

APEC STRUCTURAL REFORM AGENDA and OUTCOME OF THE 2015 APEC SRMM

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Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning and NEDA Director General 23rd Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) General Meeting 11 September 2015

Outline

- What is structural reform
- II. Rationale for structural reform
- III. APEC and structural reform
- IV. Highlights of the 2nd APEC Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting

I. What is Structural Reform?

- Aims to change the way an economy works through:
 - changes in government policies
 - changes in regulations
 - changes in institutions
- Allows markets to work more efficiently.



I. What is Structural Reform?

 Provides incentives for firms and individuals to innovate and compete

 Helps to ensure that economic activities are conducted on a level playing field and protects welfare of smaller players and vulnerable groups



II. Why do we need structural reform?

 It allows an economy to function more efficiently and provide basis for sustained long-term growth

 It helps economies to be more resilient, stable and productive

III. APEC and structural reform

- 2004 adoption of the Leaders Agenda to Implement Structural Reform towards 2010 (LAISR)
- 2010 endorsed the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR)
- 2015 adoption of the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR)



- Reviewed the progress made in implementing structural reform under ANSSR
- Discussed challenges in implementing structural reform (e.g, political will, timing and sequencing, building a constituency, inter-agency cooperation)
- Agreed on need for a stronger focus on promoting economic growth through structural reforms.



5 key themes discussed

- Structural reform for inclusive growth
- Structural reform and innovation
- Structural reform and services
- Tools for structural reform
- New directions for structural reform in APEC



Based on the discussions:

- Endorsed a new work program for the next 5
 years until 2020 under the proposed Renewed
 APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR).
- Agreed on three pillars, which are inter-related, as guideposts for the nomination of concrete reform actions.



Three pillars of RAASR:

- 1. More open, well-functioning, transparent and competitive markets;
- 2. Deeper participation in those markets by all segments of society, including MSMEs, women, youth, older workers, and people with disabilities;
- Sustainable social policies that promote the abovementioned objectives, enhance economic resilience, and are well-targeted, effective, and non-discriminatory



We committed to strengthening and enhancing the economic relevance and scope of individual economy action plans through:

- Increased consultation and engagement with business, both at the individual economy level, and through APEC and ABAC;
- Encouraging economies to nominate reform actions under all pillars and across all sectors;



Agreed to

- Convene in 2018 a high-level structural reform officials' meeting to assess progress with RAASR
- Convene in 2020 the third Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting to evaluate the results of the RAASR implementation
- Use quantitative indicators to measure APEC-wide progress on structural reform
- Support an APEC structural reform progress report



Ease of Doing Business:

- Agreed on a new aspirational goal of a 10% improvement by 2018 in the existing five priority EoDB areas
- Endorsed a new APEC EoDB Action Plan thru 2018.
- Instructed the Economic Committee to draft and utilize the APEC EoDB Implementation Plan to guide capacity building over the next three years.



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