

第三屆 APEC 結構改革部長會議
(Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting, SRMM)

視訊會議報告

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| 台灣經濟研究院 APEC 研究中心 | 副研究員 | 張鴻 |

會議時間：110 年 6 月 16 日(週三)

完成報告：110 年 6 月

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壹、會議重點摘要

一、會議時間與辦理方式

APEC 第三屆結構改革部長會議(3rd APEC Structural Ministerial Meeting, SRMM)於本(2021)年 6 月 16 日上午 10 時至下午 1 時 20 分，以視訊會議方式辦理。我國由本會龔主任委員明鑫率國發會(綜合規劃處、法協中心)、外交部、財政部、金管會、及台經院 APEC 研究中心等機關代表與會。

二、會議目的

結構改革泛指各國推動境內政策制度與法令規章的變革，以增進產業競爭力、提升市場效率及彈性，進而促進經濟成長的連續性過程，係 APEC 工作重點之一，並自 2004 年起由 APEC 經濟委員會(Economic Committee, EC)主責推動。結構改革部長會議為 APEC 專業部長會議之一，係 APEC 五年一度盛事，會議原規劃於去(2020)年馬來西亞主辦年辦理，惟因 Covid-19 疫情馬國未辦理；後經 EC 會議討論，由今年主辦會員體紐西蘭接手辦理，由紐西蘭商業及消費者事務部長、同時兼任數位經濟及通訊、國營事業及統計部長 Dr David Clark 主持會議，與各會員體結構改革部長聚焦討論疫後韌性復甦策略及 APEC 新一期結構改革議程。

Covid-19 疫情大流行引發自二戰以來最大的經濟衝擊，主辦會員體紐西蘭呼籲 APEC 會員體應協同合作、達到更好的復興(build back better)，以強化並促進復甦；期盼透過本次部長層級的討論，指導未來五年(2021 年至 2025 年)「強化 APEC 結構改革議程」(Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform, EAASR)之落實執行；本次會議亦規劃通過「結構改革部長聯合聲明」(Structural Reform Ministerial Statement)，及以聲明附件通

過「強化 APEC 結構改革議程(EAASR)」及「第三期經商便利度行動計畫(EoDB)」兩文件，為新階段 APEC 結構改革工作揭開序幕。

三、會議重點結論

為持續加注結構改革動能，推動疫後 APEC 區域經濟再成長，本次第三屆 APEC 結構改革部長會議討論重點有二：「以綠色復甦支持結構改革，達成經濟永續成長及復興」(Exploring how green recovery can support structural reform for sustainable economic growth and recovery from economic shocks)、「利用總體及個體經濟政策之交互作用促進經濟有效復甦」(The interplay between macro and micro economic policies in effective recovery from economic shocks)，由各會員體結構改革部長就該兩主題擇一交流政策觀點，並請 OECD、IMF 代表進行專題簡報；續由 ABAC 就 APEC 結構改革工作向部長提呈業界建言。

考量我國自 2020 年疫情爆發起，即透過完善的經濟政策，成功穩定國內經濟，龔主委遂就主題二，向各會員體分享我國政策實務及數位轉型作為，並宣示本年經濟成長率仍可望超過 5%之決心；並進一步指出，面對疫情所致經社衝擊，APEC 必需透過結構改革工作掌握未來發展契機。臺灣積極透過數位轉型、產業創新，以及能源轉型等結構改革作為，做好萬全準備。本次結構改革部長會議後，21 個會員體發表「結構改革部長聯合聲明」(APEC Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement)，揭示部長們對結構改革發展方向的共識。內容涵括總體及個體經濟疫後復甦對策、供應鏈韌性、良好法規實務、國際法規調合、綠色復甦、因應氣候變遷、運用數位經濟實現包容性、婦女經濟賦權、Beyond GDP 等議題。

另本次會議亦通過 2 份重要文件：(一) 2021-2025 年「強

化 APEC 結構改革議程」(EAASR, Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform)，；以及（二）：「第三期經商便利度(Ease of Doing Business, EoDB)行動計畫」規劃於 2025 年前，在「執行契約」、「獲得信貸」、「財產登記」、「債務清理」、「保護少數股東」等五大優先改革領域達成 APEC 總體進展 12%之目標。其中，EoDB 計畫由美國主導，美國亦再次感謝我國自願擔任保護少數股東指標之領導會員體。

貳、會議經過

本次會議於本(110)年6月16日上午10時至下午1時20分辦理，由紐西蘭商業及消費者事務部長兼數位經濟及通訊、國營事業及統計部長 Dr David Clark 主持，邀請各會員體結構改革部長攜手研商疫後結構改革策略，並有財長程序(Financial Ministers' Process, FMP)、APEC 企業諮詢委員會(APEC Business Advisory Council, ABAC)及來自經濟暨合作發展組織(Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD)、國際貨幣基金(International Monetary Fund, IMF)的專家參與，共同擘劃新一期 APEC 結構改革方向。

結構改革部長會議係 APEC 五年一度盛事，作為 APEC 專業部長會議之一，本次會議邀請 21 個會員體聚首研商新一期結構改革策略，出於對本會議之重視，各會員體均推派高階官員代表與會，主辦會員體紐西蘭派出兩位部長，由數位經濟部長暨商業及消費者事務部長 David Clark 主持會議，並有國會議員暨總檢察長、環境、海洋、漁業和稅務部長兼財政部副部長 Hon David Parker 代表紐國發言，泰國更是由副總理出席，日本由內閣府身兼經濟財政政策、防疫、跨太平洋夥伴協議(CPTPP)三職的大臣西村康稔代表出席，中國由國家發展改革委員會唐登杰副主任代表，美國則由白宮專責資訊以及行政、立法審查的資訊與監管事務辦公室代理主任 Sharon Block 率團與會。

●主題一：探索綠色復甦如何支持結構改革，以達永續經濟成長及復興

Exploring how green recovery can support structural reform for sustainable economic growth and recovery from economic shocks.

一、OECD 秘書長 Mr Mathias Cormann 專題演講：「以綠色復甦支持結構改革，達成永續經濟成長及復興」(Green Recovery

supporting structural reform for sustainable economic growth and recovery from economic shocks)

- (一)利用結構改革因應經濟衝擊所致威脅，能有效形塑長期經濟成長動能，為達成「更好的復興(build back better)」提供契機。
「綠色復甦」含括法規、社會及環境等面向之改革舉措，有效的綠色復甦政策，具有長期包容、環境永續、友善創新等特質，將能促進經濟長期韌性成長，並加速全球資本流向綠色替代品(green alternatives)。
- (二)在經濟衝擊的背景下，政策制定者應從永續成長角度，通盤擘劃長期政策以促進綠色復甦，同時應避免短視近利，滿足短期政策所帶來的經濟成長效果。OECD 預估，2021、2022 年全球經濟成長率可達 5.8%、4.4%，但病毒的蔓延仍對未來帶來許多變數，敦促 APEC 應儘速普及疫苗接種以對抗疫情，並於執行疫後復甦工作中肩負三項重點任務，即(1)建立經濟韌性(resilience)、(2)環境永續、資源及生產力的重分配(reallocation)，及(3)轉型過程中提供人民必要協助(support people on transitions)，確保包容性復甦與成長。OECD 亦進一步強調會員體間的跨境合作，而多邊組織如 APEC 可協助降低各國推動結構改革的成本，因而更形重要。

二、各會員體發言要點

依主辦會員體紐西蘭要求，會議前各會員體應表態指定發言主題，本節由智利、中國、香港、印尼、日本、紐西蘭、泰國、美國及越南等 9 會員體依序發言，分享促進疫後綠色復甦政策實務，關注重點包含：綠色科技及投資、再生能源、減碳、經商環境便捷、中小企業復甦政策及區域經濟整合。重點如次：

- (一)在綠色投資上，智利及香港分享發行綠色債券政策實務，而美國、日本及泰國亦分享投資電動車產業發展；智利、泰國重視再生能源議題，紐西蘭則分享透過廢棄物處理、動植物

保育及水質改善等舉措，兼顧經濟發展及生態保育實現永續地球實務。在減碳議題上，日本、智利及泰國均宣示達成巴黎氣候協定目標之決心，中國亦表對低碳議題之重視。

- (二)針對經貿均衡復甦議題，越南重視促進經商環境便捷議題；印尼、香港及泰國、中國等會員體關注疫後中小企業復甦，中國亦重視農村減貧議題，香港並重申線上爭端解決(Online Dispute Resolution, ODR)機制對促進微中小企業(MSMEs)經商便利之重要。
- (三)日本重視區域經濟整合、經貿自由化及供應鏈韌性議題，呼籲敦續推動跨太平洋夥伴全面進步協定(CPTPP)進程，表示刻正進行英國入會程序審查作業，在經濟表現上，美中經濟復甦帶動日本出口，一旦疫情獲得有效控制，將能帶動內需消費市場，提振景氣，此外，亦強調推動女性參與 STEM 領域之重要。
- (四)中國表示，其在結構改革工作已有相當程度進展，而開放互通是不可阻擋的趨勢，將敦續實施互利共贏的開放戰略，以推動建立綠色低碳循環環境，發展經濟。為抵禦未來各種未定變化，將與各會員體攜手實踐新階段結構改革議程，加速綠色復甦，達成亞太地區無縫(seamless)連結，共創開放、活力、強韌、和平的 APEC 社群。
- (五)美國為推動綠色復甦，致力於水資源保護、化學品禁用、降低溫室氣體及重視氣候變遷議題，除於 2022 年編列超過 140 億美元的預算因應氣候變遷外，亦幫助開發中會員體減少碳排放及適應氣候變遷衝擊。在勞動政策上，美國致力於結合環境永續目標推動就業計畫，除對電動車產業投注千億美元發展資金，亦致力於次世代新能源發展，並嚴格審視各政策的勞動議題，重視雨露均霑，使人人均能受惠於政府推動創新企業發展政策。

●「強化APEC結構改革議程 (Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform, EAASR)簡介

一、EC 主席香港丁國榮博士簡報 RAASR 推動進展及未竟之業，盼 EC 攜手合作達成 EAASR 目標

2016-2020 年「結構改革更新議程」(Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform, RAASR)業於 2020 年屆期，並由 APEC 政策支援小組(Policy Support Unit, PSU)撰擬「期末檢視報告」(RAASR Final Review Report)，盤點 APEC 全域及個別會員體推動結構改革工作所達成之進展及未竟之業，提供政策建議供 EC 擘劃新階段結構改革工作參考。

二、RAASR 行動小組(RAASR Action Team, RAT)主席越南 Mr. Nguyen Anh Duong 報告 EAASR 內容

EC 為籌備新階段 APEC 結構改革工作，遂於 2019 年組成非正式編組 RAT，小組成員除越南外，尚有澳洲、加拿大、中國、印尼、日本、馬來西亞、紐西蘭及我方等 9 會員體；在各方努力下，已成功推動 EC 於本年 5 月順利產出 EAASR，並以 EAASR 概念文件(Concept Paper)，為新一期結構改革議程擘劃具體工作。

EAASR 聚焦疫後疫後經社復甦，為 APEC 2021 年至 2025 年結構改革擘劃新方向。內容包括以下 4 項改革重點，盼藉此達成 APEC 強韌、衡平、包容、創新及永續的總體目標：(詳附件三)

1. 創造開放、透明及競爭市場之有利環境(Creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets)
2. 促進商業韌性復甦以因應未來各式衝擊(Boosting business recovery and resilience against future shocks)
3. 確保社會各群體均能享有追求包容、永續及更高福祉的平等機會(Ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to

opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth, and greater well-being)

4. 善用創新、新科技及技能培育以提高生產力及數位化 (Harnessing innovation, new technology, and skills development to boost productivity and digitalization)

在工作規劃上，敦促各會員體於本年底提報個別行動計畫，並設定質化及量化指標追蹤改革進展，EC 預計於 2023 及 2025 年進行期中及期末進展檢視，並於 2023 年辦理高階官員會議，為達成 EAASR 目標提供指引，考量 EAASR 之施行須包含財政及經濟政策的併行推動，故新一期結構改革議程將注及與財長程序(Finance Ministers' Process, FMP)之合作。

●主題二：利用總體及個體經濟政策之交互作用促進經濟有效復甦

**The interplay between macro and micro economic policies
in effective recovery from economic shocks.**

一、IMF 首席經濟學家暨哈佛大學教授 Dr Gita Gopinath 專題演講：
「結構改革與從經濟衝擊中復甦」(Structural Reform and
recovery from economic shocks)

(一)在疫情爆發前，全球生活水準之提升即已趨緩，IMF 研究觀察到此一現象可歸因於以下情況；IMF 呼籲加強結構改革及國際合作，有助解決此一區域面臨的共同難題：

1. 先進會員體新興科技的發展未能有效轉化為經濟成長；而開發中會員體雖開創了成功的成長模式，惟所得不均的問題仍持續惡化，低技術勞工及婦女受到不平等待遇。
2. 各會員體公債及公司債佔 GDP 比例居高不下，債務問題日益嚴重，甚至自疫情爆發前的十年間已成長約 20 個百分點，不利抵禦總體經濟衝擊。
3. 多邊合作的不充分，使各方未能就氣候變遷問題採取行動，亦無法就國際企業最低稅負和日益加劇的貿易及技術緊張局勢達成共識。

(二)疫情所致經濟衝擊，不僅突顯各會員體現有政策與法制的缺失，亦加深貧富差距，而推動結構改革可促進政策革新，並進一步帶動經濟復甦。IMF 表示疫情發展可歸納為以下三階段，建議各會員體應針對不同階段採取不同政策措施：

1. 疫情爆發(acute)階段：限制性措施抑制經濟活動，在財政許可的情況下，政府應專注維持就業穩定，提供紓困及企業貸款與薪資補助。
2. 在經濟復甦(recovery)階段：隨疫苗逐漸普及，政府應持續紓困與提供就業輔導，當景氣逐漸復甦時，則專注發展重點產業，而非一視同仁、採取齊頭式平等的補助，同時加

速各會員體結構轉型。

3. 後疫情(post-pandemic)階段：政府須營造公平競爭市場，並讓民眾共享利益，建構社會安全網以強化經濟韌性。

二、財長程序(FMP)主席 Hon Mr Grant Robertson 分享觀點，並歡迎 EAASR 通過

疫情的爆發使政策制定者面臨前所未有的挑戰，並彰顯貨幣政策及財政政策併行推動之重要性。在貨幣政策上，透過降低利率刺激流動性、提供金融支持輔以非傳統貨幣政策的實施，將能有效促進經濟復甦；在財政政策上，透過改善公衛系統、薪資水平，並增加對失業人口及受衝擊產業之協助，調整財政措施及預算結構，將能有效穩定經濟成長，惟多數財政刺激政策將導致全球公債急劇增加，故財政政策的規劃為各會員體財政部長的決策帶來了考驗。財長程序(Finance Minister's Process, FMP)將於本(2021)年 6 月 25 日辦理之 FMP 與 ABAC 對話，以及 10 月辦理之 FMP 會議中，透過公私合作及交流各會員體財政政策規劃觀點，探尋疫後政策最佳實務。

三、各會員體發言重點及我方參與

本節由澳洲、汶萊、加拿大、南韓、馬來西亞、巴布亞紐幾內亞、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、新加坡及我方等 12 個會員體依序發言。各會員體依照議程主題，分享利用個體及總體經濟政策促進疫後經濟復甦、紓困與振興政策實務，重點包含：數位轉型、提升生產力、促進就業、包容性、觀光旅遊業復甦、租稅優惠、鼓勵創新投資及租稅獎勵等領域。摘述如次：

- (一)澳洲、汶萊、南韓、馬來西亞、巴布亞紐幾內亞、俄羅斯及我方均強調數位轉型議題。其中，澳洲鼓勵創新投資，汶萊重視技術創新、線上學習及提供微中小企業數位機會，馬來西亞則聚焦發展電子商務、數位支付、高科技投資及創新。

(二)在勞動市場方面，澳洲聚焦創造就業機會、提升工資及償債比率，而為促進勞動參與，秘魯依國內勞動力結構，關注非正式部門就業者權益保障，澳洲則聚焦提升女性及青年勞工工作品質、加拿大主張透過完善幼托服務促進女性經濟參與。

(三)在包容性議題方面，南韓、馬來西亞、俄羅斯及秘魯皆提出對此議題之關注。其中，馬來西亞注及經社均衡發展，並強調永續包容、共榮共享之重要；俄羅斯則特別關注數位包容性；秘魯則分享透過金融改革，支持弱勢群體發展之政策措施。

(四)各會員體由不同面向分享政策實務，包含如：加拿大及汶萊提及觀光旅遊業之復甦，顯示對此領域之重視；菲律賓及澳洲分享租稅優惠政策措施；南韓提及對法制革新議題之重視；汶萊則特別強調強化基礎建設、重視食品及醫療物資之跨境自由流通；新加坡及南韓則說明其對綠色經濟之重視。

(五)我方參與(致詞稿詳附件五)

1. 由於我國在疫情期間，去(2020)年全年經濟成長率達 3.12%，成為全球少數維持正成長的會員體。我方龔主委遂於本節發言表示，我國自 2020 年疫情爆發以來，即透過有效的紓困舉措，對受影響之企業提供工資補貼及貸款擔保，成功穩定國人就業及國內經濟。今年，即使面對眼前更艱鉅的挑戰，我國仍有望達成經濟成長率逾 5%之目標。
2. 面對疫情所致經社衝擊，龔主委進一步指出，APEC 必需透過結構改革工作掌握未來發展契機。臺灣積極透過數位轉型、產業創新，以及能源轉型等結構改革作為，做好萬全準備。龔主委也籲請 APEC 各會員體隨時保持警戒，追求韌性成長以因應未來各式未定衝擊，俾共同追求實踐未來五年結構改革工作，以及 2040 年「APEC 太子城願景」(APEC 2040

Putrajaya Vision)。

3. 紐國主席回應讚賞我國經濟成長表現，可說是各會員體之夢想，渠亦認同我國所提數位轉型及創新等政策，與各會員體均息息相關，尤其面對未來可能的經濟衝擊，此等結構改革更顯重要。

● **向結構改革部長報告**
Reports to Ministers

一、第三期經商便利度行動計畫(Third APEC Ease of Doing Business Action Plan)簡介

美國簡介第三期經商便利度行動計畫(Third APEC Ease of Doing Business Action Plan)，並對領導會員體表達謝意。第三期 EoDB 行動計畫，聚焦促進女性及中小企業之經商便捷，進而提升包容性及韌性成長；第三期計畫涵括以下五項優先改革領域，並於各指標擇定領導會員體，盼於 2020 年至 2025 年間，推動 APEC 全區達成 12%之總體進展目標，並於 2023 年及 2026 年進行期中及期末進展檢視：(詳附件四)

- (一)執行契約(Enforcing Contract)：南韓
- (二)獲得信貸(Getting Credit)：尚無
- (三)財產登記(Registering Property)：美國
- (四)債務清理(Resolving Insolvency)：馬來西亞、加拿大
- (五)保護少數股東(Protecting Minority Investors)：我方

二、2021 年 ABAC 主席 Ms Rachel Tauleilei 提呈結構改革建議書

疫情的爆發彰顯以人為本促進經濟永續發展之重要，呼籲 APEC 應將目標放遠，重視長期韌性發展，另就以下三大面向，為 APEC 新階段結構改革工作提供業界建言：(詳附件六)

(一)個體經濟改革(Micro-economic reform policies)：建議 APEC 應透過 EAASR 及競爭中立條款創造公平的競爭環境

1. 針對 2020 年後的結構改革議程，在短期上，建議 APEC 於施行 EAASR 的過程中，應確立一套共同努力的階段性優先工作，並以區域經濟角度支持疫後經濟復甦、協調國內財政振興政策，另在遵守公共衛生要求的同時，推動貨品、服務

業及人員的跨境自由流通。在中期上，APEC 應推動結構改革的整合性方法以促進包容及永續，同時解決新興技術發展及氣候變遷所致各式挑戰。

2. 針對競爭及競爭中立，建議 APEC 應透過能力建構及分享最佳實務等方式推動競爭中立條款的採用，並敦促 EC 透過辦理競爭法規政策公私對話。

(二)金融及勞動市場准入(Financial and labor market access and competitiveness): 透過分享勞動市場資訊及排除性別包容障礙，降低市場進入成本

1. 針對疫後勞動力市場政策，建議 APEC 透過促進政府機構及求職平台之間的合作，促進勞力市場資訊透明，並敦促 APEC 與 OECD 合作辦理產官學對話，討論驅動結構改革及職能快速發展的全球趨勢，以跟上未來工作型態的腳步。
2. 針對結構改革及性別包容性，建議 APEC 應關注疫情對女性所致衝擊，並呼應 2019 年通過之「拉賽雷納女性及包容性成長路徑圖（The La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth）」，敦促 APEC 改善女性於法律及文化等層面所受障礙，包含以法規、政策改善職場性別歧視，並促進女性獲得信貸能力。

(三)數位基礎建設及服務可近性(Access to infrastructure and basic services): 關注電子健康(e-health)服務及普及數位基礎建設等議題

1. 針對普及數位基礎建設，關注城鄉及弱勢族群數位基礎建設可近性議題，並呼籲於「APEC 2040 太子城願景(Putrajaya Vision 2040)」施行計畫納入透過結構改革及投資政策促進數位基礎建設普及工作。
2. 有關數位醫療服務，建議 APEC 善用數位工具進行健康體系結構轉型，推動跨境健康服務發展、職場心理健康及安全，

並維持疫情期間有關促進醫療服務自由流動之舉措。

三、PECC 發表對結構改革工作之建議

本節僅香港及 PECC 發言，香港呼應 EoDB 行動計畫，並重申渠於 EC 創立之 SELI 子基金事宜；PECC 則歡迎第三期 EoDB 行動計畫，並分享 2020 年對區域經濟現況調查之研究，PECC 指出，高達 35% 的受訪者表示結構改革於經濟成長扮演至關重要之角色，故私部門的參與將能優化結構改革工作的品質 (PECC 建言書，詳附件七)。

參、會議觀察與後續應辦事項

APEC 自 2004 年起推動結構改革工作，已隨時代變遷及經濟發展程度差異，從聚焦市場性變革，演變到涵蓋永續、包容、綠色復甦等結構改革面向，以推動 APEC 地區更高層次、高品質的經濟韌性發展。綜觀本次會議籌備期間，主辦會員體紐西蘭及 RAT 領導會員體越南，積極發揮領導會員體職責，協調各會員體立場，幫助文件順利產出，功不可沒；各會員體亦通力合作，集思廣益，為新階段結構改革工作貢獻己力。其中，國發會作為我國 EC 主政單位，積極協調國內各相關單位與各會員體討論新階段 APEC 發展重點，所提意見多獲各會員體響應；對於本次會議各階段籌備工作，我國亦積極參與，RAT 領導會員體越南更於會後特別電郵向我團主責會議籌備之國發會綜合規劃處張處長致謝。

謹綜整各會員體自籌備強化 APEC 結構改革議程(EAASR)及結構改革部長聯合聲明撰稿期間之立場，以及本次 SRMM 會議之發言立場，以通盤洞悉 APEC 新階段結構改革領域政策重點，作為我國往後參與 APEC 結構改革政策之參考。

一、新一期結構改革議程務實強化對包容、永續成長之重視

觀察 EC 推動包容性成長進程，雖 2015 年產出之「結構改革更新議程」(RAASR, Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform)已有納入包容性成長內容，且紐西蘭亦於 2018 年提出「Structural Reform for Inclusive Growth: Three Approaches」文件，為 EC 推動相關工作提供指引，惟 EC 均未有積極推動包容性成長之具體措施，且 EC 於 RAASR 執行期間之進展檢視報告並未追蹤各會員體推行包容性成長之進展，致使擬定新階段結構改革議程時，難以瞭解現行包容性成長推動狀況。

EC 成員於 EAASR 籌備期間注意到前揭問題，已於 EAASR

個別行動計畫模板中，納入對推動永續及包容性政策實務進展之檢視內容，盼新一期結構改革議程之推動，能更務實的追蹤包容、永續成長工作，並適時調整推案方向。

二、包容性成長關注重點，已從女性及微中小企業擴展至原住民經濟賦權，並重視由 Beyond GDP 角度衡量更高福祉(better well-being)

2019 年紐西蘭於 APEC 經濟委員會第二次會議中分享，該國透過統計方法衡量毛利人族群對全國經濟貢獻及勞動潛力，進而對原民群體提供政策扶助，盼促進經濟再成長之作法，首開 APEC 場域對於原住民經濟潛能之討論，並持續於經濟暨合作技術指導委員會(Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation, SCE)及本年度辦會主軸推動原民議題。

紐國於本次結構改革部長聲明撰稿期間，致力將原住民族群納入包容性成長關注重點，雖提案過程中遭到中方阻撓，但經由俄、澳、加、智、菲及我方展現支持，以及在紐國積極協調與適度展現彈性情形下，紐國成功將原住民議題納入新階段結構改革工作重點。

此外，自 2019 年起，我方即已於 EC 場域積極強調從 Beyond GDP 角度，衡量經濟發展並推動包容成長，此成功開啟 APEC 對相關議題之討論與重視，並獲納入 EAASR 工作重點。

三、IMF 所發表之疫後經濟復甦觀點，與我國政策實務思維不謀而合

我國自 2020 年疫情爆發起，即透過完善的經濟紓困振興政策穩定經濟成長，於去年達成 3.12% 的經濟成長率，成績斐然，打破經濟成長與防疫須有所取捨之迷思，並因此獲邀於本(2021)年 6 月 17 日瑞士洛桑管理學院「2021 年世界競爭力評比」研討會中分享政策經驗。

我方因應疫情推動經濟振興與紓困之政策思維，與 IMF 首席經濟學家暨哈佛教授於本次會中所建議之政策措施不謀而合，我國經濟表現成果不僅有目共睹，SRMM 主席亦於會中稱許我國的疫情經濟表現為各會員體楷模。

四、中國高度重視連結性議題，強化於 EC 場域推廣之力道

中國自 2014 年推動連結性藍圖產出以來，即多方積極於 APEC 高階會議強調連結性議題，以實現於亞太區置入一帶一路政策構想，過往中國雖未積極於 EC 場域發言強調連結性議題，惟中國於新一期結構改革議程擘劃期間，均積極強調透過強化供應鏈韌性加強區域連結之立場，甚至於 SRMM 部長聲明撰稿期間，為奠定於 EC 推動相關工作之基礎，堅持於 SRMM 部長聲明納入連結性獨立段落，態度堅定，一度延宕 SRMM 部長聲明撰擬進展，直至主辦方紐西蘭積極協調後，始展現彈性，於既有段落中加入相關文字。

肆、 附件

一：議程

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

STRUCTURAL REFORM MINISTERIAL MEETING (SRMM)

16 June 2021

DRAFT AGENDA

At the start of the meeting

*Ministers and heads of delegation are requested to turn their cameras on.
All other delegates are requested to turn their cameras off.*

15 minute duration

WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

A pre-recorded video will play with a traditional Māori welcome of a karanga and mihi (call of welcome and introductory speech).

The SRMM Chair, The Honourable Dr David Clark, will make opening remarks, note housekeeping matters and seek adoption of the agenda.

SESSION 1

The SRMM Chair will introduce the Keynote Speaker.

10 minute duration

Keynote address on ‘Green recovery supporting structural reform for sustainable economic growth and recovery from economic shocks’

Mr Mathias Cormann, Secretary General of the Organisation for the Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

50 minute duration

Format: Plenary

The SRMM Chair will introduce a short 90 second video playing ‘Voices on Green Recovery’ followed by an invite to ministers and heads of delegation to make interventions on the topic ‘Exploring how green recovery can support structural reform for sustainable economic growth and recovery from economic shocks’.

Ministers and heads of delegation will have up to 4 minutes for their intervention. (10-11 interventions)

- *Chile*
- *China*
- *Hong Kong, China*
- *Indonesia*
- *Japan*
- *New Zealand*
- *Thailand*
- *United States*
- *Viet Nam*

5 minute duration

Introducing the Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform

The item will be introduced by Economic Committee Chair, Dr James Ding, and followed by Lead of the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform Action Team, Mr Nguyen Anh Duong (5 minutes).

FAMILY PHOTO

Ministers and heads of delegation are requested to ensure their cameras are on.

5 minutes duration

BREAK

SESSION 2

The SRMM Chair will welcome back ministers and heads of delegation and introduce the Keynote Speaker.

10 minutes duration

Keynote address on Structural Reform and recovery from economic shocks

Dr Gita Gopinath, Chief Economist, International Monetary Fund

50 minutes duration

Format: *Plenary*

The SRMM Chair will introduce a short 90 second video playing – ‘Voices on Structural Reform’ and the speaker.

The interplay between macro and micro economic policies in effective recovery from economic shocks

Hon Mr Grant Robertson, Chair of the Finance Ministers’ Process, will introduce and speak on the topic. (5 minutes)

Ministers and heads of delegation will have up to 4 minutes for their intervention. (10-11 interventions)

- *Australia*
- *Brunei Darussalam*
- *Canada*
- *Korea*
- *Malaysia*
- *Mexico*
- *Papua New Guinea*
- *Peru*
- *The Philippines*
- *Russia*

- *Singapore*
- *Chinese Taipei*

20 minutes duration

SESSION 3

The SRMM Chair will introduce the agenda items and speakers.

Format: *Plenary*

Reports to ministers:

Third APEC Ease of Doing Business Action Plan introduced by the United States representative (3 minutes).

Address by ABAC Chair 2021, Ms Rachel Taulelei, and Chair of Economy Working Group Robert Milliner, on ABAC's recommendations to ministers on structural reform to support recovery in the APEC region (5 minutes).

Ministers and heads of delegation will have up to 1 minute for their intervention, as time permits.

15 minutes duration

CLOSING SESSION

Ministers and heads of delegation to adopt the Structural Reform Ministerial Statement. SRMM Chair will make closing remarks.

A pre-recorded traditional Māori karakia (prayer) will be played.

二：結構改革部長聯合聲明

APEC Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement 2021

We, the APEC Ministers responsible for structural reform, convened on 16 June 2021. The virtual meeting was hosted by New Zealand under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Dr David Clark, Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, to discuss the progress of APEC's work on structural reform. We are grateful for the keynote addresses from Mr Mathias Cormann, Secretary General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and Dr Gita Gopinath, Chief Economist of the International Monetary Fund. We welcome the participation of the Chair of the APEC Finance Ministers' Process in 2021, the Honourable Grant Robertson, the APEC Business Advisory Council, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council and the Pacific Islands Forum.

2 We welcome the 2021 APEC priorities, recognising that there has never been a more important time for economies to join and work together to share, discuss, rebuild and recover our growth trajectory.

3 We highlight the prominence of structural reform policies in the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 of building an open, dynamic, resilient and peaceful Asia-Pacific community by 2040. Our work on structural reform supports APEC's mission of enhanced trade and economic integration by promoting structural policies to reduce behind-the-border barriers and promote strong, balanced, secure, sustainable and inclusive growth in the region.

A sustainable and resilient recovery from the impact of COVID-19

4 We express our deepest condolences over the tragic loss of lives and to all those who are suffering due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

5 Alongside a global health crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused an unprecedented economic shock. We have seen significant disruption to global supply chains, consumption and labour markets; intensified volatility of financial markets; deterioration of fiscal positions; widespread unemployment; increased inequality; and restriction on the movement of people. There has been an uneven impact on some sectors of our economies and across the APEC region. We acknowledge the disproportionate negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable groups who are most at risk to health or economic shocks.

6 This is, therefore, a crucial time to harness structural reform to promote and shape our economic recovery and build resilience. Today, we pledge to work together on the new structural reform agenda that supports economic recovery from the pandemic and promotes growth-focused reforms designed to be inclusive, resilient, sustainable and innovation-friendly.

Refreshing the APEC Structural Reform Agenda

7 The last time we met, we endorsed the [Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform \(RAASR\)](#) and instructed officials to implement it. We are pleased with the progress achieved under this instrument, as noted in the [RAASR Final Review Report](#). We recognise the work of APEC economies,

both collectively and individually, to take forward structural reforms consistent with the RAASR, which has stimulated balanced and sustainable growth and reduced inequality in the region.

8 There remains, however, unfinished business and we recognise the need to consistently review and adopt new structural reforms in our economies over time. We recognise that well- designed regulation can address the most pressing issues facing our economies today, specifically by facilitating economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic; reducing inequality through economic, social and financial inclusion; and responding to the threat of the impact of climate change. In 2021, we call for a more holistic approach to structural reform that allows us to harness the opportunities of the digital economy and helps our people adapt to change.

9 We, therefore, take this opportunity to refresh APEC's structural reform agenda by endorsing the Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR), which will guide APEC's work for the next five years (Annex 1). The EAASR outlines four pillars of work, which will help us prioritise our work and will contribute to strong, sustainable and inclusive economic growth:

- i) Creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets; ii) Boosting business recovery and resilience against future shocks;
- iii) Ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth, and greater well-being; and
- iv) Harnessing innovation, new technology, and skills development to boost productivity and digitalization.

10 The EAASR describes the approach we will take to define our collective and individual actions. It also includes monitoring and reporting to ensure that we deliver on our APEC commitments.

11 Acknowledging the critical interplay between macroeconomic and microeconomic policy settings, especially in the context of COVID-19 recovery, we encourage officials to develop areas for enhanced cross-fora collaboration and alignment between the Economic Committee and the Finance Ministers' Process that strengthens policy coordination.

12 We hereby task officials to develop and enact an EAASR Implementation Plan that identifies initiatives, indicators and timelines for review. We expect that the EAASR Implementation Plan will contribute to achieving the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040.

Tools to advance structural reform and other business

13 We note the recommendations of ABAC who call for priority actions to be undertaken by APEC member economies on structural reform.

14 We encourage economies to continue their efforts to implement good regulatory practices to ensure effective, efficient and transparent regulatory processes. We urge economies to pursue international

regulatory cooperation to help strengthen economies' competitiveness; reduce barriers to cross-border trade and investment; promote seamless connectivity and resilient supply

chains; support the growth of the digital economy; and address the challenges of a complex, interconnected and rapidly changing world. We remain committed to the implementation of the APEC Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap to accelerate digital innovation. We recognise the importance of pilot initiatives such as the APEC Online Dispute Resolution Collaborative Framework, which encourages the use of digital technology to resolve cross-border business-to-business disputes.

15 We welcome officials' exploration of initiatives that advance APEC's existing work on examining 'Beyond GDP' and contribute to a greater understanding of measuring economic progress, wellbeing and inclusive growth.

16 We value the contribution made by the APEC Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Initiative to address impediments to trade and commerce by lowering registration and transaction costs in the APEC region. We welcome APEC's achievement of the Second APEC EoDB Action Plan's goal of 10 per cent improvement across the original five priority areas. We endorse the Third APEC EoDB Action Plan and will strive to continuously make progress to reach the APEC-wide target of 12 per cent improvement in the five updated priority areas by 2025 (Annex 2).

17 We place emphasis on inclusive and quality growth, and encourage structural reform initiatives that support MSMEs, women, and others with untapped economic potential. In this regard, we note recent initiatives in APEC to unlock the economic potential of Indigenous peoples.

18 Taking forward the La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth and its Implementation Plan, we call upon officials to focus structural reform measures on increasing women's participation, leadership and productivity in the economy by reducing barriers and enhancing protection in policies, laws, regulations and practices. These measures should be reflected in recovery efforts, including in sectors where women have been disproportionately impacted as a result of the pandemic.

19 We acknowledge the importance of economic policies, cooperation and growth that supports broader efforts to comprehensively address all environmental challenges, including climate change, extreme weather and natural disasters, for a sustainable planet. We encourage development of cross-fora initiatives in these areas, which reflect the gravity and urgency of these challenges and will contribute to implementation of the EAASR and the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040.

20 We continue to recognise the importance of the Economic Committee's annual APEC Economic Policy Reports (AEPRs), which increase our understanding of structural reform and inform economy-wide decision making. We task officials to address the findings from the recent AEPRs in the development of the EAASR Implementation Plan. We look forward to the completion of the 2021 AEPR on "Structural Reform and the Future of Work", which will explore how structural reforms can shape an agile, diverse and resilient workforce.

21 We welcome the topic of the 2022 AEPR on “Structural reform and a green recovery from economic shocks” which will provide a platform for economies to share information and compare green policy approaches and responses to economic shocks. The findings will help to inform how we can build towards a more sustainable and resilient future where risks are managed so that all can benefit from economic growth.

22 We thank New Zealand for hosting the 3rd APEC Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting. We look forward to the next Meeting and to reviewing and refreshing APEC’s structural reform agenda.

23 We stand united in facing future challenges.

Haumi ē, Hui ē, Tāiki ē. Join, Work, Grow. Together.

Attachments:

Annex 1: The Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform Annex 2: Third APEC Ease of Doing Business Action Plan

三：強化 APEC 結構改革議程

Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR)

Background

The EAASR draws on progress and lessons learnt under the former structural reform instruments of the Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR) 2004, the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) for 2010-2015, and the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR) for 2015-2020. The EAASR is based on the Concept Paper on EAASR, which was prepared by the RAASR Action Team and endorsed by the Economic Committee (EC) in 2020.

APEC economies will continue to focus on recovering from the adverse economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, preparing for future economic shocks, and making joint efforts to implement the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040. This new structural reform agenda presents an opportunity for revitalizing and rebuilding economies, collaborating, supporting recovery and building back stronger.

The EAASR sets out new direction for growth-focused structural reform that is designed to be inclusive, sustainable and innovation-friendly, in line with the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040.

Pillars of the EAASR

The EAASR encourages economies to undertake robust, comprehensive, and ambitious structural reforms to stimulate growth, remove undue burdens on investors and businesses in their economies, achieve greater economic resilience and promote well-being, so as to ensure that the Asia-Pacific remains the world's most dynamic and interconnected regional economy.

The EAASR seeks to contribute to APEC's overarching goal to promote strong, balanced, inclusive, innovative and sustainable growth, through measures in line with the following pillars:

- i. Creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets;**
- ii. Boosting business recovery and resilience against future shocks;**
- iii. Ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth, and greater well-being; and**
- iv. Harnessing innovation, new technology, and skills development to boost productivity and digitalization.**

The four pillars are interrelated and therefore some reforms will apply to multiple pillars.

Approaches

The EAASR encourages economies to adopt the following three approaches to promote structural reform for inclusive growth, as outlined in the 2018 "Structural Reforms for Inclusive Growth: Three Approaches", namely:

- i. Delivering the six core structural reforms (competition policy and law; strengthening economic legal infrastructure; ease of doing business; regulatory reform; public sector governance; corporate law and governance) to improve market functioning and transparency;
- ii. Implementing specific market reforms to improve innovation and competitiveness of business and achieve pro-inclusion benefits; *and*
- iii. Adopting a holistic approach to structural reform which combines core reforms, specific market reforms and broader policies to boost productivity and economic resilience.

Actions

The EAASR invites economies to submit individual action plans as soon as possible, and no later than the end of 2021 that outlines their structural reform initiatives through to 2025. Economies are also encouraged to nominate reform actions under all pillars and across all sectors, particularly services, to ensure individual action plans are suitably ambitious and comprehensive, together with quantitative and qualitative indicators to enable future monitoring and review.

To further advance the structural reform agenda the Economic Committee (EC) will undertake the following activities:

- Develop and enact an EAASR Implementation Plan that identifies actions, indicators and timelines for review;
- Support economies through capacity building initiatives – to the extent practicable - to develop EAASR individual action plans, and design and implement structural reform policies/projects;
- Encourage APEC-funded and self-funded projects that contribute to EAASR activities and targets and collaborative responses to the economic effects of COVID-19 to increase economic recovery and resilience;
- Increase engagement with the private sector through consultation with the APEC Business Advisory Council to ensure that the implementation of the EAASR is commercially-relevant, responsive, and actionable;
- Encourage cross-fora collaboration with the Finance Ministers' Process; the Human Resources Development Working Group; the Digital Economy Steering Group; the Energy Working Group; the Group on Services; the Committee on Trade and Investment; the SME Working Group; the Health Working Group; and the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy, as well as other APEC fora.

Monitoring and reporting

The EC will work with the APEC Policy Support Unit to update the set of quantitative indicators to monitor and report on APEC-wide progress on structural reform under EAASR.

The EC will report to Senior Officials on progress of implementing the EAASR which will include:

- A mid-term review of the EAASR in 2023, including a high-level structural reform official meeting to discuss mid-term progress, to share experiences and lessons learnt, and further guide the economies' reform actions; and
- A final review of the EAASR in 2025.

四：第三期經商便利度行動計畫

Third APEC Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Action Plan

United States

I. Introduction

This action plan establishes the objectives and parameters for the APEC Third EoDB Action Plan. This document, along with the complementary Implementation Plan, will function as a living document that can be adjusted as deemed necessary throughout the duration of the initiative.

II. Background

APEC's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) initiative was introduced in 2009 to make it cheaper, faster and easier to do business in the APEC region. This initiative was originally patterned after the World Bank's Doing Business program, which documents the time, cost, and complexity of formal regulatory compliance in twelve areas of business activity across 190 economies.

Regulations provide the foundational rules that seek to promote beneficial behavior to support business startup and growth. Clear, transparent, and efficient rules, when applied consistently and fairly, provide critical regulations necessary to ensure the proper functioning of markets, to protect the public welfare, and to promote broad-based growth. Nevertheless, all regulations entail some level of compliance costs for businesses. When regulatory inefficiencies outpace the public benefit, they can lead to excess bureaucracy that can stifle vibrant growth driven by private sector entrepreneurialism. This impacts economic growth at a macroeconomic level and directly impacts the growth and success of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Based on the World Bank's Doing Business Index, Djankov et al. (2006) estimate that an economy that embarked on an episode of deregulation that moves it from the most-regulated quartile to the least-regulated quartile could increase the economy's annual rate of growth by 2.3 percentage points.¹ The World Bank also establishes that, on average, each business regulatory reform is associated with a 0.15 percent increase in growth rate of GDP.²

Exogenous shocks to the economy like the global COVID-19 pandemic demonstrate the need for economic resilience. Due to the pandemic, tens of millions have lost their jobs; the hospitality, air transport, oil, retail sectors are in ruin. The agricultural and health sectors have similarly been strained, disrupting supply and making these basic human needs costlier and out of reach for the least wealthy individuals. Global supply chains that are typically immune to individual economy shocks or even regional shocks

¹ Djankov, Simeon et al. "Regulation And Growth". *Economics Letters*, vol 92, no. 3, 2006, pp. 395-401. Elsevier BV, doi:10.1016/j.econlet.2006.03.021.

² Haidar, Jamal Ibrahim. "Do Business Regulatory Reforms Impact Economic Growth?". World Bank Blogs, 2012, <https://blogs.worldbank.org/psd/do-business-regulatory-reforms-impact-economic-growth>.

have been hobbled in the face of a global pandemic. In a region where SMEs account for over 97 percent of all businesses and employ over half of the workforce, APEC economies recognize that structural reform – removing barriers that stand in the way of people and economic opportunity – play a significant role in either strengthening or weakening economic resilience. By helping member economies through the EoDB initiative, APEC will be sowing the seeds of the post-COVID 19 recovery of its member economies and the entrepreneurs who will help jump-start economies throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

III. Structural reform and Ease of Doing Business in APEC

APEC's Ease of Doing Business agenda has been an integral part of APEC's structural reform agenda since APEC Leaders endorsed the Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR). The EoDB initiative, since its introduction in 2009, addressed key LAISR priorities in a pragmatic way, setting collective targets and encouraging measurable progress.

In 2010, APEC Ministers endorsed the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR), which included the pillar to "promot[e] more open, well-functioning, transparent, and competitive markets." This priority continued under Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR) in 2015, and the EoDB initiative continued to help economies reduce behind-the-border barriers.

In 2015, the Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting (SRMM) Statement recognized "the contribution made by EoDB to remedy impediments to trade and commerce by lowering registration and transactions costs in the APEC region through targeted and tangible programs of work within defined indicator areas." By committing to making it faster, easier and cheaper to do business in the Asia-Pacific region, this initiative directly contributed to the objective of fostering inclusive growth by promoting reforms that facilitate entrepreneurship and improve the competitiveness of SMEs, specifically through lower costs to doing business, better access to credit, added opportunities to engage in international trade, and more efficient regulatory institutions, among others.

In 2019, it was proposed that EoDB would be a separate and fourth pillar in the Post-RAASR structural reform agenda. While this is still in discussion, EoDB continues to be an important topic in the Economic Committee's work program.

IV. APEC EoDB Progress 2009-2018 and Lessons Learned

The First and Second APEC EoDB Action Plans aimed to develop regulatory reforms in five priority areas: 1) Starting a Business; 2) Dealing with Construction Permits; 3) Getting Credit; 4) Trading Across Borders; and 5) Enforcing Contracts. The action plan outlined the goal of achieving 25% improvement rates across the five indicators during the period 2010-2015. Despite the fact that APEC fell short of the overall target

of 25% improvement during the First EoDB Action Plan, APEC achieved substantial progress in making it cheaper, faster and easier to do business in the region.

APEC economies supported the EoDB initiative strongly, motivating the initiative's extension and continuation for three additional years through 2018. The Second APEC EoDB Action Plan (2016-2018) emphasized capacity-building activities tailored to address the main challenges faced by economies when implementing reforms in the same priority areas. With the support of champion economies in each priority area, APEC achieved the goal of 25% improvement rates across the five priority areas by the end of 2018.

With the success of the Second EoDB Action Plan, the Third Action Plan proposes the introduction of three new priority areas, **Registering Property**, **Resolving Insolvency** and **Protecting Minority Investors**, as well as carrying over two key indicators that could see further improvement, **Enforcing Contracts** and **Getting Credit**.

The outcomes of the first two action plans shed light on lessons learned – what worked to improve the business-enabling environment. The first two action plans demonstrated that APEC saw uneven progress across sectors and economies. The APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) noted that APEC experienced slower progress in areas where reforms required more levels of independent governmental actors (e.g., enforcing contracts and the need for engagement by both the executive and the judiciary, which are independent arms of government in many APEC economies). In contrast, deeper progress occurred where reforms were mostly implemented directly by local governments, executive branches, or private sector (e.g., procedures to start a business, strengthening credit information systems). Capacity building also proved to be an important component that produced real changes. For instance, Indonesia received a diagnostic study with recommendations to abolish paid-in minimum capital as a condition to start a business, and thereafter implemented regulatory changes.

V. Objectives of the Third Ease of Doing Business Action Plan

The goal of the Third APEC EoDB Action Plan is to improve the business environment in the Asia-Pacific region, and set an APEC-wide target of 12 percent improvement in priority areas by 2025. The baseline of percentage improvement will be set by the outcomes of the 2020 World Bank report for the 2020-2025 period.³ Though this initiative will rely on the World Bank indicators to measure progress and improvement rates, APEC economies will have an opportunity to supplement the indicators with qualitative information to more accurately reflect changes in the enabling environment. In line with the APEC vision to look beyond measurements and indicators, APEC commits to strengthening economies

³ Based on workshop discussions, economies preferred a shorter timeframe for the third EoDB initiative. However, this proposal suggests the initiative should be aligned with the next phase of structural reform agenda if EoDB becomes a separate pillar under the agenda.

and economic infrastructure beyond Doing Business rankings. This information will be collected as a part of the mid-term and final assessment.

The priority areas selected of the third phase focuses on encouraging inclusive and resilient growth, especially for women and SMEs. As many APEC economies made significant progress under **Getting Credit** during the First and Second EoDB initiatives, this proposal suggests a focus on women's deeper participation in business and markets to achieve broader APEC objectives. Going beyond Doing Business under **Registering Property**, women's access to property and inheritance rights, customary land tenure, and land use rights can enable more inclusive growth. Reforms in other priority areas, including **Enforcing Contracts**, **Protecting Minority Investors**, and **Resolving Insolvency**, lay the foundation for greater economic resilience by reducing transaction costs, enabling more secure investment capital, and providing for numerous tools to address economically distressed companies and SMEs navigating economic shocks.

Priority Areas

| Priority Areas | Champion Economies |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Enforcing Contracts | Korea |
| Getting Credit | * |
| Registering Property | United States |
| Resolving Insolvency | Malaysia |
| Protecting Minority Investors | Chinese Taipei |

* Recognizing that this is being prepared while economies are reallocating resources to tackle COVID-19 related challenges, the EC will identify Champion Economies for some indicators at a later time.

VI. Capacity Building and Implementation plan

Capacity building and technical assistance are vital to help economies overcome constraints and challenges in implementing doing business reforms. Capacity building is an opportunity to share best practices and experiences, identify constraints and recommend areas for reform, and will continue to be an integral part of the EoDB initiative.

Under the Third APEC EoDB Action Plan, APEC economies formulated an APEC EoDB Implementation Plan, which identified capacity building and technical assistance activities to be implemented under the new Action Plan. The implementation plan will be a living document, developed and updated through a consultative process with APEC economies at each Economic Committee Meeting. While the Third APEC EoDB Action Plan will be focused on the five indicators, economies interested in providing capacity building for the three previous indicators are encouraged to list them in the implementation plan.

VII. Ongoing activities in international organizations (World Bank, OECD, UNCITRAL, UNIDROIT)

One key element to the success of the EoDB initiative is to leverage the ongoing work both in APEC, particularly in the Economic Committee, as well as other international organizations. The Third EoDB Action Plan proposes that EoDB initiatives will be coordinated with ongoing work in international organizations where possible.

VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation

To assess APEC's progress in achieving the target of the Third APEC EoDB Action Plan (2020-2025), the APEC Policy Support Unit will conduct a mid-term (2023) and a final (2026) assessment that will be presented to the Economic Committee.

In addition to reviewing the progress of World Bank's Doing Business indicators, this review will complement quantitative analysis by taking into consideration qualitative improvements and anecdotal success stories specific to priority areas. Takeaways from previous initiatives indicate that the priority areas selected in this initiative will be relatively slow-moving and a challenge to see progress. In that vein, this proposal suggests that economies use supplementary methods beyond World Bank's indicators to demonstrate improvements.

Finally, continuing to seek improvements and progress in priority areas identified by the first two action plans remains vital. APEC economies should report on any improvements to these indicators (Starting a Business, Trading Across Borders and Dealing with Permits), which will be included during the report back on the EoDB the Economic Committee Meeting.

五：龔主委發言稿

主委發言參考稿-(4 分鐘)

Session 2 : The interplay between macro and micro economic policies in effective recovery from economic shocks

Dear Colleagues,

Chinese Taipei would like to thank this year's host economy, New Zealand, for organizing this 3rdSRMM of APEC.

I also would like to congratulate EC on formulating EAASR, and IMF for the presentation, and also FMP Chair for your remarks.

Today, given that we are conducting this meeting through video conferencing, instead of a physical meeting as we used to, we all have seen how the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the way we live and work.

But, changes have always presented new opportunities ahead.

Facing the social and economic impacts brought about by the pandemic, and the challenges from global climate change, along with disruptive innovation facilitated by emerging technologies, all member economies must adapt to these changes by implementing structural reform, in order to grasp those new opportunities for future development.

Recently, more COVID-19 variants continue to threaten the world. APEC member economies are deeply affected, and Chinese Taipei is no exception.

Chinese Taipei has seen some good results in stabilizing the domestic economy through effective relief measures last year. At the outbreak of the Pandemic, the government took immediate measures such as employment assistance programs to provide salary subsidies, and loan guarantees for affected businesses. We therefore successfully stabilized employment for

workers and provided liquidity for businesses, and economic activities in Chinese Taipei were sustained. Last year, our economic growth rate was 3.12%, making Chinese Taipei one of the few economies maintaining positive growth in the world. And this year, even faced with severe challenges, we are expecting a GDP growth rate over 5%.

Chinese Taipei, as an island economy with solid foundation for digital technology, faced with the paradigm shifts in global economy, accelerated restructuring of global supply chains, and the rapid development of new business models and work patterns in the digital era, we have been striving to boost productivity, create jobs, and strengthen environmental sustainability through digital transformation, industrial innovation, and energy transition.

We have confidence to achieve the goal of “having maximum prevention effect with minimum economic loss” this time again, and continue to make contribution to economic stability and recovery, both regionally and globally.

We urge all APEC member economies to remain vigilant and pursue resilient growth to cope with any possible shock in the future. In addition to actively implementing the EAASR action plan for structural reform at home, Chinese Taipei is willing to share our experiences, and work together with member economies to achieve the goals of EAASR and realize the “APEC 2040 Putrajaya Vision”!

Thank you, Chair, for the floor.

六：ABAC 建言書

11 May 2021

Hon. David Clark

Chair, APEC Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting
Minister for Commerce and Consumer Affairs
New Zealand

Dear Minister,

The APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) welcomes the opportunity to deliver our recommendations on structural reform to APEC Ministers, prior to meeting with you on 16 June 2021.

The challenges facing the APEC region have increased significantly since the last structural reform Ministerial meeting was held in 2015. Geopolitics, nationalism, rising inequality and supply chain disruption were all on the rise even before the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic then laid bare shortcomings in capacity and delivery of health services across the region. Some groups have been disproportionately exposed to the virus.

There is urgent need for structural reform efforts that address the immediate challenge of recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic as well as medium-term challenges in responding to technological evolution and climate change. Significant structural reforms are required to address the impacts of these disruptive forces and ensure transformation of our economies through markets that are competitive, inclusive and sustainable.

We welcome APEC's efforts to tackle these issues and others through the Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR). To deliver tangible results, we believe it is important for APEC to identify a set of near-term priorities that would receive coordinated action from member economies. Furthermore, we recommend that APEC support the COVID-19 economic recovery through coordinated domestic fiscal stimulus measures at the regional level, and exercise caution not to withdraw those measures too early. We note the critical importance of supporting economic recovery by promoting the free movement of goods, services and people across borders, while adhering to public health requirements.

Our recommendations below outline priority actions across three broad themes: micro-economic reform (including through EAASR and competitive neutrality provisions to create a level playing field); financial and labor market access (through sharing labor market data and eliminating barriers to gender inclusion); and infrastructure and basic services (such as e-health and digital infrastructure). It is also important for APEC economies to embrace structural reforms that ease the transition to a low-carbon economy.

In designing and implementing cross-cutting structural reforms we urge APEC to continue using good regulatory practices and engage with stakeholders throughout the process. We look forward to discussing these issues and our recommendations in further detail when we meet in June.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and curves, positioned above the printed name.

Rachel Taulelei
ABAC Chair 2021

ABAC Recommendations Relevant to the Structural Reform Agenda

Micro-economic reform policies

Post-2020 Structural Reform Agenda

The Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR) has made important strides, though it has had mixed success with the APEC average improving in some indicators but not in others.¹ Recent surveys by PECC and PwC show that the lack of structural reform and over regulation remain significant concerns in each of the last two years. ABAC welcomes the Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR) as a mechanism to continue reform efforts.

In the short-term, APEC will need to ensure that economies are ready to resume travel and trade as the virus is subdued through vaccinations. Supply chain resiliency will be a key focus for businesses and governments going forward. Over the medium term, the proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI), automation and other digital technologies requires continuous efforts to ensure that workers receive adequate skills training and are prepared for the future of work. Structural reforms can assist with greater trade and investment integration in the region by expanding the benefits of globalization more widely and by enabling workers and capital to transition to areas of comparative advantage. It is important to ensure that groups with untapped economic potential/vulnerable groups are not unduly affected by these disruptions and are supported to grasp new opportunities. Economies will also require significant structural reforms to reduce carbon emissions in keeping with commitments made in the Paris Accord. It is important for climate policy to be considered in conjunction with monetary and fiscal policy so they all work together to drive structural change.

Recommendation: ABAC supports the EAASR and its framework approach to guide structural reform efforts over the next five years. In implementing the EAASR, APEC should identify a set of near-term priorities that would receive coordinated action from member economies. To support the COVID-19 economic recovery, APEC should coordinate domestic fiscal stimulus measures at the regional level as well as promote the free movement of goods, services and people across borders while adhering to public health requirements. Over the medium term, APEC needs to promote a holistic approach to structural reforms that promotes inclusion and sustainability whilst addressing the emerging and interrelated challenges of technological evolution and climate change.

Competition and competitive neutrality

The issue of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) operating in the commercial space has become a sticking point in international trade disputes and is one of the factors undermining progress on trade and investment liberalization. Some have raised concerns that SOEs can impinge on the ability of private sector participants to operate in the same market while others have raised concerns over specific measures targeted at SOEs.

To address this issue, a number of economies, both inside and outside APEC, have adopted competitive neutrality provisions to varying degrees in their domestic competition legislation. While there are a range of views, competitive neutrality is usually taken as referring to the principle of governments creating a level playing field for all businesses, including public and private providers of goods and services. SOEs perform important public function across many APEC economies. Impartial and objective competitive neutrality provisions can ensure that

¹ APEC PSU, RAASR Final Review Report

market participants, regardless of their ownership, are able to compete fairly without some receiving non-commercially viable benefits. While competitive neutrality originally arose in the context of domestic market regulation, it is gradually being applied in the international context as global value chains spread. Further research and consideration by international fora may be required to determine the tools, methods and circumstances in which competitive neutrality is most applicable.

APEC is yet to formally take up this principle and promote its usage through capacity building. It was mentioned in the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform, created in 2005, a voluntary tool for member economies to self-assess reforms.²

In practice these principles include charging cost reflective prices, adopting corporate models, paying or making allowances for government taxes and commercial borrowing rates, and complying with the same regulations that apply to private businesses. Some governments have also established bodies to receive complaints and undertake investigations about whether government businesses are complying with competitive neutrality principles.

Recommendation: APEC should promote the adoption and usage of competitive neutrality provisions through capacity building and sharing best practice. The APEC Economic Committee could host dialogues between competition regulators and executives from public and private businesses across APEC to discuss the practicalities of implementing these provisions and develop recommendations for best practice.

Financial and labor market access and competitiveness

Post-COVID-19 Active Labor Market Policies

The COVID-19 pandemic and associated containment measures have severely disrupted livelihoods and business operations. In some cases, this has led to increased unemployment while other sectors have faced skills shortages. This comes on the back of structural transformation in our economies driven by digitalization and servicification which pose medium-term challenges for labor markets in responding to digital transformation.

One promising approach to address structural unemployment is by delivering timely and accurate labor market information to the sectors that need it and having a mechanism to efficiently match workers with employers. Data on skills needed by the market can inform education and training systems on areas of skills development that need more focus. Meanwhile, employment centres can serve as a mechanism that will not only deliver social protection (e.g., unemployment benefits) but also provide information on job opportunities, incentives for job search and training, and matching with prospective employers.

In recent years, the proliferation of digital platforms and networked computing has led to an explosion of data and analysis tools. Online job market platforms now have access to crucial data and insights on skills and labor market trends. APEC has only just begun to utilize these new data sources. Project DARE³, for example, uses data from LinkedIn and Burning Glass to identify digital skills shortages in ten APEC economies. Using big data analytics, the APEC Closing the Digital Skills Gap Report 2020 provides a fresh view of digital skills shortages in these APEC economies⁴.

² APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist <https://www.oecd.org/regreform/34989455.pdf>

³ https://www.apec.org/Press/Features/2017/0620_DSA

⁴ <https://www.apec.org/Publications/2020/12/APEC-Closing-the-Digital-Skills-Gap-Report>

Recommendation: APEC could build on previous efforts by promoting collaboration between government agencies and the job market platforms to deliver real-time data on skills demand and shortages. APEC could also collaborate with the OECD to run dialogues between officials, academia and industry to discuss the latest global trends driving structural reforms and rapid skills development required to keep pace with the future of work. APEC could then identify examples of best practice from around the world and develop a set of minimum standards for labor information systems.

Structural reform and gender inclusion

APEC has begun to adopt structural reform measures to advance women's economic empowerment through the *La Serena Roadmap on Women and Inclusive Growth* and the Economic Committee's policy reports. These measures have taken renewed importance as the COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected women. ABAC welcomes the implementation of the *La Serena Roadmap* with its key focus on empowering women through access to capital and markets, increasing labor force participation, improving access to leadership, supporting STEM training, and systematic data collection and analysis.

The onset of the *COVID-19 pandemic* has had a disproportionate impact on women in terms of:

1. Employment: Sectors such as travel and tourism, retail, and food services employ many women for front facing work; many have lost their jobs.
2. Domestic responsibility: Employed women will also likely perform the bulk of childcare and household tasks while working from home, affecting their productivity.
3. Violence: Observed increase in domestic abuse cases from confinement and financial stress, while support services, including workforce and temporary shelters have been significantly reduced, trapping victims with their abusers and tourism, retail, and food services employ many women for front facing work.

Gender inclusion has been shown to boost economic growth and productivity which will be key to the economic recovery. APEC should continue efforts to eliminate structural barriers to women's inclusion by addressing barriers identified in the *2020 APEC Economic Policy Report (AEPR) on Structural Reform and Women's Empowerment*:

- Removing discriminatory legal barriers
- Addressing unequal practices relating to employment and wages
- Expanding maternity benefits and providing parental leave
- Making available affordable childcare services
- Addressing gender-related issues to expand women's access to labor markets and credit markets

Recommendation: In responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, APEC economies should provide targeted support to distressed sectors which employ a high proportion of women; to women facing increased domestic responsibilities; and to those exposed to financial stress and domestic abuse. APEC should concurrently address the structural, legal and cultural barriers to women's inclusion identified in the *La Serena Roadmap*. ABAC strongly recommends that all economies prioritize the *La Serena Targets* to (1) have in place laws, policies and regulations that prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in employment access, opportunities and conditions; and (2) have in place non-discrimination laws, policies and regulations that provide equal access to capital and credit for both sexes.

Access to infrastructure and basic services

Digital infrastructure

The pandemic has highlighted the vulnerability of certain segments of the population to the health and economic impacts of the disease. Unequal access to digital tools and infrastructure has become a pressing issue as the pandemic required many to shift work and study online.

APEC has begun to discuss these issues through recent reports on prevailing inequalities exacerbated by COVID-19⁵ and the 2019 AEPR on Structural Reform and the Digital Economy.⁶

In 2018, the ABAC report on Structural Reforms and Digital Infrastructure provided recommendations to APEC on a range of issues including broadband infrastructure; domestic digital plans; e-government services; privacy and cyber security; regional harmonization; and smart city development. ABAC also made recommendations relating to infrastructure and digital connectivity in its 2020 COVID Response and Recovery Report.

Recommendation: APEC should support the extension of digital infrastructure to remote and rural areas and address disparities in access for groups with untapped economic potential/vulnerable groups. In the implementation plan for the Putrajaya Vision 2040, APEC should adopt structural reform and investment policy measures that promote digital infrastructure.

E-health services

The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed shortcomings in health systems across APEC as noted by Ministers at the 10th High Level Meeting on Health and Economy. While access to digital tools and services have proved to be incredibly popular in some APEC economies and effective at delivering healthcare remotely, there is a need for digital adoption to be part of a larger structural transformation of health systems. This should be accompanied by efforts to promote cross-border delivery of health services while safeguarding privacy.

A recent report by Bain & Company suggests the following framework for health delivery⁷:

1. Provide a single touchpoint, either physical or virtual, for consumers to manage their healthcare. This would replace the often-siloed nature of health systems that limit consumer ownership of their care.
2. Transition care outside hospitals by shifting nonemergency services to outpatient settings or alternative models.
3. Invest in digital tools and platforms to meet consumer expectations for anytime, anywhere access to healthcare. As many consumers still prefer face-to-face care, stakeholders will need to develop hybrid models that blend online and offline delivery.
4. Support physicians to adopt new technologies like AI and machine learning.

⁵ https://www.apec.org/Press/News-Releases/2020/1116_ARTA2

⁶ <https://www.apec.org/Publications/2019/11/2019-APEC-Economic-Policy-Report>

⁷ https://www.bain.com/contentassets/a1d1395b809d424a8db679657f95b19d/bain_report_asia-pacific_front_line_of_healthcare.pdf

The report cautioned that each economy would need to develop its strategies based on its unique challenges and constraints.

The COVID-19 pandemic and necessary containment measures have also created tremendous stress for people and communities. Social isolation, unemployment, limited mobility, reduced physical activity and suspension of non-critical services have left many feeling isolated and at risk. Mental health support is often not available or prioritized. The *APEC White Paper on Workplace Mental Health and Safety*, offers suggestions for workplaces to expand the notion of health and safety to include mental and physical wellbeing. This would enable organizations to retain staff, increase engagement and productivity and ensure a smoother return to work as the pandemic recedes.⁸

Recommendation: APEC should promote the adoption of digital tools as part of a broader structural transformation of health systems. APEC could also examine and address barriers to cross-border delivery of health services and promote mental health and safety practices in workplaces. Changes made during the pandemic to enable accelerated service delivery and fast-tracked approvals should not be reversed.

⁸ <https://mentalhealth.apec.org/hub-updates/2020/05/apec-white-paper-workplace-mental-health-and-safety-official-launch-why>

七：PECC 建言書

**PECC Statement
APEC Structural Reform
Ministerial Meeting
16 June 2021**

On behalf of the PECC co-chairs Dr Richard Cantor and Ambassador Zhan Yongxin

Hon David Clark
Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs

Ministers, this meeting takes place at a pivotal moment for APEC. All of our societies are still battling the Covid-19 crisis, this has entailed extraordinary policy measures that have shut down large sectors of our economies to international and even domestic commerce. To sustain livelihoods governments across the region have enacted large fiscal and monetary support measures.

This meeting is pivotal not only because it will set forward APEC's forward work on structural reform for the next 5 years, but also we believe its relative importance to the overall APEC agenda. Last year APEC Leaders agreed to the Putrajaya Vision, of *"an open, dynamic, resilient and peaceful Asia-Pacific community by 2040, for the prosperity of all our people and future generations."*

In our view, APEC's work on structural reform is critical to its achievement.

Every year we have asked Asia-Pacific policy experts to assess the top 5 risks for their economies, 'failure to implement structural reform policies' has been included as one of the risks since 2013. An average of 35 percent of respondents have selected failure to implement structural reforms as a possible risk to growth for their economies over this 7-year period.

There was therefore a high perception that there was not enough work being done on structural reform during the period following the Global Financial Crisis.

Further detail in our statement today is based on the findings of our Task Force on the Post-2020 Vision for APEC, our annual State of the Region reports and previous work on structural reform issues.

The Role of Structural Reform in Achieving the Post-2020 Vision

We see APEC's work on structural reform playing an increasingly critical role achieving APEC's vision. APEC's future agenda must therefore give high priority to continued structural reforms.

Key Areas for Action

Our task force on the post-2020 Vision outlined 5 specific action areas that needs to be addressed in the successor plan to the Renewed APEC Action for Structural Reform:

1. Promotes structural reform to achieve well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets;
2. Recognises the importance of structural reform for progressing liberalisation, facilitation and expansion of services and agricultural trade, and in facilitating the freer, more efficient flow of foreign investment;
3. Embraces a strong commitment to deeper regulatory cooperation and development of compatible standards to improve connectivity and efficient investment in infrastructure;
4. Underlines how structural reform can contribute to the achievement of APEC's inclusion and sustainability objectives;
5. Enhances the region's capacity to respond to opportunities associated with digital technologies, including by recognising the importance of competition in key sectoral markets such as telecommunications as a prerequisite for capturing the full benefits of the digital technologies.

The Final Review of the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform points to areas where work needs to be done, for example APEC should further strengthen access to basic services and infrastructure and enhance fiscal & social policies, by identifying gaps to be addressed.

Labor Market and Social Policy Issues

This last point on social policy was laid bare in many economies during the Covid-19 crisis. There is a need to work harder on the creation of formal sector jobs by undertaking significant labor market reforms to reduce the costs of entering and exiting the labor market. This, as well as wage and working hours flexibility plus improved and more effective social insurance policies for laid-off permanent workers, can help bring members of such disadvantaged groups from informal into formal sector employment and bring people back into the labor market.

In the aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis we undertook a series of case studies to look at social resilience in the region. The key recommendations were:

- To promote policy innovation, it is essential to compile comparable and longitudinal data relevant to social issues;
- APEC also needs to take up social resiliency issues and consider what infrastructures resilient against economic crises we can establish in the Asia-Pacific region's economies.
- A working team should be formed to discuss how to make our society more resilient against economic crises and to design effective social policies for the economies of this region.

We have now gone through another crisis. As part of our desire to build back better, achieve a more inclusive society, and be more resilient against crises effective social safety net form a critical part of that policy mix.

Sustainability and Climate Change

Sustainability is arguably the greatest existential challenge facing humanity today. It is an issue that intersects with a wide range of policy areas including social policy, environment, energy, food security, science and innovation, technology development to mention just a few. APEC already has work programmes in many if not all of these areas, and should build on this by ensuring that a sustainability lens is built into each programme.

As our economies transition to low-carbon futures, it will be the biggest structural transformation of our economies since the industrial revolution. It will require regulatory cooperation across different part of our economies on environmental, social, & governance standards, regulatory approaches and so on. APEC's approach can play a facilitative role in managing a better understanding among our economies on these issues. We will continue to explore these issues in our annual State of the Region report and develop further recommendations for your consideration.

Digital Transformation

The rapid digital adoption we have witnessed in recent years has come with both centrifugal and centripetal regulatory and policy forces. APEC is now faced by the urgent challenge of developing principles, frameworks and understandings for the utilisation of digital technologies that:

- recognise the critical role of digital technologies in realising the potential of services to drive future economic growth;
- recognise the vital contribution of digital technologies to competitiveness in all economic sectors; and
- facilitate interconnectedness and integration rather than fragmentation of markets across APEC economies, and between APEC economies and the rest of the global economy.

Institutional Arrangements

We urge Structural Reform Ministers to consider the importance of a much a closer working relationship between the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) and the Economic Committee (EC), as well the Finance Ministers process, to ensure that cross cutting issues associated with the complex dimensions of services reforms, the digital economy, and structural reform are addressed in a coordinated fashion. For instance, in the recent Trade Policy Dialogue organised by the Group on Services, there was considerable concern that the extent the agenda of reforms around international trade in services should be more closely aligned with other APEC policy areas that have a marked interface with it. Special attention in this respect was given to structural reform and its complementarity to services policy. The structural reform agenda must be linked to the services agenda in APEC.

Capacity Building for Structural Reform

PECC's survey also revealed priority areas for capacity building, another important dimension of APEC's agenda. The Covid-19 crisis has had a clear impact on capacity building needs. Whether this is a temporary or permanent shift remains to be seen. But health security concerns were a clear priority followed by digital technology; supply chain resilience; ecommerce; and structural reform.

One priority area for cooperation is the redesign or recovery of the public sector is regulatory reform. In this respect, recent experience has included instances of regulatory retreat by governments different from subsidy elements. Many rules and regulations have been relaxed to lower business costs and facilitate new ways of operating that are consistent with the response to the pandemic. Examples include changes in the regulation of medical services to facilitate the use of telehealth. The information provided by these experiments in reform should be evaluated as to whether each has value that should be continued in the post-crisis environment. There is value in sharing these results and in cooperation on capacity building for the management of reform.

Another area for cooperation is when and how to begin to withdraw current policies of support. These have significant fiscal consequences but also implications for efficiency and for productivity. Movement back from that support will most likely meet resistance, from the new sets of interests that have been created. Timing will always be difficult given the context of the uncertainty created by the pandemic, it is unwise to unravel the emergency arrangements prematurely. A framework for responding to the pressures of those interest groups and those arguments will be valuable. One well-tried option is that of the public policy framework, which is based on a series of questions related to the nature of the problem to be solved, the tools available to do so, the scope to use market mechanisms rather than regulation followed by a ranking of options and selection of a preferred response. The design of processes for and institutions for managing this work is an important element of regional cooperation.

八：各會員體出席代表名單

APEC 第三屆結構改革部長會議(Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting, SRMM)各會員體代表名單

| | Economies | SRMM Ministers | Position/ Agency |
|----|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | 主席(紐西蘭) | Hon Dr David Clark | Minister of Commerce & Consumer Affairs, the Digital Economy & Communications, State Owned Enterprises, and Statistics Minister Responsible for the Earthquake Commission |
| 2. | 澳洲 Australia | The Hon Josh Frydenberg MP | Australian Treasurer |
| 3. | 汶萊 Brunei Darussalam | Yang Berhormat Dato Seri Setia Haji Awang Abdul Mokti bin Haji Mohd Daud | MINISTER AT THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE |
| 4. | 加拿大 Canada | Hon Mona Fortier | Minister of Middle Class Prosperity and Associate Minister of Finance |
| 5. | 智利 Chile | Andrés Pérez | Ministry of Finance of Chile |
| 6. | 中國 People's Republic of China | 唐登杰 Tang Dengjie | Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission |
| 7. | 香港 Hong Kong, China | Ms Teresa Cheng GBS SC JP | Secretary for Justice, Hong Kong, China |
| 8. | 印尼 Indonesia | IR.AIRLANGGAHARTARTO | Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs |
| 9. | 日本 Japan | NISHIMURA Yasutoshi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister for Economic and Fiscal Policy • Minister for Novel Coronavirus Disease Control • Minister for the Trans-Pacific Partnership |

| | Economies | SRMM Ministers | Position/ Agency |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 10. | 南韓 Republic of Korea | Tae Sik Yoon | Deputy Minister for International Affairs |
| 11. | 馬來西亞 Malaysia | YB DATO' SERI MOHAMED AZMIN ALI | Senior Minister and Minister of International Trade and Industry |
| 12. | 墨西哥 Mexico | Dr. Alberto Montoya Martín del Campo | National Commissioner for Regulatory Improvement, the Ministry of Economics. Energy Under-Secretary of Planning and Transition, the Ministry of Energy. |
| 13. | 紐西蘭 New Zealand | Hon David Parker | List Member of Parliament (MP) Attorney-General Minister for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries, and Revenue, and Associate Minister of Finance |
| 14. | 巴布亞紐幾內亞 Papua New Guinea | Mr. Andrew Oaeke | Acting Deputy Secretary – Economic Policy Wing |
| 15. | 秘魯 Peru | Mr. Franklin THOMPSON LOYOLA | APEC Coordinator, Ministry of Economy and Finance |
| 16. | 菲律賓 The Philippines | Secretary Karl Kendrick T. Chua | Socioeconomic Planning Secretary, National Economic and Development Authority |
| 17. | 俄羅斯 The Russian Federation | Maksim Reshetnikov | Minister, Economic Development of the Russian Federation |
| 18. | 新加坡 Singapore | Ms Low Yen Ling | Minister of State for Ministry of Trade and industry and Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth |

| | Economies | SRMM Ministers | Position/ Agency |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 19. | 中華台北 Chinese Taipei | Dr. Ming-Hsin KUNG | Minister, National Development Council |
| 20. | 泰國 Thailand | Mr. Supattanapong Punmeechaow | Deputy Prime Minister and Energy Minister of Thailand |
| 21. | 美國 United States | Sharon Block | Acting Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs |
| 22. | 越南 Viet Nam | NGUYEN Chi Dung | Minister of Planning and Investment |