Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

BLUEPRINT APEC SCSC
SUB COMMITEE ON STANDARDS AND CONFORMANCE

September 2005

APEC 2005 KOREA
Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance

Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Important Note:
The information on the back cover should read as follows:
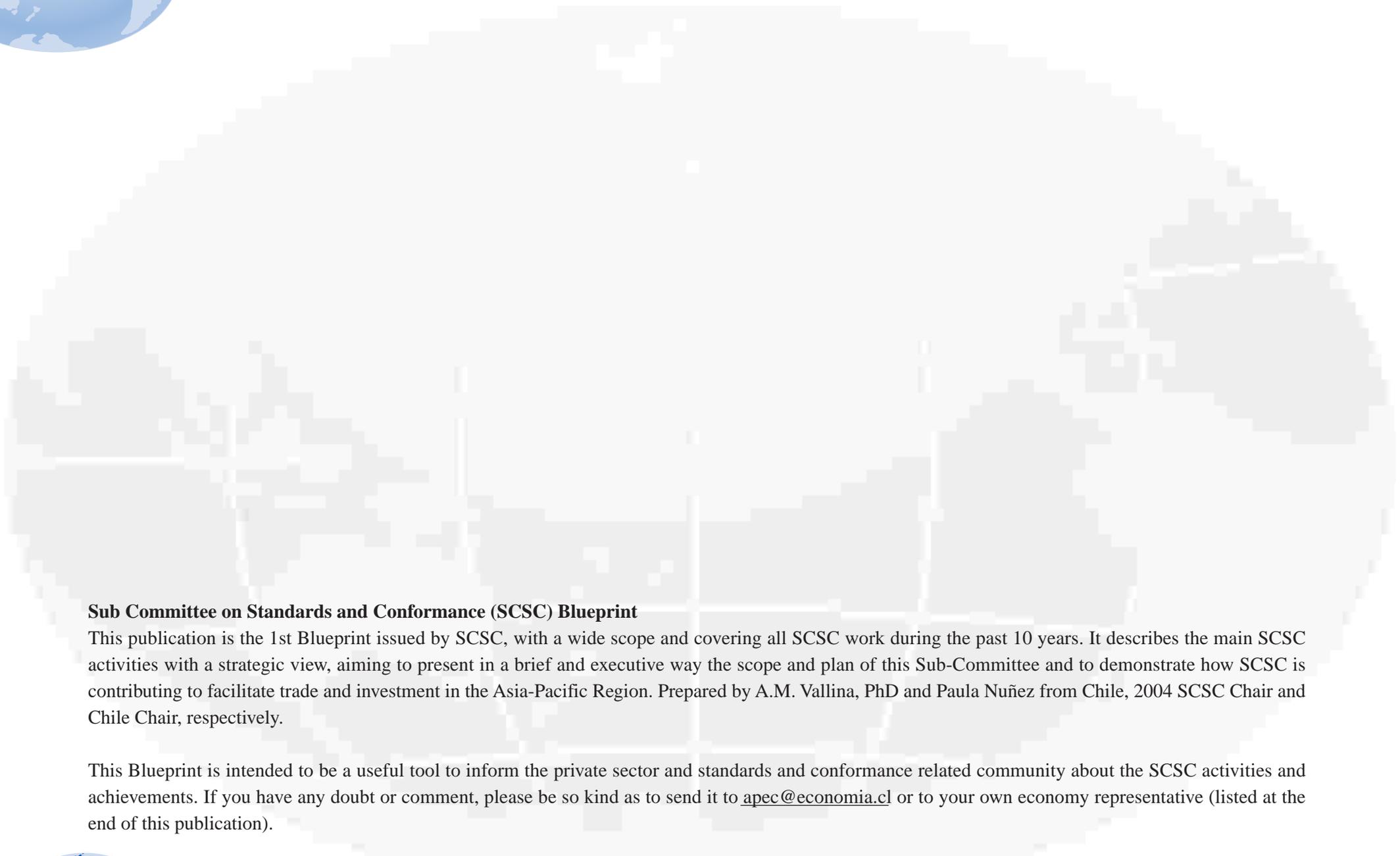
Sub Committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC) Blueprint

This publication is the 1st Blueprint issued by SCSC, with a wide scope and covering all SCSC work during the past 10 years. It describes the main SCSC activities with a strategic view, aiming to present in a brief and executive way the scope and plan of this Sub-Committee and to demonstrate how SCSC is contributing to facilitate trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific Region. Prepared by A.M. Vallina, PhD and Paula Nuñez from Chile, 2004 SCSC Chair and Chile Chair, respectively.

This Blueprint is intended to be a useful tool to inform the private sector and standards and conformance related community about the SCSC activities and achievements. If you have any doubt or comment, please be so kind as to send it to apec@economia.cl or to your own economy representative (listed at the end of this publication).

Why Standards and Conformance in APEC?

Trade is about the exchange of goods, reaching to different markets and providing merchandise for consumers that live in diverse geographical areas, and speak in different languages. Thus, being successful in international trade is based on the ability to sell a product in a foreign market.

As in any activity, trade implies having a common language, a part of the dictionary needed is the product description.One mechanism that exists in this particular area are the standards. For this, each economy sets its standards and regulations and defines the conformity assessment procedures related to them. Standards and conformance become a commercial reality that all the international business community has to face and abide by to be successful.

Standards can provide the base of regulations and conformity assessment procedures, which products have to comply with. But they also provide benefits to business, such as better communication by providing a common language, lower design costs, provide technology transfer and easier tendering and participation in trade. However, in order to achieve those benefits, the standards, regulations and conformity assessment procedures have to be elaborated, adopted and implemented in a transparent manner and must comply with WTO requirements.

A key element to ensure that an economy's standards and conformance system is compatible with its trade promotion objectives is to ensure that the system is based on international standards. This process is enriched as a wider and active participation is present in its elaboration by an international standardization body to really facilitate trade. It is therefore important to encourage active participation in the processes of an international standardization body by all interested parties.

Consequently, one fact that has to be overcome is lack of resources, both financial and human ones, in particular for developing Economies.

Another key issue is the development of technical infrastructure to make the standards and conformance system work in a proper and efficient way, so as to reduce costs and avoid becoming an unnecessary burden for international traders.

Considering the importance of this matter, APEC, or Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, has an important role in this process of trade facilitation through its Sub-Committee of Standards and Conformance (SCSC). The SCSC was established as a subcommittee of the Committee on Trade and Investment pursuant to the 1994 "Declaration on a Standards and Conformance Framework."

SCSC has been working since 1994 on helping APEC Economies to address those key issues and others related issues through several initiatives that aim to facilitate trade, such as:

- Alignment of national standards with international standards in priority areas

- Improving participation on international standardization process through capacity building activities and through the regional input developed by technical groups
- Encouraging implementation of good regulatory practices in the process of preparation, adoption or review of regulations
- Developing means for conformity assessment recognition in the regulated sector such as Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs)
- Encouraging the recognition of conformity assessment in the voluntary sector, including the cooperation with the Specialist regional Bodies (SRBs)
- Cooperation on technical infrastructure development
- Enhancing the information exchange and knowledge on matters related to standards and conformance
- Further increasing the transparency and access to information across the APEC Region
- Encouraging business awareness and involvement in the whole process

These activities increase the propensity for free and open trade and investment, helping economies to grow, create jobs and provide greater opportunities for international trade and investment. In contrast, protectionism usually fosters inefficiencies and gives fewer and costly choices to consumers. Free and open trade helps to lower the costs of production and thus reduces the prices of goods and services - a direct benefit to all.

More information at http://www.apec.org

Sub-Committee of Standards and Conformance (SCSC)

The SCSC was established in 1994 and from the beginning, this Subfora has had a high rate of participation from the Economies (92% in average on the last 10 years).

Through these ten years SCSC has developed a close cooperation with certain "specialist regional bodies" or SRBs. SRBs have participated actively as observers to meetings of the SCSC and also contributed through intersessional information exchange and seminars.

Acknowledging that the business community is a key player in trade facilitation, that SCSC has been grappling throughout the years with the question of how to increase business participation in its activities. We expect that this Blueprint will contribute to further increase the awareness among business of standards and conformance matters and provide a strategic overview of SCSC work.

More information at
http://www.apec.org/apec/apec_groups/committees/committee_on_trade/sub-committee_on_standards.html

Blueprint Contents

How SCSC Works

Agenda and Work Plans

The Medium and Long Term Action Plan of the SCSC, established in 1995, comprises of an extensive program of action for the future in four areas:
- Alignment with international standards
- Mutual recognition of conformity assessment
- Cooperation of technical infrastructure development
- Transparency

The agenda has evolved through the years by including additional elements such as interaction with other fora, both within and outside APEC, and with the business sector. Other changes were to widen the scope of recognition of conformity assessment beyond MRAs and to look at MRAs both in the regulated and voluntary sectors.

Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for the SCSC were established when the Sub-Committee was formed. However in 2000 SCSC begun to re-examine them and the new Terms of Reference, with slight amendments, were confirmed in 2003. One of the main amendments was to reduce the number of SCSC meetings from 3 to 2 per year.

Individual Action Plans

APEC agreed to have a report, the Individual Action Plan (IAP), which would be updated annually by each APEC Member Economy and used to report on each Economy's actions to achieve the APEC Bogor goals of free and open trade and investment in the APEC region by 2010 (for developed economies)/2020 (for less developed economies). The IAP contains a chapter for each specified policy area, including Standards and Conformance.

IAP Peer Reviews are undertaken periodically based on the information contained in an Economy's most recent IAP; responses by the economy to questions submitted by APEC member economies (the peers of the economy being reviewed); and, the questions posed by the Review Team held during their visit to the Economy. This information is supplemented with information from the Economy's earlier IAPs and from reports issued by the WTO, as well as studies published by academics on the Economy under review.

IAPs are available in electronic format since year 2000 at http://www.apec-iap.org

Collective Action Plans

Collective Actions are the actions agreed to be undertaken by all SCSC members in a cooperative and coordinated way. The SCSC needed a way to report the collective actions undertaken by its members and to follow up on the progress on these actions, therefore a format report called Collective Action Plan (CAP) was elaborated in 1996 and in 1998 SCSC adopted the procedure for monitoring the CAP. As the collective actions were agreed and reflected in the CAP in 1996, by 2000 SCSC started the discussions about possible amendments to the CAP, which has been updated yearly. SCSC has been conducting a review and evaluation of its CAP implementation. Following is the current CAP Matrix:

OAA Objectives	Actions	Time frame
1. Alignment Align APEC economies' domestic standards with international standards.	Member economies to align their standards with international standards in the following priority areas: electrical and electronic appliances (air conditioners, televisions, refrigerators, radios and their parts and video apparatus); food labeling; rubber gloves and condoms; and machinery.	1996 to 2000/2005
	Member economies to align their standards with international standards in the additional priority area of electrical and electronic equipment to include all electrical safety (IEC 60335) and relevant EMC (CISPR) standards.	1998 to 2004/2008
	Member economies to align their standards with international standards in the additional priority area related to safety of information technology equipment (IEC 60950 standard). Member economies to align their standards with international standards in the additional priority areas related to standards and guides on conformity assessment and management systems.	2000 to 2004/2008 2000 to 2002/2005
	The SCSC to continue identifying additional priority areas for alignment with international standards.	From 1997
	Member economies to actively participate in the standardization activities of international standardization bodies (ISO & IEC) in the following priority sectors: building and construction and hazardous area equipment.	From 1996
	Member economies to participate in ad-hoc technical groups, which work with PASC in developing coordinated regional input into the development of international standards in selected areas.	From 1997
	Member Economies to exchange information about performance-based regulations	From 2002
	Member economies to promote the use of the *Principles and Features of Good Practice for Technical Regulation to be used on a voluntary basis.*	From 2001
	Member economies to update and promote the use of	From 2001
	The SCSC to continue to investigate means of enhancing regulatory practices in the APEC region through a program of case studies and seminars.	From 2000
	The SCSC to conduct comprehensive reviews of their alignment work.	2005
	• Member economies to update each year the results in their respective alignment plans. These will be placed on the APEC Secretariat's homepage.	From 1998
	• Member economies to continue to report on the progress in aligning their standards with international standards	From 1998
	• Member economies to review and update their alignment work having consultations with business: ABAC and SME	From 2003

OAA Objectives	Actions	Time frame
	Regulated sector: Member economies to develop recognition arrangements of conformity assessment including bilateral, multi-sectoral, and plurilateral mutual recognition arrangements.	From 1997
	Member economies to consider participation in the Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Toy Safety and encourage the involvement of their regulators.	From 1996 (16 economies)
	Member economies to consider participation in the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Foods and Food Products.	From 1997 (7economies)
	Member economies to consider participation in the Sectoral Arrangement of APEC Food MRA.	From 2003
	Member economies to consider participation in Part I of the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment through providing information in the agreed common format. (15 economies in Part I) (3 economies in Part II and Part III, subject to change)	From 2000
	Member economies to consider participation in further Parts of the MRA and encourage the involvement of their regulators.	From 2000
	Member economies to consider participation in the APEC Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls.	From 1999 (2 economies)
	The SCSC to review the implementation and use of the mutual recognition arrangements	From 1998
2. Recognition of Conformity Assessment Achieve recognition of conformity assessment including mutual recognition arrangements in regulated and voluntary sectors.	The SCSC to continue to further consider additional priority areas for MRA in the regulated sector. From 1997	From 1997
	The SCSC to consider alternative mechanisms to facilitate the recognition of conformity assessment results.	From 1999
	The SCSC to review and improve the effectiveness of the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Foods and Food Products; the Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Toy Safety; the APEC Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls; and the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment.	From 2001
	Member economies to implement the program on trade facilitation in information technology products which has been developed in collaboration with the Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)	2000 to 2005/2008
	Member economies to consider participation in a pilot of the DeclareNet.	From 2001
	The SCSC asked the Working Group on Information Technology Management Systems for the APEC MRAs to liaise with interested parties and report back	From 2002
	The SCSC also suggested that the Chairs of the APEC-TEL and EEMRA-JAC should meet with a view to working more closely together, particularly with respect to the application of IT systems to the MRA's.	From 2003
	Voluntary sector:	
	Member economies to enter into mutual recognition agreements (bilateral and multilateral) in cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies, where applicable.	1996 to 2000/2005
	Member economies to encourage participation in APLAC-MRA ,PAC MLAs and CIPM Global MRA.	From 1998

OAA Objectives	Actions	Time frame
3. Technical Infrastructure Development Promote cooperation for technical infrastructure development to facilitate broad participation in mutual recognition arrangements in both regulated and voluntary sectors.	Member economies to identify specific requirements, assistance and/or activities for technical infrastructure development.	From 1996
	Member economies to consider the provision of assistance for the improvement of other economies' technical infrastructure.	From 1996
	The SCSC to undertake the following technical infrastructure projects: - Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Product Certification; - Training Risk Assessment in Support of Food Safety Measures; - Training on Testing on Calibration Laboratory Assessment; - APEC/PASC Training Programs on Adoption of International Standards; - Survey of Accredited Calibration and Testing Laboratory Performance: APLAC Calibration Proficency Testing Programs, 2003-2005; - Training on Good Regulatory Practice; - Training Program on ISO 14000 Series Product Oriented Standards: EL, LCA and DfE - A joint APMP-SIM Workshop Addressing the Implementation of Quality Systems in National Metrology Institutes - Symposium on Traceability in Legal Metrology; - APEC Capacity Building Workshop and Symposium for Harmonization of Food Safety Regulations in Fisheries and Seafood Products; - WTO Compliance- Capacity Building Training in the Development of Food Standards (based on a risk management framework); - WTO Compliance- Capacity Building Training in the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified (GM) Foods; and - Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Environment Management system Certification - Training Programme on ISO14000 and product orientated standards EL, LCA and DfE From 1999	From 1999
	Member economies to undertake activities from among those recommended in the revised Mid-Tern Technical Infrastructure Development Program.	From 2001
	Member economies to strengthen participation in Specialist Regional Bodies activities.	From 1996
	Member economies to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Standards and Conformance.	Completed on 2004
	Member economies to support and actively participate in APEC Conferences on Good Regulatory Practice.	Completed on 2004
	The SCSC to compile member economies' regulatory profile and develop information and case studies on decision tree analysis for Food/Drug Interface policy development and regulation.	From 2001
	The SCSC to consider the outcomes of the Food Experts Network.	From 2002
	The SCSC to continue the identification of priority areas for technical infrastructure development programs, and to be reflected in development of guidelines for project prioritization.	From 2002
	Member Economies to fill out their Country Page.	From 2002

OAA Objectives	Actions	Time frame
4. Transparency Ensure the transparency of the standards and conformity assessment of APEC economies	Member economies to update the APEC Contact Points for Standards and Conformance Information, including member economies' participants in the Specialist Regional Bodies and member economies SCSC Contact Points. Member economies agreed that this information should be maintained on the APEC Secretariat's homepage.	From 1997
	Member economies to endeavor to establish Internet websites to disseminate standards and conformance information.	From 1997
	Member Economies to develop a database on conformity assessment operators and their activities/services offered and establish an APEC Cooperation Center for Conformity Assessment.	1999 to 2004
	Member economies to exchange information on experiences of the transparency provisions in the RTAs/FTAs	From 2003
	Member economies to implement the APEC Leaders Transparency Standards on Standards and Conformance	From 2003
	Member economies to establish and maintain the country pages in the Directory of Food Trade Contacts to maximize transparency of food regulatory systems and standards.	
5. Cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies	Member economies to pursue closer cooperation with the Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs) in Line with the: Statement of Commitment to Mutually Agreed Objectives between the SCSC and the SRBs, and The Criteria for APEC TILF Funding of Project Proposals by Specialist Regional Bodies	From 2000
6. Cooperation with International Bodies	The SCSC to monitor the developments within the WTO Committees on the TBT and SPS and discuss implementation issues. The SCSC to continue seminar series to exchange information about the implementation of the WTO SPS Agreement Member Economies to promote the use of the APEC Handbook on Notification Authorities and National Enquiry Points under the SPS and TBT Agreements of the WTO	Ongoing From 2002 From 2002
	The SCSC to undertake the following projects for the implementation of the APEC Strategic Plan for WTO-related Capacity Building: - WTO Compliance- Capacity Building training in the Development of Food Standards (based on a risk management framework) - WTO Compliance- Capacity Building Training in the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified (GM)	From 2001
7. Cooperation with Other APEC Fora	The SCSC to implement Trade Facilitation action Plan collectively	From 2003
	The SCSC to pursue better coordination with other APEC fora.	From 2001
	The SCSC to contact SMEWG for the possible coordination of work to reduce the compliance cost for small and medium enterprises	From 2003
8. Reform of SCSC	The SCSC to implement its reform through the rationalization of its agenda, priority setting exercise and better coordination with other groups	From 2001
	The SCSC to hold Policy Dialogue sessions on standards and conformance and follow-up the policy implications arising from them	From 2002

Alignment with International Standards

Background

The alignment of national standards with international standards is an activity that contributes to facilitate trade by the reduction of negative effects due to differing standards among the APEC Economies. The alignment of standards helps to achieve this goal mainly in three levels:

1. At the voluntary level, the companies could state that their products are produced according to a certain specification contained in a standard, being this ement even able to be certified by a third party known as Certification Body. Therefore if the national standard of Economy A and B are both aligned to same international standard, companies in either Economy would benefit from not having to modify their production processes and the associated omies of scale with this standardization will benefit both the companies and consumers.

2. At the mandatory level, regulations should be based on international standards as appropriate according to the obligations set out in the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures. Thus, through the implementation of the good regulatory practices APEC Economies, the regulations should tend to be similar, with the associated benefits mentioned above plus the reduction of costs for regulators their elaboration.

3. The previous points also apply to the conformity assessment procedures, which can be employed to provide assurance of conformity to voluntary standards or government-mandated regulations. They are desgned to verify that the products comply with the requirements established in the standard or regulation. There are inernational standards and guides related to these procedures, which could also be aligned to achieve better consistency among APEC Economiesce they are a key element for facilitating the acceptance of conformity assessment results.
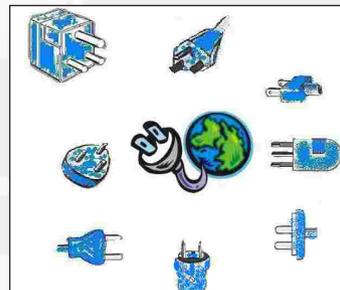
Not Aligned Aligned

What to align?

SCSC has worked on this area since its creation. As mentioned above, alignment of standards is important for trade facilitation. However, it was necessary to define which standards should be aligned. The "Declaration on an APEC Standards and Conformance Framework" was endorsed by Ministers in 1994 and following the declaration, SCSC began work to identify specific standards in agreed upon priority areas for alignment. It decided to conduct case studies in 4 areas: Electrical and Electronic Appliances, Food Labeling, Plastic Products and Rubber Products. This research was lead by four economies, in cooperation with the Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC) during 1995 and 1996, which ended with the identification of a list of 80 international standards related to the following products:

- EE Appliances: Air conditioner, Television, Refrigerator, Radio and its Parts and Video Apparatus (40)
- Food Labeling (8)
- Rubber Products: Rubber Gloves and Condoms (20)
- Machinery (Industrial automation systems/integration) (12)

Since 1997 there have been several proposals to identify other priority areas for alignment. To date, SCSC has reached consensus on the inclusion of 4 additional priority areas, which added 203 international standards to be aligned:

- IEC 60335 (electrical safety standards) (148 standards agreed on 1998, the full series)
- CISPR standards relating to electromagnetic compatibility requirements (20 standards agreed on 1998)
- Standards and guides on conformity assessment (34 standards agreed on 2000)
- IEC 60950 (Safety of information technology equipment) (1 standard agreed on 2000)

It became really important to define criteria to select the priority areas. Accordingly, the following criteria were agreed in 1996:

- Perceived value of alignment in terms of reducing costs and/or increasing regional trade flows:
  - That standards or the absence thereof create a barrier/obstacle to trade that would be alleviated/lowered if economies were to align to international standards
  - The extent to which the development of new international standards, would reduce cost and create mutual trade benefits (non-aligned barriers to trade can be identified, in part, through consultation with business)
- The significance of existing trade flows
- Interest among APEC member economies
- The product groups are specific enough to be manageable, yet broad enough to represent significant trade opportunities
- Feasibility of alignment

During this process it was always important to obtain inputs and feedback from the business community, and for them this area has been important too, as reflected in the 2001 ABAC report to Leaders. Since then SCSC has made special efforts in obtaining ABAC opinions, which were crystallized in 2004 with the first ABAC-SCSC Policy Dialogue.

How to align the standards?

This was a fundamental question since the beginning of the process. In fact, in 1995 SCSC issued an APEC Guide for Alignment of Standards with International Standards, which PASC forwarded to ISO TMB in 1996. The process followed could be summarized as follows:

On each priority area defined, the respective international standards agreed to align were listed, and in order to monitor progress and implementation of alignment on each Economy, in 1997 the Voluntary Action Plan (VAP) format was established. The VAP has to be reviewed by each Economy and the reviewed report is published on the APEC Webpage. Japan, as the lead economy of VAP alignment work since 1998, annually summarizes the VAP report from each economy and reports to the SCSC.

Through the years the VAP format has been reviewed in order to:
• Incorporate the additional priority areas with their respective deadlines
• Include the latest version of international standards, where appropriate
• Analyze the possible constraints on the alignment work in each economy
• Include a percentage of alignment calculated with an agreed formula

The targeted deadlines related to priority areas are:

Area	Year Agreed	Deadline Developed Economy	Deadline Developing Economy
EE Appliances	1996	2000	2005
Food Labeling			
Rubber Products			
Machinery			
IEC 60335	1998	2004	2008
CISPR standards			
Standards and guides on conformity assessment	2000	2002	2005
IEC 60950		2004	2008

What is next?

As the targeted deadlines for alignment became closer, the need to define new priority areas became urgent. Considering the importance of this theme for the business sector, the first ABAC-SCSC Policy dialogue was held in September 2004 in Santiago, Chile in conjunction with the SCSC II meeting.

At this dialogue, proposals were made for further pursuing alignment work for standards, which matches the needs of stakeholders and possible MRA alternatives for trade facilitation such as the IECEE/CB Scheme. In response to these ABAC proposals and to further promote the VAP alignment work, at the 2005 February SCSC I meeting in Korea, SCSC members agreed "IEC standards for electrical equipment, particularly those used in the IECEE CB Scheme" as a new priority area for the alignment work of APEC/SCSC.

The alignment work in this priority area will lead to making the IECEE/CB Scheme a more suitable and practical mechanism for the purpose of trade facilitation among APEC economies.

In particular, a survey containing 365 IECEE CB Scheme Standards was circulated at SCSC I 2005. Economies were asked to indicate which of IECEE CB Scheme Standards were referred/adopted in their respective mandatory regimes. The areas covered by this survey are (in parenthesis the number of standards):

- Installation accessories and connection devices (57)
- Lighting (55)
- Electrical equipment for medical use (55)
- Portable tools (33)
- Switches for appliances and automatic controls for electrical household appliances (29)
- Installation protective equipment (26)
- Measuring instruments (22)
- Low voltage, high power switching equipment (20)
- Safety transformers and similar equipment (19)
- Cables and Cords (16)
- Batteries (7)
- IT and office equipment (7)
- Capacitors as components (6)
- Miscellaneous (6)
- Household and similar equipment (4)
- Electronics, entertainment (3)

Alignment work carried out by APEC Economies has been successful and the work in most of the priority areas has already been completed. Current[1] alignment percentage is as follows:

Area	% Alignment
EE Appliances	**10 Economies100%:** Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand Peru, Singapore, Chinese Taipei.
Food Labeling	**5 Economies 75% - 95%:** Australia 95%, Philippines 88%,Thailand 84%, Chile 76%, People's Republic of China 75%
Rubber Products	**6 Economies did not report on 2004:** 2003 report: Korea 100%
Machinery	2002 report: Mexico 36% 2001 report: Vietnam 100%, USA 83% Papua New Guinea and Russia had never reported
IEC 60335	**14 economies 100%:** Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's
CISPR standards	Republic of China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand 71% Chinese Taipei
Standards and guides on conformity assessment	**6 Economies did not report on 2004:** 2003 report: Korea 100% 2002 report: Mexico 21% 2001 report: Vietnam 89%, USA 13%
IEC 60950	Papua New Guinea and Russia had never reported

PASC has provided advice on what to align and support on how to do it through the years, therefore it is expected that this relationship will be further improved in the future.

1 As July 2004 VAP Report submitted by Japan

Participation on international standardization

Why international standards?

It is assumed that the international standards would consider the views of all interested stakeholders as the international standardization bodies are open to all those wishing to participate in the development of international standards. Therefore, if there is a document that has reached international consensus, reference to it would be an excellent way to facilitate international trade. Consequently, the WTO TBT and SPS Agreements establish international standards as the appropriate reference where possible, and these agreements set the basis to avoid or minimize non-tariff barriers to trade on the areas of product standards and regulations.

However, open access doesn't imply full participation of all the economies, considering APEC and rest of the world. This could be explained mainly by two reasons:
- Lack of monetary resources that would support participation of the economy on the relevant groups, committees and meetings
- Lack of human resources available to participate in such groups, committees and meetings

Thus, it becomes really important to encourage the participation in international standardization, and with this to introduce the national or regional views to the processes.

How to encourage participation?

SCSC has encouraged participation through different ways, such as:

1. Creation of Technical Groups (TG), which aim to coordinate regional input into the development of international standards

SCSC members have proposed certain areas where an international standardization process has been in development, such as the followings:

- Building and construction Materials

- Loading and structural design standards

- Timber standards

- Performance based housing standards

- Hazardous Area Equipment (HAE)

- Fire safety-testing standards

- Environmental Management Standards

- Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)

SCSC has agreed, in consultation with PASC, to create a Technical Group (TG) for 4 of those areas, as summarized on the following chart:

TG	Area	Year of Creation	Current Leader Economy
TG1	Loading and structural design standards	1997	Australia
TG2	Performance based housing standards	1998	Japan
TG3	Timber Standards	1997	New Zealand
TG4	Hazardous Area Equipment (HAE)	1998	Australia

TGs have reported on their activities at least once a year from their creation, and their key achievements are:

TG1 Loading and Structural Design Standards: Established to coordinate APEC interests and activities concerned with the development of Standards for loading and structural design appropriate for member economies. A primary objective was to achieve alignment of Standards that would facilitate the removal of barriers to trade within and beyond the APEC region. This group held several meetings of a sub-group titled the Informal Network at various sites in Asia and the Region since formation.

At these meetings, work was carried out to develop international Standards in the loading of structures in order to assist to harmonize national Standards across the region. The principles developed were felt to be applicable everywhere in the world, and it was decided to move the resulting documents and ideas into the ISO arena.

The following two projects have been running under ISO TC98, Basis for design of structures as a result of the TG1 work and are close to finalization:

• ISO 22111 General framework for structural design (a new Standard under ISO TC98, SC 2, WG 8)
• ISO 4354 Wind actions on structures (revision of the existing Standard under ISO TC98, SC 3, WG 2)

TG2 Performance-based Housing Standards: Organized to coordinate the regional input to the ISO/TC59/SC15 and to exchange information on performance-based criteria for housing. For this purpose, in April 2000, TG2 started the web page (http://irc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/apec/) that includes ISO/TC59/SC15 progress information. In addition, to enhance its own activity, TG2 conducted two surveys of the member economies in Nov 2000 and April 2002. Currently, many TG2 members have joined ISO/TC59/SC15 too, so TG2 has kept a lookout of this group to specify its future activity.

TG3 Timber Standards: This group has discussed forest management certification schemes, and held meetings to coordinate support amongst APEC members for international standards development (ISO TC 218 Timber products (non-structural); ISO TC89 Wood based panels; ISO TC 165 Timber Structure). They encourage economies to look at building codes and their impact on trade in timber and in 2000 TG3 presented a study of

non-tariff measures in the Forest Products. In 2002, TG3 agreed to its new terms of reference and in May 2005 held a seminar on Fire Safe Use of Timber in Construction. A key issue for this group is getting engagement from regulators in utilizing standards and the advantages they bring in contributing to performance-based regulation.

TG4 Hazardous Area Equipment (HAE) was established to:
- Foster APEC member economies active participation in the activities of IEC Committee TC31.
- Facilitate regional consultation for voting on drafts of relevant IEC standards
- Encouraging adoption and enhanced alignment of international standards
- Promote medium/long term, acceptance of equipment complying with IEC standards and the IEC EX scheme as a conformity assessment system for HAE

TG4 has established a website http://hae.aeema.asn.au that includes introductory information about the development of HAE standards within the IEC, the IEC Ex scheme, and APEC economy's participation in the development of HAE standards. The site allows participants to track the progress of IEC committee work, and access and comment on draft IEC documents.

2. Further improve the knowledge of the member economies on specific standardization subjects and on standardization process itself through capacity building activities
The capacity building activities have been mainly, but not limited to, seminars. They are described under "Technical Infrastructure Development"

3. Encourage Member Economies to become P member of relevant ISO committees
The participation on ISO Committees can be as P (participant) or O (observer) member. P membership is required for voting privileges.

4. Encourage participation in international standardization
This theme has been deeply discussed during the last years. In 2004 three proposals were made to facilitate participation and cooperation in the international standardization activities:
- Capacity building project to review participation
- Training project to provide technical assistance
- Dialogue channel for key issues

And in 2005, a Seminar on Product related Environmental Regulations in EU was held in conjunction with the 2005 February SCSC I meeting. The SCSC agreed to continue further information exchange in the field.

Good Regulatory Practices (GRP)

The incorporation of good regulatory principles (GRP) when developing regulation is crucial to facilitate trade, because through the application of these practices the technical regulations issued by each economy become more transparent and less trade restrictive.

SCSC elaborated in 1997 the *"APEC Guidelines for Preparation, Adoption and Review of Technical Regulations"*. In 1998 SCSC started the development of a Guide to GRP as a practical application of the Guidelines and in 2000 established an Ad-hoc working group to progress the development of the Guide.

The Guide was finally agreed in 2000 under the name *"APEC Information Notes on Good Practice for Technical Regulations"*. It covers GRP related topics such as technical infrastructure, legal mechanism needed, risk analysis, conformance mark, Supplier Declaration of Conformance (SDoC) and Performance Based Regulations (PBR) and includes a case study on EE equipment.

The Ad-hoc Working Group elaborated the *"Principles and Features of Good Regulatory Practice"*, which was agreed at SCSC III 2000.

In 2001 the available material related to GRP was consolidated and a GRP database was established. Member economies encouraged the implementation of GRP in the process of preparation, adoption or review of regulations based on the three documents mentioned before.

SCSC has held a number of special meetings on GRP such as:

- Workshop on the Guide to GRP (New Zealand, 1999)

- 1st Seminar on GRP: Post market surveillance (Brunei, 2000)

- 1st Conference on Good Regulatory Practices (Brunei, 2000)

- 2nd Seminar on GRP (New Zealand, 2001)

- 3rd Seminar on GRP (Malaysia, 2001)

- 4th Seminar on GRP (Mexico, 2002)

- 2nd Conference on Good Regulatory Practices (Mexico, 2002)

- 3rd Conference on Good Regulatory Practices (Chile, 2004)

What is next?

GRP work has been lately oriented to encourage regulators participation, by the inclusion of sector oriented sections at conferences and seminars. SCSC members also seek to engage regulators in trade facilitation to reduce unnecessary technical trade barriers due to regulatory requirements and to cooperate with regulators for promoting the implementation of WTO TBT and WTO SPS agreements in national laws and regulations when referring to international standards.

GRP conferences and seminars have had active participation of APEC economies delegates and speakers from both private and public sector, as is also expected at the 4th GRP Conference that is programmed to be held during SOM III 2006 in Viet Nam. The Conference's purpose is to highlight the importance of elements related to GRP and its impact on trade flows, with special emphasis on performance-based regulations and their effects in regulatory regimes. This Conference also seeks to magnify SCSC's positive impact on business community by contributing to further development of the Guidelines and Notes mentioned before.

Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

THIRD CONFERENCE ON
GOOD REGULATORY
PRACTICES

SEPTEMBER 2004

Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance
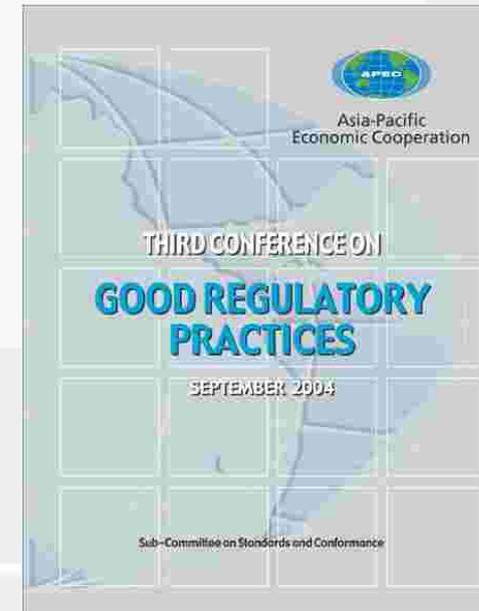
Recognition of Conformity Assessment in the Regulated Sector

Background

Technical regulations include the requirements that the domestic and imported products have to comply with. The government of each economy has to be certain that the products are fulfilling those requirements, in order to safeguard their legitimate objectives, such as the protection of health and security of their population.

For this purpose the authorities establish conformity assessment infrastructures, which may be private, public or a mix of the two. However, many regulators do not accept the results of conformity assessment performed by conformity assessment bodies from other economies. Therefore, even if the economies could fully harmonize their technical requirements among APEC economies, the products would still be subject to conformity assessment procedures in the importing Economy.

In order to overcome this problem and as a way to increase trade facilitation and reduce compliance costs, the SCSC has as one of its main work areas the recognition of conformity assessment results in the regulated sector. This is achieved by way of promoting information exchange and encouraging economies to participate in bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral initiatives that promote confidence in the competency of testing and other conformity assessment bodies and ultimately lead to recognition of conformity assessment results.

Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA)

This is the main instrument that SCSC has worked on to accept conformity assessment results in the regulated sector. The pillars of MRAs are the recognition of the conformity assessment procedures, the bodies whom perform them and their results. It was agreed to consider the MRA in force when 3 members or more formally participate on it. Currently SCSC has 5 arrangements denominated as MRAs:

- APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Foods and Food Products (1996)

- APEC MRA for Exchange of Information on Toy Safety (1996)

- APEC MRA for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls (1999)

- APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (1999)

- APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Sectoral Food

MRAs Development

This process started in 1995 with the reports of the group of experts on Food Products and Toys with the view of developing MRAs for both sectors. However, since most economies didn't have mandatory 3rd party certification for toys, it was determined that there was little need for an MRA for this sector. Instead, due to its importance in international trade and aiming to make use of the work done so far, it was agreed to develop an arrangement on information exchange for toy safety. During 1996 the draft text of the toys arrangement was discussed, being agreed on 1996.

Regarding the Food Products MRA, the draft text of the "umbrella" MRA on Food and Food Products was discussed during 1995 and 1996, being endorsed at the end of 1996. The guidelines and related work was further developed during 1997 when agreement was reached on the Supplementary Material, which included a guideline for sectoral arrangements on food.

Considering the importance of the food sector, SCSC members agreed in 1996 to share information on their food recall systems and their international obligations to exchange relevant information. During 1998 and based on the case studies for alignment on food developed before, the draft text of the Arrangement for the Exchange of Information on Food Recalls and the Food Recall Guidelines were discussed, being finally agreed in 1999.

In 1996, the electronic and electric equipment sector was agreed as the next priority area to develop a MRA. In order to do so, the SCSC commenced in 1997 an exchange of information on member's regulatory systems and a discussion of the potential scope of the Electrical and Electronic Equipment MRA (EEMRA). In principle it was agreed to include household appliances and motorized equipment for domestic use, particularly those products for which standards are aligned, or intended to be aligned under SCSC priority areas. However, the possibility of including EMC, IT equipment and other products different from those related to electrical safety has been analyzed through the years, in close collaboration with the APEC Telecommunications Working Group and its Telecommunications MRA so as not to overlap. As a result, only EMC was included as part of EEMRA scope.

The SCSC endorsed the final text of Parts I, II and III of the EEMRA, the Terms of Reference for the EEMRA Joint Advisory Committee (JAC), and the Implementation Guide for EEMRA in 1999.

In 2003, there was an initiative aimed at providing the opportunity for member economies to explore the possibility establishing a Sectoral Food MRAs in potential food sectors by using the APEC Food MRA agreed by SCSC as a guideline, hoping that the Sectoral Food MRAs will contribute to the free flow of trade in food and food products throughout the region.

This initiative was opened to all interested APEC member economies that are ready to participate. In order to do so, participating economies would be encouraged to jointly identify the initial areas of food sectors and/or products and to engage in discussion on the necessary steps and measures to be implemented so as to successfully develop the Sectoral Food MRAs.

By 2004, six economies had expressed their interest of participating, but to date no formal applications have been made. Member economies can join the Umbrella MRA and the Sectoral MRA at the same time if they wish to.

During 2004 SCSC discussed on the organization of a food experts meeting to consider mechanisms to promote and facilitate the implementation of Food Sectoral MRA, thus the first food experts meeting was held during 27-28 June 2005 in Thailand, with the participation of 7 economies. Also a proposal was presented in 2004 on establishing cooperation in food safety credibility to promote the APEC Food MRA.

Related MRAs

SCSC's work has also been influential in relation to two MRAs of other APEC sub-fora:

- Model MRA on Automotive Standards. This MRA was developed by the Transportation WG and in the period 1996-1997 the SCSC studied its potential for applicability in other industry sectors.

- APEC Tel MRA. SCSC has maintained a close relation with Telecommunications Working Group in two areas:
  - Discussion of the supplementary scope of EEMRA and Tel MRA
  - Potential application of IT Management System for Tel MRA to EEMRA
    This cooperation has been done through meetings and letters between Chairs of the APEC-TEL and EEMRA-JAC

Also, in 2004, SCSC members were encouraged to consider participation in the World Wine Trade Group Mutual Acceptance Agreement (MAA) on Oenological Practices.

MRAs Implementation

MRAs are initiatives agreed by all SCSC Members as a way to contribute to trade facilitation, however economies participate in the MRAs only if they are ready and willing to do so. Therefore during the whole process SCSC has encouraged the non-participating members to identify the issues they have to overcome to participate on the MRAs and asked the participating members to share their experience on MRAs implementation and benefits.

A key issue detected was the need for regulator's involvement in the MRA process from the beginning in order to address their concerns and allow the economies to successfully implement the MRA.

In order to further facilitate the practical implementation of MRAs, since 2002 SCSC has been discussing an information system to manage all SCSC MRAs, with a particular focus on EEMRA. Regarding the consideration of additional priority areas for MRAs in the regulated sector, from 2000 SCSC agreed to concentrate on the implementation of existing MRAs while leaving open the possibility of investigating alternative means for the recognition of conformity assessment such as reliance on suppliers' declaration of conformity (SDoC), acceptance of test reports pursuant to the Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Conference (APLAC) MRA and use of the IECEE CB scheme.

Regarding the implementation of the MRA for Exchange of Information on Toy Safety and EEMRA, some particular issues have been addressed, as described below:

Toy Safety

- As a way to improve the participation, since 1998 the Contact Points of each Economy for this Arrangement are available on the APEC WebPage.

- In 1999, USA proposed minor changes to the text, which were approved and allowed them to participate.

- Considering that by 1999 already 71% of APEC Economies participated in the Arrangement, the discussions were focused on how to make it more effective. A deliverable of that discussion in 2000 was to socialize the arrangement with consumer safety regulators, since in most economies, toys are related to consumer safety regulations.

EEMRA

- The Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) for the EEMRA has held meetings periodically, with its fist meeting in February 2000 and the most recent was in February 2004 (8th meeting).

- During 2000 the JAC further improved the format for providing information on Part I of the EEMRA, and from 2001 the JAC has been focused on facilitating participation in Parts II and III of EEMRA and from 2002 SCSC agreed to assist JAC on this issue.

- Regarding the management system to facilitate the implementation of EEMRA it was suggested in 2003 to share experience with the Telecommunications Working Group and its implementation of the Tel MRA, and to study the feasibility of this system including costs related issues.

- In 2003 SCSC encouraged all remaining members to participate in Part I, considering that 71% of members already participated on this Part. In order to do so, a stocktake table was agreed and members were requested to fill out it.

- At the first ABAC-SCSC Policy Dialogue some economies stated difficulties to participate not only in Parts II and III of EEMRA but also in Part I.

- The Guidelines for Pathfinder Initiatives were agreed by the CTI and endorsed by SOM in 2004. The requirement is for at least 6 membereconomies to be participants in order for a project to qualify as a pathfinder and more than 11 economies must be participating by 2006. The SCSC must seriously consider this requirement for the Part II and III of EEMRA which are pathfinder initiatives.

- During the 2004 SCSC meetings, the SCSC agreed to organize a seminar on EEMRA issues, which will be held in August 2005.

Participation Table (including year of incorporation)

Economy	Info. Exchange Toys Safety	Food and Food Products MRA	Info. Exchange Food Recalls	EEMRA		
				Part I	Part II	Part III
Australia	1997	1997	1999	1999	2002	2002
Brunei Darussalam	1997	-	-	2003	-	-
Canada	1996	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	2004	-	-	2000	-	-
People's Republic of China	1997	1997	-	1999	-	-
Hong Kong China	1997	2000	2000	2000	-	-
Indonesia	1997	-	-	1999	-	-
Japan	1997	-	-	1999	-	-
Republic of Korea	1998	-	-	1999	-	-
Malaysia	1999	-	-	1999	-	-
Mexico	1998	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1997	1997	-	1999	2003	2003
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1997	-	-	1999	-	-
Russian Federation	2001	-	-	2000	-	-
Singapore	-	1998	-	1999	2002	2002
Chinese Taipei	1997	1998	-	1999	-	-
Thailand	1997	1998	-	1999	-	-
United States	1999	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	2000	-	-
TOTAL	17	7	2	16	3	3

Exploring other means of conformity assessment as a method of compliance

From the year 2000 SCSC agreed to concentrate its efforts on the implementation of existing MRAs while leaving open the possibility of investigating alternative means. Since then the SCSC has identified two other approaches which could help in the promotion of trade facilitation: use of the Supplier Declaration of Conformity (SDoC) in connection with an initiative to facilitate trade in information technology products, and promoting the use of the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation MRA (APLAC MRA).

Work Program on Trade Facilitation in Information Technology Products

The Information Technology Industry Council (ITIC) proposed a work program on trade facilitation in information technology at the first 2000 SCSC meeting. This work program was accepted by SCSC as a business involvement project. Its main objective is to achieve the successful implementation of "One Standard-One Test, Supplier's Declaration of Conformity" (1-1SDoC) for information technology products.

The work program, which was endorsed by Ministers in 2000, call upon each Member economy that regulates IT electromagnetic interference (EMI) or product safety for information technology products, specifically computers and computer peripherals, to achieve:
- "One Standard": Alignment with IEC 60950 (for product safety) and IEC CISPR 22 (for EMI).

- "One Test": acceptance 'one-time' of test results conducted in any competent facility regardless of location (e.g., based on conformity to ISO/IEC 17025, accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 58, member of MRA and/or IECEE CB scheme).
- "Supplier's Declaration of Conformity": to permit products to be marketed on the basis of a supplier's declaration of conformity to the relevant international standards (optional use of third party certification).

Development of the work program included several activities:

- Two workshops during 2000 facilitated by ITIC.
- Survey of current regulations: APEC members reviewed their regulations to determine their requirements, if any, for safety and electromagnetic interference. Preliminary results of 10 economies were given at 2001.
- DeclareNet: During 2001 an APEC project to assist industry in seeking input from APEC regulatory officials for its further development. DeclareNet was proposed as a collaborative B2G e-service intended to support regulators in the implementation of SDoC and post-market surveillance. Its development did not progress due to lack of regulatory buy-in.
- Development of roadmaps with regulators

The status of implementation of the work program on trade facilitation in IT products has been reported periodically since 2002 as part of the SCSC's Collective Action Plan.

APLAC MRA

The Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) was founded in 1992 to provide a forum for laboratory and inspection body accreditation bodies in the APEC region to meet and discuss common issues and to develop procedures for the establishment of a MRA. 18 APEC economies are currently members of APLAC.

The aim of the MRA is to facilitate the acceptance of laboratory test and calibration data, and inspection reports, produced in one economy in the region, throughout the region, and internationally through its recognition under the global arrangement of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). The APLAC MRA is a formal, transparent and objective tool giving regulator confidence in the reliability of test data used to support acceptance of foreign-made products. Efforts are being made continually to improve the acceptance of the APLAC MRA by regulators and other users of test, calibration and inspection reports.

APLAC MRA has 3 areas of recognition:
- Testing (14 APEC Economies[2])
- Calibration (14 APEC Economies[2])
- Inspection (8 APEC Economies)

SCSC has recognized the success of the APLAC MRA in reducing TBT's

[2] In some cases there are more than one organization by economy

What is next?

SCSC will continue to review and improve the effectiveness of APEC-MRAs and to promote member's active participation in them. In particular:

- Sectoral Food MRA had their first meeting in June 2005 in Thailand

- A Food Safety Cooperation Seminar to be held at margins of SOM III 2005 in Korea.

- JAC invited to an EEMRA seminar to be held on August 2005 in Indonesia.

APLAC intends to further review with the aim to improve the use of the APLAC MRA and SCSC will further promote the implementation of the work program on trade facilitation in IT products.

Mutual Recognition Arrangements in the Voluntary Sector

Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs)

SCSC has maintained a close relationship with the Specialist Regional Bodies (SRBs) since its creation. The five SRBs and their WebPages are:

- APLAC: Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (www.aplac.org)
- APLMF: Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (www.aplmf.org/index.shtml)
- APMP: Asia Pacific Metrology Program (www.apmpweb.org)
- PAC: Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (www.apec-pac.org/index.php)
- PASC: Pacific Area Standards Congress (www.pascnet.org)

In 1995 the first SCSC-SRB joint meeting was held. As a result, New Zealand convened the five SRBs to identify areas of potential cooperation and coordination between these bodies and APEC, and to develop appropriate time bound and performance based work programs. As a result, the SRBs have been invited to attend SCSC meetings, as necessary.

The relationship between SRBs and SCSC has evolved through the years, most SRBs representatives have attended as special guests at least once a year to SCSC meetings since 1995 and reported on their activities, membership and program. This report has been oral and/or written, sometimes directly by SRBs and others through their "shepherd". Currently, due to the amount of information available for each meeting and aiming to enhance the exchange of views at the meeting, an "information only" report is received from SRBs and they were invited to highlight the main points and to participate on the meeting discussions.

SRBs "shepherd" has been key to coordinate the cooperation and exchange between SCSC and SRBs. This Economy is the contact for communication and information exchange on program/projects proposed and undertaken by SRBs. In 1999 Malaysia replaced New Zealand and from 2005 Indonesia is fulfilling this role.

As SRBs are bodies independent from SCSC, with their own structure and also with non-APEC members, how to manage and further improve the relationship of SCSC and SRBs has been an issue through the years. SCSC and SRBs have studied ways in which the effectiveness of the relationship could be improved, how the linkages could be further enhanced and strengthened, in which areas SRBs could provide/offer support with a mandate from their councils, and which are the requirements of SCSC. In 1999 a draft Statement of Commitment of Mutual Agreed Objectives between SCSC and SRBs began to be elaborated and was finished and agreed by August 2003.

SRBs have played an important role in supporting SCSC work, especially on the mutual recognition arrangements in the voluntary sector and in the technical infrastructure development which support them.

Mutual Recognition Arrangements

Voluntary MRAs have an important role in facilitating the acceptance of test report in both, regulators and business sector. In particular SCSC has recognized that MRAs being pursued by SRBs in voluntary sector are a vital foundation for APEC MRAs.

SRBs have been working in cooperation with SCSC for more than 10 years to address mutual recognition in the voluntary sector through specific programs. This effort has been solidified in three main initiatives:

APLAC MRA

This MRA was signed in 1997 and Leaders, SOM and CTI encourage APEC members to participate in it. This MRA started with the recognition on laboratory accreditation testing and calibration in 1997 and it was extended in 2003 to include accreditation of inspection bodies.

By 1999, eleven accreditation bodies from eight APEC members had already signed this arrangement and the inclusion of developed/developing economies by 2000/2005 was identified as an SCSC goal. The first part of this objective was fulfilled at 2000 and currently 14 economies are part of the MRA with recognition of at least one organization.

PAC MLA

Four members signed the first PAC MLA on Quality Management Systems (QMS) on 1998. Three years later two new MLAs covering Environmental Management Systems

(EMS) and Product Certification were signed, being this last one became operational by 2004.

Global MRA

On 1998 started the development of a Global MRA on Measurement Standards, which was coordinated by the Bureau of Weight and Measures (BIMP) and established in October 1999. This MRA provides a mechanism for participating National Measurement Institutes (NMI) to gain multilateral recognition of their national measurement standards.

Currently 19 APEC economies are signatories of the Global MRA, 11 of them from its beginning. This MRA is also signed by 43 non-APEC economies.

SCSC has encouraged its members to build closer links with local representatives of SRBs and to consider membership to those still not members, promoting full participation on SRBs activities, particularly on Voluntary MRAs.

The participation on APLAC MRA and PAC MLA has been recently increased by the joining of:
- People's Republic of China, Indonesia, United States and Vietnam to the APLAC MRA Inspection
- People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Mexico and Chinese Taipei to the PAC MLA on Environmental Management Systems
- Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Mexico to PAC MLA on Product Certification

Participation Table (SRBs and voluntary initiatives)

APEC Member Economy		PASC	APMP	APLMF	APLAC	PAC	APLAC MRA Testing	APLAC MRA Calibration	PAC EMS MLA	PAC QMS MLA	PAC Prod. Cert. MLA	Global MRA	IECEE CB Scheme
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brunei Darussalam	X		X	X									
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Chile			X									X	
People's Republic of China	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Hong Kong China	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X
Mexico	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea	X		X	X									
Peru			X										
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X					X		X	
Russian Federation	X	X	X									X	X
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Chinese Taipei			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Thailand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
United States	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Vietnam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
TOTAL [3]	18	15 [4]	21 [5]	18	15	14	14	8	10	14	4	19	13

3 This number was calculated considering that the membership of at least one organism by economy, but in several cases
 more than one organism is member of SRBs and their MRAs
4 Canada and Russian Federation as associated members
5 Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Mexico and Peru as correspondent members

Technical Infraestructure Development

Background

It was clear from SCSC beginnings that in order to successfully carry out the work programs in all areas, particularly on the recognition of conformity assessment, it was crucial to develop the APEC Region technical infrastructure. But in order to do so, it was essential to identify the technical infrastructure needs of each economy, so a Technical Infrastructure Survey was developed and circulated to all economies and SRBs in 1995.

It was agreed to consider the survey conclusions when member economies plan to begin either bilateral or multilateral development assistance programs as well as the SCSC mid-term program to improve technical infrastructure. Some of the conclusions and recommendation derived from the survey were:

- Need for capital investment in equipment, facilities, systems and personnel for establishing and maintaining physical measurement systems
- Need for training of personnel in all facets of technical infrastructure, including physical measurement, laboratory accreditation, accreditation of quality systems certification/registration, and standards writing
- Need to increase participation in and support for the regional intercomparisons/proficiency testing programs for both calibration and testing laboratories
- Need for equivalence in the process by which laboratories are accredited

- Desirability that APEC members act cooperatively by enabling individual economies to access and utilize the laboratory accreditation programs in other member economies
- Desirability that members to take advantage of opportunities that may arise for cooperation in the specific area of training, particularly: training courses or attachment training of staff, development of competency based training programs, access to measurement audit equipment and participation in proficiency testing programs.

Mid-Term Technical Infrastructure Development Program

The Mid-Term Technical Infrastructure Development Program (1995-2000) was adopted by 1997, after taking in consideration the above inputs, members' priorities, SRBs advice, developed economies capabilities to provide assistance and issues relating to institutional infrastructure necessary to support developments in the technical infrastructure of member economies. The follow up of this program was delegated to each economy by requiring economies to report on their own contributions towards the development of both their own and other economies technical infrastructures through the CAP reporting process. Despite this measure and in light of the program timeframe, in 1999 SCSC started discussions on possible mechanisms to undertake a review of mid-term program.

It was agreed to review of mid-term program through a survey similar to the undertaken on 1995/96 and compare them to determine areas where member's level of technical infrastructure was improved and where further development was needed. The final report of this exercise and its recommendations were agreed in 2001 and a revised mid-term program was elaborated, which has been updated yearly.

The Technical Infrastructure Development Program currently includes the following areas:

- **Mid Term Program**, consisting of TILF Projects focussed on the upgrading of domestic standards and conformance infrastructure and raising the skill levels in member economies. Related to these projects is the development of criteria to evaluate project proposals and SCSC examination and ranking of proposed TILF Projects for funding during each year.
- **Food Standards Experts Network** oriented to facilitate APEC work on improving the consistency and transparency of food standards within APEC Member Economies.
- **Cooperation with SRBs:** information exchange on priorities and activities related to technical infrastructure
- **Exchanges of information and experience:** member economies to organize and participate in relevant conferences, seminars, workshops and policy dialogues.

Many projects have been developed in cooperation with SRBs, being sometimes fully developed by them. To prioritize project proposals and keep them focused on meeting SCSC priorities, the SCSC implemented evaluation criteria for APEC TILF, which is used by members in the analysis and ranking of the projects proposed for funding taking into consideration the overall APEC priorities and the SCSC ones in particular. Due to the technical character of many SCSC Project Proposals, SCSC developed during 2003 and 2004 an explanatory note template to help BMC better understand these projects, which explain in non-technical language their key features and benefits.

The Technical Infrastructure development has been done thanks to a mixture of economies self-funding and TILF[6] funds, materializing from financial assistance for an expert attendance to a meeting to multi-year projects. These initiatives are summarized as follows.

a) Partners for Progress

"Partners for Progress" initiative was approved at the 7th APEC Ministerial Meeting held in Japan, in November 1995. It includes intellectual property rights, Standards and Conformity Assessment Schemes and Competition Policy.

Japan proposed a program in 1995 as part of the Partners for Progress initiative (PfP) that consists in the provision of training courses for officials of governmental agencies responsible for standards writing, measurements and conformity assessment.

---

6 Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation; Japan is the only one economy sponsoring the fund.

This training program was carried out by Japan and Malaysia from 1997 to 2000, the focus of the five training courses was standards and conformity assessment schemes. This initiative was evaluated as very positive, thus it was continued from 2001 but now as a TILF funded project "APEC/SCSC Training Programs on Standards and Conformity Assessment for 2001 and 2002"

The project consisted of two training programs: in January and October 2002, which built on to the past programmes, as well as responded to the specific needs expressed in the Economy Reports in the Strategic APEC Plan to Implement the WTO Agreements, such as increase knowledge of WTO TBT Agreement, ISO/IEC Guides, ISO/IEC rules and procedures and improve their capacity to actively participate in international standardization settings.

b) Conferences on Standards and Conformance

In order to further increase the knowledge on standards and conformance matters, particularly those related to technical infrastructure, it was agreed in 1996 to hold the 1st Conference on Standards and Conformance (Manila, October 1996). As this conference was positively evaluated, it was agreed to continue them. The 6th Conference on Standards and Conformance is planned to be held in Viet Nam in 2006. This shows how successful they have been. A summary of these conferences would be:

- 1st Conference held in Philippines in 1996, its main objectives were to develop a common vision among the technical and administrative elements in the infrastructure in developing economies, to identify the needs of these economies, and to match these needs with skills and expertise available in the technical infrastructure of developed economies.

- 2nd Conference "Standards and Conformance – Towards Trade Liberalization in the 21th Century" held in Malaysia in 1998. Its scope focused on more urgent issues such as regulatory practices and electric and electronic sector related items for MRA and alignment of standards.

- 3rd Conference held in Brunei Darussalam in 2000, which include speakers from WTO, ABAC and industry, and was divided in four sections: Current APEC SCSC Initiatives and the Developments of SCSC Activities in Trade Facilitation; Mutual Recognition and Conformance; Developments in the WTO/TBT Triennial Review and its Implementation; and Developing Mutual Confidence in support of Global Trade.

- 4th Conference held in Mexico in 2002, it was attended by the Chair of the WTO TBT Committee, regulators, industry and delegates. Objectives include: increase understanding of the applicable regimes by APEC member economies, better knowledge of the current initiatives at international level, and enhanced participation in growing international trade flows.

- 5th Conference held in Chile on 2004, focused on sectoral issues, including 5 specific sections besides the panel about general topics. It was attended by representatives from ISO, regulators, industry, academia and SCSC delegates. Among its main conclusions were the needs to increase participation in the international standards development process by APEC member economies and to undertake further analysis of the various options for conformity assessment processes.
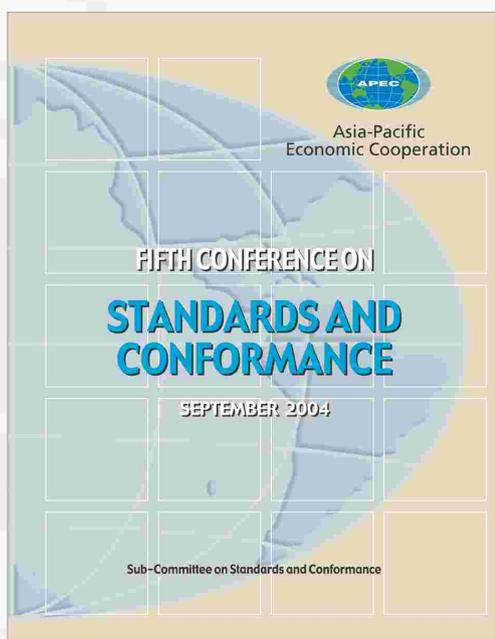
c) Study on Technical Infrastructure Development

In 1997 the Philippines started the TILF Project "Feasibility Study and Survey on Technical Infrastructure Development for Information Network and Services; Laboratory management and Accreditation; Inspection Bodies; Quality System and Product Certification Bodies Accreditation and Measurement Standards".

The results of this project were presented in 1998 and included the identification of eleven Technical Infrastructure Development Projects, four of them didn't need any further action, and from the rest, which need to apply to TILF funds for their development, three were considered of high importance to ensure the widest participation of members in existing and future MRAs.

The projects are mentioned below, highlighting the most important ones by a *:

- Standards and conformance training and exchange project
- Matching funds project
- Facilitation of loans from international financial institutions (IFIs)
- Inter-comparisons, proficiency testing and traceability project *
- MRA readiness project *
- Best Practices project
- Economy impact study *

Inter-comparisons, proficiency testing and traceability
In 1999 the Philippines presented a TILF Project "Quality Systems for Calibration Services at National Measurement Institutes (NMI)" which was organized by APMP during 2000. Two major outputs of this project were:
- A 4-day workshop to develop a common regional understanding of requirements and interpretations of ISO Guide 25 quality system criteria. This workshop was oriented to NMI representatives and was held in Singapore on December 2000.
- Training attachments were provided by technical experts from Australia national measurement lab for two weeks to two APEC NMIs in developing economies

MRA readiness project
The Philippines presented in 1999 the TILF Project "Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) Readiness Project". It was organized by APLAC during 2000 and 2001 and was designed to provide a prolonged approach to develop the technical infrastructure of APEC member economies; particularly laboratory accreditation bodies in developing economies, to ensure their activity participation to existing and future MRAs developed by the SCSC and other APEC fora.

A supplementary TILF Project was developed in 2002 "Promoting the active participation of the APEC member economies in the APEC-MRAs", which was divided in 3 components:
- APLAC training workshop for MRA evaluators to introduce in details the existing APEC/MRAs and discussion on difficulties, challenges and benefits of participation in these MRAs and exchanging experience of participating APEC members.
- Survey on technical infrastructure and readiness of the APEC member economies to participate in APEC/MRAs developed by SCSC.
- Providing developing economies with training course to expose best information and real practices in planning and implementing a national preparation program to join APEC/MRAs.

Other TILF Project developed in this topic and in association to the third areas of APLAC MLA, Product Certification was. "Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Product Certification". This project was divided in 3 components:
- Component 1: Consultancy to Product Certification Bodies
- Component 2: Assistance to Accreditation of Product Certification Bodies
- Component 3: Training of PAC Product Peer Evaluators – observance of a peer evaluation

Training/seminar on ISO/IEC Guides 65 and 62
The Philippines presented in 1999 the TILF Project "Conduct of Training/Seminar on ISO/IEC Guides 65 & 62". This training improved the information of the community on product certification issues that proved to be beneficial when PAC and IAF MLAs incorporated product certification.

APMP Expert's training for APEC member

The Philippines presented in 2000 the TILF Project "APMP Expert Training for APEC Member Economies in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam to assist participation in global MRA in Measurement Standards", which was delivered during 2001 by the National Measurement Laboratory, Australia (NML).

It was aimed at providing training and expertise in ac-dc transfer measurements for personnel of the national measurement institutes (NMIs) of participating economies as a basis for developing international recognition of their national standards of measurement through participation in bilateral technical comparisons.

This project assisted the identified developing APEC economies in participating in the Global MRA in measurement standards. It included technical expert's visits, 3-week training attachment and two bilateral comparisons.
A second comparison to demonstrate this capability commenced in September 2001. This comparison was significantly delayed due to problems of clearing the measurement artifact through Customs in Viet Nam and in the Philippines. The problems in the Philippines have not been resolved yet.

APEC speakers' bureau on standards based management (SBM) systems

Philippines presented in 2000 the TILF Project "APEC Speakers' Bureau on Standards-Based Management Systems", which addressed various needs,

including those to enhance competitiveness of SMEs in selected strategic globalizing industries; to update SME executives on recent trends on ISO 9000, ISO 14000 and change management; and to develop a corps of leaders who will work to enhance SME capacity on standards-based management.

The project included the following outputs:
- Industry Dialogues (held in 6 economies from December 2000 to March 2001)
- 2 Expert Workshop (March and November 2001 with 17 and 21 experts/researcher)
- Industry specific symposia and workshop to identify specific issues of implementing standards (7 meetings in 7 economies)
- Development and enhancement of the web-based strategic guide
- Pilot seminar using the web-based materials (March 2002, with 50 SME executives)
- The website, www.sq.aim.edu.ph launched in May 2002
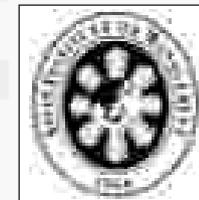
d) Compilation of Information on Food Labeling

In 1997 People's Republic of China presented the TILF Project "Compilation of Information on Food Labeling Laws, Regulations and Standards in APEC Region" that was implemented in 1998 by the circulation of a questionnaire to gather this information from the APEC economies and a seminar on Food Labeling.

However, as further elaboration was needed, including late answers from five economies, the People's Republic of China presented in year 2000 a new TILF Project "Sustainable development project of the research on Food Labeling Laws, regulations and Standards in APEC Member Economies".

The ultimate goal of this project was to build mutual confidence and understanding, increase transparency of the APEC member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards, and eliminate trade barriers through analyzing APEC Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards, mirroring their differences.

e) APEC Cooperating Center for Conformity Assessment

Korea proposed in 1997 the establishment APEC Cooperating Center for Conformity Assessment which main objective was to conduct a TIC-CAR Project (testing, inspection, calibration, certification, accreditation and mutual recognition), that consisted on the establishment of a comprehensive source of information on conformity assessment operators (CAOs) in the APEC region.

This initiative was implemented through a 3-year (2000-2002) TILF Project denominated "TIC-CAR project through the APEC Cooperation Center for Conformity Assessment".

- The first phase (methodology development and survey stage) included the identification of the project scope, the development of survey method and standardized data presentation format and data collection and compilation.

- In the second phase, the survey results were published in a printed book format and through an online TIC-CAR database system on the Internet http://www.apectic-car.org.

An APEC Cooperation Center for Conformity Assessment (A3CA) was established as a virtual center on the Internet, in which the TIC-CAR database is also open http://www.apeca3ca.org.

The A3CA also functions as an open forum for experts and stakeholders to exchange ideas and opinions to improve the conformity assessment environment in the APEC region.

Korea offered to maintain this database updated and SCSC encouraged conformity assessment bodies from all APEC Economies to register on it.

f) Food Control Systems

Australia proposed two TILF Projects in 1998, with the objective of progress in the training in food risk analysis and the exchange of information and experience in the regulation of the food and drug interface.

(i) "Pilot for training in the Application of Risk Analysis in Conformity Assessment of Foods". Its objective was to provide training for trainers of officers conducting inspections within food control systems in the application principle of risk analysis in: conformity assessment, day to day operations in relation to domestic and international trade in foods, facilitating the transfer of food products and deployment of resources in order to achieve the greatest level of effectiveness in protecting public health and safety. Two training modules were held during 1999-2000.

(ii) "Workshops on food/drug interface". The objectives of the workshops were to increase knowledge of member economies' regulatory requirements at the food / drug interface and in related areas such as health foods, function foods and dietary supplements; and to provide opportunities for an exchange of information and views on experience with varying regulatory approaches to the food / drug interface. Two workshops were held on late 1999.

As a result of the work done under these projects, SCSC agreed in 2000 on a template for a regulatory profile of foods, medicines and related products to be fill in by member economies profiles, which was later incorporated on the Country Pages of the Directory of Food Trade Contacts.

In order to further enhance the system, a work plan was approved in 2001 that focused on:
- Continuing the information gathering and exchange of the regulatory profiles of APEC member economies
- Developing information and case studies on decision tree analysis (including standardization of relevant terminology) for implementation of Food/Drug interface policy development and regulation.

The outcomes of this work were among others:
- Two training workshop on the use of the Food Trade Contacts Directory
- Establishment of Directory of Food Control Systems and the Directory of Food Trade Contacts
- TILF Project Training in Risk Assessment in Support of Food Safety Measures
- Establishment of the Food Standards Experts Network

An Ad Hoc group on Food Standards and Conformance was proposed in 2001. This idea was further refined to ensure there was no duplication with the work done by CODEX and was materialized in a Food Standards Experts Network which has met electronically since 2002. Its main objective is to keep members up to date on current developments in food standards setting.

Training in Risk Assessment in Support of Food Safety Measures

Two training courses of 2-weeks were conducted as follows:
- The risk assessment training on chemical contaminants, natural toxicants, additives and pesticide levels, which gave participants an overview of theoretical aspects of risk assessment including toxicological evaluation, as well as practical experience in determining the level of acceptable exposure to chemical contaminants, natural toxicants, additives and pesticides.

- The microbiological risk assessment training, which gave participants an overview of the theoretical aspects of risk assessment and practical experience in identifying and assessing microbial contaminants and hazards in food.

g) International Quality Assurance Systems (IQAS)

This initiative was developed jointly by SCSC and the Human Resource Development Working Group (HRD WG). The Project organizer was the Asian Institute of Management (AIM) and was developed in two phases from 1997 to 2000:

- IQAS I, this phase included field surveys and analysis, and 11 experts trained.

- IQAS II, Its main objective was to refine the core training course for executives of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), with training materials, initially developed in IQAS I, through further testing, use and enhancement by APEC member economies. The core training course developed in IQAS I fully integrates approaches for managing quality, environment and organizational change, oriented towards the ISO management standards.

The main outcomes of these projects were:
- Development of the Training Course Module and it translation to 5 languages (English, Chinese, Spanish, Vietnamese and Indonesian)
- Conduction of 17 SME executives workshop on standards based management in 9 economies with 743 CEOs, 121 trainers and 96 media practitioners from 20 economies
- Conduction of 19 IQAS experts sessions in 15 economies with 36 standards based management experts

- Several interim meetings to coordinate and provide continuity to the
- Book Launch of the SBM for enterprise competitiveness handbook for experts and trainers.

h) Rice Moisture Measurement

Australia presented a TILF Project "Training Project on Rice Moisture Measurement" implemented by APLMF Project. Its importance was to ensure consistency in rice moisture measurement so as to reduce the possibility for disputes between seller and buyer. This project consisted of a one-week study tour to Japan in October 2001 to investigate its metrological control system for the measurement of grain moisture at all stages in the growing, harvesting and processing of rice.

Nine participants from 8 developing economies visited Food Agency, a rice moisture meter manufacturer, a country elevator, a rice wholesaler, and other facilities.

To follow up this theme, Japan proposed other TILF Project "Training on Calibration of Rice Moisture Meters". Its purpose was to provide the participants with training on basic techniques about calibration of several types of rice moisture meters, and to discuss how to establish a suitable inspection system for APEC economies and what is necessary for that.

Through such training activities, some APEC economies have developed regulations for verification of Rice Moisture meters by themselves and

APLMF is currently proposing a revision of recommendations at the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML).

i) Participation of members economies in APEC MRAs

Vietnam presented in 2000 the TILF Project "Promoting the active anticipation of the APEC members economies in the APEC MRAs" that includes three components:

- A survey on member economies' technical infrastructure and their readiness to participate in the APEC-MRAs

- Two-day workshop for all developing economies (July 2001, 13 APEC member economies)

- A six-day Training Course (February 2002, 10 APEC member economies attended)

The project delivered outcomes that enable APEC member economies to gain an overall picture of the technical infrastructure of all economies and their readiness to participate in the APEC-MRAs; and also assisted APEC developing economies in developing their plan to join the MRAs.

j) Evaluation of Measurement Uncertainty

The TILF Project "Workshop on Evaluation of Measurement Uncertainty" was presented in 2001, its outline was:
• Statistical foundation for evaluating measurement uncertainty
• Case studies on uncertainty evaluations in the measurement of length, electricity, mechanical and chemical quantities
• Requirements on uncertainty evaluations in laboratory accreditation

This project built up technical capability in the evaluation of measurement uncertainty, which is an essential element in all measurement activities. With the implementation of global MRA in measurement and accreditation, national metrology institutes in the APEC economies face an urgent task of acquiring and propagating knowledge and skills in this field in the respective economy.

The workshop was co-sponsored by (APMP) and organized by the Singapore Productivity and Standards Board ((PSB). It was held in December 2001 with the participation of 35 delegates from 13 APEC and APMP economies.

k) SPS and TBT WTO Agreements

This cooperation area has involved several activities, such as:

Seminar on TBT and SPS Agreements
This seminar was held in May 1996 and had a large attendance of 115 participants from 17 APEC member economies.

Resource Pack and Symposiums for Operation of National Points-of-Inquiry
New Zealand implemented in 2002 the TILF Project "APEC Resource Pack and Symposiums for Operation of National Points-of-Inquiry under the SPS and TBT Agreements of the WTO". The objectives/results of this project were:

• Assist developing APEC member economies attendance at the WTO Workshop on Procedures for Information Exchange to support the TBT and SPS Agreements. (6 developing economies attended each meeting: WTO TBT Special Meeting on procedure for Information Exchange and SPS Special Meeting on Transparency and Notifications)

• Review and produce a 'Resource Pack' for APEC member economies on the minimum requirements for notifications and national Point-of-Enquiry operation to support the implementation of these agreements. ('Resource Pack' on WTO Notifications was completed and endorsed by SCSC in 2002 and report it to WTO)

- Run two 3-day symposiums on the establishment and operation of national Points-of-Enquiry (Lima and Bangkok on May 2002)

SPS Implementation Program
China implemented in 2002 the TILf Project "APEC/WTO Capacity Building: SPS Implementation Program". The purpose of the project is to train the staff for the implementation of the SPS Agreement, as well as to discuss the problems arising from the implementation of the SPS Agreement with a view to finding a solution.

The project consisted in three training courses on phytosanitary, animal health and food safety and a wrap-up seminar.

The cooperation in this area is further detailed under "Interaction with SCSC Stakeholder".

l) Trade Facilitation for IT Products

USA implemented in 2000, in cooperation with ITIC, the TILF Project Report "Business-to-Government (B2G) e-Service Website for Post-Market Surveillance of SDoC". This project included:
- Conducting research and a survey with selected APEC economies' regulatory authorities and business community to better ensure the B2G e-service website will serve their needs
- Conducting a workshop on the B2G e-service website in February 2001.

m) Medical Equipment

USA implemented during 2000 two TILF Projects focused on medical equipment and devices.

Seminar for Government Regulators/Harmonization of Medical Equipment Regulation
This two-day seminar covered topics such as:
- Consistent/Harmonized Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Inspections
- Harmonized Product-Approval and Acceptance of International Standards; Harmonized Vigilance Reporting
- Harmonized Auditing and Non-governmental Accredited Third Parties.

Establishment of best practices in evaluation of product certification application and monitoring system for medical equipment and devices

This project was divided into 4 phases:
- Economy reports with classroom-type discussions on the current practices of the national regulatory agencies of member economies
- A study tour to testing laboratories, regulatory agencies and CGMP-complied manufacturing companies

- Synthesis of the study tour observations and development of best practices in CPR application evaluation and market monitoring system for medical devices and equipment
- Training of government regulators to adopt the proposed best practices and implementing guidelines developed.

n) Quality Systems in National Metrology Institutes

China and Japan implemented in 2002 the TILF Project "Peer Review and Its Criteria of Quality Systems in National Metrology Institutes". The rational of this project was: the global MRA in metrology standards is under construction and requires NMIs to establish and demonstrate their Quality Systems (QSs) in calibration services. To assure confidence and transparency of the QS, the APMP arranged and organized a review team. A lead assessor was invited from APLAC. The review team, then visited the NIM and NIMT to review the QSs in five fields of calibration services.

Then in 2003, Japan presented a TILF Project to hold a Joint APMP-SIM Workshop Addressing the Implementation of Quality Systems in National Metrology Institutes. Two workshops were held.

o) ISO 14000 Series Product Oriented Standards

Korea has implemented a three-year TILF Project (2002-2004) related to ISO 14000 Series Product Oriented Standards EL, LCA and DfE. The purposes of this project were:
- Train personnel from APEC economies best practices on ISO 14000 product oriented standards including Environmental Labels and Declaration, Life Cycle Assessment and Design for Environment.
- Produce training materials on the aforementioned standards and handbooks on best practices of the ISO 14021, ISO 14040 series, and ISO/TR 14062.
- A training workshop will be held each year for a period of four working days in Korea.

p) Calibration Laboratory Assessment

Mexico implemented in 2002 the TILF Project "Training on Testing on Calibration Laboratory Assessment". The project objective was focused on develop the regional accreditation infrastructure and enable Developing APEC Member Economies to participate in mutual recognition arrangements, by training staff from accreditation bodies on assessment techniques and procedures of testing and calibration laboratories.

The project outputs comprised 3 training courses, one for each of the ISO/IEC Guides (17025, 10011-2 and 43) and training on assessment of a testing/calibration laboratory.

Then in 2003, New Zealand implemented the TILF Project "Survey of Accredited Calibration and Testing Laboratory Performance: APLAC Calibration Proficiency Testing Programs, 2003-2005". This project is still under development, but to date two five-day training courses on the design and conduct of calibration and testing Proficiency Testing programs have been carried out in 2004 and 2005 respectively. In addition, the project has seen the completion of 4 testing Proficiency Testing programs. It is anticipated that one calibration Proficiency Testing program and a further two testing Proficiency Testing programs will be completed by the end of 2005.

q) PAC Peer Evaluators Workshop

Mexico implemented in 2002, in coordination with PAC, the TILF Project "PAC Peer Evaluators Workshop". The project aim was to contribute to the development of technical accreditation infrastructure by increasing the number of qualified experts to perform peer evaluations required to assess accreditation bodies and operate MLAs.

The project reinforced the efforts made by accreditation bodies of Developing APEC Member Economies to align their practices with the applicable international standards and guidelines.

The main outcome was a 5-day workshop on the ISO/IEC Guides 61, 62, 65 and 66, including the interpretation of related PAC/IAF Guides and documents.

r) APEC/PASC Training Programs on Adoption of International Standards

China implemented in 2003, in close cooperation with PASC, the TILF Project "APEC/PASC Training Programs on Adoption of International Standards". Two workshops were hold.

s) Legal metrology

Japan implemented in 2003 the TILF Project "Symposium on Traceability in Legal Metrology". This symposium was held in October 2003. There were twelve presentations and 62 registered participants from 22 economies, from which 16 were APEC economies.

Manuscripts with valuable contents were collected from the symposium contributors, and were published in March 2004 as a 'Handbook on Traceability in Legal Metrology', from which 300 hard copies were distributed to the all member of APEC and related organizations in order to stimulate their interests in this activity. It also can be obtained from the APEC Webpage.

t) Genetically Modified Foods

Australia implemented in 2003 the TILF Project "WTO Compliance – Capacity Building Training in the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified (GM) Foods"

u) Food safety regulation in fisheries and seafood products

Indonesia implemented on 2003 the TILF Project "Capacity building workshop and symposium for harmonization of food safety regulation in fisheries and seafood products"

Seminars

There have been a multiplicity of seminars/dialogues related to SCSC matters that SCSC has promoted, even providing finance through APEC funds, to allow members and experts participation. Some of these seminars are:

- Seminar on Bulk Pharmaceuticals (1996), resulted on the creation of a WG and the setting up of a number of objectives supporting elements of Osaka Declaration calling for promotion of regulatory systems transparency and removal of trade investment distortions arising for domestic regulations.

- Seminar on environmental management standards (1997). As a way to encourage SCSC members' participation, it was agreed to not apply fees to APEC official delegates

- ISO/CASCO workshop on MRAs (1998). SCSC members were encouraged to participate by commenting the agenda, and it was agreed Australia acted as a rapporteur to SCSC.

- National Conference of Standards Laboratories (1999), United States reported the outcomes of this conference to SCSC.

The objective was to increase understanding about the problems and concerns of APEC region including of regulatory matters and TBT.

- Policy Dialogue on ISO 9000 – Alignment with international standards: good regulatory practice (2002). USA presented a report to exchange points of view on the utility of government regulations mandating ISO 9001 certification.

- ILAC Technical Conference (2000), for testing and laboratory professionals from developing APEC member economies was supported with APEC funds, to increase their skills and professional knowledge.

Transparency

Transparency has been one of the main four pillars of SCSC work as it is reflected in the 1994 Declaration on a Standard and Conformance Framework and the SCSC Medium and Long Term Action Plan established in 1995.

The aim is to increase the transparency on standards and conformance requirements, and in order to do so the first action taken was to undertake a survey to gather information to develop a database and network in 1996. Its objective was to assess availability and access to standards, regulations and conformity assessment requirements, its main conclusions endorsed in 1997 were to encourage members to designate a central contact point and to keep updated their websites.

It was also recommended to update APEC standards and conformance guide and make it available online, this guide was renamed to "APEC Contact Points for Standards and Conformance Information", which has been yearly updated since then and can be found at the APEC Website. This document has information about contact representatives from all 21 APEC Economies,, including economy representatives at SRBs (since 2000), APEC Secretariat and Official Observers.

Also other initiatives toward deepening transparency have been developed. They are outlines in more detail under Technical Infrastructure Development, such as:

- APEC Cooperating Center for Conformity Assessment (TIC-CAR Project, presented by Korea and implemented from 2000 to 2002)
- Proposal on Compilation of Information and Sustainable Development Project on the Research on Food Labeling Laws, Regulations and Standards in the APEC Region (presented by People's Republic of China and implemented from 1998 and 2000)

The Leader's Declaration of 2002 included a statement on transparency and the SCSC has been discussing the best way to advance its implementation. One of the outcomes was the agreement that IAP Chapter on Standards and Conformance already incorporates most of the relevant transparency measures, so only small amendments were needed and work to exchange information and make it available to all interested parties needed to continue.

Interaction with SCSC Stakeholders

APEC Coordination

Standards, Regulations and Conformity Assessment procedures are subjects with a high impact on trade, therefore is very likely that the discussion on other APEC sub-fora could lead to SCSC related matters. For this reason, the SCSC early identified the importance of coordinating its work with other sub-fora in order to avoid duplication of work and efforts.

In order to do so, APEC Secretariat was requested to present an updated list on SCSC related project/activities at each meeting, which has been done from 1997 to 2002. This practice was reinstated in 2004 due to the recognized importance of coordination on this matter. In addition, when Members or APEC Secretariat become aware of SCSC related activities/project, they have been asked to inform the SCSC Chair, who would ask for further information from the relevant chair/lead shepherd and report back to SCSC.

In particular, coordination has been done with:

- **Human Resource Development Working Group (HRD WG).** In 1996 they circulate a questionnaire covering ISO 9000, 14000, product certification, metrology and calibration, but after coordination with SCSC the project Enhancing International Quality Assurance Systems (IQAS) parts I and II was undertaken jointly.

- **Energy Working Group (EWG).** Canada briefed on EWG Steering Group on Energy Standards and Telecommunications work related to SCSC during 1998.

- When the **Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization (EVSL)** was agreed in 1998, the SCSC Chair communicated with leader economies on food, forestry and oilseed to coordinate work SCSC related. Later in 2002 Chemical Dialogue, Automotive Dialogue and Medical Equipment reported to SCSC on their harmonization activities. It was finally agreed that the economies could report GHS for chemicals and global harmonization task force standard for medical devices on their IAPs and to SCSC as priority areas for alignment.

- When an **Ad Hoc Task Force on Trade Facilitation** was established under CTI on 2000, Hong Kong China reported to SCSC on their work.

- Since 2000, SCSC Chair reported on **APEC Food System** activities undertaken by SCSC in relation to this sub-fora recommendation. This cooperation is also related to some projects detailed under "Technical Infrastructure"

- **SOM Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Gender Integration (AGGI)** presented a Gender Information Session at SCSC in 2000.

- **Trade and Security commitments.** Australia prepared a report about ISO activities and USA reported on its implementation by other APEC fora such as SCCP, Transport WG, and Experts Group Business mobility.

- Interaction also has been done with other sub-for a throughout the years, such as with GOS and MAG, but no concrete action was agreed on.

Non-APEC Coordination

SCSC/EC Dialogue

During 1997 SCSC detected the need for dialogue on technical matters with its counterparts in the European Commission, so Terms of Reference to propose such dialogue were elaborated. The first dialogue was held at the end of that year, and it was agreed to look for more focused discussions for the next dialogue in 1998, which was evaluated as fruitful. The topics discussed in these two dialogues were:

- Conformity assessment and accreditation systems
- MRAs
- Technical infrastructure assistance
- Interaction between regional and international standards, particularly CEN/ISO and CENELEC/IEC interaction
- Impact of regulatory structures
- Approving, promulgation and implementing technical regulations
- Measurement and traceability

Then in 2000 a new list of issues were discussed at the 3rd EC/SCSC Dialogue:

- Role/influence of CEN/CENELEC in the international standardization activities by ISO/IEC, including the meaning of the Vienna Agreement and the Desden Agreement.
- Merits and problems arising from the global approach adopted by EC
- Merits and problems arising from the "Accreditation Preference Principle" that the EC seems to uphold
- Actual application of conformity assessment schemes by the regulatory authorities of EC, EA/MLA, IEC/CB Scheme
- EC's experience of the Supplier's Declaration of Conformity

WTO TBT and SPS Committees

Since its inception, the SCSC has recognized the importance of activities taking place at the international level in fora such WTO TBT and SPS Committees, and saw the need of establishing a closer link with these bodies. Therefore since 1998, the outcomes of WTO/TBT Committee meetings, in particular WTO/TBT triennial reviews has been reported to SCSC; and since 2001, the information on the work of the SPS Committee.

In 1999 a representative of the WTO TBT Secretariat attended the SCSC meeting and presented a paper on the triennial review, committee work program and WTO Ministerial. SCSC encouraged its members to coordinate with their WTO/TBT representatives, which many currently belong to the same secretary/department.

In the light of WTO/TBT triennial reviews, SCSC agreed they could contribute in the area of capacity building for the implementation of the TBT Agreement. In particular was agreed to submit information on APEC SCSC Project.

SCSC/IEC Forum
This Forum was held in 2000 counting with IEC vice-president presentation on the work and structure of IEC. The conclusions were that the forum was successful in raising awareness of delegates to IEC and its conformity assessment schemes and that further links with IEC Asia Pacific Steering Group (APSG) established in 1998 may be developed.

OECD/SCSC
OECD invited SCSC to attend and speak at a special meeting of OECD on TBT – International Standards and Conformity Assessment in 2000. Several economies representatives attend the meeting and USA summarized the conclusions to SCSC. Then a second APEC-OECD Cooperative initiative on Regulatory Reform was reported in 2002.

Business Involvement

From its early years, SCSC has looking for a closer relationship with the business sector, mainly because one of SCSC main goals is trade facilitation and without business inputs, it would be harder to reach this goal.

During 1997 and 1998 this concern was reflected in papers and proposals on how to encourage greater industry participation. One effective measure was to invite an ABAC representative to SCSC meetings, but unfortunately ABAC only sent a representative to one meeting in 1998, so after a few meetings SCSC stopped the invitations.

Only in 2004 was the exchange between SCSC and ABAC re-visited with the organization of the first Policy Dialogue with ABAC, lead by Japan and co-sponsored by Chile. The following conclusions are derived from the policy dialogue with ABAC.
- Activities of SCSC are valued in general from the ABAC's perspective;
- Focused activities along with the needs of stakeholders are encouraged;
- Enhancement of capacity building programs is requested;
- Evaluation and analysis of achievements by SCSC is suggested, and;
- Importance of cooperation with ABAC is reassured.

A second Policy Dialogue with ABAC is scheduled in September 2005.

The SCSC and business sector have had a fruitful exchange on the information technology sector. This interaction started with a Round Table on IT with the Information Technology Industry Council (ITIC) and Association of the Computer Industry Malaysia (PIKOM) in 1998 and has continued overtime with the support of TILF Projects and seminars.

The main output of this cooperation has been the elaboration of a program on trade facilitation in IT products, which include topics such as trade facilitation, standards and regulatory reform in the IT sector, use of SDoC for standards for electromagnetic interference (EMI) and safety and use of DeclareNet.

Cooperation with the business sector has also taken place in relation to SMEs. The main topic currently being developed and discussed is the reduction of Compliance Costs for Small and Medium Enterprises.

SCSC held a Policy Dialogue in 2003 on Reducing Compliance costs for Small and Medium Enterprises. The main focus was on how, by working with regulators, industry and consumers, the standards and conformance infrastructure might assist to reduce compliance costs for small and medium enterprises. Concluded that there are three main ways to implement this:
- Promote the idea that a standards and conformance infrastructure is a beneficial tool for gaining market access for SMEs.
- Standards and conformance bodies could better consider the interest of SMEs in their standards-setting work.
- SCSC should seek to get a better alignment between the work done in SCSC and the work of other APEC committees and groups involved with SME and with regulation.

Then SCSC Chair was invited to the SME Ministerial Meeting and SCSC agreed to:

- Use of the database initiated and maintained by the USA giving access to standards and conformance bodies within APEC and to be made explicitly available to SME branches of government, together with the findings of the policy dialogue.

- Awareness of SME issues with respect to standards and conformance could be raised at international level. PASC was asked to seek an update from appropriate international standards bodies on what they are doing with respect to the particular issues identified at the Policy Dialogue and provide this information to the next SCSC meeting.

- Recommendation that the SCSC and SMEWG exchange information, including the work plans and agendas for future meetings, so that both groups can be better informed of issues and initiatives being taken that are of common interest.

The most recent initiative was the joint meeting of SCSC and SME Working Group on 2004, where important conclusions were exchanged, highlighting the importance of access to information as a compliance cost.

Some specific outcomes were:

- A questionnaire that SME working group developed during 2004 and which preliminary results were presented at this join meeting.
- A Brunei TILF Project on a Workshop on SMEs Compliance Costs was presented and supported by representatives of both sub-fora. This workshop was held on July 2005.
- New Zealand gave a presentation on the theme, including successful experiences they had developed.
- Chile presented a paper on possible ways to reduce SMEs compliance costs.

List of SCSC Projects

Project	Project Name	Economy
CTI 07/1995	Report of Case Studies on Alignment with International Standards in Priority Areas	Japan
CTI 01/1996	APEC guide for Alignment of Standards with International Standards	Singapore
CTI 02/1996	APEC Seminars on Electromagnetic Compatibility Standards and Environmental Management Standards	Singapore
CTI 03/1996	Report of Case Studies on Alignment with International Standards in Priority Areas	Japan
CTI 05/1996	First APEC Conference on Standards and Conformance	New Zealand
CTI 06/1997T	Feasibility Study and Survey on Technical Infrastructure Development for Information Network and Services; Laboratory management and Accreditation; Inspection Bodies; Quality System and Product Certification Bodies Accreditation and Measurement Standards	Philippines
CTI 10/1998T	Compilation of Information on Food Labeling Laws, Regulations and Standards in APEC Region	People'sRepublic of China
CTI 17/1998T	Second APEC Conference on Standards and Conformance	Malaysia
CTI 01/1999S	APEC/PFP Project on Standards and Conformity	Japan
CTI01/1999T	APEC Experts-Trainers-Executives Workshop on International Quality Assurance Systems (IQAS)	Philippines
HRD11/1999S	APEC Experts-Trainers-Executives Workshop on International Quality Assurance Systems (IQAS II)	Philippines and Japan
CTI 06/1999T	Pilot for training in the Application of Risk Analysis in Conformity Assessment of Foods	Australia and New Zealand
CTI 13/1999T	Workshops on the Food / Drug Interface	Australia and New Zealand
CTI 24/1999T	APEC Implementation of ISO Toy Safety Standards	United States of America
CTI 25/1999T	Development/Implementation of Training Programs for Jewelry Testing, Assaying and Hallmarking for APEC Member Economies	Philippines
CTI 29/1999T	Conduct of Training/Seminar on ISO/IEC Guides 65 & 62	Australia
CTI 31/1999T	Invitation of WTO Secretariat to the 3rd SCSC meeting 1999	New Zealand
CTI 32/1999T	Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) Readiness Project	Philippines
CTI 01/2000T	3rd Conference on Standards and Conformance	Brunei Darussalam
CTI 03/2000T	Sustainable development project of the research on Food Labeling Laws, regulations and Standards in APEC Member Economies.	People's Republic of China
CTI 05/2000T	Seminar for Government Regulators/Harmonization of Medical Equipment Regulation	United States of America
CTI 10/2000T	Quality Systems for Calibration Services at National Metrology Institutes	Philippines
CTI 11/2000T	TIC-CAR project through the APEC Cooperation Center for Conformity Assessment	Korea
CTI 21/2000T	APEC Speakers' Bureau on Standards-Based Management Systems	Philippines
CTI 22/2000T	Technical Training for APEC Testing and Calibration Laboratory Professionals	New Zealand
CTI 23/2000T	Business-to-Government (B2G) e-Service Website for Post-Market Surveillance of SDoC	United States of America
CTI 01/2001T	APMP Expert Training for APEC Member Economies in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam to Assist Participation in Global MRA in Measurement Standards	Philippines
CTI 07/2001T	Promoting the active participation of the APEC member economies in the APEC-MRAs	Viet Nam
CTI 08/2001T	TIC-CAR Project through the APEC Cooperation Center for Conformity Assessment	Korea
CTI 09/2001T	APLMF Training Project on Rice Moisture Measurement	Australia
CTI 21/2001T	SCSC Workshop on Evaluation of Measurement Uncertainty	Singapore
CTI 24/2001T	APEC/SCSC Training Programs on Standards and Conformity Assessment	Japan and Malaysia

Project	Project Name	Economy
CTI 27/2001T	Resource Pack and Symposiums for Operation of National Points-of-Enquiry under the SPS and TBT Agreements of the WTO	New Zealand
CTI 29/2001T	Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Product Certification	Philippines
CTI 02/2002T	4th Conference on Standards and Conformance	Mexico
CTI 05/2002T	2nd Conference on Good Regulatory Practice	Mexico
CTI 09/2002T	APEC/WTO Capacity Building: SPS Implementation Program	China
CTI 11/2002T	Peer Review and Its Criteria of Quality Systems in National Metrology Institutes	China and Japan
CTI 12/2002T	Training Program on ISO 14000 Series Product Oriented Standards: EL, LCA and DfE	Korea
CTI 21/2002T	Training in Risk Assessment in Support of Food Safety Measures	Australia
CTI 22/2002T	Training on Testing on Calibration Laboratory Assessment	Mexico
CTI 24/2002T	Training on Calibration of Rice Moisture Meters	Japan
CTI 27/2002T	PAC Peer Evaluators Workshop	Mexico
CTI 02/2003T	APEC/PASC Training Programs on Adoption of International Standards	China
CTI 08/2003T	Survey of Accredited Calibration and Testing Laboratory Performance: APLAC Calibration Proficiency Testing Programs 2003-2005	New Zealand
CTI 15/2003T	Training on Good Regulatory Practice	Viet Nam
CTI 20/2003T	WTO Compliance – Capacity Building Training in the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified (GM) Foods	Australia
CTI 21/2003T	Training Program On ISO 14000 Series Product Oriented Standards : EL, LCA and DfE	Korea
CTI 23/2003T	A Joint APMP-SIM Workshop Addressing the Implementation of Quality Systems in National Metrology Institutes	Japan
CTI 25/2003T	Symposium on Traceability in Legal Metrology	Japan
CTI 26/2003T	Capacity Building Workshop and Symposium for Harmonization of Food Safety Regulations in Fisheries and Seafood Products	Indonesia
CTI 33/2003T	Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Environment Management system Certification	China
CTI 10/2004T	Third Conference on Good Regulatory Practice	Chile
CTI 12/2004T	Survey of Accredited Calibration and Testing Laboratory Performance: APLAC Calibration and Testing Proficiency Testing Programs, 2003-2005	New Zealand
CTI 15/2004T	5th Conference on Standards and Conformance	Chile
CTI 16/2004T	International Comparisons of Metrology Standards Between NMIs in Developing Economies	Japan
CTI 17/2004T	Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Environmental Management System Certification (Phase 2)	Malaysia and Thailand
CTI 18/2004T	Training Course in Legal Metrology	Japan
CTI 20/2004T	Training Program on ISO 14000 Series Product Oriented Standards: EL, LCA and DfE	Korea
CTI 27/2004T	Policy Dialogue with the experts for / on behalf of ABAC at SCSC 2	Japan
CTI 02/2005	Publication And Internet Dissemination of the Blueprint for APEC SCSC	Chile
CTI 10/2005T	Seminar and Training Courses in Legal Metrology	Japan
CTI 15/2005T	E-learning on the Practical Use of the Environmental Product Standards: ISO 14000 on EL, LCA, Ecodesign, and Product-Related environmental regulations	Korea
CTI 16/2005T	International Comparisons of Metrology Standards Between NMIs in developing Economies	Japan
CTI 18/2005T	Seminar on Fire Safe Use of Timber in Construction	New Zealand
CTI 17/2005T	Regional Seminars for Government Regulators: Harmonization of Medical Device Regulation	United States of America
CTI 28/2005T	SCSC Policy Dialogue with business experts from /on behalf ABAC (2005)	Korea

Definitions and Common Acronyms[7]

Technical Regulation: Document which lays down product characteristics or their related processes and production methods, including the applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method.

Conformity Assessment Procedure: Any procedure used, directly or indirectly, to determine that relevant requirements in technical regulations or standards are fulfilled.

Standard: Document approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method.

National Standard: Standard issued by a national recognized body

International Standard: Standard issued by an international body, according to the criteria agreed under WTO TBT and SPS Agreements.

ABAC: APEC Business Advisory Council. (http://www.abaconline.org)
IAP: The Individual Action Plan
CAP: Collective Action Plan
WTO: World Trade Organization
SPS: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
TBT: Technical Barriers to Trade
SMEs: Small and Medium Enterprises
AELM: APEC Economic Leaders Meeting
AMM: APEC Ministerial Meeting
SOM: Senior Officials' Meeting
CTI: The Committee on Trade and Investment
MRA: Mutual Recognition Arrangement
VAP: Voluntary Action Plan
IEC: International Electotechnical Commission
ISO: International Organization for Standardization
CISPR: International Special Committee on Radio Interference

SRB: Specialist Regional Body:
* **APLAC:** Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
* **APLMF:** Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum
* **APMP:** Asia Pacific Metrology Program
* **PAC:** Pacific Accreditation Cooperation
* **PASC:** Pacific Area Standards Congress

More information at http://www.apec.org/apec/tools/glossary.html

7 Definitions taken from APEC Website and WTO-TBT Agreement

SCSC Contact Point List

Economy	Name	Organisation	Address	Phone	Fax	e-mail
Australia	Mr Ken MILEY	General Manager Trade and International Branch Department of Industry, Tourism & Resources	20 Allara Street, Canberra City, ACT 2601 GPO Box 9839, Canberra ACT 2601	(61 2) 6213 6600	(61 2) 6213 6632	ken.miley@industry.gov.au / APEC@industry.gov.au
Brunei Darussalam	Ms Rosalind KHAN	Construction Planning & Research Unit Ministry of Development	Bandar Seri Begawan BB3510	(673 2) 381 724	(673 2) 381 541	modcpru@brunet.bn
Canada	Ms Isabelle DELAGE	Technical Barriers and Regulations Division (EAS) Commerce International Canada, International Trade Canada Department of Foreign Affairs & International Trade	125 Sussex Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2	(613) 995-3293	(613) 944-0756	isabelle.delage@dfait-maeci.gc.ca
Chile	Mrs Ana Maria VALLINA	Head of the Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Economy	Teatinos 120, Santiago	(56 2) 473 3441	(56 2) 473 3427	amvallina@economia.cl / apec@economia.cl
Chile	Ms Paula NUNEZ	Advisor Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Economy	Teatinos 120, Santiago	(56 2) 473 3446	(56 2) 473 3427	pnunez@economia.cl
The People's Republic Of China	Mr Ll Shaoqing	State General Administration of PR China for Quality Supervision and Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ)	No A 10 Chaowaidejie Chaoyang District Beijing 100020	(86 10) 6599 4314 / (86 10) 6599 4623	(86 10) 6599 4306	apec@aqsiq.gov.cn / apec_scsc@sina.com
The People's Republic Of China	Mr ZHANG Shaogang	Director, APEC & ASEM Affairs Division Department of International Trade & Economic Affairs, Ministry of International Trade & Economic Co-operation	No 2 Dong Chang An Street Beijing 100731	(86 10) 6519 7714	(86 10) 6519 7213	apecdiv@moftec.gov.cn
The People's Republic Of China	Mr HAN Jiangping	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of P.R.China(AQSIQ)	No.9 Madiandonglu Haidian District Beijing 100088	(86 10) 8226 2171	(86 10) 8226 0215	apec@aqsiq.gov.cn
Hong Kong, China	Mr Terence S S CHAN	Executive Administrator (Accreditation) The Hong Kong Accreditation Service, Innovation & Technology Commission	36/F Immigration Tower 7 Gloucester Road Wanchai, Hong Kong	(852) 2829 4819	(852) 2824 1302	psib@itc.gov.hk / http://www.info.gov.hk/itc
Indonesia	Mr Iman SUDARWO	Director General The National Standardization Agency of Indonesia (BSN)	Gedung Manggala Wanabakti Blok IV, 4th Floor Jalan Jenderal Gatot Subroto, Senayan Jakarta 10270	(62 21) 574 7043 /44	(62 21) 574 7045	bsn@bsn.or.id / iman@bsn.or.id / http://www.bsn.or.id
Indonesia	Mr Teungku ABDUL RACHMAN HANAFIAH	Director. Center for Cooperation on Standardization. National Standardization Agency of Indonesia (BSN)	Gedung Manggala Wanabakti Blok IV, 4th Floor Jalan Jenderal Gatot Subroto, Senayan Jakarta 10270	(62 21) 574 7043 /4 ext 117	(62 21) 574 7045	kerj_int@bsn.or.id
Indonesia	Ms Nurasiah S SAMHUDI	Deputy Director General for Research & Cooperation on Standardization. National Standardization Agency of Indonesia	Gedung Manggala Wanabakti Blok IV, 4th Floor Jalan Jenderal Gatot Subroto, Senayan Jakarta 10270	(62 21) 574 7043 /44 ext 113	(62 21) 574 7045	nurasiah@bsn.or.id / kerj_int@bsn.or.id
Indonesia	Ms ARLINDA	Deputy Director for APEC ECOTECH, Directorate General for International Trade and Industrial Cooperation Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jl M I Ridwan Rais No 5 Blok II, 7th floor Jakarta Pusat	(62 21) 385 8203	(62 21) 385 8203	arlinda_ar2002@yahoo.com
Indonesia	Mr Pande K Wuri HANDAYANI	APEC Desk, Department of Foreign Affairs	Jalan Taman Pejambon No 5, Jakarta 10110	(62 21) 381 1083	(62 21) 384 4867	wuripande@hotmail.com / dithenb@deplu.go.id
Japan	Mr Yasuhiro TOGO	APEC Division, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8919	(81 3) 5501 8342	(81 3) 5501 8340	yasuhiro.togo@mofa.go.jp / apec.japan@oregano.ocn.ne.jp
Japan	Mr Mitsuo MATSUMOTO	Deputy Director for International Affairs of Technical, Regulation, Standard & Conformity Assessment Policy Industrial Science and Technology Policy & Environmental Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade & Industry	1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8901	(81 3) 3501 9471	(81 3) 3501 8637	matsumoto-mitsuo-dos@meti.go.jp / fujita-chie@meti.go.jp

Economy	Name	Organisation	Address	Phone	Fax	e-mail
The Republic Of Korea	Dr LEE Kun-Mo	Centre for Ecodesign and LCA, Ajou University	5 Wonchundong, Paldal-Ku, Suwon 442-749	(82 3) 1219 2405	(82 3) 1215 5145	kunlee@ajou.ac.kr
	Mr Jun Hyoung BAE	Deputy Director. Industrial Standards & Quality Division Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Energy (MOCIE)	1 Joogang-dong, Kwacheon City, Kyunggi-do 427-760, Seoul	(82 2) 2110 5192	(82 2) 507 2155	standard@mocie.go.kr
	Mr YOON Ji-wan	Deputy Director. Regional Cooperation Division Multilateral Trade Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade	Room 811-1 Government Complex Sejong-ro, Seoul 110-760	(82 2) 2100 7657	(82 2) 2100 7980	apecti@mofat.go.kr / apeco@mofat.go.kr
	Mr LEE Eun-ho	Director. International Standards Division, Korean Agency for Technology and Standards	2 Joongang-dong, Kwacheon City, Kyunggi-do 427-716	(82 2) 509 7400	(82 2) 503 7977	standard@ats.go.kr
	Mr Donggeun CHOI	Assistant Advisor, APEC/SCSC Taskforce, Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Energy (MOCIE)	Korea Technology Center 18F, Yeoksam-Dong 701-7, Gangnam-Gu, Seoul, 135-513	(82 2) 6009 4828	(82 2) 6009 4819	its2win@kisi.or.kr / dgchoi@ksa.or.kr / machay@hanmail.net
Malaysia	Ms Fadilah BAHARIN	Director of Standards. Department of Standards Malaysia	Level 1&2, Block C4, Parcel C, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62502 Putrajaya	(60 3) 8885 8183	(60 3) 8889 4200	fadilah@dsm.gov.my
	Ms Mariani MOHAMMAD	Director General. Department of Standards, Ministry of Science,Technology & the Environment of Malaysia		(60 3) 8885 8177	(60 3) 8888 5060	mariani@dsm.gov.my
	Mr Rajinder RAJ	General Manager. Standards Management Department SIRIM Berhad	1, Persiaran Dato' Menteri, P.O. Box 7035, Section 2, 40911 Shah Alam	(60 3) 544 6301	(60 3) 544 6333	rajinder_raj@sirim.my
Mexico	Mr Kenneth Smith RAMOS	Director General for International Trade Agreements Ministry of Economy	Alfonso Reyes No. 30 Piso 18, Colonia Hipodromo Condesa, Mexico DF CP06140	(525 5) 5729 9146 / (525 5) 5729 9147	(525 5) 5729 9352	ksmith@economia.gob.mx
	Mr Juan Carlos BAKER	Director Standards Related Measures and Textile Sector Ministry of Economy		(525 5) 5729 9122	(525 5) 5729 9352	jcbp77@yahoo.com / jcbaker@economia.gob.mx
	Mr Heberto Rivera TORRES	Standards Related Measures Specialist. Ministry of Economy		(525 5) 5729 9100 ext 6630	(525 5) 5729 9352	hrivera@economia.gob.mx
New Zealand	Ms Sharon BLAIKIE	Ministry of Economic Development	Level 9, 33 Bowen Street, P O Box 1473, Wellington	(64 4) 470 2333	(64 4) 499 1791	sharon.blaikie@med.govt.nz
	Ms Sirma KARAPEEVA	Policy Analyst. Regulatory and Competition Policy Branch Ministry of Economic Development		(64 4) 470 2283	(64 4) 471 2658	sirma.karapeeva@med.govt.nz
	Ms Retha Du RANDT	Manager. International Technical and Copordination Regulatory and Competition Policy Branch, Ministry of Economic Development	PO Box 1473, Wellington	(64 4) 462 4271	(64 4) 499 1791	retha.durandt@med.govt.nz
Papua New Guinea	Mr Ronald PAITA	Director General. National Institute of Standards & Industrial Technology	P O Box 3042, Boroko National Capital District, Port Moresby	(675) 323 1852	(675) 325 8793	rpaita@nisit.gov.pg
	Mr Henry IVARATURE	Head, PNG APEC Unit, Department of Prime Minister & NEC	PO Box 639, Waigani, National Capital District, Port Moresby	(675) 327 6684	(675) 323 3935	apecpng@global.net.pg
Peru	Ms Odette HERBOZO	Head. Technical Cooperation and International Relations INDECOPI\	Calle La Prosa 138, San Borja, Lima 41	(51 1) 224 7800 ext 1393	(51 1) 224 0348	oherbozo@indecopi.gob.pe
	Ms Ivette del Carpio O'BRIEN	Senior Assistant. Technical Cooperation & International Relations, INDECOPI		(51 1) 224 7800 ext 1393	(51 1) 224 0348	idelcarpio@indecopi.gob.pe
	Mr Augusto MELLO	Manager. Technical and Commercial Regulations Commission, INDECOPI		(51 1) 224 8700 ext 1260	(51 1) 224 0348	amello@indecopi.gob.pe
	Mr Julio CHAN	Senior Adviser APEC Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism	Calle Uno Oeste No 50, CORPAC, Lima 27	(51 1) 224 3401 / (51 1) 476 3907	(51 1) 224 3143	jchan@mincetur.gob.pe

Economy	Name	Organisation	Address	Phone	Fax	e-mail
The Republic Of The Philippines	Mr Jesus MOTOOMULL	Director. Bureau of Products Standards, Department of Trade & Industry	Makati City 1200	(63 2) 751 3123	(63 2) 751 4706 / (63 2) 751 4735	bps@dti.dti.gov.ph / http://www.dti.gov.ph/bps
	Mr Ramon Vicente T KABIGTING	Director, Bureau of International Trade Relations, Department of Trade and Industry	361 Senator Gil J Puyat Avenue Makati City 1200	(63 2) 890 5148 / (63 2) 897 8290	(63 2) 751 3262 / (63 2) 751 3258	bitr_mon@dti.dti.gov.ph / bitr_sherlyn@dti.dti.gov.ph
The Russian Federation	Dr Yury GOUSAKOV	Vice President, Gosstandart of Russia	9 Leninskiy prosp, Moscow 119991	(7 095) 236 0500	(7 095) 236 2405*	gousakov@gost.ru
	Ms Marina LAPINA	Senior Research Officer, All-Russian Scientific and Research Institute Of Gosstandart of Russia	3/10 Electrichesky per, Moscow 123557	(7 095) 253 0157	(7 095) 253 0155	ipgostas@redline.ru
Singapore	Mr TEO Nam Kuan	Group Director, Quality and Standards Group SPRING Singapore	2 Bukit Merah Central, Singapore 159835	(65) 6279 1845	(65) 6278 9425	teonk@spring.gov.sg / teonk@alum.mit.edu
	Miss Amabel ANG	Manager. Standardisation Department, SPRING Singapore		(65) 6279 1807	(65) 6278 6990	amabelang@spring.gov.sg
	Director_MTI	Director. Trade Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry	100 High Street #09-01, The Treasury, Singapore 179434	(65) 6332 7203	(65) 6334 8135	MTI_APEC@mti.gov.sg
Chinese Taipei	Dr CHEN Jay-San	Deputy Director-General. Bureau of Standards, Metrology & Inspection	4 Chinan Road, Section 1, Chinese Taipei	(886 2) 2343 1711	(886 2) 2343 1976	info@bsmi.gov.tw
Thailand	Dr Anant SUWANAPAL	Deputy Secretary General. Thai Industrial Standards Institute	Rama VI St, Ratchathewee, Bangkok 10400	(66 2) 202 3410 / (66 2) 202 3411	(66 2) 202 3416	anant@tisi.go.th / intrelat@tisi.go.th
	Mr Supachai TEPATANAPONG	Director for International Relations. Thai Industrial Standards Institute		(66 2) 202 3505	(66 2) 247 8741	supachai@tisi.go / intrelat@tisi.go.th
USA	Ms Suzanne M TROJE	Director. Technical Trade Barriers, Office of the United States Trade Representative	600 17th Street NW, Washington DC 20508	(1 202) 395 3063	(1 202) 395 5674	stroje@ustr.gov
Viet Nam	Mr TRAN Van Hoc	Deputy Director. Planning and Cooperation Department	8 Hoang Quoc Viet Road Cau giay, Hanoi	(84 4) 791 1595	(84 4) 791 1633	qhqt1@hn.vnn.vn / tvhoc@hotmail.com
	Mr Ngo Quy VIET	Director General. Directorate for Standards & Quality		(84 4) 7911607	(84 4) 7911595	ngoquyviet@tcvn.gov.vn / qhqt1@hn.vnn.vn
	Mr NGUYEN Hoang Thuy	Official. Multilateral Trade Policy Department, Ministry of Trade	31 Trang Tien Street,Ha Noi	(84 4) 826 2545	(84 4) 824 2873	apec@mot.gov.vn
	Mr CAO Tran Quoc Hai	Head of APEC Division. Department of Multilateral Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	8 Khuc Hao Street, Ha Noi	(84 4) 199 3700 / (84 4) 199 3618	(84 4) 845 9205	apec@mofa.gov.vn
APEC Secretariat	Mr NGUYEN Minh Vu	Director (Program),APEC Secretariat	35 Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Singapore 119616	(65) 6772 7607 (DID)	(65) 6775 6013	nmv@apec.org