



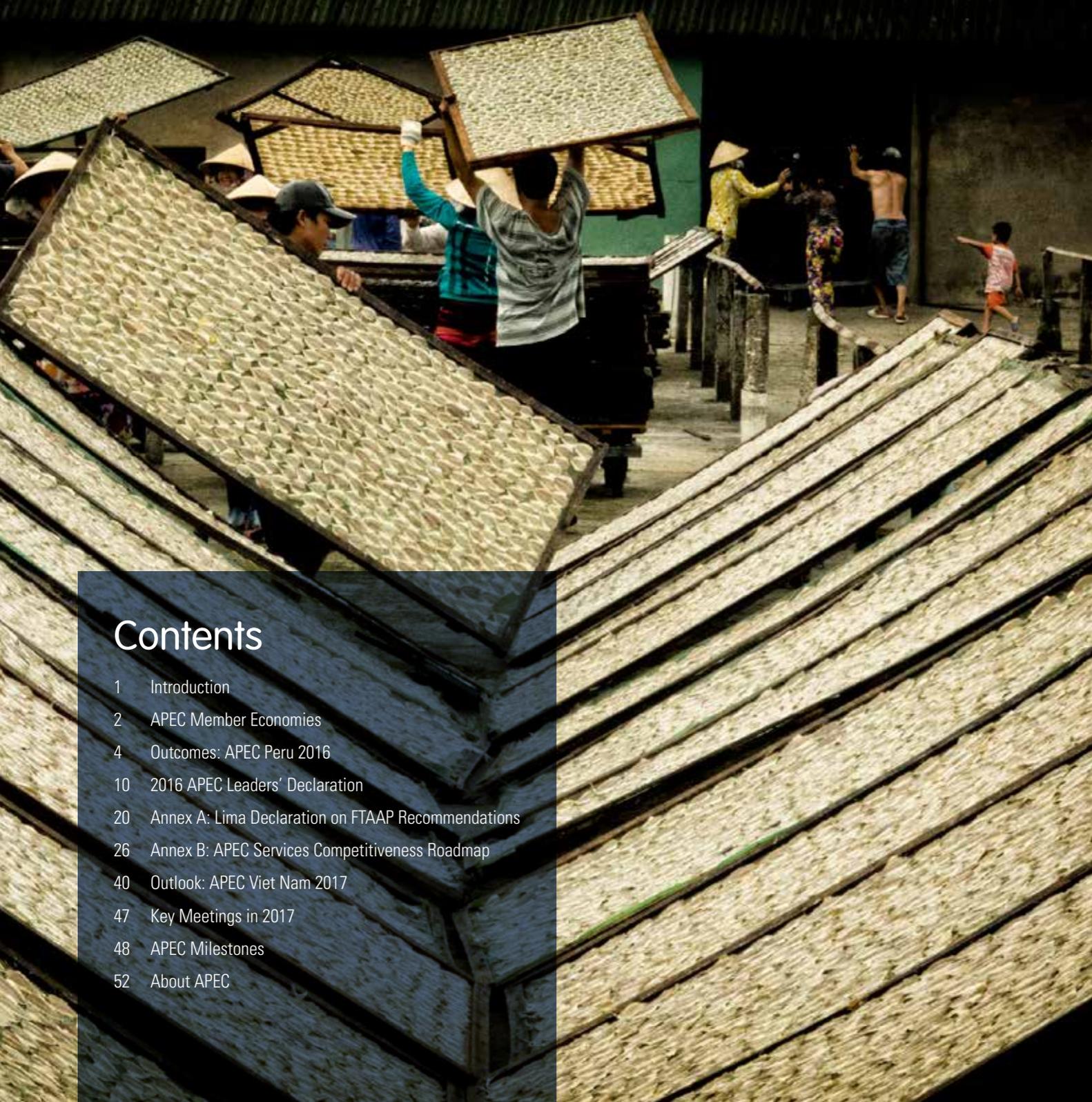
Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

# APEC

## Outcomes & Outlook

2016 • 2017



## Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 APEC Member Economies
- 4 Outcomes: APEC Peru 2016
- 10 2016 APEC Leaders' Declaration
- 20 Annex A: Lima Declaration on FTAAP Recommendations
- 26 Annex B: APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap
- 40 Outlook: APEC Viet Nam 2017
- 47 Key Meetings in 2017
- 48 APEC Milestones
- 52 About APEC

## Introduction



APEC now sits at the center of a worldwide conversation about the benefits of trade and globalization and what more can be done to expand the progress we have made to the broader population.

The Asia-Pacific region is a major driver of global economic growth, which over time transformed member economies by lifting millions from poverty into the middle class. Despite helping create economic opportunities that fueled this progress, APEC cannot rest. Inequality and polarization of income are still pressing concerns facing many people in our economies.

Our economies have grown, and more people now enjoy prosperity compared to 25 years ago, but APEC believes that this growth must be one that is sustainable, secure, and more importantly, inclusive. In Peru in 2016, our efforts to make the benefits of trade felt by more people gained strong support from the 21 member economies. Our Leaders threw their collective support behind the pursuit of inclusive economic growth that takes into account environmental sustainability, food security, small businesses' participation in global value chains and economic empowerment of women.

Many economies have shown remarkable economic growth in the past years without sacrificing equality. At APEC, we take this not just as a challenge, but as an inspiration.

In 2017, we are headed to Viet Nam where we will take on the challenge to follow through with our inclusive agenda. There, we re-commit to move forward our mission to achieve APEC's long-held view for a prosperous Asia-Pacific community.

**Dr Alan Bollard**  
Executive Director  
APEC Secretariat

# The 24<sup>th</sup> APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting

20 November 2016 Lima Peru



## 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

APEC Peru 2016

# “Quality Growth and Human Development”

The Asia-Pacific is a major driver of global economic growth. While we celebrate the fact that economic growth has helped lift millions out of poverty in the past twenty years, we are also aware that questions surround the very idea of free trade as wealth gaps persist, not just in the region but everywhere in the world. As host of APEC 2016, Peru brought to light the need to take into consideration social implications of a regional economic integration agenda.

Guided by the theme, “Quality Growth and Human Development,” APEC members identified initiatives to facilitate equitable growth in the region and enhance growth strategies that place social and individual progress at the center of this effort.

Specifically, policy directions were pursued based on the following priorities:

- Advancing the regional economic integration and growth agenda;
- Investing in human capital development;
- Towards the modernization of MSMEs; and
- Fostering the regional food system

### Advancing regional economic integration

APEC’s commitment to building an inclusive and interconnected open economy in the Asia-Pacific brought member economies together to pursue free trade policies that are essential for sustaining recovery and boosting growth.

- **Bogor Goals** - the 2016 Second-Term Review of APEC’s Progress toward the Bogor Goals was completed this year, and the Leaders reaffirmed APEC’s commitment to achieving the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment to strengthen and deepen regional economic integration through both collective and individual efforts. Economies also concurred to continue pursuing work in those areas where progress has been uneven, and address remained barriers that prevent APEC from attaining free and open trade and investment as identified in the report.

- **Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)** – APEC sought to develop and implement the work programs in areas identified in the Collective Strategic Study’s recommendations to enhance member economies’ capabilities towards the realization of the FTAAP.

- **Quality growth** – discussions on the APEC Strategy for Strengthening Quality Growth prioritized institution building, social cohesion, and environmental impact, to better focus efforts on pursuing quality growth.

- **Structural reform** - structural reform boosts productivity and potential output as well as narrows the development gap and promoting innovative growth in the region.

- **Services** – the services sector is a major contributor to productivity and growth within APEC, and it is a potential new growth driver. Improved competitiveness through open and predictable environment was identified as a significant boost to this sector. Because of this fact, APEC Economies have agreed on the APEC Services Cooperation Framework (ASCF) and APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap (ASCR) Implementation Plan, one of the main outcomes for 2016. Economies will pursue mutually agreed targets, put in place the best possible enabling environment for services competitiveness by addressing the enabling factors, to implement APEC-wide actions, implement unilateral reforms aimed at further improving the services sector, and to monitor and evaluate progress under the roadmap.

# Outcomes



- *Strengthening comprehensive connectivity* – connectivity in the region is essential to keep up with a growing demand on infrastructure in the region.
- *Investment* – a favorable investment climate in the APEC region is important to encourage the movement of capital beyond borders.
- *Global value chains* – integration into global value chains can lead to growth through diversification of exports, the creation of new jobs, and acquisition of new technological capabilities.

## Enhancing the regional food market

APEC strives for a functional and transparent food markets that are oriented to address “behind the border” trade restrictions. APEC, through the lens of food security, understands that an accessible and predictable food supply is necessary for development and growth.

- *Piura Declaration on Food Security* – Agriculture ministers set clear steps forward to pave the way for enhanced food markets and sustainable food production through integrated economic approaches.

- *APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change* – APEC is promoting the use of scientific best practices to develop climate-smart technologies. These techniques not only help increase productivity in the face of climate change but also help mitigate and reduce the pressures of food production on the environment.
- *Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth* - APEC recognizes the implications of urbanization to regional food security. It encourages member economies to develop integrated approaches that promote food security and economic growth across the entire rural-to-urban spectrum.
- *APEC Food Security Roadmap Towards 2020* – APEC encourages member economies to continue the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, noting the direct relevance of some of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to food security. With this, APEC strives to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition of vulnerable groups.



# Outcomes

## Modernizing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)

The MSMEs are very much rooted in the economic structure of the Asia-Pacific region. APEC has been working to provide a conducive policy environment that encourages MSMEs' participation in the regional value chain. This is done by supporting the application of new technologies and innovation that promote competitiveness, productivity, and employment.

MSMEs are also in the best position to advance sustainability in our economies. APEC now seeks to strengthen the capacity of small businesses' innovation and their competitiveness. This area of work includes commercializing intellectual property rights and enhancing participation in the internet and digital economy and through electronic commerce. Similarly, APEC also seeks to reduce the technological gap and strengthen ethical business practices to support MSMEs' growth and cross-border trade.

Citing progress on the implementation of the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs, economies are encouraged to reduce further the costs associated with non-tariff measures (NTMs), a greater involvement of SMEs in business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-government (B2G) markets. Small businesses

are also encouraged to conduct business in an environmentally sustainable way.

## Developing human capital

APEC believes that investing in human resources will help member economies take strides from a natural resources-based economy to one that is oriented toward services and information. This type of economy can maximize the benefits of new technologies and innovation.

In 2016, APEC's Education Strategy sought to enhance competencies, accelerate innovation, and increase employability with hopes to effect an inclusive and quality education in the region. This initiative not only targets those who are already in the education sector, but also those considered disadvantaged and underrepresented groups.

This strategy will be complemented by the APEC Baseline Report on Current Education Status in the Asia-Pacific region, as a tool for enhancing mutual understanding and learning of educational development among APEC member economies.

## Sectoral outcomes

APEC also worked on advancing regional economic integration and the 2016 priorities in the context of sectoral implications. These include supporting tourism-related small businesses, encouraging a gender inclusive business environment, building efficient and high-performing health systems and creating economic opportunities for those with disabilities.

APEC also continues to strengthen cooperation to keep the region's transportation infrastructure safe from human-made disasters as well as to make the region's institutions free of corruption. Similarly, APEC also took stock of the milestones on initiatives promoting emergency preparedness to protect supply chains after a disaster, sustainable utilization of marine, forest, and mining resources, reduced intensity of energy use, invigorating science and research to drive innovation and people-oriented urbanization.



## 2016 APEC LEADERS' DECLARATION

We, the Leaders of APEC, met in Lima under the theme of **Quality Growth and Human Development** to continue working on our common endeavor to support free and open trade and investment, sustainable economic growth and shared prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. Within this vision, in 2016 we have focused our efforts on the following thematic priorities: Regional Economic Integration and Quality Growth; Enhancing the Regional Food Market; Towards the Modernization of Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Asia-Pacific; and Developing Human Capital.

Eight years after Peru hosted APEC for the first time, the world economic recovery is progressing, but facing increasingly far-reaching and interrelated challenges. The confluence of inequality in some economies and uneven economic growth, as well as environmental degradation and the risks posed by climate change, affect prospects for sustainable development, and deepen uncertainty toward the immediate future. In addition, globalization and its associated integration processes are increasingly being called into question, contributing to the emergence of protectionist trends.

While these challenges may pose a risk to our common aspirations and objectives, we recommit our efforts to ensure APEC maintains its global leadership as a forum that can, through cooperation, tackle the most pressing problems, and continue to be an incubator of ideas of the future. In that sense, we remain committed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as it represents a balanced and comprehensive multilateral framework for international cooperation. We also welcome the recent entry into force of the Paris Agreement and commit to its transparent and effective implementation in order to transition towards a low carbon, climate resilient economy.

### Quality Growth and Human Development

We reaffirm our aspirations towards balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure growth in the APEC region, as reflected in the APEC Accord on Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth, and the APEC Strategy for Strengthening Quality Growth by

2020, to bring greater focus to the importance of pursuing quality growth as envisaged in the 2010 APEC Growth Strategy.

Stressing the importance of achieving quality growth, we also pledge to focus our efforts on ensuring that our policies and strategies contribute in concrete terms to raising people's quality of life and enhancing social equity in the region. We therefore recognize that our efforts to achieve APEC's objectives and goals must remain focused on improving the lives of our people.

We recognize the vital importance of continuing work towards an inclusive education agenda that will enable people of all ages to meet the challenges of a globalized world. Furthermore, realizing that equitable access to high-quality education and training will allow our people to develop skills and competencies from early childhood and throughout their lifetime, we must focus our efforts on improving the quality, mobility and access to education including in partnership with employers, and soft skills development.

We encourage our economies to collaborate on improving education in the Asia-Pacific region under the principles established in the APEC Education Strategy. This strategy outlines a path for achieving a strong and cohesive APEC education community characterized by inclusive and quality education that supports sustainable economic growth and social well-being, enhances competencies, accelerates innovation and increases employability.

Given that full and productive employment for all population groups is essential for human development in the region, we also recognize that the economic empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities should be a priority under the APEC agenda for enhancing quality growth and human development.

In this regard, we commit to strengthen our efforts to ensure decent work and work life quality for all, especially socially vulnerable groups, by providing access to quality inclusive education and vocational training; boosting entrepreneurship; improving social protection; and enhancing regional cooperation.



We recognize women's vital contribution to economic and social development and we commit to strengthen our efforts to support the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment across APEC's work, to ensure that women enjoy equal access to quality education and economic resources. We welcome efforts to support women's entrepreneurship, grow women-led SMEs, enhance women's digital literacy, promote women's career development, strengthen women and girls' access to science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education and careers and address health-related barriers to women's economic participation. We believe that the development

of ICT plays a vitally important role in human development and we reaffirm our willingness to achieve next-generation broadband by 2020.

Recognizing health as the foundation of economic prosperity and human development, we highlight the importance of promoting health systems towards the achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which are resilient, sustainable, accessible and responsive to current and future needs to foster quality growth and human development. We look forward to further work on ways to address the fiscal and economic impacts of ill health.

## Outcomes

### Challenges and opportunities for free trade and investment in the current global context

We recognize that there has been a slow and uneven recovery from the economic and financial crisis of 2008, resulting in lower global economic growth, volatile financial conditions, lower commodity prices, rising inequalities, employment challenges, and significantly slower expansion of international trade in recent years. We remain committed to using all policy tools – monetary, fiscal and structural – individually and collectively, to strengthen global demand and address supply constraints. We reaffirm the important role of mutually-reinforcing policies to buttress our efforts to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. We reaffirm our previous commitments on monetary and exchange rate policies. We will refrain from competitive devaluation, resist all forms of protectionism and not target our exchange rates for competitive purposes. We reiterate that excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates can have adverse implications for economic and financial stability.

While the complex global economic environment will continue framing our work, it also represents an opportunity to reiterate our commitment to build a dynamic, harmonious and open economy in the Asia-Pacific region featuring innovative

development, interconnected growth and shared interests, that advances employment opportunities for all, by reaffirming free and open trade and investment, accelerating regional economic integration, promoting competitive markets, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, and facilitating a favorable and sustainable business environment.

These overarching principles will continue to guide us in our common path. At the same time, we acknowledge that economies need to reach out to all sectors of our societies to better explain the benefits of trade, investment and open markets, and to ensure that those benefits are widely distributed.

Building on the WTO's successful Bali and Nairobi Ministerial Conferences and recognizing all the elements contained in the Ministerial Declarations, we commit to continue implementing the Bali and Nairobi outcomes and advance negotiations on the remaining Doha Development Agenda issues as a matter of priority. We also note a range of issues of common interest and importance to today's economies in the Asia-Pacific region may be legitimate issues for WTO discussions. Therefore, we instruct our officials to work with a sense of urgency and solidarity with all WTO members to set the direction together towards achieving positive, and meaningful results by the next WTO Ministerial Conference in 2017 and beyond.

We reaffirm our commitment to keep our markets open and to fight against all forms of protectionism by reaffirming our pledge against protectionism through a standstill commitment that we agree to extend until the end of 2020 and to roll back protectionist and trade-distorting measures, which weaken trade and slow down the progress and recovery of the international economy.

We welcome the progress made by economies in notifying their acceptance of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and support its entry into force at the earliest possible date. We call upon the remaining APEC economies as well as other WTO members to make their utmost efforts to submit their instruments of acceptance of the TFA by the end of the year.

We recognize that WTO consistent plurilateral trade agreements with broad participation can play an important role in complementing global liberalization initiatives. In this regard, the ongoing or already concluded plurilateral agreements such as the Information Technology Agreement and its expansion, the Trade in Services Agreement, and the Environmental Goods Agreement, shall be open to all WTO members who share the objectives of such plurilateral agreements and negotiations for participation.



# Outcomes

Furthermore, we also welcome the implementation of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) expansion and call on those who have committed to implement by July 1st 2016 to do so as soon as possible.

APEC Economies participating in the WTO Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) negotiations reaffirm their aim to redouble efforts to bridge remaining gaps and conclude an ambitious future oriented EGA that seeks to eliminate tariffs on a broad range of

environmental goods by the end of 2016, after finding effective ways to address the core concerns of participants.

We underscore the importance of investment as a catalyst for economic growth and job creation. We commit to take concrete measures to provide an enabling environment for investment.

We acknowledge that structural reform is critical to improving economic efficiency, increasing productivity and competitiveness,

creating jobs and promoting innovative growth in the face of the slowdown in the global economy. In this regard, we emphasize the importance of removing those structural and regulatory obstacles that unnecessarily inhibit cross-border trade, finance and investment, and create behind-the-border barriers to doing business. We encourage concrete actions by economies to deepen efforts in line with the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR). Accordingly, we note the conclusion of RAASR Individual Action Plans by all member

economies and welcome those commitments to important domestic structural reforms. At the same time, we recognize that structural reforms can be applied flexibly depending on domestic circumstances and macroeconomic situation. We also welcome the progress made so far on the Ease of Doing Business initiative.

We welcome the Strategy for Modernization of Finance Ministers' Process and the Strategy for Implementation of the Cebu Action Plan, which will lay the foundations to ensure concrete outcomes to facilitate implementation of meaningful reforms in our economies that take into account their level of development and domestic circumstances.

Following the path established in the Beijing Roadmap for APEC's Contribution to the Realization of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) in 2014, we reiterate our commitment to the eventual realization of the FTAAP as a major instrument to further deepen APEC's regional economic integration agenda. With this vision, we endorse the Collective Strategic Study on Issues Related to the Realization of FTAAP and its Executive Summary. Furthermore, we endorse the Recommendations of the Study as the Lima Declaration on FTAAP (annexed to this Declaration).

We commend APEC officials for their hard work on finalizing the Collective Strategic Study. We instruct officials to implement the Lima Declaration on FTAAP, in particular to develop, and implement work programs towards the realization of the FTAAP. We look forward to regular progress reports on implementation of these work programs and APEC's collective readiness to build capacity to realize the FTAAP. Furthermore, based on the Study and other APEC work as possible references, we instruct officials to consider next steps that can be taken towards the eventual realization of an FTAAP.

We recognize the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region as one of the most important milestones in the history of APEC, which inspires member economies in their pursuit of sustainable development and equitable growth. We acknowledge that APEC member economies have made substantial progress in many areas related to the Bogor Goals, including via lower applied tariffs, more Regional Trade Agreements/ Free Trade Agreements (RTA/FTAs), increased openness to foreign trade and investment, and improved trade and investment facilitation. At the same time, we recognize that more work needs to be done to improve the existing trade and investment conditions, as progress has been uneven across the region.

We welcome, therefore, the Second-term Review of Economies' Progress towards the Bogor Goals and instruct officials to pursue work in those areas where progress has been uneven, including non-tariff measures, the slowdown in trade within APEC, and unemployment.

Four years before the target of the Bogor Goals and with major developments taking place both within and outside APEC, we consider it pertinent to start a process of reflection on an APEC post-2020 vision. Therefore, we commend Peru's initiative to start in 2016 a series of high-level dialogues on APEC Toward 2020 and Beyond and instruct our officials to continue this process on a yearly basis until 2020.

We acknowledge that the services sector is a major contributor to productivity and growth within APEC. Improved competitiveness in services as well as growth in services trade through an open and predictable environment for access to services is one of the key factors for APEC to boost its economic growth. We also recognize that we need to address barriers that inhibit our businesses from competing or trading in services markets. We therefore endorse the APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap (annexed to this Declaration) and instruct officials to monitor and evaluate progress in implementing the Roadmap, taking concrete actions and pursuing mutually agreed



# Outcomes

targets that will facilitate services trade and investment and enhance the competitiveness of the services sector, while addressing factors constraining the growth of trade as well as considering the differences in economic and social circumstances across APEC economies. We recognize that innovation is a key driver of quality growth. In this regard, we encourage efforts to identify new growth engines, and will embrace the opportunities brought forth by sectors such as the Internet and Digital Economy.

We welcome the endorsement of the next steps to advance our work on digital trade and the progress made in Internet Economy cooperation. We instruct officials to continue to advance work in accordance with the agreed work plan endorsed by Ministers. We also welcome APEC economies' initiatives and leadership to explore new areas of potential economic growth in the area of digital trade and related issues, such as those identified by Ministers.

We recall the APEC Leaders 2011 Honolulu Declaration and recognize the importance of implementing the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System, a voluntary mechanism whose participants seek to increase the number of economies, companies, and accountability agents that participate in the CBPR System.

We will collaborate to unleash the potential of the digital economy and strongly support

an accessible, open, interoperable, reliable and secure ICT environment as an essential foundation for economic growth and prosperity. We will continue to promote policy and regulatory environment to ensure ICT security, data and privacy protection by developing interoperable and flexible frameworks. We also affirm that economies should not conduct or support ICT-enabled theft of intellectual property or other confidential business information, with the intent of providing competitive advantages to companies and commercial sectors. We also affirm the importance of promoting competition, entrepreneurship, and innovation through effective and comprehensive measures, including balanced intellectual property (IP) systems and capacity-building.

We recognize that micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are an essential component for economies to achieve quality growth and prosperity. As sources of innovation and employment, MSMEs are also well placed to promote entrepreneurship, to benefit from structural reform and to advance sustainability in our economies, maximizing the impact of policies, strategies and best practices. Strengthening of MSMEs will imply concrete progress in increasing their innovation capacities and competitiveness, including intellectual property rights commercialization, work towards guaranteeing access to financial means and capacity building, enhancing their participation

in the internet and digital economy and through electronic commerce, reducing the technological gap, strengthening ethical business practices to support MSMEs' growth and cross border trade, progressively inducing a shift into a more sustainable, eco-friendly and green production, and supporting their internationalization including through the means of ICT.

We welcome the Supporting Industry Initiative and look forward to its implementation in 2017. We recognize the potential of greening MSMEs for sustainable development in APEC and encourage officials to carry out additional work on this topic next year.

We resolve to advance Global Value Chains (GVCs) development, Supply Chain Connectivity, and Supply Chain Resiliency. We commend the solid progress towards the completion of the APEC Trade in Value-Added (TiVA) Database by 2018. We welcome the Report on APEC Developing Economies' Better Participation in GVCs and encourage further efforts to enable better participation, greater value added and upward mobility of developing economies and MSMEs in GVCs. We recognize the value of using new technologies to achieve greater efficiencies, resilience and cooperation in supply chain connectivity and encourage efforts to explore current and future initiatives toward this end as identified by Ministers.



We also endorse Phase Two of the Supply Chain Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) 2017-2020 and welcome the implementation of the plan next year to continue efforts to enhance trade facilitation and supply chain connectivity in the APEC region.

We recognize that energy access and energy security are critical to the shared prosperity and future of the region. We also underline the importance of stable and transparent world energy markets. We reaffirm our readiness to further energy cooperation, including areas such as renewable energy sectors and energy efficiency to create necessary conditions

for trade, investment and economic growth, ensuring that all the economies of the region have access to energy.

We reaffirm our aspirational goals to reduce aggregate energy intensity by 45 percent by 2035 and double renewable energy in the regional energy mix by 2030. We reaffirm our commitment to rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, welcome ongoing peer review and capacity building activities, and encourage further efforts to facilitate subsidy reform.

## Towards real and functional connectivity in the region

We recognize that strengthened connectivity will contribute to opening up new sources of economic growth, fostering inclusive and interconnected development, advancing regional economic integration and bringing APEC economies closer as a community. In this regard, we note with appreciation that significant work has already been done by various APEC fora and working groups in advancing connectivity in the region, including providing support for enhancing sub-regional connectivity. However, challenges still remain.

We reaffirm, therefore, our commitment to the overarching goal of a seamlessly and comprehensively connected and integrated Asia-Pacific by 2025, express our appreciation for the efforts and accomplishments of APEC members in implementing the APEC Connectivity Blueprint 2015-2025, and encourage the use of policy dialogues noted in the Blueprint to exchange best practices and information on relevant topics.

We reiterate the importance of people-to-people connectivity and remain committed to its improvement through, inter alia, further development of tourism, cultural exchange,

# Outcomes

mobility of business people, cross-border education and travel facilitation.

We affirm our commitment to promote investment with a focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality. We reiterate the importance of quality infrastructure for sustainable economic growth. Recognizing the important elements to realize quality infrastructure identified in APEC Connectivity Blueprint 2015-2025 and its subsequent works, we are committed to translate this concept into actions including in ICT, energy and transport.

We welcome progress and look forward to continue exploring infrastructure financing including through mobilizing private sector resources and public-private partnerships (PPP). We encourage further work to pursue the quality improvement of investment opportunities. We are committed to enhancing the synergy and cooperation among various infrastructure connectivity programs in the region, and welcome the Collaboration Action Plan between APEC Member Economies and the Global Infrastructure Hub. We recognize the lack of effective solid waste management infrastructure imposes great socio-economic and environmental costs, and we encourage further work on this topic.

We welcome economies' initiatives to achieve comprehensive regional connectivity, which are being jointly built through consultation to meet the interests of all. We encourage further implementation of these initiatives with a view to promoting policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration, and people-to-people bonds in the region, and encourage further collaboration among these initiatives in order to promote regional economic integration and the common development of the Asia-Pacific region.

## Food security, climate change and access to water

We recognize that APEC can contribute to address challenges to food security while preserving natural resources by taking steps to further promote sustainable agriculture, food, forest management, fisheries and aquaculture, enhance food markets, integrate food producers into domestic and global food supply and value chains, reduce food loss and waste, address chokepoints arising from infrastructure gaps, and burdensome and unnecessarily restrictive trade measures, as stated in the Piura Declaration on APEC Food Security, and reinforce capacity building including by facilitating innovation such as utilizing ICT and relevant technologies. We encourage efforts to promote agricultural sustainable development in the APEC Region.

We look forward to seeing this work progress in a manner that complements sustainable economic development and international trade in the APEC region. APEC work to increase economic integration will contribute to increased safe food availability through international trade with science-based regulations and WTO-recognized international food-related standards.

Climate change is one of the major challenges for food production and food security. We commit to enhance our cooperation on implementing policies to address the relationship between food security and climate change in ways that respect varying conditions in each economy and welcome the APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change. We also commit to intensify our efforts to mitigate impacts of drought, flood and climate-related disasters on food production and food security.

We recognize that water is a key driver of agricultural development and a basic element for socio-economic development across the APEC region. Thus we encourage economies to share best practices in water management to ensure water availability and increase water use efficiency, considering multi-sectoral and multi-level perspectives. We will foster APEC cooperation for the sustainable use and integrated management of water resources.

Acknowledging the importance of socio-economic factors underlying food security in rural-urban communities and vulnerable groups, we aim to work towards a comprehensive approach towards rural-urban development. We recognize the important implications of urbanization and diet diversification in the APEC region and support APEC efforts to explore new integrated approaches building upon the experiences and best practices shared among APEC economies to promoting food security and economic growth that mutually benefit urban and rural areas, including the newly developed Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth in APEC. We also note the direct relevance of a number of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for food security and poverty eradication. In supporting the Sustainable Development Goals we remain committed to increasing our efforts to combat illicit wildlife trafficking.

## Looking forward

To achieve sustainable growth in the Asia-Pacific region we must continue working with a renewed sense of urgency and through Asia-Pacific partnership featuring mutual respect and trust, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation in implementing our commitments and achieving our goals.

We call for effective economic, financial and social inclusion of women, elderly, youth and rural communities as well as disadvantaged or vulnerable groups such as Indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities.

We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. We recognize the serious threat that terrorism poses to our fundamental values that underpin our free and open economies. We encourage economies to continue to take actions and share best practices in the four cross-cutting areas of APEC's Consolidated Counter Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy.

We welcome the Lima ACT Statement on Fighting Corruption and encourage all economies to implement critical anti-corruption actions, with a specific focus on bribery of domestic and foreign public officials, and with the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders, including through the APEC Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET).

We endorse the 2016 APEC Joint Ministerial Statement and commend the work of our Ministers and officials as reflected in the results of the Sectoral Ministerial Meetings, High-Level Policy Dialogues, the Finance Ministers' Process, the Committees and Working Groups of the Senior Officials Meeting, and all related mechanisms. We instruct our Ministers and officials to continue their work, including

implementation of the recommendations, work programs, initiatives and action plans of the resulting documents from the 2016 Sectoral Ministerial Meetings and High-Level Policy Dialogues, bearing in mind the vision contained in this Declaration, as well as our previous meetings.

We welcome the contributions of the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) to our work as well as from the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), international and regional organizations, the private sector, local government executives, and academia and other relevant stakeholders.

Recognizing that continuity of our agenda is key to APEC's relevance, we thank Peru for its leadership this year as it has built on the vision and work of the previous APEC hosts.

We look forward to meeting again in Viet Nam in 2017.

## ANNEX A

# Lima Declaration on FTAAP Recommendations

### Goals and Principles

- We reaffirm our commitment to advance the process in a comprehensive and systematic manner towards the eventual realization of the FTAAP as a major instrument to further APEC's regional economic integration agenda;
- We reaffirm that APEC's core objective will be to attain the Bogor Goals by 2020, and that efforts in support of the realization of the FTAAP will serve as a driving force to further advance regional economic integration;
- We reaffirm that the FTAAP will be realized outside of APEC, parallel with the APEC process;
- We reaffirm that the eventual FTAAP should do more than achieve liberalization in its narrow sense; it should be high quality and comprehensive, and incorporate and address 'next generation' trade and investment issues;
- We recognize that APEC has a critical role to play in shaping and nurturing regional economic integration, upholding the principles of openness, inclusiveness and cooperation under a win-win spirit, promoting profound economic restructuring, deepening and strengthening regional economic integration, and give greater impetus to the sustainable development of the Asia-Pacific. In this sense, APEC encourages unilateral economic reforms and the conclusion of comprehensive and high quality RTAs/FTAs.

### Completing and Enhancing the Possible Pathways

- We recognize that regional and bilateral trade agreements (RTAs/FTAs) have enhanced regional economic integration, while at the same time APEC members' different stages of development, and RTAs/FTAs with various levels of liberalization and coverage may pose challenges to achieving full regional integration. Thus, we reaffirm our commitment that the FTAAP should be built upon ongoing regional undertakings, and through possible pathways including the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). We welcome other regional integration undertakings to make meaningful contributions to the eventual realization of the FTAAP;



# Outcomes

- We encourage that all regional undertakings, including TPP and RCEP, remain open, transparent and inclusive and draw on each other so as to jointly contribute to the trade and investment liberalization and facilitation in the region and the eventual realization of the FTAAP;
- We also reaffirm our vision contained in the Pathways to FTAAP. In this connection, we note recent developments on RTAs/ FTAs in the region and the progress of the possible pathways to the FTAAP, including efforts by TPP signatories to complete their domestic processes and efforts by RCEP parties to accelerate towards the completion of the negotiations to achieve a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial agreement.
- We encourage the progress of the FTAAP pathways and progress of implementation of the initiatives identified in this document to be reported to the CTI as appropriate including under the Information Sharing Mechanism. Further, this report may be included in the CTI/SOM Report to Ministers and/or AELM.



## Continuing APEC's Role as an Incubator and Strengthening Existing APEC Initiatives that support FTAAP Objectives

- We commit that APEC should continue to be an important contributor to advancing towards the eventual realization of an FTAAP. APEC plays a key role as an incubator of issues related to the FTAAP by providing leadership, intellectual inputs and capacity building including but not limited to the APEC Information Sharing Mechanism on RTAs/ FTAs; the Action Plan Framework of the 2nd Capacity Building Needs Initiative (CBNI); and advancing sectoral initiatives, and promoting Policy Coordination/Coherence,

and conducting Industry/Sector Dialogue, etc., so as to facilitate the eventual realization of the FTAAP.

- We agree that APEC should continue to identify and address next generation trade and investment issues and advance new initiatives in areas identified by APEC economies as critical for achieving an eventual FTAAP. Therefore, we encourage officials, through the Committee on Trade and Investment and its sub- fora to advance potential areas of work arising from this Study by consensus, including in areas already under consideration as either identified or potential next generation trade and investment issues;

- We agree that APEC should advance Structural Reform with a view toward improving the business environment. In line with the Ease of Doing Business Action Plan, APEC should continue to identify ways to improve the regulatory climate for starting a business, obtaining permits, accessing credit, trading across borders, and enforcing contracts, among others;
- We agree that APEC should increase efforts to improve trade facilitation. APEC has been a leader in developing capacity building programs designed to help economies implement obligations under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). APEC should continue to advance capacity building projects in this area.

# Outcomes

## New Initiatives to Advance Regional Economic Integration

- The Collective Strategic Study identified a number of remaining challenges, gaps and areas of divergence among APEC economies, including in RTAs/FTAs. The discussion started in the Study should continue, including on potential elements to be addressed in the FTAAP and additional work in support of the eventual realization of the FTAAP. APEC's work should focus on bridging these gaps in order to ensure APEC economies are continuing along a pathway towards productive regional economic integration.
- APEC will focus work to address areas of divergence and convergence in RTA/FTA practice, including on the possible pathways for the FTAAP, and in the areas identified in the Collective Strategic Study, while also implementing capacity building programs to increase understanding of these agreements and members' capacity to participate in high quality, comprehensive and ambitious free trade agreements.

- As the next step in advancing the Beijing Roadmap, we instruct officials to undertake a stock take as to how next generation trade and investment issues are dealt with in existing FTAs/RTAs in the APEC region and other regions and in the WTO;
- We further instruct officials to use the stock take to develop dedicated initiatives, including through capacity building, to close the gaps between different treatment of these issues by economies as revealed by the stock take. Initiatives should be developed within the relevant APEC fora and included in each forum's work plan on an annual basis from 2018 onwards;
- We instruct Officials to continue to work on measures affecting trade and investment as identified in the Study that support the achievement of the Bogor Goals, and to advance the vision for the eventual realization of the FTAAP. To achieve these goals, APEC could embark on work programs to build consensus and capacity for economies in the following areas including, but not limited to:
  - On tariffs, the work program should focus on lowering remaining tariffs and examining market access commitments under the identified pathways to find areas of convergence and divergence.

- On NTMs, the work program could prioritize collaboration with ABAC, based on their recommendations to Leaders in 2015, to identify and address NTMs affecting trade and aid economies' understanding of NTMs and their potential impacts.
- On services, the work program should support the implementation of the APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap as a way to spur economic growth and improve services competitiveness in individual APEC economies and the APEC region.
- On investment, the focus should be to help economies clearly identify the areas of convergence in investment practice and exchange experiences on the negotiation and implementation of IIAs.
- On Rules of Origin (ROO), the work program should address best practices in customs origin procedures to facilitate economies' progress towards existing APEC goals on the simplification of ROO.



- To support a balanced and inclusive discussion on these issues, we instruct officials to focus on addressing the recommendations in this document through the Committee on Trade and Investment and its sub-fora, and encourage participation of the private sector and other stakeholders in these discussions including through Trade Policy Dialogues.

## Strengthening Consultation with Stakeholders

- APEC should increase engagement with stakeholders in the region, including ABAC and PECC, in its efforts to support the realization of the FTAAP.

## Reporting on Progress

- We instruct officials to undertake work on the recommendations through the Committee on Trade and Investment and to report back to Leaders on progress towards the realization of the FTAAP, particularly with regard to the new initiatives identified in this document. The reporting should be done separately but in parallel with the Bogor Goals reporting milestones which occur in 2018 and 2020.

## ANNEX B

# APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap

In 2016, our focus is on driving quality and inclusive growth to promote human development. We have been pursuing this goal through four priorities: Strengthening Regional Economic Integration (REI) and Quality Growth, Enhancing the Regional Food Market, Towards the Modernization of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Human Capital Development.

### Strengthening Regional Economic Integration and Quality Growth

By tackling the complex challenges that the global economy is facing, we remain committed to use all available policy tools – monetary, fiscal and structural – individually and collectively, to strengthen global demand and address supply constraints.

Against this backdrop, we commend progress made in 2016 in the APEC region in pursuing trade and investment liberalization, business facilitation and economic and technical cooperation to boost human development, inclusive growth and prosperity in the region. Highlights of this progress are as follows:

#### **Support for the Multilateral Trading System**

- We recognize that WTO consistent plurilateral trade agreements with broad participation can play an important role in complementing global liberalization initiatives.

**Bogor Goals** - We commend the completion of the 2016 Second-Term Review of APEC's Progress Towards the Bogor Goals and agree to submit this report to our Leaders.

We welcome the positive findings of the report, which show that in our region, relative to 1994, MFN applied tariff rates are much lower, there are more RTA/FTAs in force, more sectors are accessible to foreign investment and services trade, and indicators on socioeconomic progress, trade and investment facilitation have also

improved. We welcome the First SOM Dialogue on APEC Toward 2020 and Beyond, and call on economies to continue further discussions with a view to developing a post 2020 vision for APEC.

#### **Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)**

- We recall that APEC Leaders mandated a Collective Strategic Study on Issues Related to the Realization of the FTAAP, along with any Recommendations, in the Beijing Roadmap in 2014 and instructed officials to finalize the Study and report to Leaders by the end of 2016.

We acknowledge the high-quality work that has gone into the Collective Strategic Study and its Executive Summary along with Recommendations concluded by the Task Force, which is one of the most important deliverables of APEC 2016. We submit to Leaders and seek endorsement of the Study, its Executive Summary and its Recommendations. Based on these Recommendations, we instruct APEC Officials to further develop and implement the work programs in areas identified in the Study's Recommendations but not limited to them, in order to enhance economies' capabilities

towards the realization of the FTAAP. APEC Officials are further instructed to report on their progress at the Ministers Responsible for Trade Meeting in May 2017. We value the contributions from the APEC Business Advisory Council, PECC and PSU to the FTAAP Study.

- **Quality Growth**
- **Structural Reform**
- **Services**
- **Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity**
- **Investment**
- **Trade Facilitation**
- **Global Value Chains**



# Outcomes

## Enhancing the Regional Food Market

We welcome the Piura Declaration on Food Security and its annexes. These documents set clear steps forward to consider integrated economic approaches, enhance food markets and sustainably produce food in the face of challenges to food production, storage and distribution. Thus, we encourage APEC economies to participate actively in these framework initiatives and to develop the respective action plans in 2017.

We welcome the multi-year APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change. We recognize the profound impact that climate change will have on food security in every APEC economy.

We welcome the establishment of the Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth in APEC which recognizes the important implications of urbanization in the APEC region for food security, and the need for new, integrated economic approaches that promote food security and economic growth across the entire rural-to-urban spectrum.

## Modernizing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

We welcome the 2016 SME Ministerial Statement and acknowledge the fact that the modernization of SMEs implies taking concrete steps to increase their innovation capacities. Together with other initiatives, we will focus on fostering enabling environments and policies, innovation, reinforcing access to financial means, ICT infrastructure and capacity building, enhancing the participation of SMEs in electronic commerce, and Online-to-Offline (O2O) business model in order to help them gain access to new markets, reducing technological gaps faced by SMEs, and progressively promoting a more sustainable, eco-friendly and green production. We also acknowledge that it is important for each APEC economy to promote MSMEs' active participation in global value chains (GVCs) through measures to address challenges faced by MSMEs in conducting overseas business development, e.g. improving infrastructure, ensuring transparency in legal systems and business practices.

We welcome progress made by APEC in implementing the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs. We encourage economies to further reduce the costs associated with non-tariff measures (NTMs), as recognized by APEC economies through their inclusion in the Boracay Action Agenda and APEC Individual Action Plans.

## Developing Human Capital

We welcome the Joint Ministerial Statement from the Sixth APEC Education Ministerial Meeting and its associated outcomes, particularly the APEC Education Strategy which will guide us to achieve inclusive and quality education and training by enhancing competencies, accelerating innovation and increasing employability. The APEC Education Strategy will help support an increase in the participation rate of disadvantaged and underrepresented groups and align education to the needs of individuals, societies, labor markets and science-technology development. We therefore encourage member economies to start implementing the APEC Education Strategy, including by setting annual goals in the 2017 HRDWG work plan.



## OTHER SECTORAL OUTCOMES

### Tourism

We welcome the strong commitment of the 2016 APEC Tourism Ministerial Meeting (TMM) to foster an environment that allows tourism-related MSMEs to participate in global value chains to encourage inclusive growth.

As the world's largest air passenger market, we acknowledge the importance of travel and tourism as a vehicle for job creation, economic growth, sustainable development, and peace. In that sense, we welcome the APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative's (TFI) progress in facilitating and enhancing people to people connectivity. We recognize travel facilitation and air connectivity as key factors for economic and regional development and catalysts for quality growth of the tourism sector. The movement of travelers across the Asia-Pacific region for both business and tourism is key to promoting

economic growth, trade, and regional economic integration.

We welcome the "Developing Traveler-Friendly Airports in the APEC Region" and stress the importance of moving forward with efforts to develop smart traveler programs and visa facilitation agreements. We also encourage APEC economies to develop trusted traveler programs and utilize advanced information systems such as advance passenger information and passenger name record (API/PNR) in order to ensure safe, secure and efficient travel.

# Outcomes

## Urbanization

We acknowledge that urbanization is rapidly advancing in the Asia-Pacific region and note the need to implement sound, sustainable and people-oriented urbanization processes in order to create new opportunities and to invigorate innovative development. We note with appreciation the APEC High-Level Urbanization Forum held in Ningbo, China, and the Ningbo Initiative. We encourage APEC economies to further and deepen urbanization cooperation and enhance APEC economies' urbanization quality. We take note of the project on Developing the Methodology for Measuring and Realizing the Sustainability of Cities in the APEC region.

## Women and the Economy

On this five year anniversary of the San Francisco Declaration we reaffirm our shared vision for inclusive growth in which women are able to achieve their full economic potential and contribute to the development and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific. We welcome the APEC Women and the Economy 2016 Forum Statement that recognizes the crucial role of women in the development and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific. We underline the importance of women's contribution to economic growth with a view to achieving a more inclusive and balanced growth

for the Asia-Pacific region through fostering an enabling environment for women. Recognizing our responsibility to create a society in which all women and girls are empowered and actively engaged for sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, we call on economies to pursue concrete policies and innovative measures to further enhance women's economic empowerment by providing wider access and more resources for more women to engage in economic activities, and seek their greater inclusion in the regional economy as well as through the provision of equal opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, training and education, social protection, innovation, access to international markets, leadership and decision-making at all levels.

We recognize the importance of having a systematic approach to women's economic empowerment, including enhancing digital literacy of women, recognition and redistribution of unpaid care work, the elimination of gender-based violence and to advocate for mutual respect and shared responsibilities between men and women.

Recognizing that enhancing women's representation in the economic sphere particularly in leadership, decision making and management will serve as a catalyst to promote economic growth, we welcome the mid-term

review study and Public- Private Dialogue (PPD) of the Individual Action Plan (IAP) for the Enhancement of the Ratio of Women's Representation in Leadership project. We also welcome the initiative to conduct and share case studies of Good Practices on Gender Diversity in Corporate Leadership for Growth.

We welcome the outcomes of the 2016 APEC Women in STEM Forum as a key contribution to address capacity building priorities identified under the Women and the Economy Dashboard. We welcome economies' efforts to encourage adolescent girls' participation in STEM fields. We welcome the conclusion of APEC Multi Year Project on Innovation for Women and Economic Development.

We welcome the outcomes of the first APEC contest for women-entrepreneurs APEC Business Efficiency and Success Target Awards (APEC BEST Awards) for promoting women's entrepreneurship through spreading success stories across the APEC economies and boosting business networking, and call for continued implementation of the APEC Healthy Women, Healthy Economies Policy Toolkit.

We encourage more extensive collaboration and mainstreaming of gender equality and women's economic empowerment across APEC working groups and fora, considering its nature as a cross-cutting issue.



## Health

We welcome the outcomes and recommendations from the Sixth High-Level Meeting on Health and the Economy and efforts to explore multi-sectoral approaches to ensure the implementation of the Healthy Asia-Pacific 2020 Roadmap in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We welcome efforts to build more efficient and high-performing health systems, including through public-private partnerships. We encourage cross-fora collaboration to achieve the common goal of

proactive investment in healthy workforces and access to healthcare.

We call on APEC economies to continue to work together to enhance the evidence base for policy development, effective health interventions, improved decision-making, and impact measurement. We acknowledge the importance of the secondary use of health and medical data in accordance with relevant ethical and data privacy laws principles. We call on economies to reduce unnecessary barriers to trade and investment in the supply chain of healthcare

products. We welcome APEC efforts to campaign for mental health including the development of projects under the APEC Digital Hub for Mental Health. We welcome capacity building efforts to ensure the safety and sustainability of the blood supply chain, and accelerate action on cervical cancer.

We emphasize the importance for APEC economies of ensuring proper resource allocation; underscoring the importance of health in domestic budgets; making high impact investments; aligning regulatory standards and

# Outcomes

procedures, and maximizing the use of existing health infrastructure for improving health system efficiencies. Furthermore, we call on APEC economies to improve people's health and well-being by putting in place health systems, which achieve and maintain Universal Health Coverage (UHC). We recognize the importance of strong health systems in fostering quality growth, financial inclusion, and human development and look forward to the further work planned for 2017 on ways to address the fiscal and economic impacts of ill health.

The life sciences are critical to supporting quality growth, innovation and access to medical products. We reaffirm APEC's goal of achieving convergence of regulatory approval procedures for medical products by 2020 and urge the Life Sciences Innovation Forum (LSIF) to continue applying its model of government, academia and industry cooperation to build capacity and policy research towards achieving this goal. We welcome the Center of Excellence pilot programs on quality standards, multi-regional clinical trials, biotherapeutics, and global data standards conducted by relevant institutions.

## Marine Debris

Recognizing the health and environmental concerns created by the large and rapidly

increasing amount of plastic litter in the ocean from land-based sources and an insufficient waste management system which is not attracting the attention of investors, we endorse the Policy and Practice Recommendations of the APEC High-Level Meeting on Overcoming Barriers to Financing Waste management Systems to Prevent Marine Litter in the Asia Pacific Region.

## Blue Economy

We value the outcomes of the 4th APEC Blue Economy Forum and encourage economies to enhance the Forum as a vehicle of regional blue economy cooperation. We encourage the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center to take stock of regional blue economy cooperation and through the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) facilitate the update of the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report to promote regional marine sustainable development, as an important APEC contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

We welcome efforts to strengthen our work in addressing and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues of ocean cooperation amongst relevant APEC fora.

## Emergency Preparedness

As we continue to experience the economic devastation brought by disasters in our vulnerable region, we recommit our efforts to ensure our communities, businesses, and economies are prepared to recover as quickly as possible. We endorse the APEC Principles for Early Warning Systems and welcome the APEC Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Action Plan. We further encourage economies to implement the Seven Principles of Supply Chain Resilience, especially business continuity planning. We also encourage capacity building, strengthening early warning systems, and search and rescue cooperation for the resilience and livelihood of communities.

## Industry Dialogues

We encourage economies to utilize the Chemical Dialogue's best practice principles checklist during the regulatory process. We welcome the report and recommendations on reducing divergences in implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and instruct officials to report on implementation of those recommendations in 2017. We welcome efforts to streamline import certification procedures for chemicals and improve predictability and transparency.





## Outcomes

### ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

We remain committed to the Manila Framework on ECOTECH, and will continue to leverage ECOTECH activities to help developing economies achieve the Bogor Goals by 2020. We welcome the decision to approach capacity-building activities with strategic foresight by undertaking multi-year projects, including support for APEC's work to strengthen and deepen regional economic integration and to facilitate the realization of the FTAAP.

We also welcome contributions by members to the APEC Support Fund. We note with appreciation the full operation of Sub-Funds on the FTAAP/GVC, IERG, and Connectivity. We recognize the important work of the budget and management committee (BMC), through its small Working Group, and exchanges with SCE on pending issues to implement the APEC Capacity Building Policy to better support APEC economies. We look forward to the respective recommendations to be presented by 2017. We highlight the importance and appreciate the contribution of capacity building efforts for developing economies, and call for more contributions in this regard.

### Science, Technology and Innovation

We recognize that Research and Innovation is a key driver of quality growth and human development. We encourage endeavors to use Science, Technology and Innovation, as well as STEM education, to face challenges and create opportunities in our region. We also support Research and Innovation Policy Dialogues to exchange best practices and information and to formulate science and technology policy recommendations.

We congratulate the results of the 2016 APEC Science Prize for Innovation, Research and Education (ASPIRE Prize) under the theme "Technologies for Food Security", and encourage cross-border research by young scientists in the Asia-Pacific region.

We acknowledge the Guidelines on the Establishment, Management and Review of Endorsed APEC Centers, endorsed by PPSTI, to encourage specialized bodies to bring further valued resources and expertise to science, technology and innovation in the region.

We welcome the progress of the APEC Chief Science Advisors and Equivalent (CSAE) group in formulating recommendations for science

advice on emergencies, as requested in the 2015 APEC Leaders' Declaration. We note the CSAE recommendations on developing human capital by investing in scientists who have a role in risk management and climate change, and the contribution of science advice to assist APEC economies to achieve the SDGs.

We highlight the further cooperation between PPSTI and ABAC on a vast range of topics, including enhancing policy support to start-up incubators and accelerators, and specific projects to better engage private sectors in STI activities.

### Forestry and Wildlife

We reaffirm APEC's commitment to the 2020 aspirational goal to increase forest cover by at least 20 million hectares and we remain committed to promote sustainable forest management, conservation and rehabilitation of forests. We note this APEC aspirational goal contributes to the role of forests in achieving the SDGs, and we invite economies to consider progress towards achieving the 2020 aspirational goal.

We reaffirm APEC's commitment to take concrete steps to fight against illegal logging and associated trade in the region and efforts

# Outcomes

to facilitate law enforcement cooperation within and among APEC economies. In addition, we note the importance of increasing trade in legally harvested forest products.

We look forward to further development in favor of trade in legally harvested forest products, and welcome member economies' endeavors to pursue measures to establish effective timber traceability systems, including through strengthened government capacity.

We remain committed to strengthening our efforts to combat illicit wildlife trafficking through the continued development and use of technologies, exchange of information and intelligence, best practices and enforcement responses to combat illicit trade, and reduce the supply of, transit in, and demand for illegally taken and / or traded wildlife.

## Energy

We reaffirm our commitment towards Leaders' aspirational goals to reduce aggregate energy intensity by 45 percent by 2035, to double the share of renewable energy in the APEC energy mix by 2030, and to achieve sustainable and resilient energy development within the Asia-Pacific. We commit to rationalizing and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies which encourage wasteful consumption, while still providing essential energy services. We express

our appreciation to the economies that have volunteered to undergo a voluntary inefficient fossil fuel subsidy peer review in APEC and the G20, and we encourage more economies to participate in peer review.

We welcome the completion of the APEC Guideline for Quality Electric Power Infrastructure and Energy and Economic Competitiveness Report.

We recognize that sustainable development, energy access, energy resilience, and energy security are critical to the shared prosperity and future of the region.

We appreciate member economies' efforts to create favorable conditions for trade and investment to support a diversified, flexible, and integrated natural gas market in the APEC region.

We endeavor to achieve a more secure and safe energy infrastructure and reaffirm the vital importance of achieving and maintaining high levels of nuclear safety, security, and non-proliferation, worldwide.

## Mining

We welcome the strengthening of mining collaboration during 2016 and commend the

initiatives commenced with the support of the APEC Mining Sub-fund, advancing the 10 Mining Policy Principles for sustainable and inclusive growth of the mining sector.

## Anti-Corruption

We reiterate our commitment to implement the Beijing Declaration on Fighting Corruption. In line with each economy's laws and policies, we are committed to denying safe havens for corrupt officials and their proceeds of corruption. We commit to strengthen cooperation on repatriation or extradition, as appropriate. We will continue to implement the actions outlined in the APEC Course of Action on Fighting Corruption and Ensuring Transparency, Code of Conduct for Business, and Principles on the Prevention of Bribery and Enforcement of Anti-bribery Laws.

We are committed to further strengthen the APEC Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) and drawing on the experiences of law enforcement by sharing best practices, and promoting cross-border cooperation, both formal and informal, to investigate and prosecute corruption and bribery cases.

We will commit to highlight the importance of best practices shared on the implementation



## Counter-terrorism

of anti-corruption and anti-bribery compliance programs designed to prevent and detect bribery, considering incentives by member economies to encourage businesses to establish effective voluntary anti-corruption programs and support for our pathfinder dialogues on fighting corruption and illicit trade.

We encourage officials to continue implementing the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy and, in light of the threat that foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) travelers pose to the integrity of the region's transportation infrastructure, focus on the strategy's call for immigration and border officials to manage the

flow of bona-fide international travelers in and out of economies. We recognize that advance passenger information and passenger name record (API/PNR) systems can mitigate the FTF travel threat, and we encourage APEC member economies to use these important tools that also facilitate legitimate travel by enabling authorities to process travelers at border crossings more quickly.



## Outcomes

### Disability issues

We reaffirm our commitment to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy meaningful, active and collaborative participation in the shared prosperity and advancement of the Asia-Pacific region. We value their creative potential and abilities as integral and contributing members of our society to enhance economic growth and are committed to advance equal opportunity of persons with disabilities for employment, leadership, and decision-making. Thus, we commit to implement measures including reasonable accommodation and enabling conditions to ensure equality of access to an inclusive quality education and professional and technical training, which lead to meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities. We recognize the efforts of the Group of Friends on Disability (GOFD) in actively promoting development that is inclusive of persons with disabilities. We encourage officials to take measures to promote the value of persons with disabilities as employees, investors and participants in economic development.

### Transportation

We acknowledge the important role the transport sector plays in the interchange of goods and people between economies. We support ongoing initiatives to promote a safe, secure, efficient, resilient, and innovative transport sector. In this regard, we appreciate the work of the APEC Port Service Network (APSN) to promote connectivity in the APEC ports and related industries. We welcome recent efforts to promote road safety initiatives including in relation to heavy vehicles, encourage regional integration through promoting gateway port connectivity, promote the development of intelligent transport systems, help supply chains resume after natural disasters, build capacity amongst governments to leverage public-private partnership frameworks to expand transportation infrastructure, and support women's participation as workers in the growing Asia-Pacific transportation sector.



## Outlook

# Creating New Dynamism, Fostering a Shared Future

Through consensus-based cooperation, APEC member economies collectively improved the quality of life in the Asia-Pacific region by increasing real GDP per capita by 73 percent, reducing average applied tariff rates by more than 11 percent and growing trade by USD 17.5 trillion since 1989. In the past 27 years, APEC has proven its leading role in sustaining economic growth and prosperity in a complex and diverse region by pursuing free and open trade and investment.

As APEC heads to Viet Nam in 2017 under the overarching theme of “Creating New Dynamism, Fostering a Shared Future”, we will advance a regional agenda with the following priorities:

- Promoting sustainable, innovative, and inclusive growth;
- Deepening regional economic integration;
- Strengthening MSMEs’ competitiveness and innovation in the digital age; and
- Enhancing food security and sustainable agriculture in response to climate change.

# Outlook

## Promoting sustainable, innovative, and inclusive growth

Since the global financial crisis, the economy is undergoing a process of slow recovery. The pattern of growth has been less predictable and uneven across different groups of economies. Even the Asia-Pacific, arguably the most dynamic region, witnessed sluggish growth. Accelerating the pace of recovery in the Asia Pacific region is then a primary concern since it helps shape prosperity and induces efforts to liberalize regional trade and investment.

Now is the time for efforts to identify more areas for innovation- and broad-based sources of growth in the Asia-Pacific region. Such efforts should target not only bringing back the region to the trajectory of high and sustainable economic growth but also the wide participation of various groups, including women, young people, the elderly and ethnic minorities. Moreover, such efforts should incorporate collaboration among regional economies to facilitate shared experiences to ensure greater consensus and harmonized actions.

In 2017, under the pillar of promoting sustainable, innovative and inclusive growth and building upon the ongoing work of APEC, we will focus on:

- Structural reform
- Innovation
- Human resource development in the digital era
- Building a sustainable and inclusive community

## Deepening regional economic integration

The regional economic integration agenda lies at the heart of APEC cooperation. Since its inception in 1989, APEC has always been at the forefront for facilitating an integrated Asia-Pacific region. APEC member economies have made intensive and concerted efforts to promote the free and open flows of trade and investment.

Building on APEC's achievements, Viet Nam, as the host of APEC in 2017, will continue to place regional economic integration among APEC's top priorities as it moves toward achieving the Bogor Goals. At the same time, new initiatives need to be taken in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris COP 21 Agreement. These will set a solid foundation and create momentum for APEC's objectives in the future. Specifically, APEC will work toward:

- Advancing the Bogor Goals and shaping APEC's post-2020 agenda
- Envisaging the eventual realization of Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)

- Supporting the multilateral trading system
- Promoting APEC Connectivity and Supply Chain Connectivity
- Promoting Regional and Global Value Chains and Supporting Industry
- Facilitating cross-border e-commerce
- Promoting investment and services liberalization and facilitation

## Strengthening MSMEs' competitiveness and innovation in the digital age

The digital age is now a reality in both developed and developing economies. Digital technologies are drastically changing the landscape of business and are especially advantageous to emerging enterprises or start-ups.

The digital age, fuelled by the internet, gives small enterprises and big businesses access to skills and talent, markets, financing, technology, and applications. It also helps them with product development, collaboration, communication, and transparency.

MSMEs account for most new job creation and are a major source of innovation and growth in the Asia-Pacific region. To foster stronger, more sustainable, innovative and inclusive growth, it is important to give MSMEs the opportunity to

explore new technologies and organizational models that come with them.

It is necessary for APEC to develop an overarching strategy to link current activities and to devise new measures that would further strengthen MSMEs' competitiveness and innovation in the digital age. Such an approach is timely and indispensable. It is well-aligned with the previous efforts toward enhancing MSME global competitiveness, innovation, and sustainability, advancing modernisation and standards and conformance, and making MSMEs engines of quality growth and prosperity. Taken together, these initiatives contribute to the APEC goal of creating greater prosperity through more balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative and secure growth. To achieve such goals, it is important to target specific outcomes:

- Facilitating MSMEs' greater participation in global value and supply chains
- Facilitating the business environment for MSMEs in the digital age
- Promoting start-ups and innovative MSMEs





## Enhancing food security and sustainable agriculture in response to climate change

Food security plays a vital role in achieving quality growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and across the globe. Over the past years, APEC economies have attached increasing importance to the food security agenda at both the domestic and regional levels, especially following a sharp rise in food prices in 2007 - 2008 and again in 2011. As its member economies are among the world's largest food producers and consumers as

well as food exporters and importers and given the economic and social sensitivity around this issue, APEC is well-positioned to help enhance regional and global food security.

The Asia-Pacific region is home to about a quarter of the world's hungry. All APEC economies still experience some form of food insecurity. The challenges to food security are exacerbated by the region's exposure to extreme natural disasters and the impact of climate change, which may affect the regional food system in several ways ranging from direct effects on crop production to changes in markets,

food prices, and supply chain infrastructures. Consequently, food insecurity remains a threat to APEC's quality growth and prosperity.

Food security continues to be a priority for APEC in 2017. Specifically, APEC will focus on:

- Addressing the food security - climate change relationship
- Sustainable resources management
- Sustainable rural-urban development
- Facilitation of trade and investment in agriculture and access to food market
- Harmonization of food safety standards and food loss control





# Key Meetings in 2017

Meeting	Date
First Senior Officials' Meeting and Related Meetings	18 February - 3 March
Second Senior Officials' Meeting and Related Meetings	7 - 18 May
High-Level Policy Dialogue on Human Resources Development in the Digital Age	12 - 15 May
Ministers Responsible for Trade Meeting	20 - 21 May
High-Level Policy Roundtable on Sustainable Tourism	20 - 22 June
High-Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Response to Climate Change	21 - 25 August
Third Senior Officials' Meeting and Related Meetings	15 - 30 August
Small and Medium Enterprises Ministerial Meeting	11 - 17 September
High-Level Policy Dialogues on Women and the Economy	22 - 26 September
Transportation Ministerial Meeting	October (TBC)
Finance Ministerial Meeting	19 - 21 October
APEC Economic Leaders' Week	5 - 11 November

Note: Dates are subject to change, for the latest information please go to:  
<http://www.apec.org/Events-Calendar.aspx>

# APEC Milestones

## 2016 • Lima, Peru

APEC Leaders reaffirmed the member economies' confidence in international trade as a mechanism for achieving positive economic and social change. This, after throwing their support behind an agenda that pursues inclusive growth as the Asia-Pacific region takes strides to achieve a free and open trade area. Specifically, they expressed support for advancing the regional economic integration and growth agenda; developing human capital; modernizing micro, small, and medium business; and enhancing the regional food system. In line with these priorities, APEC put forward policy commitments for members to toward a sustainable economic integration in the region.

## 2015 • Manila, the Philippines

APEC Leaders united behind the opportunity to build inclusive economies in a bid to make economic growth felt broadly by more sectors in society. Acknowledging uneven global growth and the presence of risks and uncertainties in the global economy, the Leaders agreed to set forth policy enablers for integration of micro, small and medium enterprises in regional and global markets; for building sustainable, and resilient communities; developing human capital; and enhancing the regional economic integration agenda. They also expressed support the achievement of quality growth, and endorsed a

network on services cooperation, recognizing that the services sector represent a significant percentage of businesses in the region.

## 2014 • Beijing, China

APEC Leaders commit to taking a concrete step towards greater regional economic integration by endorsing a roadmap to translate the vision of the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) into a reality. As a first step, APEC will carry out a collective strategic study on issues related to the realization of the FTAAP. Members implement the first-ever APEC Connectivity Blueprint to achieve targets for better physical, institutional and people-to-people linkages across the region by 2025. In order to capture higher value-added growth, policies to promote innovation, human resource development and sustainability are part of the new APEC Accord on Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth. Recognizing the importance of promoting diversified energy supplies, APEC economies agree to work toward doubling the share of renewables by 2030 in the region's energy mix, including in power generation.

## 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.

# APEC Milestones

## 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.



# About APEC

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a regional economic forum established in 1989 to leverage the growing interdependence of the Asia-Pacific. APEC's 21 members aim to create greater prosperity for the people of the region by promoting balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative and secure growth and by accelerating regional economic integration.

APEC ensures that goods, services, investment and people move easily across borders. Members facilitate this trade through faster customs procedures at borders; more favorable business climates behind the border; and aligning regulations and standards across the region.

APEC works to help all residents of the Asia-Pacific participate in the growing economy. For example, APEC projects provide digital skills training for rural communities and help indigenous women export their products abroad. Recognizing the impacts of climate change, APEC members also implement initiatives to increase energy efficiency and promote sustainable management of forest and marine resources.

The forum adapts to allow members to deal with important new challenges to the region's economic well-being. This includes ensuring disaster resilience, planning for pandemics, and addressing terrorism.

APEC's 21 member economies are 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 Philippines; The Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States of America; Viet Nam.

## Economic Data 2015

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)	23,781.2	1,339,539.1	56,327.7	262,093.4	236,818.8
Brunei Darussalam (1989)	423.2	15,492.0	36,607.9	4,470.1	7,176.9
Canada (1989)	35,851.8	1,550,536.5	43,248.5	531,777.3	484,766.2
Chile (1994)	17,948.1	240,215.7	13,383.9	76,482.9	73,099.1
China (1991)	1,371,220.0	10,866,444.0	7,924.7	2,148,281.2	2,560,424.5
Hong Kong, China (1991)	7,305.7	309,928.8	42,422.9	633,335.9	614,748.2
Indonesia (1989)	257,563.8	861,934.0	3,346.5	172,917.2	171,541.4
Japan (1989)	126,958.5	4,123,257.6	32,477.2	822,183.4	782,802.0
Korea (1989)	50,617.0	1,377,873.1	27,221.5	548,844.4	623,598.5
Malaysia (1989)	30,331.0	296,217.6	9,766.2	215,775.4	234,628.9
Mexico (1993)	127,017.2	1,144,331.3	9,009.3	434,775.6	403,381.4
New Zealand (1989)	4,595.7	173,754.1	37,808.0	48,086.1	48,493.4
Papua New Guinea (1993)	7,619.3	16,928.7 (2014 data)	2,268.2 (2014 data)	4,437.5	5,599.4
Peru (1998)	31,376.7	192,083.7	6,121.9	45,644.1	40,227.2
Philippines (1989)	100,699.4	291,965.3	2,899.4	93,518.7	86,800.6
Russia (1998)	144,096.8	1,326,015.1	9,057.1	280,954.6	391,332.9
Singapore (1989)	5,535.0	292,739.3	52,888.7	440,013.3	489,841.4
Chinese Taipei (1991)	23,462.9	523,009.0	22,294.0	284,304.9	341,894.0
Thailand (1989)	67,959.4	395,281.6	5,816.4	253,127.1	274,655.3
United States (1989)	321,418.8	17,946,996.0	55,836.8	2,777,055.5	2,194,975.4
Viet Nam (1998)	91,703.8	193,599.4	2,111.1	181,395.1	173,160.1

Source: StatsAPEC <http://statistics.apec.org/>  
 Extracted: December 2016

## Benefits of APEC

APEC has grown to become a dynamic engine of economic growth and one of the most important regional forums in the Asia-Pacific. Its 21 member economies are home to around 2.8 billion people and represent approximately 59 percent of world GDP and 49 percent of world trade in 2015.

As a result of APEC's work, growth has soared in the region, with real GDP doubling from just USD 16 trillion in 1989 to USD 42 trillion in 2015. Meanwhile, residents of the Asia-Pacific saw their per capita income rise by 74 percent, lifting millions out of poverty and creating a growing middle class in just over two decades.

Bringing the region closer together, reducing trade barriers, and smoothing out differences in regulations have boosted trade which, in turn, has led to this dramatic increase in prosperity. Average tariffs fell from 17 percent in 1989 to 5.4 percent in 2014. During that same time period, the APEC region's total trade increased over seven times—outpacing the rest of the world with two-thirds of this trade occurring between member economies.

# About APEC

## APEC Process

APEC operates as a cooperative, multilateral economic and trade forum. Member economies\* participate on the basis of open dialogue and respect for views of all participants. In APEC, all economies have an equal say and decision-making is reached by consensus. There are no binding commitments or treaty obligations.

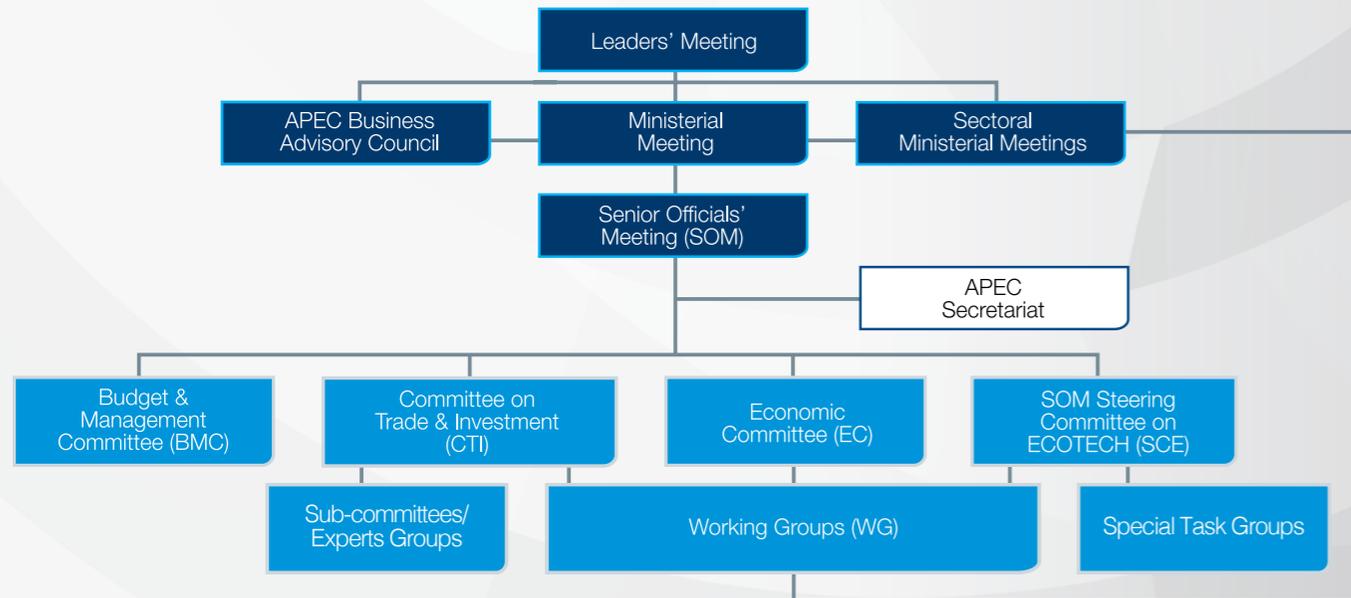
Commitments are undertaken on a voluntary basis and capacity building projects help members implement APEC initiatives.

APEC's structure is based on both a "bottom-up" and "top-down" approach. Four core committees and their respective working groups provide strategic policy recommendations to

APEC Leaders and Ministers who annually set the vision for overarching goals and initiatives. The working groups are then tasked with implementing these initiatives through a variety of APEC-funded projects. Members also take individual and collective actions to carry out APEC initiatives in their individual economies with the assistance of APEC capacity building projects.

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

## APEC Organisational Chart



■ Policy Level  
■ Working Level

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.

## 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 assists the APEC process by undertaking independent policy research on APEC-related issues. There are APEC Study Centres in most APEC member economies, comprising some 50 universities, research centres and centres of academic excellence.

# About APEC

## 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)

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## Publications

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

APEC Regional Trends Analysis

APEC in Charts 2016

2016 APEC Economic Policy Report

2016 APEC Economic Policy Report: Executive Summary

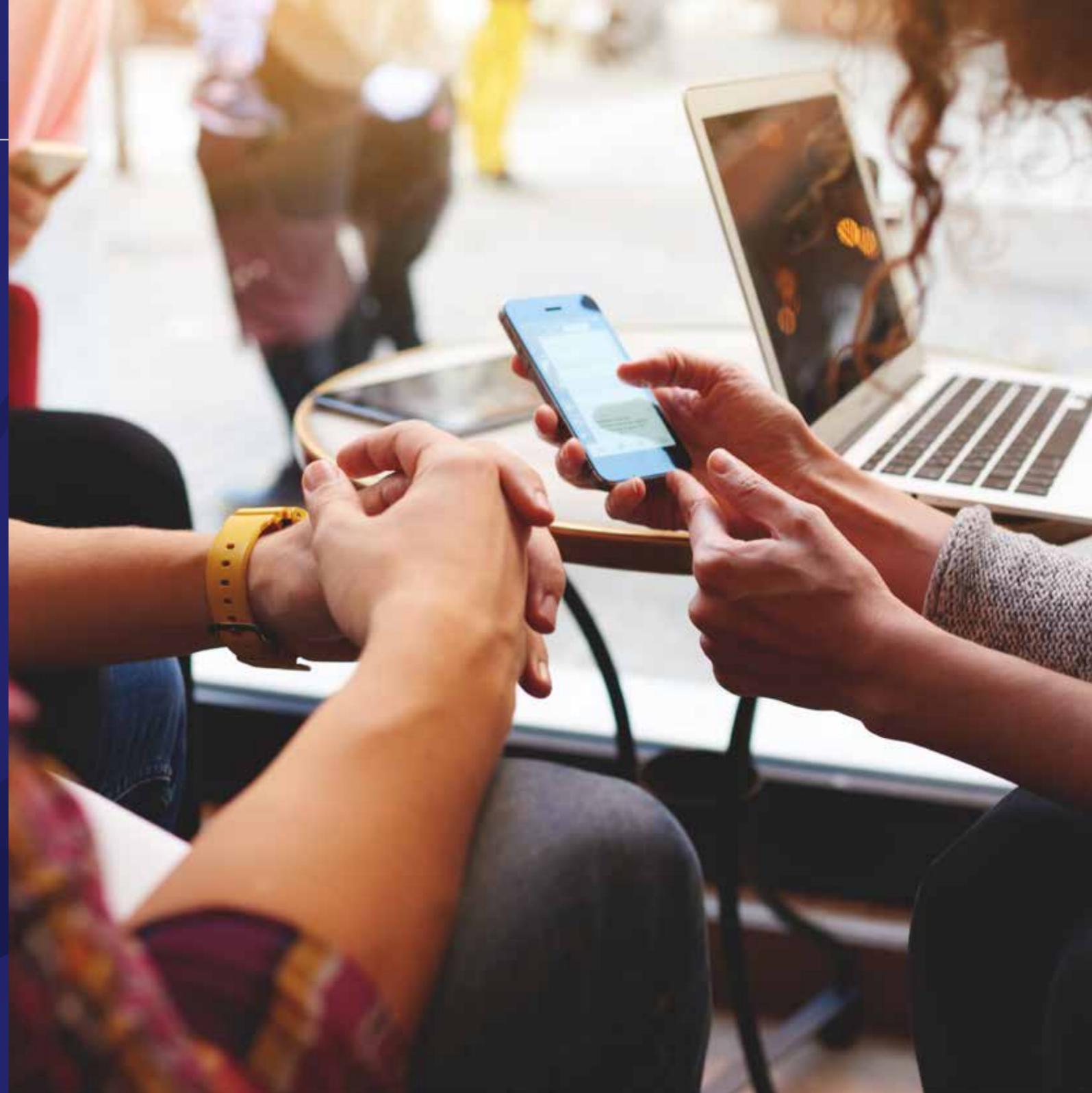
2016 CTI Report to Ministers

Factsheet: 2016 APEC Economic Policy Report

Factsheet: 2016 APEC Senior Officials' Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation

APEC Senior Officials' Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation 2016

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