innovation, pro-innovation policy environments and strengthening the link between innovation and economic growth. PPSTI is drafting an APEC Internet of Vehicles (IoV) White Paper for consideration among APEC fora. An APEC Technology Commercialization Program was held to intensify cooperation among government, private sector and academia with the aim of promoting joint scientific research and whole-chain cycle of technology inception, dissemination and commercialization. The APEC Smart City Innovation & Technology Cooperation Forum promoted the building of smart cities which promote energy efficiency by managing smart transportation, smart factory, smart healthcare, smart home and many other aspects of cities to finally present energy-smart and low-carbon model cities/towns/communities. PPSTI is also undertaking a project to hold an APEC Young Scientist Workshop on Effective Science Communication in the 21st Century.

The SMEWG worked on ways to boost innovation, job creation, economic growth, and business opportunities in the APEC region through projects focused on start-up policies and best practices to promote entrepreneurship in the APEC region.

The ATCWG undertook a “Training Course on the Application of Remote Sensing and GIS Technologies in Crop Production” which provided capacity building in crop production using remote sensing imageries preparation.

Some projects undertaken by the EWG aim to encourage the development and use of new or renewable energy sources including: Research on the Application of Physical Energy Storage Technology with Renewable Energy in a Low Carbon Town; Operation Technology of Solar Photovoltaic Power Station Roof and Policy Framework; and Capacity Building for Installers and System Designers for Solar PV Rooftop Installation.

The TELWG continued its cooperation with the Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC) who provided input on the Evolution of Mobile Networks and IPv6 (Internet Protocol version 6). TELWG conducted an Industry Roundtable which discussed the “Internet of Things” e.g. sectors utilizing Machine to Machine Computing, and policies that can help facilitate societal benefit from investment in these services. The outcome of the roundtable was a general consensus to initiate future projects that look into “Internet of Everything”, develop a policy framework for enabling its deployment and identify potential barriers.

The OFWG also endorsed the first ever APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report. This report provides a comprehensive overview on the current status of marine sustainable development in the APEC region and lays the foundation for future collective work in this area in support of sustainable growth. Further, the OFWG: continued work to prepare a specific OFWG Action Plan on Food Security, in coordination with PPFs; formed a virtual working group on land-based sources of marine debris with CD; continued its pathfinder initiative on illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing; and endorsed the establishment of the APEC Ocean and Fisheries Information Centre (AOFIC) in Indonesia. This centre will contribute to information sharing among APEC members.

Secure Growth

Secure Growth, which seeks to protect the region's citizens' economic and physical well-being and to provide the secure environment necessary for economic activity, was supported by the work of twelve SCE fora in 2014.

In 2014 the ACTWG implemented two projects advancing APEC work in the area of Secure Growth. The first was a workshop on “Strengthening Anti-Corruption Authorities in APEC Member Economies” and the other on “Strengthening Integrity through Public-Private Partnership: Preventing Facilitation Payment and Managing Gratuities”. The ACTWG established the ACT Network of Anti-Corruption and Law Enforcement Authorities (ACT-NET) with the first meeting being held in August in Beijing. The ACT continued work under its Multi-Year Project on “Capacity Building Workshops on Designing Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and Money Laundering Cases Using Financial Flow Tracking Techniques and Investigative Intelligence for Effective Conviction and Asset Recovery to Promote Regional Economic Integration” resulting in the first part of a handbook being prepared during the year.

The ATCWG continued efforts to implement the Niigata APEC Action Plan on Food Security and the ATCWG 2010-2015 work plan to strengthen regional food security. ATCWG Projects conducted in 2013 examined other issues affecting food security including capacity building for food safety risk assessment; application of remote sensing and GIS technology on crop productivity; and information sharing on principles for responsible agricultural investment.

The CTWG is undertaking several capacity building initiatives in each of the four cross-cutting activity areas of the APEC Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy: Secure Supply Chains, Secure Travel, Secure Finance, and Secure Infrastructure. Activities undertaken in 2014 in these areas include: promoting bus anti-terrorism capability; developing trusted traveler characteristics; countering the financing of terrorism; preventing terrorists from exploiting regional financial institutions; major events security; and developing policy on secure infrastructure. In addition CTWG encourages and supports members to complete annual Counter-Terrorism Action Plans (CTAPs), which include information on the steps each member has taken to implement APEC Leaders’ and Ministers’ counter-terrorism commitments.

The EPWG supported an Australia-led proposal on Developing Governments’ Capacity to Promote and Facilitate the Effective Use of Business Continuity Planning for Disaster Resiliency in Selected Economies (China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam). The project aimed to help government officials enhance their capacity to promote and facilitate the use of Business Continuity Planning by SMEs.

The EPWG supported activities that sought to increase the use of technology in emergency preparedness including: a workshop on the “Application of Satellite Technologies for Emergency Preparedness, Management and Response”; a workshop on “Applying Geospatial Hazard and Risk Information”; a seminar on “Leveraging Information and Communication Systems for Enhancing Supply Chain Resilience to Disasters in APEC”; and the 8th Senior Disaster Management Officials Forum considering the role of science and technology in disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

The EPWG participated in a joint Policy Dialogue on Emergency Response Travel Facilitation in conjunction with the BMG and SCCP, which is developing a workplan to support this initiative. Other collaborative activities include: working with the SMEWG on Improving Natural Disaster Resilience of APEC SMEs to Facilitate Trade and Investment; and with HRDWG on the APEC Edutainment Network for Innovative Growth.

The EWG conducted work in the area of energy security, principally through the Energy Security Initiative (ESI) through which members address the short and long term energy security challenges and build resiliency into their energy systems in a sustainable manner. The ESI comprises a series of short-term measures to respond to temporary energy supply disruptions and longer-term policy responses that address the broader challenges facing the region's energy supply. ESI measures are include: participation in information exchange mechanisms such as JODI-Oil and JODI-Gas; oil

and gas emergency exercises; working to facilitate trade in gas and energy investment; and starting projects related to the water-energy nexus, and the cyber-energy nexus which both have important implications for energy security and the resiliency of energy systems to help ensure adequate energy is times of crisis.

The HRDWG continued a multi-year piece of work, Emergency Preparedness Education: Learning from Experience, Science of Disasters, and Preparing for the Future, aimed at developing programs to assist at times of disasters such as Tsunami and Earthquake (2012), Typhoon, Flood and Cyclone (2013), Fire and Volcanic Eruption (2014).

The HWG two projects under secure growth: a Pilot Study to Evaluate Dengue Early Warning through Virus Analysis and Data Sharing and Enhancing Health Security in APEC - International Campaign Program to Control Antimicrobial Resistance in the Asia-Pacific.

The OFWG is conducting a project concerning Oil-spill Preparedness, Response and Assessment. The first phase of this project is aimed at reducing the impact from oil spills by sharing experience in marine oil pollution incidents.

The PPSTI held the APEC Climate Symposium 2014 with the theme of "Managing climate extremes and hydrologic disasters: Scientific prediction and emergency preparedness". The symposium presented the latest scientific and technological developments in climate prediction and climate information applications. PPSTI also supported the 2014 Asia-Pacific Weather Radar Network Workshop.

The SMEWG maintains a close cooperation with EPWG in running the "Improving Natural Disaster Resilience of APEC SMEs to Facilitate Trade and Investment" project which by the end of the project, more than 250 seed trainers would have been trained through the Train-the-Trainer Workshops on Promoting Business Continuity Plans (BCP). They could contribute to re-train local business, expanding the awareness and application of the BCP. The High Level Policy Dialogue on Resilient SMEs for Better Global Supply Chains provided another platform for policy dialogue and experience sharing in enhancing SMEs' resilience. The endorsed Joint Statement on Resilient SMEs for Global Supply Chains reiterates the strong commitments of SMEWG on promoting BCP and improving SMEs

The TPTWG will facilitate collaboration with the CTWG and SCCP on enhancing supply chain resilience by developing a Trade Recovery Communications Mechanism, in cooperation with the World Customs Organization, to operationalize the APEC Trade Recovery Programme.

The TELWG conducted symposium on Disaster Management and ICT for the APEC region. The output was the report of best efforts and experiences on disaster management reported by China, Hong Kong, China, Japan, US, Google and Yahoo Japan. TELWG convened a Cybercrime Expert Group meeting to address ICT security issues and combating cybercrime. TELWG conducted an update on the outcome of the Workshop on Combating Botnet which focused on the importance of educating and raising awareness among ISPs, web hosts and end users to combat botnets; the complexity of the botnet issue and the criticality of both international cooperation and public-private partnership to address it.

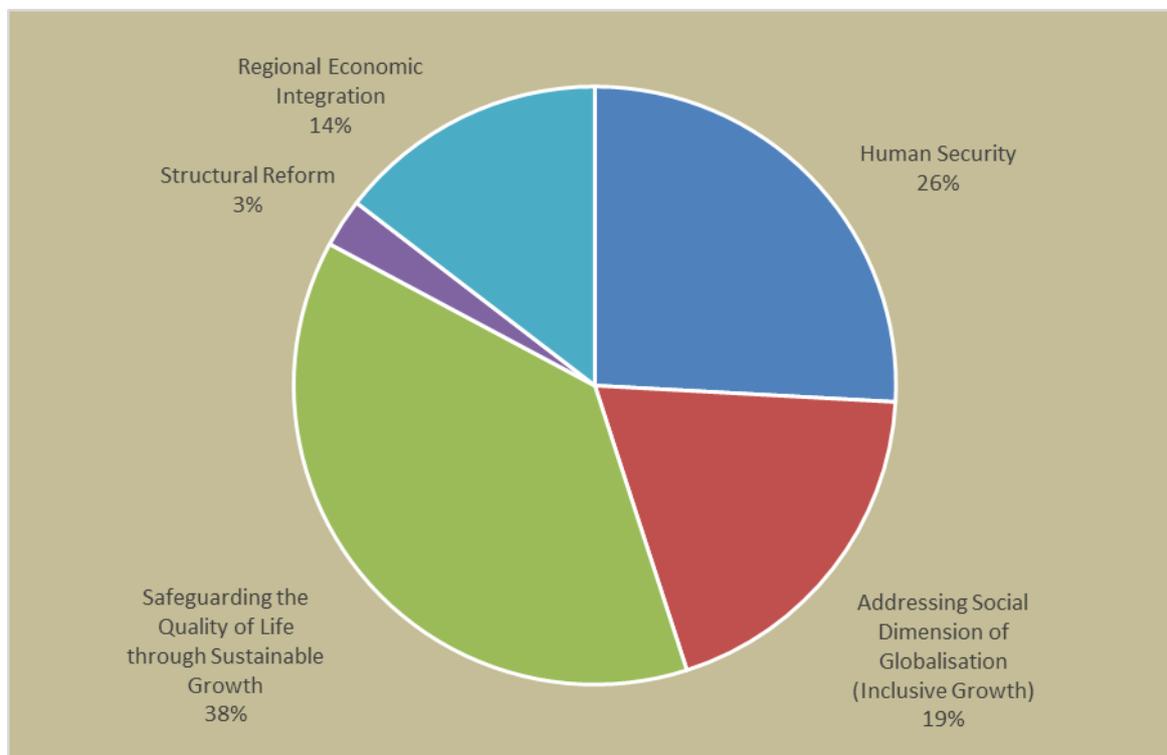
4. APEC Projects in Action

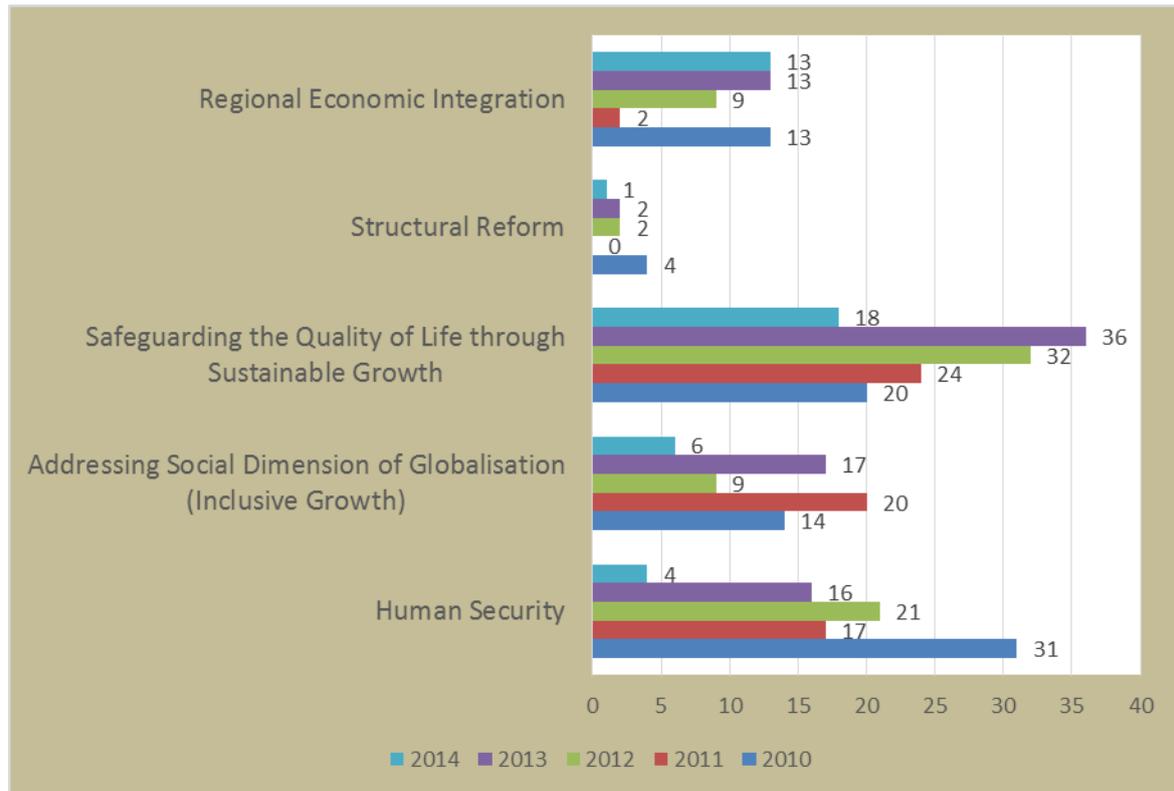
During the period from October 2013 to July 2014, APEC committed to fund a total of 38 ECOTECH projects proposed by the SCE fora. Out of the 38 projects, one project received funding from the TILF Special Account, seven projects were funded by the OA and 30 projects by the ASF. In addition there are also six SCE fora multi-year projects underway. A total of 23 projects self-funded by member economies were commenced during the period. There were also 13 ECOTECH projects from the CTI which received funding from the APEC Support Fund. The number of projects funded by the ASF during the period of this report was substantially lower compared to previous years, reflecting the constrained availability of funding, especially for session 1 2014. The circumstances surrounding the availability of project funding are discussed in greater detail in the Budget and Management Committee annual report.

Projects approved for APEC funding during the period from October 2013 to July 2014 are summarized in the following charts; self-funded projects are not included in the data unless specifically noted.

ECOTECH Projects by Priorities (period 2010 – 2014)

**Based upon number of projects up to and including Session 1, 2014*



ECOTECH PROJECTS BY PRIORITIES 2010 – 2014²**Number of projects up to and including session1, 2014***NUMBER OF APEC FUNDED PROJECTS INITIATED BY SCE FORA UNDER EACH ECOTECH PRIORITY WORK STREAM (10/2013 – 07/2014)³**

APEC Forum	ACTWG	ATCWG	CTWG	EPWG	EGLAT	EWG	HRDWG	HWG	MTF	OFWG	PPSTI	PPWE	SMEWG	TEWLG	TPTWG	TWG	Total
Regional Economic Integration		1				3	6						1		3		14
Addressing Social Dimension of Globalisation (Inclusive Growth)							3	1			1	2	6				13
Safeguarding the Quality of Life through Sustainable Growth		1			1	14	1			4	2				1		24
Structural Reform													1				1
Human Security			3	2				2							1		8

² APEC's medium term ECOTECH priorities were set in 2010

³ Includes approved projects from session 3 2013 and session 1 2014.

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS CONDUCTED BY SCE FORA ACCORDING TO FUNDING SOURCE (10/2013 – 07/2014)

APEC Forum	ACTWG	ATCWG	CTWG	EPWG	EGILAT	EWG	HRDWG	HWG	MTF	OFWG	PPSTI	PPWE	SMEWG	TEW/G	TPTWG	TW/G	Total
Source of Funding																	
Operational Account										1			4		2		7
APEC Support Fund		1		1		13	1	3		1	3		3		4		30
TILF Special Account							1										1
Self-Funded		1	3	1	1	4	8			2		2	1				23
Total	0	2	3	2	1	17	10	3	0	4	3	2	8	0	6	0	61

a. Funding criteria for all APEC projects

All applications for APEC project funding are assessed against a set of funding criteria designed to ensure alignment with APEC Leaders' and Ministers' instructions, and providing a common basis for making funding decisions.

In 2009, SCE took the first step to strengthen the SCE Policy Criteria by replacing the old six-tier ranking framework with the new four-tier rankings based on the nexus between the project proposal and the achievement of APEC's core objectives. In 2010 the SCE oversaw the creation of a uniform set of three-tier funding criteria for all of APEC regardless of the originating forum; the CTI and EC were also involved in the development of these funding criteria. These criteria are aligned with the APEC medium-term ECOTECH priorities, but are reviewed and revised each year to meet Leaders' and Ministers' instructions and APEC annual objectives. The 2014 funding criteria are attached as Annex 9.

5. Implementation of the APEC Medium-term ECOTECH Priorities

With the endorsement of the new Framework to guide ECOTECH activities in APEC, from 2010 until 2015, SCE reports annually against five medium-term priorities. These priorities for APEC's economic and technical cooperation are:

- Regional Economic Integration;
- Addressing Social Dimension of Globalisation (Inclusive Growth);
- Safeguarding the Quality of Life through Sustainable Growth;
- Structural Reform; and
- Human Security.

Section 3 of this report contains a progress review of the implementation of the APEC Growth Strategy and provides a breakdown of the activities of APEC fora contributing to the five growth attributes. Also noted in the APEC Growth Strategy Review is that the five growth attributes sought by APEC coincide significantly with the five medium-term ECOTECH priorities. In order not to duplicate the information already provided, this current section will only highlight the 2014 implementation of the ECOTECH priority of Regional Economic Integration, the one priority area not already discussed with the APEC growth strategy. A brief summary of the four ECOTECH priorities already covered previously:

1. *Addressing Social Dimension of Globalization (Inclusive Growth)*: Nine groups (ATCWG; HRDWG; HWG; OFWG; PPSTI; PPWE; SMEWG; TELWG; TPTWG) reported activities supporting this priority area.
2. *Safeguarding the Quality of Life through Sustainable Growth*: Seven groups (ATCWG, EGILAT; EWG; OFWG; PPSTI; TPTWG; TWG) reported activities supporting this priority area.
3. *Structural Reform*: Four groups (EWG; SMEWG; TELWG; TWG) reported activities supporting this priority area.
4. *Human Security*: Twelve groups (ACTWG; ATCWG; CTWG; EPWG; EWG; HRDWG; HWG; OFWG; PPSTI; SMEWG; TPTWG; TELWG) reported activities supporting this priority area.

a. Regional Economic Integration

Activities to support regional economic integration occur across many fora and cover various areas with much emphasis on supply chain connectivity as well as standards and professional mobility. In 2014 nine groups reported activities supporting this ECOTECH priority.

The ATCWG continued a program of work, commenced in 2013, focused on strengthening public-private partnership to reduce food losses in the supply chain, which brings together work to support regional economic integration and human security as well as linking with the goals of the Policy Partnership on Food Security. Work has included examining the main challenges of food

losses and food security, key issues of PPP in reducing post-harvest losses and sharing of best practices.

To support the development of secure supply chains the CTWG, TPTWG, and SCCP are collaborating with the World Customs Organization (WCO) on a project to develop a Global Trade Recovery Information Exchange Platform (GTRIP). The project will allow APEC members to exchange essential information in the event of a disruption to the global supply chain transportation system, thereby facilitating and expediting the efficient recovery of trade flows. The WCO has completed a business case to support the GTRIP and the organization is seeking APEC funding for a multi-year pilot cooperation with APEC.

The EPWG held a workshop on improving global supply chain resilience which focused on advancing the policy direction given recently by groups such as the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Framework; the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade; APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Disaster Resilience, and the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC).

The EPWG held two joint activities with other fora on building supply chain resilience. One with the SMEWG to hold an APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Resilient SMES For Better Global Supply Chains. With the TPTWG they conducted a workshop on supply chain resilience.

The EWG is supporting REI through three initiatives. Firstly, the APEC Conference on Facilitating the Solar Supply Chain which received information on trends of solar panel sourcing, allowed economies to discuss current supply chain management procedures and networks, considered recommendations to tackle challenges and explored potential cooperation opportunities among APEC member economies in facilitating the solar supply chain. Second, the Energy Trade and Investment Task Force which discussed financing, regulatory reform and transparency. Lastly, the APEC Energy Standards Information System which has been coordinating APEC Members' efforts to update the APEC Energy Standards Information System.

The HRDWG is supporting REI through: facilitating mobility among professionals, skilled workers, and training vocational centres by enhancing skills mapping cooperation; identifying potential for mutual recognition of qualifications and skills; coordination of capacity strengthening training and re-training; and establishing a public-private partnership or capacity building network to encourage efforts in nurturing skilled employees for available jobs while fostering continued education and skill improvements.

The SMEWG carried out research and assessment of the prospects for development of an integrated information tool to stimulate involvement of SMEs of the Asian-Pacific region into the global trade system, global production and supply chains. A Directory of initiatives available in APEC economies to assist SMEs' access to global markets was prepared. A Seminar on Cross Border Trade (CBT) in APEC Region was held that supported trade facilitation through providing a set of policy recommendations to support trade in border areas. The APEC Green Business Forum assisted SMEs to join global supply chains by going green, promoting carbon labeling and addressing possible issues that might prevent business from exploring international markets. A workshop on Integrating SMEs into Global Value Chains helped build technical capacity and better position SMEs as suppliers and sub-contractors to Multi-National Corporations as well as addressing how IT could be utilized to streamline the process for SMEs.

The TELWG promotes mutual recognition arrangements (MRA) through a MRA Taskforce that meets at every TELWG meeting. Currently the taskforce is working on: a MRA for Equivalence of Technical Requirements; a stock-take of MRA implementation and benefits; and guidelines for market surveillance.

The TWG finalised papers on the “Impact on Trusted Traveller Programs in Tourism in the APEC Region” and “Advance Passenger Information: A Mechanism for Better Border Control Supporting Tourism and Business Growth in APEC.” The two papers were endorsed by the Tourism Ministerial Meeting in September 2014.

A significant aspect of the work of the TPTWG is related to the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework (SCC) which is led by the CTI and is focused on REI. Specific activities in this regard in 2014 include: a Global Supply Chain Resilience – Phase 2 Workshop, with the EPWG, which seeks to develop and share practical information to improve emergency preparedness and resilience of the supply chain and reduce adverse impacts of hazards on the supply chain. Taking into account past training and workshops, TPTWG will promote studies and discussion on training to achieve the Bogor Goals in the Maritime Transport sector and will continue to promote intermodal transport and Intelligent Transportation Systems to improve supply chain connectivity. TPTWG is conducting a workshop to develop a framework to promote PPPs to develop dry ports and logistics parks in order to enhance APEC’s Supply Chain Connectivity. TPTWG continues to support the APEC Port Service Network (APSN) study and workshop with regard to APEC Gateway Ports’ Connectivity for the key trading corridors, with a view to improving transport connectivity and advancing REI within the APEC region.

6. Key Outcomes

Selected key achievements of SCE fora

Fora Achievements and Deliverables for 2014

Fora	Achievements and Deliverables for 2014
ACTWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APEC Pathfinder Dialogue with ASEAN and Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Partners: Combating Corruption and Illicit Trade across the Asia-Pacific Region' • Compilation of MLA Guide to conduct mutual legal assistance (MLA) programs among APEC economies' Australia has completed a draft of the APEC Guide to Mutual Legal Assistance • The 1st ACT-NET meeting • Handbook (First Part) "Best Practices in Investigating and Prosecuting Corruption Using Financial Flow Tracking Techniques and Financial Intelligence"
ATCWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of Climate Change Impacts and Mapping of Vulnerability to Food Insecurity under Climate Change to Strengthen Household Food Security with livelihoods' Adaptation Approaches. • Workshop on the application of remote sensing and GIS technology on crops productivity among APEC economies. • Scientific Workshop on "Sustainable Land Management to Enhance Food Production on APEC members. • APEC International Conference on Natural Resources and Infrastructure Management for Agriculture • APEC Agricultural Data Collection Study • International Symposium on Food Security in Asia and the Pacific • The Potency of Local Source and Establishing Network Among Research Centre on Food Diversification.
CTWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Dialogue on Secure Infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific Region • Developing a Major Events Security Framework • Workshop to assist APEC members protect Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions from being misused for terrorist or criminal purposes • Security training on 'Bus Anti-terrorism: Expanding and Sharing Best Practices'
EGILAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held a private sector dialogue to promote public-private partnerships to combat illegal logging and associated trade and promote trade in legal forest products. • Continued to strengthen technical knowledge and to encourage the adoption of best practice through information exchange between economies on regulations and practices with respect to the prevention of illegal logging and associated trade.
EPWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Resilient SMEs for Better Global Supply Chain • The Eighth APEC Senior Disaster Management Officials Forum • Seminar on Enhancing Regional Supply Chain Resilience to Disasters in APEC • APEC Global Supply Chain Resilience Workshop – Phase 2 (with TPTWG)
EWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Second APEC Oil and Gas Security Forum • Implementing the Energy Smart Communities Initiative Knowledge Sharing Platform

- Completing work on a wide variety of projects involving but not limited to:
 - District Energy Systems
 - Clean Coal and CCS
 - Energy Data & Analysis
 - Low Carbon Model Towns
 - Cybersecurity-Energy Nexus
 - Energy-Water Nexus
 - Building Code Harmonization
 - Best Policy Practices to Promote Renewable Energy
 - Solar PV Capacity Building
 - Harmonized Test Methods and Level Definitions for Heat Pump Water Heaters
 - Smart DC Community Power
 - Peer Review of Inefficient Fossil Fuel Subsidies that Encourage Wasteful Consumption
 - Peer Review on Energy Efficiency
 - Peer Review on Low Carbon Energies

HRDWG

- Complete an update of the Cross-Border Education Cooperation Workplan
- Complete the Decent work during/after maternity and childcare leave” project
- Complete the “entrepreneurship skills development for the unemployed by public employment services” project
- Complete the “natural disaster workforce strategies” project
- Complete the “APEC Forum on Human Resources Development – Vocational Training for People with Disabilities” project

HWG

- The initiative of Healthy Asia Pacific 2020
- Recommendations on Universal Health Coverage
- Framework on Community-Based Intervention to Control Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) Risk Factors
- APEC guidelines to tackle antimicrobial resistance

OFWG

- APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report
- Advanced implementation of Phase 1 of the APEC Blue Economy Model Program Initiative
- Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region (Phase IV) project completed
- Workshop on Fisheries and their Contribution to Sustainable Development in APEC Economies - Small-Scale and Artisanal Fisheries to Support Food Security
- Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Planning for the Pacific Rim
- 14th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment

PPSTI

- The initiative “Toward Innovation-driven Development: Consensus and Action”
- APEC Internet of Vehicles (IoV) White Paper
- 2014 Asia-Pacific Weather Radar Network Workshop
- APEC Climate Symposium 2014
- Workshop on Bioelectricity and Biofuel Generated from the Unused Biomass
- APEC Smart City Innovation & Technology Cooperation Forum
- Policy Practice and Technology Applications : Experiences on Low Carbon Emission Operations
- Development of Bioenergy Crops as Renewable Energy Sources for APEC Economies

PPWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Level Policy Dialogue on Women and the Economy • Complete the “50 Leading Companies for Women in APEC” project
SMEWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy recommendation on promoting venture capital investment in APEC economies • Nanjing Declaration on Business Ethics • Manila Declaration for the Engineering and Construction Sector • An integrated information tool to stimulate involvement of SMEs into the global trade system, global production and supply chains
TEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Security of Mobile Devices • Workshop on Enhancing Business Competitiveness and Growth Through Data Analytics • Workshop on Quality of Service for Regulators • Workshop on Managing Quality of Service (QoS) Approaches for Mobile Services • Workshop on computer security incident response team indicators
TWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on Trusted Traveller Programs in Tourism in the APEC Region paper • Advance Passenger Information: A Mechanism for Better Border Control Supporting Tourism and Business Growth in APEC paper • Tourism Sustainability Assessment Tool
TPTWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote port and port-related industries cooperation • APEC Green Port Awarding System • APEC Gateway Ports’ Connectivity • APEC Performance Based Navigation Regulatory Review and Evaluation Program • Airport Safety Evaluation Visit Program • International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code Implementation Assistance Program

7. Recommendations

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to the 2014 APEC Ministerial Meeting (AMM):

1. Endorse the 2014 Senior Officials' Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation;
2. Welcome the identification of revised ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities for 2016 to 2019;
3. Welcome the development of APEC Capacity Building Guidelines;
4. Welcome the achievements of the Working Groups and Task Forces and welcome the ongoing improvements that have been achieved through the Program of Independent Assessment of all SCE fora; and
5. Welcome 2014 contributions to the APEC Support Fund from Australia, Hong Kong, China, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei and the United States.



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