**BOGOR GOALS PROGRESS REPORT GUIDELINES**

1. **PURPOSE**

The *Bogor Goals Progress Report Guidelines* will be implemented for reviewing 21 economies’ progress towards achieving free and open trade and investment by 2020.

1. **RATIONALE FOR A REVISED MECHANISM**

In Montana, in May 2011, Senior Officials (SOM) endorsed recommendations prepared by the Committee of Trade and Investment (CTI) for a more robust mechanism to track progress towards the Bogor Goals. Background information can be found at: 2011/SOM2/021anx2.

1. **BOGOR GOALS PROGRESS REPORT GUIDELINES**
2. **Format of the Individual Action Plan (IAP)**

* Economies will report on the *IAP Template* (annex 1) *new* trade and investment policies and procedures and the improvements planned for the remaining areas to fill the gap in moving closer to achieving the Bogor Goals. If policy settings remain the same from one reporting period to the next, then there is no need to collect and repeat the same information. 2010 economies[[1]](#footnote-2) might give emphasis to those areas where shortcomings were highlighted in the *Leaders' Statement on 2010 Bogor Goals Assessment.*

* The areas to be reported will be based on the *Osaka Action Agenda* plus those added afterwards:
* Tariffs
* Non-tariff measures
* Services
* Investment
* Standards and conformance
* Customs procedures
* Intellectual property
* Competition policy
* Government procurement
* Deregulation/regulatory review
* World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations including rules of origin
* Dispute mediation
* Mobility of business people
* Official websites that gather economies´ information
* Transparency
* Regional Trade Agreements / Free Trade Agreements (RTAs/FTAs)
* Other voluntary reporting areas
* Economies will describe, in brief points only, significant new developments under each chapter heading. The information provided should be succinct but sufficient for the reader to understand the outline of the measure being described. Refer to the IAP reporting templates revised in 2004 together with *2000 APEC IAP Format Guidelines* as guidance for reporting on each issue area*.*
* Wherever possible entries should include a reference point (website, document, contact address, etc.) where further information can be obtained.

1. **Reporting from the Policy Support Unit**

* The Policy Support Unit (PSU) will prepare a short one- to two-page report with key highlights on members’ main achievements and remaining areas for improvement in the year of review. This would include information setting out the prevailing situation of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation of the economies, and use, where possible, indicators to facilitate the assessment. Economies would have the opportunity to examine the PSU’s report ahead of the SOM discussion, preferably with a few months’ leeway to ensure that each economy has sufficient time to review the report, make comments and highlight any factual errors, if any. Senior Officials will also have an opportunity to respond to the PSU’s report at their meeting, and also pose questions to each other, before it is finalized and made public as an independent report by PSU.
* In response to ABAC’s recommendation, the PSU will also prepare a “Dashboard” to complement the brief report abovementioned.

1. **IAP Peer Review Process**

Regular Senior Officials’ review

* Economieswill be reviewed by Senior Officials in: 2012, 2014, and 2018. In each previous year, the CTI will table for SOM’s endorsement the schedule to prepare the IAP submission and PSU report, taking into account the calendar for that APEC’s year.
* For 2012, economies will submit their templates by SOM1, February 2012. Senior Officials will discuss the brief reports prepared by the PSU by SOM2, June/July 2012.

Second-term review

* Economies will be assessed in 2016, as a second term review.
* 2010 economies might give emphasis to those areas where shortcomings were highlighted in the Leaders' Statement on 2010 Bogor Goals Assessment.
* The host economy in 2016 supported by the APEC Secretariat and the PSU will lead the assessment based on the information provided in the *IAP Template*, and also information setting out the prevailing situation of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation of the economies, and use, where possible, indicators to facilitate the assessment.
* The APEC Secretariat and the PSU could complement this assessment by using, where appropriate, data from the World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund and other respectable sources, considering that data could be available for tariffs, but similar information for non-tariff measures, services and investment might be less visible.

Final Assessment

* In 2020, economies will undertake a final assessment toward the achievement of the Bogor Goals.
* The template prepared by Japan in 2010 could be used as the basis for the evaluation, to be consistent as much as possible with the 2010 assessment.
* The host economy in 2020 supported by the APEC Secretariat, the PSU will lead the assessment based on the individual IAP reports and information provided in the abovementioned templates.
* The APEC Secretariat and the PSU could complement this assessment by using, where appropriate, data from the World Trade Organization or other international organizations.

1. **Public Access to the IAP Information**

* The APEC Secretariat and the PSU would make the APEC-IAP website more user-friendly as well as improve its functionality, among other measures: i) the *IAP Template* might be divided by chapters, so users can download only the section of their interest; and ii) to include a point of contact in the APEC Secretariat to attend requests for further information. Additionally, visits to the website could be tracked.
* The IAP Template submitted by economies and the report prepared by the PSU will be made publicly available on the internet.

| **Individual Action Plan Update for the United States for 2018** |
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| ***Highlights of recent policy developments which indicate how [economy] is progressing towards the Bogor Goals and key challenges it faces in its efforts to meet the Goals.*** |
| The United States is focused on ensuring free and fair trade, reciprocity with our trading partners through bilateral negotiations, and updating trade agreements to reflect changing times and market conditions. To ensure free and fair trade, the United States will enforce U.S. trade laws and remove barriers and unfair trade practices that negatively impede our companies from realizing the opportunities in the Asia-Pacific region. |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since [Year] IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tariffs | The U.S. economy remains among the most open in the world. The U.S. trade weighted applied tariff average in 2016 was 2.4 percent.  The United States has implemented 14 FTAs with a total of 20 countries, including six agreements with seven APEC economies. | The U.S. is currently working on improvements to exisiting trade agreements with the renegotiations of the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (*ongoing*) and the U.S. – Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS) (*agreement in principle reached*). |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Non-Tariff Measures***  Non-tariff measures include but are not restricted to quantitative import/export restrictions/prohibitions, import/export levies, minimum import prices, discretionary import/export licensing, voluntary export restraints and export subsidies | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Services*** | The U.S. economy remains among the most open in the world. The U.S. is the world’s largest services market and remained the largest exporter and importer of services in 2015 (the most recent year for which official data are available).  The United States has completed FTAs with 20 countries, including six agreements with seven APEC economies. | The U.S. is currently working on improvements to exisiting trade agreements with the renegotiations of the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). |
| *Website for further information:* |  |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* |  |  |
| ***Investment*** | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Standards and Conformance*** | In 2016, the Office of Management and Budget revised Circular A-119, “Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities,” in light of changes that have taken place in the world of regulation, standards, and conformity assessment since the Circular was last revised in 1998. The U.S. National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) is revising its conformity assessment materials to align with the updated Circular. In December 2017, NIST published two documents for public comment: “ABCs of Conformity Assessment” and “Conformity Assessment Considerations for Federal Agencies.” | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: | https://www.nist.gov/standardsgov/draft-conformity-assessment-publications |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| **Customs Procedures** | The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (TFTEA) was enacted in February 2016. The new law required reorganization of Customs functions including new programs, offices, regulations, trainings, and engagements. With more than 100 new mandates and requirements there has been significant accomplishments. One key provision of TFTEA is the Enforce and Protect Act ([EAPA](https://www.cbp.gov/trade/trade-enforcement/tftea/enforce-and-protect-act-eapa)), which gives us more tools to investigate alleged evasion of antidumping and countervailing duties. TFTEA also gives CBP additional authorities to safeguard human rights by strengthening the prohibition of U.S. imports made by [forced labor](https://www.cbp.gov/trade/trade-community/programs-outreach/convict-importations), including child labor. TFTEA helps us keep counterfeit merchandise out of the U.S. supply chain by protecting intellectual property rights ([IPR](https://www.cbp.gov/trade/priority-issues/ipr/protection)). In fiscal year 2017, seizures of shipments that violate IPR increased by 8 percent in FY 2017 over the previous fiscal year. |  |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Intellectual Property Rights*** | In our FTA negotiations, including in the renegotiation and modernization of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the United States seeks robust standards for intellectual property rights protection and enforcement. | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Competition Policy*** | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Government Procurement*** | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Deregulation/Regulatory Review*** | In December 2017, in its *Restoring Internet Freedom* decision, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) put an end to heavy-handed utility-style regulation of broadband Internet access service and returned to the traditional light-touch regulatory framework that has fostered Internet growth, openness, and freedom for the past two decades.  The FCC’s action restored a favorable climate for network investment, spurring competition and innovation that benefits consumers.  In November 2017, the Office of Management and Budget issues the “Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions,” which reports on the actions administrative agencies plan to issue in the near and long term. This Agenda represents this administration's next step in fundamental regulatory reform and a reorientation toward reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens. By amending and eliminating regulations that are ineffective, duplicative, and obsolete, the Administration can promote economic growth and innovation. Additional information can be found on www.reginfo.gov. | One of the primary priorities reflected in the 2017 Regulatory Plan  is the reduction of regulatory burdens. Accordingly, in 2018, across the Administration agencies anticipate eliminating and streamlining approximately three regulations for each new one imposed. Moreover, agencies are set to substantially reduce overall regulatory costs. This Regulatory Plan reflects a new direction that recognizes the costs of accumulated regulatory burdens and looks for ways to reduce those burdens by modifying or eliminating regulations; revising or eliminating guidance documents; and streamlining information collections. |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Implementation of WTO Obligations/ROOs*** | In November 2016, the United States convened the first U.S. National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) meeting to comply with its obligation under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), improve interagency communication on policies and activities related to trade facilitation, set priorities for technical assistance, and prevent duplication of efforts within the U.S. government. The NTFC has convened approximately once every 4-6 weeks since the inaugural meeting in 2016. | The U.S. remains committed to ensuring full member implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. The TFA aims to cut the red tape that still exists in moving goods across borders, which creates challenges for businesses of all sizes to trade internationally. Members of the U.S. NTFC regularly solicit and incorporate feedback from U.S. exporters, including small and medium-sized businesses, to help identify trade barriers that can be addressed through implementation of TFA commitments, such as online publication of information, and reduction of burdensome or unnecessary formalities. |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: | The national contact point for the United States is:  The U.S. National Trade Facilitation Committee  U.S. Trade Representative, 600 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20508,  [TFA@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:TFA@ustr.eop.gov) |  |
| ***Dispute Resolution*** | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| *Mobility of Business People* | In November 2017, the United States permanently authorized the government to issue APEC Business Travel Cards to U.S. citizens. Previous U.S. law would have sunset the issuance cards past September 2018. The United States remains a transitional member to the ABTC scheme, meaning it participates in some, but not all, aspects of the scheme. The United States does not participate in the preclearance portion of the scheme. | *Provide brief points only* |
| *Website for further information:* |  |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* |  |  |
| *Official websites that gather economies’ information* | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Transparency*** | In June 2017, the United States implemented its transparency notification commitments under the WTO Trade Faciliation Agreement (TFA) articles 1.4, 10.6.2, 10.4.3, and 12.2, by submitting to the WTO the location for publication of trade-related regulations and requirements. The U.S. notification included the locations for import, export, and transit procedures, single window operations, the use of customs brokers, and contact points for exchange of information.  In June 2017, the U.S. complied with its obligations under the WTO TFA articles 22.1 and 22.2 by notifying the WTO of assistance and support for trade facilitation-related capacity building provided during the 2015 period, and, the process and mechanisms for requesting future assistance. | The U.S. remains committed to full member implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, and was one of the first countries to ratify the TFA on January 23, 2015. The U.S. considers full implementation of TFA transparency commitments by all WTO members, including the submission of all transparency notification requirements, to be an essential element for reducing the time and cost of trading for small businesses and new to exporting companies. Under the TFA, countries must publish on the internet all customs procedures, forms, requirements, and notify the WTO of the online location of that information. It is vital for business of all sizes to have equal access to accurate and easily accessible information to be able to trade internationally. The U.S. works bilaterally and regionally, through existing economic initiatives like APEC, to encourage all WTO Members to comply with TFA transparency notifications as soon as feasible. |
| Website for further information: | <https://www.tfadatabase.org/members/united-states-of-america> |  |
| Contact point for further details: | For information regarding the U.S. transparency notifications:  The U.S. National Trade Facilitation Committee  U.S. Trade Representative, 600 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20508,  [TFA@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:TFA@ustr.eop.gov)  For information regarding technical assistance and capacity ybuilding support:  Ms. Virginia Brown  United States Agency for International Development  Director, Office of Trade and Regulatory Reform  Bureau of Economic Growth, Education and Environment  E-Mail: ptf@usaid.gov  https://www.usaid.gov/where-we-work. |  |

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| **RTAs/FTAs** | | | |
| ***-*** ***Description of current agreements*** | | *Please use Part 1 of the RTA/FTA reporting template to provide a short description or hyperlinks to any new agreements and to report improvements to existing agreements.* |
| ***- Agreements under negotiation*** | | *Please provide information on agreements that are currently under negotiation eg issues being covered in the negotiation and the status of the negotiation.* |
|  | ***Agreement #1*** | The United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA, or Agreement) entered into force on March 15, 2012. As of January 1, 2018, six rounds of tariff cuts have taken place under KORUS. In July 2017, the United States called for a special session of the Joint Committee under KORUS to initiate bilateral negotiations. Following the completion of Korea’s domestic procedures, negotiations on amendments and modifications to improve the Agreement were announced at the end of December 2017.  In March 2018, the United States and Korea reached an agreement in principle on the general terms of amendments and modifications to KORUS. |
| ***Agreement #2*** | The North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into force on January 1, 1994. In May 2017 USTR provided Congress with the 90-day notice required under Trade Promotion Authority to launch renegotiations. On August 16, 2017 – the 91st day after Congressional notification – those renegotiations began andare currently ongoing. In the renegotiations, the United States has two primary goals. First, it wants to update NAFTA with modern provisions representing a high standard agreement for the 21st century – including strong provisions on digital trade, intellectual property, good regulatory practices, and treatment of state-owned enterprises. Second, the Untied States seeks to rebalance NAFTA to incentivize production in the United States and North America. |
| ***Agreement #3*** |  |
| ***Agreement #4*** |  |
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| ***Agreement #17*** |  |
| ***Agreement #18*** |  |
| ***Agreement #19*** |  |
| ***Agreement #20*** |  |
| ***-*** ***Future plans*** | |  |
| Website for further information: | |  |
| Contact point for further details: | |  |

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| ***Other voluntary reporting areas*** |  | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |

1. Economies assessed in 2010, on the achievement of the Bogor Goals: APEC industrialized economies: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States, and volunteer developing economies: Chile; Hong Kong, China; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru; Singapore and Chinese Taipei. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)