

APEC Currents is a quarterly publication of the Australian APEC Study Centre. It is published in February, May, August and November each year

## Leaders Affirm APEC's Political Role

THE SHANGHAI SUMMIT affirmed APEC's opposition to terrorism as a direct challenge to APEC's vision of free, open and prosperous economies. Leaders also committed their economies to use APEC processes to prevent terrorism and minimise its detrimental effects.

The Leaders met in Shanghai on 20-21 October. The meeting was the first to produce a joint statement on a political issue. In Auckland in 1999 APEC Leaders met at the time of the crisis in East Timor, and while security issues were discussed, no statement was released.

APEC has now become a forum in which the leaders meet to discuss global issues.

As usual key economic issues were discussed, against the background that most economies in the Asia-Pacific region have experienced an economic downturn, with some emerging economies particularly affected by unfavorable external market conditions.

Leaders announced the *Shanghai Accord* as a strategic, forward agenda for the development of APEC in the coming years. The Accord gives voice to the Leaders' common resolve to fulfill APEC commitments, and it also stands as a template laying out some key steps to be taken to achieve APEC's Goals and Objectives

In the *Shanghai Accord* APEC Leaders committed to:

- broadening APEC's vision for the future by recognising the changes entailed by globalisation and the New Economy
- clarifying APEC's roadmap for achieving the Bogor Goals on schedule with a mid-term stocktake of the overall progress in 2005, including by broadening and updating the Osaka Action Agenda,
- adopting a pathfinder approach in advancing selected APEC initiatives towards achieving the Bogor goals,



Prime Minister John Howard with His Excellency Jaing Zemin of China at the Shanghai Summit

Picture Credit: Auspic

- promoting appropriate trade policies for the New Economy,
- following up on the APEC Trade Facilitation Principles,
- pursuing greater transparency in economic governance
- Strengthening APEC's implementation mechanism by strengthening the Individual Action Plan Peer Review process,
- reinforcing Ecotech and capacity building efforts.

APEC Finance Ministers met in the days preceding the Leaders' Meeting. They issued a separate communiqué in which they reviewed progress during 2001 and mapped out areas for further action.

The full text of the Ministerial Declarations of these meetings can be found at [www.apecsec.org.au](http://www.apecsec.org.au)

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The Australian  
**APEC**  
Study Centre

**MONASH**

THE AUSTRALIAN  
APEC STUDY CENTRE  
IS A CENTRE OF  
MONASH UNIVERSITY

## 'Reaping the Benefits of Biotechnology' Training Program



Delegates and Presenters at the *Reaping the Benefits of Biotechnology* Course in Melbourne in October 2001

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION systems in the region are undergoing rapid change due to the application of new technologies. They have the potential to substantially improve the efficiency of production and living standards in APEC member economies. These changes have spillover effects into trade and the APEC Food System, and under APEC's Ecotech Agenda it is important that all APEC economies should share in the benefits of new technologies.

APEC has an interest in encouraging science-based approaches to risk assessment and management in the introduction and use of biotechnology products, and of technical cooperation, and information exchange on new technology and capacity

building. To contribute to APEC's role in this area the Australian APEC Study Centre mounted a training course Public Policy for Biotechnology

Twenty participants from four APEC economies of Vietnam, Indonesia, China and the Philippines gathered in Melbourne the a two-week training program. The training program examined challenges presently facing regional governments in dealing effectively with the complex ethical and management issues posed by the current growth in agricultural biotechnology.

The 'Reaping the Benefits of Biotechnology' training program, held in October-November at the Monash Conference Centre, brought together senior public offi-

cial and academics from the participating economies.

Invited expert guest presenters in fields from both professional industry regulatory bodies and also government agencies conducted a comprehensive and intensive course.

Topics of discussion over the course of the two-week period, ranged from Regulation of Gene Technology and Food Safety, to National Biotechnology Strategies. The final four days of the program involved a comprehensive and intense Risk Assessment Workshop. In order to complement the academic program, a series of successful site visits including Monash University Institute of Reproduction and Development, and the Victorian Institute for Dry Land Agriculture and Aventis Canola Trials in Horsham were successfully arranged.

The strength of the training program was the high calibre of the knowledgeable, enthusiastic and focussed participants. A number of the guest presenters commended the delegates on the depth of their expertise and their willingness to engage in complex discussion on the issues at hand.

The feedback from dele-

gates was extremely positive. They highlighted the comprehensiveness of the program, the quality of the sessions, lecturers and site visits and the usefulness of the discussions to pinpoint and address their particular concerns. One participant commented, "The training seminar was well-balanced. The BBQ at the Yarra, the field trips to Monash University at Clayton and to the Grampians, VIDA and Aventis field trials made me feel privileged to be in the group. Thank you very much for the opportunity!"

The recommendations from the academic participants on future training initiatives will be presented to the Agricultural Experts Technical Cooperation Group (AETCG) for their formal consideration. The Australian APEC Study Centre is confident the training program will promote further initiatives in the near future.

The Training Course was funded by AusAID as part of its APEC Support program.

The website of the training program is available from the link on The Australian APEC Study Centre at [www.apec.org.au](http://www.apec.org.au)

### THE AUSTRALIAN APEC STUDY CENTRE

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## Staff Changes

### Jeff Waincymer

PROFESSOR JEFF WAINCYMER has been appointed as Chair of International Trade Law in the Faculty of Law at Monash University. As part of his duties he will assist the Australian APEC Study Centre in its training and teaching activities.

Jeff has been Professor at the School of Law at Deakin University since 1993, previously he was a Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Law at Monash University.

He has taught and published extensively in the areas of international trade law and income tax law. Jeff's expertise in dispute settlement, antidumping and trade and environment issues in the context of the WTO. These skills will be valuable assets to the Centre when he takes up his appointment in January 2002.

### Jo Bosben

JO BOSBEN has resigned from her position as Assistant Director at the Australian APEC Study Centre. She has been on leave for the past twelve months.

Jo joined the Centre in Melbourne in April 1996 and quickly established herself in a key role of initiating and managing a wide range of projects for the Centre. Her enthusiasm, diligence and good humor contributed greatly to the success and expansion of the Centre in its early years.

In 1999 Jo moved to Sydney and established an office of the Centre. The Centre wishes her well in her career at the University of New South Wales.



Insurance and Pension Regulators meet at the second MRC Symposium

## MRC Symposium in Beijing

THE SECOND annual *Managing Regulatory Change (MRC) in Life Insurance and Pensions* symposium was held in Beijing on 8-9 November. The symposium once again brought together senior life insurance and pension regulators from the Asia Pacific region for a dialogue with industry representatives.

The theme for this year's symposium was *Implementation of Reform*, following on from last year's symposium, which had the theme of *Transition*.

The symposium looked at expected major reforms in the period ahead in the context of emerging themes and issues that will be shaping the sector. The central challenges included those arising from the increasing conglomeration of financial service providers, more intensive competition, lower margins in the financial sector, technology impacting on traditional distribution channels, selling through the Internet and increasing demands by consumers for financial security and more diverse wealth creating products.

In the *life insurance sector* the Symposium concluded that major desirable reforms in the period ahead should include: Market Conduct; Risk Management; Industry Corporate Governance; the Impact of Risk-based Capital Approach; Regulatory Arbitrage; and the Pace of Change.

In the *pension sector* the regulators agreed to a set of regulatory principles for private pension plans. These principles build on the IAIS Core Principles for Insurance and the OECD and INPRS Principles for

Regulation of Private Occupation Pension Schemes, and cover:

- The regulatory framework required for the pensions regulator to protect member benefits;
- Pension plan governance issues, including the importance of an independent Board and the rights of members;
- A range of topics requiring detailed regulatory policies;
- Benefit design issues to improve the adequacy and security of member benefits; and
- Appropriate consumer disclosure, member reporting, and complaint resolution.

The symposium also looked at ways to overcome obstacles and included a number of areas in which they will work to implement necessary regulatory change.

Regulators also agreed that the training component of the MRC program should include an emphasis on those issues identified during the symposium.

The Symposium Communiqué, which was agreed to in the final session, can be found on the MRC website, [www.apec-fin-secreg.org](http://www.apec-fin-secreg.org), along with papers presented at the symposium.

The MRC Program is organised by the Australian APEC Study Centre, and is funded by AusAID, the Asian Development Bank, AXA Asia-Pacific, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. It will continue in 2002 with two more training Courses in Melbourne and another International Symposium.

## **CHINA AND THE WTO**

*APEC's largest member economy has formally joined the WTO. In this issue of APEC Currents our analysis articles look the implications of the accessions of both China and Taiwan.*

# China takes its place

By ALAN OXLEY

China joined the World Trade Organization at the WTO meeting in Doha. So did Taiwan. The event is momentous, possibly as important in its own right as the launching of the Round itself. Membership locks China into the market based global trading system in which every other major economy participates. In that process it strengthens the WTO and the global trading system.

China's accession took thirteen years. It is the longest on record. This was warranted. Joining the WTO is not like joining the UN where the only serious obligations are to pay one's dues and to accept the right of the Security Council to take coercive action in the interest of global security. In joining the WTO, a country acquires rights to trade with other countries on the basis that access to markets is guaranteed. It assumes a related obligation in return to extend the same right is extended to every other member of the WTO.

The rights, unlike virtually any other international agreement, are policed by a system of compulsory arbitration which is accepted by all states, including the US and the EU.

The simple explanation for the length of time accession took is that China had to satisfy other members of the WTO that it could deliver on its obligations. And this meant confidence that the process of market reform would continue. Recall that a large segment of the Chinese economy remains under state command and control mechanisms. It is certainly smaller today than when China first lodged its application for accession. But the key question for members of the WTO was "Could China guarantee markets for importers if factory managers could set prices for products at whim?"

In the end the rest of the world took a gamble. The process of market reform is not complete. China has joined. But the commitments to further change given by China were evidence of the serious of purpose of the leadership. In accepting China's membership, the international community has lent its support to the goals of China's leaders. Zhu Rong Ji made clear that China wanted to use accession to support and accelerate the process of domestic reform.

This is a value of membership of the WTO which is often overlooked. Governments of most the former communist states in East Europe and Central Asia have joined the WTO for the same reasons. President Putin has said this is why he wants Russia in the WTO.

Trade is a hard-nosed business. The US and the EU have hedged their bets somewhat. Both have put conditions on their acceptance of bilateral deals with China over membership. To join the WTO, new members must not only show they can implement WTO rules, they have to negotiate concessions with existing members. The logic is that existing members have

negotiated with each other for years to permit access to each other's markets. New members have to make concessions in an effort to achieve some catch up.

The US and the EU pressed for access for their companies to China's markets, particularly in services. There is a degree of ill-feeling still in parts of China about this. But this is part of the process of liberalisation. No government in the WTO can get through a round of trade liberalisation without generating ill feeling with some interests in their economy. Trade liberalisation is about dislodging interests from vested positions.

The seriousness with which the Chinese central government has gone about implementing WTO obligations has surprised experienced observers. It is on-ground testimony to stated commitment of the leadership. This is not to say there will be tension between China and its trading partners, particularly the US and the EU. If they give China a honeymoon period, it will be short. China should be ready to be dealt with robustly in the disputes process of the WTO and to be ready to use the system to its own advantage.

In both Brussels and Washington, the administrations have to show that they can secure wins from the dispute processes as well as endure defeats. Given the expectations that have been built up in China about WTO membership, Beijing will face the same pressure.

China's membership of the WTO is the final step in China's integration into the world order. We are in the era of globalisation. Politicians may have stopped talking about it, that does not change reality. Economic interdependence is intensifying and building a greater global cohesion than we have ever before known. It is vital for global stability that a country of China's size and influence becomes part of that process. In a very fundamental sense, China's membership of the WTO is a major step towards building lasting political stability in the Asian Pacific region.

# Taiwan, China and the WTO

By JOHN MCKAY

*Note. The issue of names is a thorny one in relations across the Taiwan Straits. In APEC, the name Chinese Taipei is used, but in the WTO the Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu is the agreed designation. For the sake of simplicity, the name Taiwan is used here except in relation to specifically APEC matters.*

Taiwan first applied for membership of the World Trade Organisation some 12 years ago, but because of objections from China it was agreed that Taiwan could only be admitted after China's own accession had been accepted. Taiwan was finally allowed into the WTO on November 11th, just 24 hours after China's entry. Perhaps understandably, the Australian media has given very little attention to Taiwan, concentrating on the possible implications of China's entry. Yet, we should not underestimate the importance of this event, both for the wider global community, and indeed for Australia. After all, Taiwan

is now the 13th largest trading nation and one of Australia's top export destinations. In Taiwan, this acceptance in to the WTO has generally been welcomed. Taiwan's legislature met in special session on November 16th to ratify the agreement, and after 30 days membership will be complete.

The economic modelling that has been done suggests that the impact of WTO entry on Taiwan's economy will be slightly positive overall, especially in the medium term, but there will be some immediate problems of adjustment. Entry has perhaps not come at an ideal time for Taiwan. Being heavily dependent on world demand for its exports, especially in the electronics sector, it has been hit hard by the global downturn, and especially by the sharp reduction in demand from its key markets in the United States. Unemployment is already at an historically high level of 5.3 per cent, representing some 520,000 jobless workers, and preliminary forecasts suggest that WTO entry will result in the loss of a further 270,000 jobs. In particular, the agricultural sector is expected to face severe competition from imports, especially from China. Some \$NT 14.2 billion (\$A 811 million) has been set aside for an agricultural development fund to assist farmers adversely affected, but some 22,000 farmers are still expected to be forced off the land. On the other hand, some industries are expected to receive significant benefits, especially in finance, services and some parts of manufacturing.

Most international focus, and indeed most comment in the Taiwan media, has concentrated on the impact on Taiwan's relations with China. It is confidently expected that trade and investment ties with China will intensify. On the day after WTO membership was approved, the Taipei stock market index rose by 1.2 per cent, but there was particular interest in companies with a significant trade or investment with China. Transport stocks also rose on the expectation that Taipei and Beijing may soon establish direct links. A range of Taiwan companies already have significant links with China, and Taiwan is by far the largest overseas investor, especially in the south east of the country, but most commentators in Taiwan expect that the entry of both Taiwan and China into the WTO will intensify this economic relationship.

The view from Beijing is rather different, even in the area of economic and trade links. Right up to the last moment, the Chinese government tried to block Taiwan's WTO membership, or at least modify the terms. Taiwan was admitted as the Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, but China attempted to have the words "a customs territory under the control of China" added to this designation. In Qatar, WTO members, and particularly the US and the European Union, resisted these Chinese demands. However, they were worried enough about any possible Chinese obstruction to insist that China only be allowed to sign its accession documents after Taiwan's membership had been approved. It is clear that China will still try to insist that even WTO-related issues between China and Taiwan will only progress if Taiwan and the international community accept the "one China" formulation. Even in the last few days, Chinese government spokesmen have continued to state that matters of trade, investment, transport and telecommunications are "internal" issues not covered by WTO rules.

Optimism has been expressed by some commentators on the likely impact of WTO membership on broader political and strategic relations across the Straits of Taiwan. In Taipei, it has

been argued that intensified trade and investment will inevitably lead to a reduction of tensions and a greater level of contact and cooperation between the two sides. It is argued that the "WTO channel" can only assist in the search for a negotiated settlement of an issue that has persisted since 1949. However, once again, Beijing has rejected such an idea, insisting that Taiwan must accept the "one China" principle as a prerequisite for any discussions. For its part, Taiwan has dismissed such a demand, arguing that this would be a tacit surrender to Beijing. In this stand, the government is supported by an increasing body of public opinion which is suspicious of the "one country, two systems" formulation for reunification being offered by Beijing. Even US government officials have stressed that the WTO is not a forum for the discussion of cross-straits politics. Assistant Secretary of State James Kelly has warned that trying to add a political dialogue to the WTO process would "ruin what we've got" and should be avoided. It could even be argued that in the short term, tensions between China and Taiwan might even increase. WTO entry has given added weight to those in Taiwan favouring a tougher stance against China. They argue that Taiwan should not allow China to get away with the unseemly behaviour that characterised the APEC ministerial meetings in Shanghai, when China's Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan abused Chinese Taipei's Minister of Economic Affairs Lin Hsin-yi. A recent editorial in the *Taipei Times* urged the government to use WTO membership to insist that Taiwan-China relations be conducted on a basis of equality between two sovereign nations, a formulation bound to cause great anger in Beijing.

It appears that we should not overestimate the positive potential impact of WTO membership on relations between China and Taiwan. It may be that the real immediate benefits for Taiwan will be elsewhere. WTO entry has already hastened the process of economic reform in Taiwan, and seems to be encouraging a more global view of the island's role. The positive role played by the Europeans in facilitating its membership of WTO has already caused much comment in the Taiwan press, suggesting that the former obsession with China and the United States may give way to a more balanced international focus.

*John McKay is Director of the Australian APEC Study Centre*

### **'Restoring Growth' topic of next Monash APEC Lecture**

THE NEXT Monash APEC lecture will be held on Tuesday 19th of March 2001 at Monash's Caulfield Campus.

The lecturer will be Dr Ken Henry, Secretary of the Australian Treasury. The topic of his address will be *Restoring Growth to the East-Asian Region*. Dr Henry has had a long career in several executive positions with responsibility for providing policy advice on domestic and international economic issues. He has served on the Australian Delegation at the OECD in Paris.

The lecture is free but prior registration is essential. For details see [www.apec.org.au](http://www.apec.org.au), email to [Melissa.Garro@adm.monash.edu](mailto:Melissa.Garro@adm.monash.edu) or tel 03 9903 8016.

## DOHA MEETING

# WTO to Launch New Round

By ALAN OXLEY

Trade liberalisation is back on the world's agenda. This is the first effect of the agreement by the 140 members of the World Trade Organization at Doha last month to launch a new round of trade negotiations. On the agenda is the opening of world markets for food, clothing, textiles and services and, ultimately, new agreements to liberalise investment and improve competition. Developing countries stand to be the big winners in the deal over what is to be negotiated.

The EU conceded in the deal that agricultural export subsidies have to be phased out, although there is no end date. This gain is offset by acceptance of EU demands to have environment treated as a mainstream issue in the negotiations. The full import of this is unclear, but it is ominous: the EU can backfill protectionism into environmental policies.

The main business of the meeting was to settle a mandate for a new round of negotiations to open world markets for goods and services. Emphasis will be on historic barriers to trade in food and textiles and clothing, sectors of greatest interest to developing countries.

Bob Zoellick, the leader of the US delegation worked hard for a result. The leading protagonists were the EU on the one side and the developing countries, particularly India on the other. The EU wanted the ambit of the WTO expanded to include investment and competition policy. Developing countries didn't like this: not for particularly good reasons – all would benefit from better policies in those areas – but their basic complaint was that they were still struggling to implement the results of the last round of trade negotiations. The compromise

was to review these issues for two years then decide how agreements would be negotiated.

The EU entered the meeting carrying a brief from Greenpeace and the World Wildlife Fund to change WTO rules to allow trade sanctions to protect the environment. This was opposed by developing countries, citing agreement at the UN Earth Summit in 1994 to rule out such sanctions. They suspect the EU's motives are protectionist, as they are. Zoellick brokered an Alice in Wonderland like compromise: the environment could be negotiated but Ministers had to reconfirm this two years later. Delegates spent three hours trying to make sense of Zoellick's proposal before adopting it, none the wiser. This is a cuckoo's egg, the hatching of which the trade community may deeply regret.

The Brazilian Health Minister came to Qatar to promote his candidacy for President of Brazil. He plumped for cheap drugs for developing countries, especially for HIV/Aids. Brazil's record on protecting intellectual property is weak, but he got a result. The deal at Qatar affirms the right of developing countries to provide cheap drugs during public health crises. It is a political commitment, but drug companies are worried that WTO rules to protect intellectual property may have been compromised.

Developing countries can be the big winners from Doha. The potential benefits of trade liberalisation are enormous. One Dutch think-tank calculated that if all trade barriers were removed, the gain for developing countries was US\$ 150 billion a year, three times the total value of all aid given each year.

To fully secure these benefits developing countries will have to dismantle their own trade barriers which are on average three times of those in industrialised economies. They should note the example of China which was admitted to the WTO at Qatar along with Taiwan. It has joined the WTO to support its domestic program to open its economy.

*Alan Oxley observed the WTO Ministerial in Qatar.*

## CURRENTS *publications*

### APIAN update: Shanghai, Los Cabos and beyond: the second APIAN Policy Report, October 2001

THIS IS THE SECOND Policy Report of the APEC International Assessment Network (APIAN). It updates and expands upon the first APIAN Policy Report, *Learning From Experience* (November 2000). APIAN is a collabo-

orative, independent project among participating APEC Study Centers. The report was presented to APEC Leaders in Shanghai and it is intended its recommendations to be timely during 2001-2002 in China and then in Los Cabos, Mexico.

The report contains a set of updated recommendations for consideration by APEC officials as well as the general public in the central areas of TILF, Ecotech and institutional structures.

The report argues for a more active role by APEC in defining the principles that govern the formation of members' regional trade agreements to ensure that they serve as building blocks for a more efficient global economy.

As in *Learning From Experience* APIAN argues for a more resources and reorganisation of activities in APEC's Ecotech agenda.

Addressing institutional structures the report argues for a better-resourced

Secretariat to drive APEC's work program. It contends that extra resources would allow APEC to better coordinate with other relevant groups, strengthen ties between the Asian and Western Hemispheres and accelerate the integration of women into APEC fora.

APIAN update is endorsed by twenty five academics from APEC Study Centres in fifteen economies. It is available from [www.apecstudy.org](http://www.apecstudy.org)

## Australia-Japan Economic Relationship

THE LATEST Issues Paper of the Australian APC Study Centre argues for an overhaul of Australia's most important trade relationship.

*The Australia Japan economic relationship – the need to modernize a vital relationship* by Alan Oxley examines why trade with Japan, once the key Australian economic relationship, has not evolved during the 1990s. While trade and investment links with Australia's other trading partners have grown steadily over the past decade, the relationship with Japan seems to be stuck in a 1970s time warp.

Australia and Japan have a long and strong economic relationship, but it is losing momentum and is not the broad economic relationship

it should be in a globalised economy. Perceptions on both sides need to be altered to broaden the relationship. An institutional commitment such as a free trade agreement is required to secure this change. Agreement to put interests in common ahead of differences is necessary to proceed. Australia and Japan have strong common interests in global and regional economic affairs. A revitalized bilateral economic relationship is necessary if Australia and Japan are to collaborate to advance common global and regional interests.

*The Australia Japan economic relationship – the need to modernize a vital relationship* is based on a paper to 39th Japan-Australia Joint Business Conference Tokyo, October 2001. It is available from [www.apec.org.au](http://www.apec.org.au) as Issues Paper no 22.

## in brief

- ASIA LINE is an online and in print publication by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and AusAID. It can be accessed at [www.asialine.dfat.gov.au/index.html](http://www.asialine.dfat.gov.au/index.html)
- The International Intellectual Property Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has produced an online newsletter for those with a specific interest in intellectual property and international trade. To subscribe contact [ip@dfat.gov.au](mailto:ip@dfat.gov.au)
- In a common misunderstanding, poverty and inequality are falsely attributed to the very economic integration that is lifting the majority of the developing world's people out of poverty. *Globalisation and poverty: turning the corner* is a publication by Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade intended to help people understand clearly the nature of the problem and how further inroads can be made into poverty and global inequality. The publication is available from [www.dfat.gov.au](http://www.dfat.gov.au)
- The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics recently published a paper *Trade preferences: are they helpful in advancing economic development in poor countries?* by Venon Topp can be downloaded from [www.abare.gov.au](http://www.abare.gov.au)
- The Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada have produced a Commentary Paper *APEC after Shanghai: Prospects for a Broader Agenda*. See [www.asiapacific.ca/analysis/pubs/pdfs/cac21.pdf](http://www.asiapacific.ca/analysis/pubs/pdfs/cac21.pdf)

## FREE DOWNLOADABLE DOCUMENTS FROM THE APEC SECRETARIAT

Each year various APEC bodies prepare reports for the APEC Leaders and Ministerial Meetings. These reports provide an overview of the wide range of activities in APEC for the current year. The following documents published by the APEC Secretariat are available from the [www.apecsec.org.sg](http://www.apecsec.org.sg)

- 2001 CTI Annual Report to Ministers by the Committee for Trade and Investment
- 2001 Report of the Executive Director of the APEC Secretariat to the Thirteenth Ministerial Meeting, Shanghai, China, October 2001
- 2001 APEC Economic Outlook + Addendum to Chapter 1 of the 2001 APEC Economic Outlook
- 2001 Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation
- 2001 ABAC Report to APEC Economic Leaders: Common Development Through Market Opening, Capacity Building and Full Participation
- The Osaka Action Agenda – 2001 Update
- Update on Activities within APEC Fora (Oct Edition)
- APEC Brochure 2001
- Skill Shortages, Training Needs and Human Resource Development Strategies of Multinational Companies in APEC Member Economies
- APEC High Level Meeting on Human Capacity Building – Selected Documents 2001
- Ecotech Action Plan: Human Resources Development
- 2000 APEC Economic Outlook Symposium APEC Economies: Breaking down the barriers
- Globalisation and Poverty APEC Economies: Breaking down the barriers – Full case studies
- The New Economy and APEC
- e-APEC Strategy
- Paperless Trading – Benefits to APEC
- Gender Mainstreaming Good Practices
- Survey of Environmental Markets in APEC
- Exporting Costs Decreased: A Guide to the APEC Telecommunications and Information Working Group's Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment for the Telecommunications Industry
- Testing Time for APEC Economies: A Guide for Conformity Assessment Bodies to the APEC Telecommunications and Information Working Group's Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment
- Identification of Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in Education Services in the Asia-Pacific Region
- Update on Activities within APEC Fora

## Study Centres Meeting

THE 2002 APEC Study Centres Consortium will be meeting in Merida, Mexico on May 24 and 25. The meeting will coincide with the second meeting of APEC's Senior Officials Meeting (SOMII), and immediately precede the APEC Trade Ministers Meeting. Details can be obtained from Juan Jose Ramirez from El Colegio de Mexico [jrami@colmex.mx](mailto:jrami@colmex.mx) and will be posted on the ASC Consortium Website at [www.apecstudy.org](http://www.apecstudy.org).

## Industrial Science and Technology Working Group Policy Forum

ON 8-9 OCTOBER, APEC's Industrial Science and Technology Working Group held the inaugural APEC S&T Policy Forum in Penang, Malaysia on the topic of "Science, Technology and Innovation for the New Economy: Building Capacity Across APEC".

The Forum, initiated and organised by the Australian Commonwealth Department of Industry, Science and Resources, brought together 180 participants from research, government and business to recommend to APEC ways to strengthen APEC S&T collaboration in four areas:

- Developing S&T Networks in the APEC Region
- Strategic Technology Roadmapping – Strengthening Technology Cooperation within APEC
- Human Capacity Building for S&T in the New Economy

- Connecting Research and Innovation.

Full details on the APEC S&T Policy Forum and its outcomes can be found at [www.usm.my/r&d/apecst/PolicyForum.html](http://www.usm.my/r&d/apecst/PolicyForum.html) or Contact Matt Gredley 02 6213 6941.

## APEC Architect Develops Professional Mobility

THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT is a significant regional initiative aimed at liberalising trade in services.

The project was undertaken in collaboration with APEC's Human Resource Development Working Group (HRDWG) Education Network (EdNet), the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. It follows the successful APEC Engineer project in seeking to facilitate the mobility of professionals in the Asia Pacific region.

APEC Architect will

accomplish this for architects by developing a simplified and transparent recognition process, which will take into account the academic qualifications, professional experience and continuing professional development of professional architects in the Asia Pacific region, and ultimately, in the development of a register of APEC architects who satisfy agreed professional recognition criteria.

Further information  
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## MAJOR APEC ACTIVITIES IN 2002

6-9 Feb	Vancouver, Canada	APEC Business Advisory Committee (ABAC) Meeting
17-28 Feb	Mexico City, Mexico	APEC SOM I and related meetings
4-8 March	Manila, Philippines	APEC Transportation Working Group Meeting
6-8 March	Hawaii	Expert Group on New & Renewable Energy Technologies
11-15 March	Hanoi, Viet Nam	APEC Telecommunications and Information Working Group Meeting
12-14 March	Hong Kong, China	Trade Promotion WG Meeting
16 March	Manila, Philippines	Energy WG Business Network Meeting (EBN7)
22-26 April	Seoul, Korea	Marine Resources Conservation/Fisheries WG: APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting
6-9 May	Sydney, Australia	2nd ABAC Meeting
13-17 May	Thailand	Energy Working Group
20-28 May	Merida, Mexico	APEC SOM II and related meetings
22-23 May	Merida, Mexico	Seminar on Bilateral / Regional Investment Rules/Agreements
24-25 May	Merida, Mexico	APEC Study Centre International Consortium Meeting
30-31 May	Merida, Mexico	Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Trade
26-27 June	Cancun, Mexico	Finance Ministers Process Technical Working Group Meeting
2-5 July	Manzanillo, Mexico	Tourism Ministerial Meeting
18-19 July	Guanajuato, Mexico	APEC High Level Meeting on Micro Enterprises
22-26 July	Hong Kong, China	3rd ABAC Meeting
13-21 Aug	Acapulco, Mexico	APEC SOM III and related meetings
13-16 Aug	Acapulco, Mexico	Conference and workshop on Standards and Conformance
22-23 Aug	Zacatecas, Mexico	Ad hoc Group on Gender Integration
22-23 Aug	Acapulco, Mexico	Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group Meeting
24-25 Aug	Acapulco, Mexico	Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Small and Medium Size Enterprises
26-28 Aug	Zacatecas, Mexico	Women Leaders Network
29-30 Aug	Zacatecas, Mexico	Women Ministerial Meeting
4-7 Sept	Vladivostok, Russia	Investment Symposium Mart
5-6 Sept	(tba), Mexico	Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting
7-8 Sept	(tba), Mexico	Finance Ministers Meeting
23-27 Sept	Brisbane, Australia	Transportation WG Meeting
21-22 Oct	(tba), Mexico	SOM Informal Meeting
22-26 Oct	(tba), Mexico	4th ABAC Meeting
23-24 Oct	(tba), Mexico	14th Ministerial Meeting
23-25 Oct	(tba), Mexico	CEO Summit
26-27 Oct	(tba), Mexico	10th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting

**A full calendar of APEC events can be found at [www.apecsec.org.sg](http://www.apecsec.org.sg)**