

APEC Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)
2nd Meeting, SOM3
Beijing Hotel,
Beijing China
11-12 August, 2014

Summary Conclusions

The second SCSC meeting was held on 11-12 August 2014 at the Beijing Hotel, Beijing, China.

The meeting was attended by representatives from: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong China; Indonesia; Japan; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States; Viet Nam; APEC Secretariat; Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC); Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF); Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC); and Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC).

1. Opening

The SCSC Chair welcomed the delegates to the meeting and introduced Mr. Kukuh S. Achmad, the SCSC Vice Chair from Indonesia and Ms. Ann Claire Credo-cabochan from the Philippines who will be the SCSC Chair in 2015.

The SCSC Chair reminded that 2014 marked the 25th anniversary of APEC. He briefly reviewed the theme for 2014, 'shaping the future through Asia Pacific partnership' and elaborated on the 3 priorities set forth for the year: advancing regional economic integration; promoting innovative development, economic reform and growth; strengthening comprehensive connectivity and Infrastructure development. The SCSC Chair also reviewed the SCSC progress achieved so far by highlighting some SCSC initiatives and projects.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

SCSC members reviewed the Draft Agenda (2014/SOM3/SCSC/001) and approved the agenda.

The Secretariat explained that the agenda item 4.4 was added on the agenda again in response to Korea's inquiry made at last SCSC meeting in Ningbo. As Both GRP and technical infrastructure are responsibilities of SCSC according to SCSC TOR, the agenda item 4.4 was brought back to the agenda.

3. Business Arrangements

The SCSC Chair informed the participants of program and other administrative arrangements.

The SCSC Chair invited China to brief on the arrangements for the SCSC social event.

The APEC Secretariat presented a comprehensive report on overall APEC key developments as detailed in 2014/SOM3/SCSC/002.

The APEC Secretariat also provided the updates of project management including the outcomes of Session 1 and estimated funds available for Session 2, 2014. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/003)

The CTI Chair highlighted five priorities of CTI drawing on the outcomes of CTI2/SOM2 and the Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT) Meeting held in Qingdao, China in May and encouraged SCSC to contribute to these work areas where standards and conformance are concerned. They are: (i) APEC Information Sharing Mechanism for FTAs/RTAs; (ii) APEC Strategic Blueprint for Promoting Global Value Chains Development and Cooperation through Asia-Pacific Partnership; (iii) APEC Blueprint on Connectivity; (iv) APEC Strategic Plan on Capacity Building to Promote Trade and

Investment; and (v) APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism (ARCAM) Dialogue on Electric Vehicle Standards.

United States expressed support for SCSC's work on GRP and next year's conference planned by the Philippines on this theme. United States also commented that its paper on ARCAM will be submitted to CTI shortly. On capacity building, United States shared its ongoing efforts in supporting regulators to choose goals in addition to facilitating information sharing through all its projects.

4. SCSC Work Program for 2014 and Related Issues

(1) Trade Facilitation

Viet Nam briefly reported on the implementation of the SCSC's Collective Action Plan (CAP) for 2014 in Trade Facilitation as detailed in 2014/SOM3/SCSC/004-005. In particular, SCSC members are invited to make comments, and provide inputs and updates by sending directly to Viet Nam. Two updated reports on implementation of the SCSC CAP 2014 and draft SCSC CAP 2015 will be submitted by Viet Nam to APEC Secretariat by 31 December 2014 and prior to 2015/SCSC1. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/004-005)

Japan reported the WTO-TBT committee meeting held in June 2014 including the Specific Trade Concerns, the Thematic Session and the Future prospects of the TBT Meetings. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/006).

Indonesia informed the meeting that Indonesia has notified one (1) technical regulation and 7 addendum notifications from the previous draft notified during February-July 2014. The technical regulations are as follows: 1 regulation of Minister of Trade Republic Indonesia concerning Affixed Mandatory Label in Indonesian Language for Goods, 7 regulations of Minister of Industry on mandatory implementation of Indonesia National Standard for High Pressure Regulator for LPG steel tube, mandatory implementation of Indonesia National Standard for Palm Oil, mandatory implementation of Indonesia National Standard for Calcium Carbide, mandatory implementation of Indonesia National Standard for Aluminum Sulfate, mandatory implementation of Indonesia National Standard for Sulfuric acid, mandatory implementation of Indonesia National Standard Sodium Tripolyphosphate, mandatory implementation of Indonesia National Standard Zinc Oxide.

China provided a summary report on the WTO-SPS committee meeting held on 25-26 March, 2014 in Geneva. Major points introduced included information from members, specific trade concerns, pest or disease status, technical assistance and cooperation, and review of the operation and implementation of the SPS Agreement. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/028)

(2) Alignment with International Standards

Japan presented the result of the 6th VAP survey 2014 based on the submissions from SCSC members. Especially Japan explained the situation of the Technical Regulations existence in each Economy for priority area and the degree of alignment of "standards referred in TR" with IS. Japan also proposed to evaluate the new format as the VAP activity in 2015. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/007).

Singapore proposed to include a remarks column for the next VAP survey. This will allow participating economies to explain their reasons for their non-equivalent standards. Singapore added that her 2 non-equivalent standards (NEQs) that were highlighted was due to her usage of British Standards (BS 1363) for plugs and socket outlets, which is different from the IEC standard.

Philippines thanked Japan for the updates provided on the 5th Voluntary Alignment Plan, however, she noted that the Philippines submission was not included in the report. She requested Japan for her to include Philippines information. She further informed the meeting that she has already adopted 8 standards from said list and all of these are identical to identified international standards.

China thanked Japan for the contribution to the alignment of International Standards. China also indicated that their VAP report was not included and would like to make contribution for the project continually.

Australia agreed with Singapore's proposal to include a remarks column for the VAP survey to add explanation of non-equivalent technical regulations.

United States noted that with the VAP alignment changing its scope to technical regulations, it may miss the use of international standards that are applied in a voluntary manner in economies. The United States also asked if conformity assessment standards used in technical regulations would be documented in the new VAP format.

Japan indicated that it would be possible that standards not referred in TR would also be included in the survey.

Brunei Darussalam will continue its commitment on the work of VAP and will report on the progress of its national standards alignment towards the 6th VAP in the next meeting.

Korea thanked Japan for their leadership in the VAP, and reminded that Japan to take into account alignment between international standards and national standards.

SCSC Chair highlighted the VAP for aligning national standards with international standards, and hoped to find efficient way to solve the problem in VAP work.

(3) Good Regulatory Practice

Australia updated the Sub-Committee on the Australian Government's deregulatory agenda. While Australia already has an established GRP system in place, regulatory reform is a major priority for the Australian Government. The Government has committed to removing \$1 billion of red tape to reduce regulation and boost Australia's productivity. When we refer to red tape the Government is referring to reducing inefficient, unnecessary or duplicative regulation on business and community. Regulation that is deemed effective and necessary will remain in place following the regulation reform audit. More information is available online at <https://www.cuttingredtape.gov.au>. Australia also highlighted work under the APEC Economic Committee relating to a project proposal on an online training program with a focus on capacity building to improve regulatory best practice. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/008).

Indonesia has stipulated National Standardization Guideline on Mandatory Implementation of Indonesia National Standards in 2003 and has been revised in 2011. For the time being Indonesia is still in the process in developing Guideline on Public Consultation under coordination by Ministry of Coordinator Economic.

United States introduced its SOM level proposal for information, entitled, *APEC Actions on Public Consultations on Proposed Regulations in the Internet Era*. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/036).

Canada thanked the US for the proposal and will give the presentation in EC workshop regarding this topic.

Australia thanked the US for the proposal and inquired if there are any involvements of ITU and ISO/IEC/JTC 1.

United States commented that the proposal focuses on development of regulations but not development of standards. Complementary discussion of standards development could be considered if ITU or ISO/IEC/JTC1 is relevant.

China thanked the US for information sharing. This initiative is significant in the long run. Considering the TOR of SCSC concerning GRP, the responsibilities are within the areas of standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures. And most of the SCSC participants are from standard competent bodies. The SCSC can make contribution to this all-inclusive initiative within the scope of SCSC responsibility, but SCSC is not an

appropriate and competent fora to address all the issues in this initiative. China agreed with the US that this should be addressed at a broader level and get all relevant fora engaged.

United States clarified this proposal will be carried forward at the SOM level. SOM will oversee the proposal and draw on information from multiple fora appropriate for this topic.

SCSC Chair commented SCSC could encourage other fora to join this topic.

(4) Technical Infrastructure Development

China briefed “Metrology Development Plan (2013-2020)” of China. China introduced the legal basis, significance, background, main objective and measurable goals of the “Plan”, emphasizing this is the first time that the State Council issued Metrology Development Plan since the founding of the Republic, which reflects the high importance attached to the metrology work by the government.

Indonesia shared information that, as of June 2014, National Accreditation Committee of Indonesia (KAN) has accredited numbers of Laboratories and certification bodies as follows: 828 testing labs, 37 medical labs, 177 calibration labs, 36 inspection bodies, 37 QMS certification bodies, 14 EMS certification bodies, 37 products certification bodies, 5 personal certification bodies, 6 HACCP certification bodies, 2 eco-label certification bodies, 8 organic foods certification bodies, 14 sustainable production forest management certification bodies, 15 timber legality certification bodies and 7 FSMS certification bodies.

SCSC Chair commented that standard, metrology and conformance assessment are important technical infrastructure and proposed members to consider further activities for technical infrastructure cooperation in the future.

(5) Food and product safety

China updated the latest development of APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum, and report on CTI 33/13A Towards A Better Regulatory Environment: APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum Special Session and APEC High-Level Regulation-Industry Food Safety Dialogue on Regulatory Cooperation of Food Safety. China highlighted the upcoming FSCF events scheduled for September 10-13 in Beijing, China. 78 participants had confirmed attendance to the “Dialogue” and 69 participants had confirmed attendance to the “Special Session”. More participants are expected and encouraged to join the coming FSCF events. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/035).

New Zealand proposed FSCF should cooperate with Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) more closely.

United States noted the FSCF attempted to coordinate a meeting with the PPFS, and its Chair declined the opportunity to meet together.

China reported the progress of M CTI02/12A, Veterinary Drug Multi-residues in Chicken Proficiency Testing Program. This project is an inter-laboratory proficiency testing (PT) program, to determine veterinary drug multi-residues in animal origin products, which is important to develop laboratory capabilities within APEC economies, to improve the acceptability of test results so as to facilitate animal origin products trade among APEC economies. 30 labs from 14 economies had participated in the program. 24 results reports have been received and the interim report has been approved. The workshop on the PT program will be held on 9-10 September, 2014 in Beijing, on which, the PT report will be shared and the proposal on improving PT performance is expected. Up to date, 49 nominations have been received. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/029)

United States reported on the progress of Laboratory Capacity Building under M CTI 03/12A, with specific updates on its test pilots in Chile and China. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/027).

Korea reported on APEC FSCF PTIN Workshop on Improved Food Inspection Capacity Building Based on Risk Analysis (An Element of M CTI 03/12A, Building Convergence in Food Safety Standards and Regulatory Systems).

Canada, with support of APEC and co-sponsoring economies, successfully completed project CTI 34 2013A (SCSC), which was focused on enhancing awareness of APEC economies in area of food allergen management. As part of this project, Canada hosted a workshop (from May 5th-8th, 2014) in Vancouver, Canada. A project completion report has been submitted to APEC Secretariat and Canada thanks the Secretariat for the support they provided in undertaking of this initiative. The primary objectives of this workshop were to enhance the understanding of risks associated with food allergens, what constitutes an effective allergen control program, and managing food allergens with a view to promoting regulatory coherence among APEC member economies. These activities contribute to a decrease in regulatory burdens for industry and assist governments in reducing the burden of illnesses related to allergens. A capacity building module consisting of presentations, tools and information material provided during the workshop has been developed and will be made available online. Canada will continue to work with APEC economies, especially within APEC's Food Safety Cooperation Forum, to determine if further work should be undertaken by APEC in the area of food allergen management, including potential regulatory alignment activities.

United States thanked Canada for its leadership in implementing the workshop on food allergen management.

Australia asked whether this information was available online via the APEC site and Canada indicated it would endeavour to clarify this.

China thanked Australia, US, Canada, Korea and all the involved economies for their active contribution to the capacity building activities in support of FSCF.

China, in further response to the issue raised by New Zealand concerning collaboration between FSCF and PPFS, suggested that FSCF can forward the outcomes and deliverables of the coming FSCF events in September to be shared with PPFS at the margins of the Ministerial Meeting on Food Security in September. That could be an effort of building collaboration between FSCF and PPFS.

United States asked how the FSCF results would be shared with the PPFS.

China noted it would take the initiative to communicate the request to PPFS Chair and also enquired the Secretariat about the appropriate way to bring this issue to PPFS's attention.

The Secretariat would assist to identify the way to communicate with PPFS.

5. Pathfinder Initiatives

EEMRA Pathfinder Initiative

Indonesia as JRAC Chair reported on the 19th Joint Regulatory Advisory Committee (JRAC) on Electrical and Electronic Equipment held in Beijing, China on 10 August, 2014. The meeting agreed to use APEC format on the matrix information exchange in the future. Member economies were encouraged to share their information on products that require Energy Efficiency and Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) compliance to be included in the matrix of information exchange, especially the regulated products. The next JRAC meeting will be hosted by Philippines in Cebu as part of APEC SOM III in 2015. The meeting agreed to have a seminar attending by MEs regulatory authorities in parallel with the next JRAC meeting to discuss, improve, and intensify the JRAC. The meeting agreed that all MEs will give their views on the JRAC TOR. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/032-033).

6. Standards and conformance education

Korea updated the ongoing project, 'Inspiring Next Generation of Standards Professional Development (CTI 07/13T)'. First, regarding the project survey 28 companies and 35 standards specialty organizations responded, and 21 thought leaders and managers participated in the written interview. The summary observations provided some visibility of standards professional and related job market. Second, summary of APEC conference on standards professional development for next generation was presented and discussed as well as four prioritized recommendations. Members expressed their

support for three other issues: 1) More active information exchange and joint actions for next generation which will potentially involve programs of students, internship, young professional, participation program; 2) Developing Career Path/Model Best Practices (Case Studies); 3) Developing Competency Requirements (Blueprint). Members expressed that personnel certification issue may require more discussion before taking joint actions in SCSC.

Australia thanked Korea for a well-organized and well run workshop. Australia also noted reservations with only one recommendation regarding Developing a Qualification or Personnel Certification Scheme (page 12 of 2014/SOM3/SCSC/37) and, at this stage, feels such a recommendation to be premature and perhaps more relevant to another APEC fora such as Business Mobility.

United States thanked Korea for its leadership in planning the workshop on Inspiring Next Generation Standards Professional Development. Regarding the proposed recommendation on personnel certification, the United States cautioned it is too early to support personnel certification for standards professionals, and suggested this idea merits further study.

Korea shared the concerns of Australia and the US, and would reflect it in the final report of the project.

Russia presented 'Personnel Training in the Field of Technical Regulation in the Customs Union'. Russia informed that training program aimed to meet needs for training personnel working in the Customs Union. The uniform standards for personnel training to ensure compliance with requirements of technical regulations of the Customs Union were developed. The Customs Union ran personnel training program in the field of the technical regulation. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/010)

Australia gave an update on its standards education activities and outlined Standards Australia's Young Leaders Program to encourage participation in standards activities by young professionals. Given Australia's ageing technical committees it is essential to cultivate high quality young experts to participate in standards development.

China updated the recent activities on standardization education. China informed that the National Occupation Classification (NOC) was revised and the definitions, tasks for the occupation Standard engineering technical personnel were changed. China also shared that 5 cities and provinces of China established local certification and evaluation system for standards professionals.

Indonesia informed the meeting that University of Surabaya has held Course of Standardization in Master Program for Supply Chain and logistic in July 2014 and Standardization will be mandatory curricula in industrial engineering faculty in August 2014 for University of Brawijaya and in 2015 for University of Surabaya.

Chinese Taipei shared progress on the standardization education activities. In 2013, Chinese Taipei delivered two 7-hour courses, which focused on standards related intellectual property issues, and introduction to compilation principles and guidelines of international standards. This year, they have delivered one 7-hour course, which focused on standards related guidelines of participation in International Standardization Organization, negotiation and consensus, standards development activities cohesion skills, introduction to compilation principles, and guidelines of international or regional standards.

Singapore voiced its support for the project and shared that the standards education landscape in Singapore is still in a nascent stage. SPRING Singapore is currently developing the National Standards Education Plan for the next 3-5 years which aims to develop a pipeline of standards professionals as well as raise awareness of quality and standards as strategic business tool to build capabilities and enhance competitiveness in both pre-employment and in-employment education.

Korea congratulated China, Chinese Taipei and Singapore for their success and progress in personnel education, and hoped to get more detailed information about the activities.

SCSC Chair encouraged economies that have the experiences on standard education provide more information to Korea for consideration.

7. Interaction with business

United States reported on the progress of M CTI 01/13A, the upcoming September 2014 Wine Regulators Forum meeting in Beijing and its proposed goal oriented action plan. China welcomed participants as the host of the meeting, and the Chair encouraged participation. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/011-012).

Australia highlighted the rapidly increasing trade in wine in the APEC region and updated Members on recent and upcoming activities of the World Wine Trade Group (WWTG). (2014/SOM3/SCSC/013).

China, following the information shared by Australia that China is the biggest red wine consuming economy in the world, notified that on the coming WRF meeting in September, China would give intensive and in-depth introduction to the wine business in China from the perspective of a wine importing economy. As the host economy for APEC2014, China would join the US to encourage and welcome more participants to take part in the coming WRF event.

SCSC Chair emphasized the SCSC acted as the cooperative platform of economy government and industry. The Chair hopes to increase the participation of industry in the future through joint efforts.

United States noted the project based work often included industry participation in response to the Chair encouraging business involvement in the SCSC.

8. SRBs reports

APLAC advised that the APLAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) for Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP) with seven inaugural signatories has been launched. APLAC has also successfully completed an evaluator training course in Ottawa, Canada in July 2014 and has trained new provisional evaluators with expertise in the areas of PTP and RMP. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/014)

APLMF reported it will carry out relevant training in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, and will develop guidance with common interests of member economies. APLMF and APMP have worked together to develop a few joint work packages which will be funded by PTB Germany. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/015).

PAC reported on its current work program targeting APEC objectives. The PAC MLAs in FSMS and GHG became fully operational in June 2014, with 11 and four signatories respectively. PAC noted that the ISMS MLA had been signed by Japan and would become fully functional in the next 12 months. Current CTI projects on Accreditation of Persons and for ENMS would lead to MLAs in the future. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/016)

Indonesia informed the meeting of its concerns regarding obstacle of acceptance of test report/certificate of products based on APLAC and PAC scheme as follows: The PAC and APLAC are association of accreditation bodies and other interested parties whose objective is to facilitate trade and commerce among economies in the Asia Pacific region. The APLAC and PAC are two of five SRBs in APEC that support APEC's mission of the Bogor goal with respect to the development on standards and conformance infrastructure within the region. The ultimate goal of PAC and APLAC is to facilitate trade among the APEC Member economies through regional acceptance of test reports/product certifications issued throughout the region and minimize the trade barriers arising from non-acceptance/duplication of test reports/product certificates on the one hand while at the same time enhance the competitiveness of technical infrastructure (laboratory and accreditation bodies). In its implementation acceptability constraints APLAC MRA for test report and PAC MLA in term of product certification, still has not been fully recognized by each member economy and regulators. There are still other mechanisms that may potentially be technical barriers, particularly in recognizing this conformity assessment procedure. SRBs should promote and encourage all member economies (regulator) to accept and recognize the result of MLA and MRA of PAC and APLAC respectively. Intensive awareness programme may necessary developed to facilitate APEC member economies particularly for regulator, to minimize

technical barriers related to the acceptance of conformity assessment results of MLA and MRA scheme.

PASC reported on the recent PASC 37th Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 6 to 7 May 2014 and the PASC 48th Executive Committee Meeting on 9 May 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. PASC agreed to look into the following key areas:

- Strengthening links between international standardization to trade and commerce, e.g. by stepping up engagement with the organizations such as the WTO;
- Encouraging deeper collaboration between the ISO/TMB, IEC/SMB and ITU- T/TSAG to avoid duplication in existing work areas, and reduce overlaps in new work items;
- Encouraging PASC members to adopt national best practices on standards education, and to explore the need to develop (i) suitable indicators to track progress, and (ii) capacity building programmes in the region by leveraging partners such as APEC SCSC, APEC SRB, ISO and IEC.
- Consolidating inputs from a recent online survey, as well as members' feedback from the PASC 37 AGM to determine the PASC Strategic Plan, and the region's priorities for 2016-2020;□
- Consolidating members' feedback from the PASC 37 AGM for submission to the ISO as part of ISO's consultation for its Strategic Plan 2016-2020;
- Finalizing an agreement between PASC-PAC to encourage deeper collaboration.

Australia, as Specialist Regional Bodies (SRB) Shepherd, noted that a revised SRB flyer is now available on the APEC SCSC website.

SCSC Chair highlighted the strong link between SCSC and SRBs. SCSC Chair encouraged members cooperated with SRBs more closely such as joint application of APEC funded projects.

9. SCSC projects

The 10th APEC Conference on Standards and Conformance (joint event of M CTI 02/12A and CTI 27/13A)

United States presented reports on the outcomes of the 10th Conference on Standards and Conformance (MCTI 02/12A and CTI 27/13A) held on 7-8 August 2014 and requested SCSC endorsement of the conference outcomes. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/017, 030-031).

Australia thanked the US for its leading efforts on the 10th Conference on Standards and Conformance and supported SCSC's endorsement of the project.

China thanked United States for its leading effort of organizing the 10th SCSC conference focusing on green technologies. China also highlighted the contribution of the SCSC conference for green growth and business engagement within APEC area.

SCSC Chair reminded members to consider the recommendations of SCSC conferences and hope to get positive responses. Chair thanked the contribution of active economies in the project and said that green growth is a prior area of APEC in this year and the future. The Chair encouraged SCSC members to actively participate in this work.

SCSC Chair noted the importance of both projects and said that they represent the future of APEC. The SCSC endorsed the outcomes of the 2 projects highlighted in the 10th Conference on Standards and Conformance.

Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Person Certification

Indonesia reported on CTI 04/13 T Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Person Certification. The key objective of the project is building capacity of accreditation and certification bodies on the person certification bodies on the person certification of competence. It will be contributed to strengthening the Asia Pacific economies by increasing the quality of the workforce, the APEC trade liberalization and facilitation through the activities:

1. Alignment of APEC economies standards on person certification with international standards;
2. Harmonization of competence person standards among APEC economies;
3. Regional acceptance of person certificates of competence through PAC MLA which will increase the mobility and job opportunities of people.

During the workshop, participants have gained deep understanding on ISO/IEC 17024: 2012 through example and case study and exercise on the implementation of the standard and discussed important issues pertaining to person certification. Best practices on the implementation of ISO/IEC 17024: 2012 on how to determine the certification scheme and how to coordinate with regulators as scheme owner. More information of feedbacks from the participants is available in document 2014/SOM3/SCSC/018. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/018).

Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Energy Management System, ISO 50001

Japan presented the project 'Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) Readiness Project in Energy Management System, ISO 50001', including project extension till June 2015 and reschedule of Workshop 1. In this project, there are four workshops and each workshop has special purpose. Japan showed the contents of these workshops in detail. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/019)

Harmonizing Standards and Enhancing Technical Capacity in Measurement and Verification of Energy Savings

China reported on CTI 13/14A, Harmonizing Standards and Enhancing Technical Capacity in Measurement and Verification of Energy Savings. APEC economies will be surveyed for M&V market, methodologies, standards, stakeholders, personnel capacity, certification program and barriers. Economies are encouraged to nominate their M&V expert and regulator to the working group and the workshop. It is anticipated that prior areas for harmonizing M&V standards and capacity building needs will be identified in the project. The proposed workshop will be organized in February, 2015 in China. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/034)

United States noted it would support China's upcoming actions to commence CTI 13/14A.

Presentation of New Concept Notes:

The 8th conference on Good Regulatory Practice

Philippines presented the Concept Note on 8th GRP, and shared that if the project is approved to receive funding from APEC, this will be implemented at the margins of SCSC 2 in 2015. Philippines also thanked the co-sponsors and the member economies that prioritized the project. Philippines noted that the Concept Note is aligned with the directions provided by the 2013 APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration in Bali, Indonesia, 08 October 2013 to "take specific actions to develop, use or strengthen the implementation of the three Good Regulatory Practices identified in 2011, and note three optional tools used by some economies to help achieve this goal including 1) single online locations for regulatory information; 2) prospective regulatory planning; 3) periodic reviews of existing regulation. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/020).

Australia noted the high priority of regulatory best practice for its economy and for the APEC leadership and agreed to support and co-sponsor the Philippines led project proposal on GRP.

SCSC Chair invited suggestions on the added value of Philippines' proposal because SCSC already held several successful GRP conferences.

United States thanked Philippines on its GRP concept note, and noted ways in which to strengthen the proposal.

Australia supported the US comments highlighting the high priority of GRP under SOM, CTI and the SCSC Terms of Reference and suggested that the proposed GRP online training program work, under the Economic Committee, could be included as a case-study in the upcoming GRP Conference.

New Zealand noted Economic Committee had organized a workshop focusing on international regulatory cooperation this year. This topic could be considered as a possible element in the next GRP conference. This will also show that more APEC committees are working together for this topic.

United States reminded Philippines of the importance of considering food safety related projects as the rank 1 priority when it sets funding priorities for 2015. It is important because the SCSC members consider food safety related projects critical to the SCSC work.

Vice-Chair from Philippines commented that as most Philippines businesses fall in the SME categories and many are engaged in the food business, the Philippines would definitely take note of the comments of the United States on food safety as a priority initiative in 2015.

Coordinated Research Initiative for the Implementation of Antimicrobial Resistance Control Strategies

Chile highlighted the importance of this project and the emergence of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) associated with food animal products. Currently, there are many differences in approaches taken by the different APEC economies around this issue. Chile anticipates hosting a workshop on AMR focusing on microbial strains isolated from animals, environment and food, in order to lay the foundations and economies' needs for establishing a resistance surveillance system in each economy in the short term. The main outcome of this project is to generate a capacity building training module designed to enhance the knowledge of different actors involved in AMR control strategies. Chile also acknowledges United States, Indonesia, Mexico, Canada and Australia for co-sponsoring this initiative. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/021)

Peru is willing to be the co-sponsor of the project.

Facilitating Trade through Updates on Food Safety Regulatory Standards of APEC Economies

Chile highlighted the importance of this proposal led by the Food Safety Agency of Chile (ACHIPIA) and stated that many APEC member economies have experienced modifications to their food safety regulatory standards, management systems and responsibilities; therefore, it is crucial to comprehensively understand the updates to food safety regulations of APEC economies. The relevance of this project also has a close relation to what it is expected to do under the SCSC and the FSCF. It is planned to have a three day workshop, and the outcome will consist in obtaining detailed data of all APEC economies on their modifications in food safety regulations and a better understanding of the similarities and differences on food safety challenges in the region. Chile acknowledges the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Australia and Thailand for co-sponsoring this project. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/022)

Chile explained the basic idea is to see which standards are applicable in APEC area according to the inquiry of the SCSC Chair. The national standards are expected to be based on international standards after comparison.

Medical External Quality Assurance (EQA) Capacity Building Programme. (2014/SOM3/SCSC/023-024).

Members reviewed the concept note submitted by Malaysia.

APLAC thanked Malaysia for its work on developing this concept note, and advised that APLAC would appreciate the opportunity to contribute to this project if it should proceed.

Singapore voiced its support for the concept note, noting that there is currently a scarcity of accredited EQA programmes or EQA providers complying with international standards in the region. The workshop will also help to strengthen the network of laboratories and providers.

10. Adoption of the SCSC 2 Summary Conclusions

The SCSC adopted the summary conclusions of SCSC 2 meeting, 2014.

11. Next Meetings

Philippines, as the host economy for 2015, informed about the arrangements for the SCSC 1 and related meetings scheduled at the margins of SOM1 2015 in Clark, Pampanga. A key topic of the meeting will be reviewing SCSC TOR. The full agenda will be circulated in November 2014. The SCSC 2 and related meetings will be scheduled at the margins of SOM3 2015 in Cebu.

12. Meeting Documents

SCSC members endorsed the public release of the meeting documents (2014/SOM3/SCSC/000).

13. Other Business

14. Adjournment