

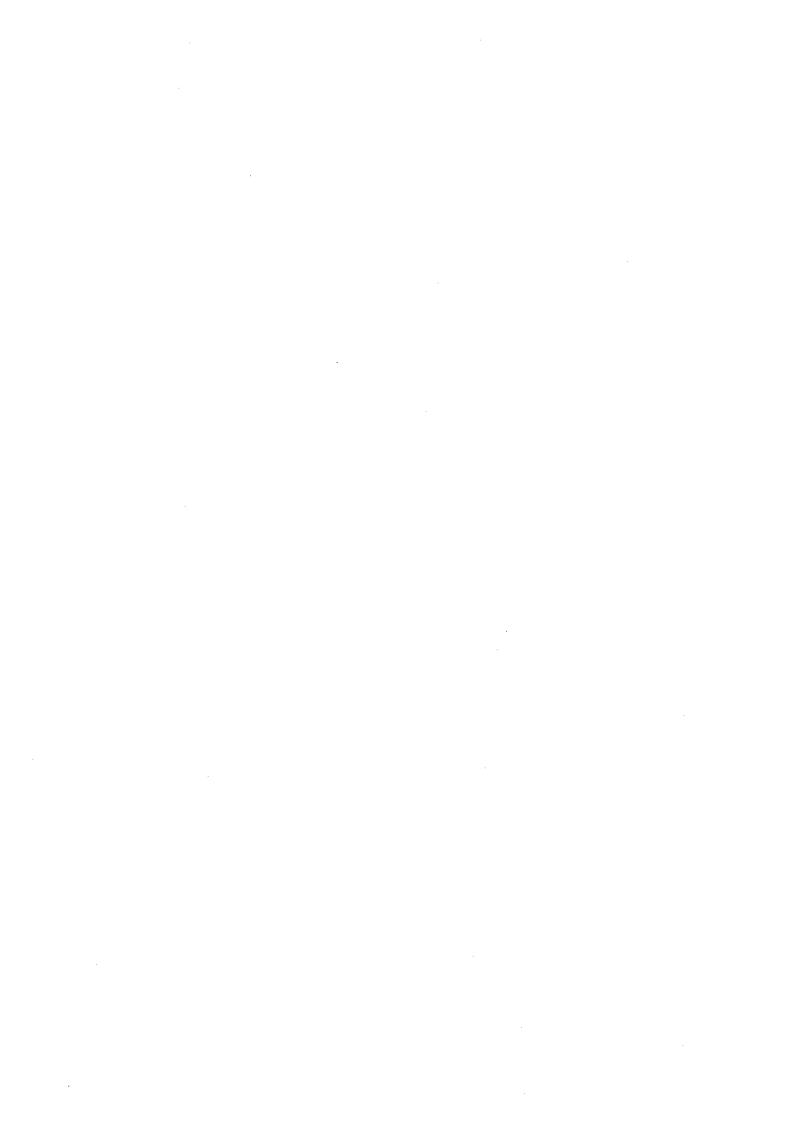
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/001

## **Overall Agenda**

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



36<sup>th</sup> Human Resources Development Working Group Meeting Ningbo, China 18-21 February 2014



#### 36<sup>th</sup> APEC HRDWG Annual Meeting Agenda 15-21 February, 2014 OVERALL AGENDA

	Feb. 15 (SAT)	Feb. 16 (SUN)	Feb. 17 (MON)
9:00		u priude displace place probablic	
10:00	Bilateral Meeting	HRDMM Preparatory	
11:00	Dilateral Meeting	Meeting	
12:00		outransfright was held breakly country	
14:30			Thematic Dialogue
15:00	Advisory		
16:00	Committee		
17:00	Meeting		
18:00			Welcoming Dinner

	Feb. 18 (TUE)	Feb. 19 (WED)	Feb. 20 (THU)	Feb. 21 (FRI)
9:00				
10:00	Technical Meeting	Network Meeting (I)	Network Meeting (II)	Plenary Closing
11:00		(EDNET/LSPN/CBN)	(EDNET/LSPN/CBN)	Tienaly Closing
12:00		genigeria albajoris di disenti cintra		
13:00	Luncheon	Luncheon	Luncheon	
14:00	Lunche on	Luncheon	Luncheon	,
14:30				
15:00		Network Meeting (I)	Field Trip	
16:00	Plenary Opening	(EDNET/LSPN/CBN)		
17:00				
18:00		eduna partugana katupat partugan dalah Katupat dan katupat bermana katupat ka	Farewell Dinner	

<sup>\*</sup> Working Lunch is available with the support of MOHRSS, PRC (Feb.18-Feb.20).

Saturday 15 February 2014 (Unofficial Day)

Bilateral Meeting between LS and economies/ Advisory Committee Meeting

Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

Time Meeting

09:00-13:00 Bilateral Meeting between LS and Economies

(Appointment set up in advance)

09:00-09:45 Bilateral Meeting - Chile

Pablo Lazo - Chilean APEC HRD WG

10:00-10:50 Bilateral Meeting - Chinese Taipei

San Quei Lin - Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training

12:40-12:50 Bilateral Meeting - Japan

Tamaki Maeda - Ministry of Foreign Affairs

13:00-14:00 Luncheon (Individual)

14:30-18:00 Advisory Committee Meeting

(Exact schedule: TBD)

Sunday 16 February 2014

Preparatory Meeting for the 6th APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting

Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

Time Meeting

09:00-1200 Preparatory Meeting for the 6th APEC Human Resources Development

**Ministerial Meeting** 

09:00-09:10 Welcoming Remarks

By Dr. YoungHwan Kim, HRDWG LS / A Representative from Viet Nam

09:10-09:40 Briefing on the preparation of HRDMM6 / Progress report

By a representative from Viet Nam Ministry and Planning and Investment (MPI)

09:40-10:40 Description and Discussion of theme and sub-themes

10:40-11:30 Consultation on Agenda for the 6th APEC HRDMM

Identification and discussion of the possible outputs of the HRDMM

11:30-12:00 Selection of themes by Lead Economy

Monday 17 February 2014

Thematic Dialogue: Seminar on Youth Skills Development, APEC Skills Development

**Promotion Project** 

Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

Time

Meeting

(TBD)

Thematic Dialogue

Welcoming Dinner hosted by MOHRSS, P.R. China

Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

Time

Meeting

18:00

**Welcoming Dinner** 

Tuesday 18 February 2014

Technical Meeting/ [Official Opening] Plenary Opening of HRDWG /

Suggested Attire: Business Attire Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

<b>Time</b> 9:00-12:30	Meeting Technical Meeting	
13:00-14:00	Luncheon (Working Lunch is available with the support of MOHRSS, PRC)	
14:30-18:20	Plenary Opening of HRDWG Chairs: Dr. YoungHwan Kim, HRDWG LS / Co-Chair, Mr. Hao Bin, Director General of the International Department of MOHRSS	
14:30-14:50	Newcomer's Orientation	
	Presentation & Q&A Session by the APEC Secretariat's Communications and Outreach Unit (Mr. David Hendrickson)	
14:50-15:00	<b>Welcoming Remarks</b> By Dr. YoungHwan Kim, HRDWG LS	
15:00-15:10	Opening Remarks By Mr. Hao Bin, Director General of the International Department of MOHRSS, Co-Chair	
15:10-15:20	Adoption of Agenda By Dr. YoungHwan Kim, HRDWG LS	
15:20-15:30	Core Agenda of APEC Leaders' Meeting 2013 and Implication for HRDWG By Dr. YoungHwan Kim, HRDWG LS	
15:30-15:40	APEC Priorities for 2014 and Implication on APEC HRDWG  By APEC 2014 SOM Chair's Office	
15:40-16:10	Introduction on the Independent Assessment (IA) By Dr. Sherri Lauver	
15:40-15:55 15:55-16:10	- Briefing the overview and principal guidelines of IA - Q&A Session	
16:10-16:30	Break	
16:30-17:15	Network Coordinator Update Reports [CBN, EDNET, LSPN]	
16:30-16:45 16:45-17:00 17:00-17:15	- Update reports from CBN - Update reports from EDNET - Update reports from LSPN	
17:15-17:30	The 6 <sup>th</sup> APEC HRD Ministerial Meeting Planning in Viet Nam By CBN and LSPN Coordinators	
17:30-17:45	HRDWG Technical Meeting Final Report and Discussions	
17:45-18:00	Review and Discussion on HRDWG ToR	
18:00-18:20	APEC Secretariat's Update Report	

Tuesday 19 February 2014
[Network Meeting] Network Meeting
Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo
Time Meeting
9:00-18:00 Network Meeting I

CBN (CBN Coordinator: Mr. Julius Zhao Xiang LIU / Co-Chair: Mr. Liu Yutong,

**Director, MOHRSS)** 

EDNET (EDNET Coordinator: Ms. Adriana De Kanter / Co-Chair: Mr. Fang Jun,

DDG of Dept. of International Cooperation, MOE)

LSPN (LSPN Coordinator: Mr. Malcolm Greening / Co-Chair: Mr. Hao Bin,

Director General of the International Department, MOHRSS)

#### Wednesday 20 February 2014

[Network Meeting] / Field Trip

Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo/ Ningbo Vocational Training Institute, Ningbo Zhenhai

**Scholar Innovation Park** 

Suggested Attire: Business Attire Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

Time

Meeting

9:00-12:30

**Network Meeting II** 

CBN (CBN Coordinator: Mr. Julius Zhao Xiang LIU / Co-Chair: Mr. Liu Yutong,

Director, MOHRSS)

EDNET (EDNET Coordinator: Ms. Adriana De Kanter / Co-Chair: Mr. Fang Jun,

DDG of Dept. of International Cooperation, MOE)

LSPN (LSPN Coordinator: Mr. Malcolm Greening / Co-Chair: Mr. Hao Bin,

**Director General of the International Department, MOHRSS)** 

13:00-14:00

Luncheon

(Working Lunch is available with the support of MOHRSS)

14:30-18:00

Field Trip

1) Ningbo Vocational Training Institute

2) Ningbo Zhenhai Scholar Innovation Park (a business startup incubator)

18:00

Farewell Dinner at Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

#### Thursday 21 February 2014

[Official Closing] Plenary Closing of HRDWG Meeting

Chairs: Dr. YoungHwan Kim, HRDWG LS / Co-Chair, Mr. Hao Bin, Director General of the International Department of MOHRSS

Suggested Attire: Business Attire Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

Time

ı Snangrı-La, Ninç Meeting

8:30-9:30

Drafting Committee for reviewing the meeting records

9:30-12:30

**Closing Plenary Session** 

1. Network Reports

2. New Leadership of HRDWG

3. Hosting arrangement for the 37<sup>th</sup> HRDWG Meeting 4. Adoption of Summary Conclusion by HRDWG LS

5. Award Ceremony for HRDWG Members by LS

6. Closing Remarks



#### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/LSPN/001

Agenda item: 3

# Labour and Social Protection Network Meeting Agenda

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: LSPN Coordinator



Human Resources Development Working Group Labour and Social Protection Network Meeting Ningbo, China 19-20 February 2014

# LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION NETWORK (LSPN) MEETING 19-20 February 2014 Ningbo, China Agenda

#### Wednesday 19 February 2014

#### LSPN Meeting

09:00 - 10.30

- Welcome and introductions
  - LSPN Coordinator (Malcolm Greening, Australia)
  - · LSPN China co-chair
- 2. Keynote speech [China]
- Confirmation of the agenda
- 4. Reflections on 2013 and APEC 2014 priorities [LSPN Coordinator to introduce]
  - Recap on the LSPN meeting in Medan and the 2013 Leaders Declaration
  - APEC 2014 priorities: implications and opportunities for LSPN, including the connectivity agenda
- 5. Annual and medium-term work plan with respect to LSPN [LSPN Coordinator to introduce]
  - Stocktake of progress against the HRD Ministers' Action Plan and LSPN project priorities identified at past meetings
  - LSPN priorities for 2014
  - Independent assessment of HRDWG

#### Tea Break

10.30 - 10.50

- 6. Updates by APEC member economies on key labour and social protection issues and developments [all economies]
  - Approx. 5 minutes per member economy, followed by general discussion

#### Lunch

#### 12:30 - 14:30

Independent assessment of HRDWG - discussion with Dr Lauver

- 7. Reports on recently completed projects [up to ten minutes for each presentation]
  - Decent work during/after maternity and childcare leave (Russia)
  - Entrepreneurship skills development for the unemployed by public employment services (Russia)
  - APEC Forum (November 2013) on Human Resources Development 2013 Human Resources
    Development for People with Disabilities (Improvement of Employability) (Japan)
  - Natural disaster workforce strategies project (Australia)
  - Skills mapping project (Australia)
- 8. Reports on projects underway *[up to ten minutes for each presentation]* 
  - APEC skills development promotion project (China)
  - APEC vocational training project in cooperation with enterprises (Japan)
  - International Conference on Trade Liberalization in S/E Asia and Implications for APEC (Thailand)

#### Tea Break

#### <u> 16:00 - 16:20</u>

- 9. Presentations on proposed new projects [up to ten minutes for each presentation]
  - New Employment Relationships and their Implications for Inclusive Growth (US)
  - Advancing Inclusive Growth through Disability Employment (US)
  - Strengthening Capacity of APEC Labor Inspection Systems (US)
  - General discussion of other possible projects for the near-term (all)
- 10. Presentations on strategic issues [up to ten minutes for each presentation, plus discussion]
  - Pension reform (Chinese Taipei)

Work safety (US)

End of Day One

Before 17:30

Network dinner

18:00+

#### Thursday 20 February 2014

LSPN Meeting continued

09:00

Workshop concerning the next HRD Ministers Meeting (Viet Nam 2014) – a complementary discussion to the 16 February session

- 11. Recap on the HRDMM6 Preparatory Meeting (16 February)
  - Viet Nam and LSPN Coordinator to take stock of unresolved issues which the Network can advance in this session
- 12. Strategic objectives and context for the HRDMM [up to ten minutes for each presentation, plus general discussion]
  - ILO perspective (ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific representative)
  - The G20 Employment agenda (Australia)

Tea Break

10:30 - 10:50

- 13. Identifying strategic themes for the HRDMM and subsequent Action Plan [approximately one hour]
  - Informal roundtables to develop priority themes and broad action items, which would be further developed out-of-session
- 14. Other business
  - Nominations for the role of LSPN Coordinator for 2015-2016
- 15. Confirmation of record and adjournment

Close

12:30





#### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/CBN/001

Agenda item: 3

### **Draft Agenda**

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: CBN Coordinator



Human Resources Development Working Group
Capacity Building Network Meeting
Ningbo, China
19-20 February 2014

#### CAPACITY BUILDING NETWORK (CBN) MEETING 19-20 February 2014 Ningbo, China Agenda

#### Wednesday 19 February 2014

#### CBN Meeting

09:00 - 10.25

- 1. Welcome remarks
  - CBN Coordinator (Mr. TSAI, MENG-LIANG, Ms. LIAO, KUEI-YEN, Chinese Taipei)
  - CBN China co-chair (Mr. LIU, YUTONG, China)
- 2. Introduction of the participant economies (All)
- 3. Adoption of the agenda
- 4. Confirmations on 2014 CBN agenda, CBN Coordinator
- 5. Host Economy China's 2014 priorities in Capacity Building
- 6. Introduction of new HRDWG Secretariat staff with Q&A
- 7. Reflections on 2013 and APEC 2014 priorities [CBN Coordinator to introduce]
- 8. Annual and medium-term work plan with respect to CBN [CBN Coordinator to introduce]
  - Update the preparation for the next HRD Ministers Meeting (Viet Nam 2014) Reflections on possible priorities and outcomes.
  - CBN priorities for 2014
  - Independent assessment of HRDWG [Dr. Sherri Lauver, Independent Assessment Consultant for HRDWG]

Tea Break

10.25 - 10.40

## Priority area session A: Strengthening HRM and HRD capacity building for SMEs and entrepreneurs to create job opportunity and facilitate successful trade and investment in APEC 10.40 – 11.20

- Project concept note: Strategic Human Resource Management for Successful Foreign Investment in APEC (Japan)
- 10. Establishing Best Practices on Human Capital Development to Enhance Productivity, Quality, Competitiveness and Innovation among SMEs (Malaysia)

Approx: 10 minutes for proposed economies, followed by 10 minutes general discussion

## Priority area session B : Developing Competencies standardization and training quality system to promote skills mobility in APEC 11.20 – 12.00

- 11. Project concept note: APEC Engineer (Strengthening Mobility and Promoting Regional Integrity of Professional Engineers in APEC Economies) (Chinese Taipei)
- 12. Project report: Capacity Building in the Area of Health (Indonesia)

Working Lunch supported by hosting economy

12:30 - 14:30

## <u>Priority area session C: Promoting skill development and networking training provider in APEC to bridge school to work and enhance labor productivity</u>

14.30 - 15.10

- 13. Project report: APEC Skills Development Promotion Project/Center (China)
- Project report : APEC Capacity Building Center in Chinese Taipei (2014-2018)
   Approx: 10 minutes for proposed economies, followed by 10 minutes general discussion

Tea Break

*15.10 - 15.30* 

#### Priority area session D: Narrowing the Talent Gaps by

#### Industry-VET-Academia Cooperation

15.30 - 16.10

- 15. Project report: APEC Vocational Training Programme: APEC Advanced Training for Vocational Instructors (Korea)
- Project report: APEC high level meeting on Human Capacity Building (the Philippines)
   Approx: 10 minutes for proposed economies, followed by 10 minutes general discussion

#### 17. Other business

End of Day One

Before 17:00

CBN Dinner

18.00 - 20.00

#### Thursday 20 February 2014

#### LSPN and CBN Joint Meeting

09:00-- 10.30

Workshop concerning the next HRD Ministers Meeting (Viet Nam 2014) – a complementary discussion to the 16 February session

- 18. Recap on the HRDMM6 Preparatory Meeting (16 February)
  - Viet Nam, LSPN and CBN Coordinators to take stock of unresolved issues which the Network can advance in this session
- 19. Strategic objectives and context for the HRDMM [up to ten minutes for each presentation, plus general discussion]
  - ILO perspective (ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific representative)
  - The G20 Employment agenda (Australia)

Tea Break

10:30 - 10:50

#### LSPN and CBN Joint Meeting Continue

10:5<u>0- 11.50</u>

- 20. Identifying strategic themes for the HRDMM and subsequent Action Plan [approximately one hour]
  - Informal roundtables to develop priority themes and broad action items, which would be further developed out-of-session

CBN Meeting

11:50- 12.30

- 21. Other business
  - Nominations for the new of CBN Coordinator for 2015-2016
- 22. Confirmation of record and adjournment

Close

Before 12:30

Working Lunch supported by hosting economy

<u> 12:30-- 13.30</u>



#### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/EDNET/001

Agenda item: 1.1

### **Agenda**

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: EDNET Coordinator



Human Resources Development Working Group Education Network Meeting Ningbo, China 19-20 February 2014

## 30th APEC HRDWG Education Network Meeting Agenda

(as of 12 February 2014)

19 February 2014	
9:00-10:00	1. Opening session:
9:00-9:05	1.1 Call meeting to order and adopt the agenda (EDNET Coordinator)
9:05-9:20	<ul> <li>1.2 Welcoming remarks and reflections on education agenda from 2013</li> <li>EDNET Coordinator, Ms. Adriana de Kanter</li> <li>EDNET China Co-Chair, Mr. Fang Jun</li> </ul>
9:20-9:40	1.3 China's 2014 priorities as they affect education
9:40-9:50	1.4 Introduction of Consultant, HRDWG Independent Assessment
9:50-10:00	1.5 Introduction of new HRDWG Secretariat staff with Q&A
10:00-10:30	2. Priority area session: Education Cooperation
10:00-10:15	2.1. Project report: APEC Education Cooperation Project (ECP) (Korea)
10:15-10:30	2.2. Project concept note: Connect APEC with young people: Developing and sharing online contents and experiential programs for understanding APEC and its economies (First Activity) (Korea)
10:30-10:45	Break
10:45-12:00	3. Priority area session: Mathematics, Science, Language, Culture <u>Education</u>
10:45-11:00	3.1. Project concept note: Establishment of a Network on Promoting Mathematical Modeling Course in the Curriculum of Higher Education (Indonesia, Thailand)
11:00-11:15	3.2. Project concept note: Database Containing Mathematical Tasks (Russia)
11:15-11:30	3.3. Project report: Emergency Preparedness Education: Focus on Fire and Eruption (Thailand, Japan)

11:30-11:45	3.4. Project report: Economic and Financial Literacy Education (China)	
11:45-12:00	3.5. Project concept note: Learning foreign languages as a mean of ease of doing business: comparative analysis of best practices / approaches / standards in APEC (Russia)	
12:00-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-16:00	4. Priority area session: TVET & Higher Education Quality (I)	
13:30-14:00	4.1 Cross-Border Education Cooperation Workplan—Update and Discussion (Australia)	
14:00-14:15	4.2 Project report: Promoting Regional Education Services Integration:     APEC University Associations Cross-Border Education Cooperation     Workshop (Australia)	
14:15-14:30	4.3 Project concept note: 3 <sup>rd</sup> Conference on Cooperation in Higher Education in the Asia-Pacific Region (Russia)	
14:30-14:45	4.4 Project concept note: APEC Higher Education Research Center (China)	
14:45-15:00	4.5 Project concept note: Cross-Border Education Data Gathering and Dissemination Technical Assistance (USA)	
15:00-15:15	4.6 Project concept note: Developing Leading Edge Higher Education     Research in the Asia Pacific within the Context of Cross-Border     Education (USA)	
15:15-15:30	4.7 Project concept note: Collaborative Research and Publication among APEC's Researchers (Indonesia)	
15:30-15:45	4.8 Project concept note: Development of Students Mobility Guideline (Indonesia)	
15:45-16:00	4.9 Project concept note: Academic Mobility Card (Russia)	
16:00-16:15	Break	
16:15-17:00	4. Priority area session: TVET & Higher Education Quality (II).	
16:15-16:30	4.10 Project report: Cooperative Alliance for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) / Career and Technical Education (CTE) + APEC Career and Technical Education Licensing Portal (Chinese Taipei)	

16:30-16:45	4.11 Project concept note: Sustainable Implementation of Cross-Border Internships Modules in the APEC Region— (1) Facilitating policy research and best regulatory practices for cross-border internship in higher education and vocational education/training in the APEC region (Chinese Taipei)	
16:45-17:00	4.12 Project concept note: Green Skills development in TVET     Systematic Design (China)	
17:00-18:00	5. Priority area session: ICT & Teacher Quality (I)	
17:00-17:15	5.1 Project report: APEC Learning Community for Shared Prosperity (Korea)	
17:15-17:30	5.2 Project report: APEC Future Education Consortium: Focusing on APEC Network for ICT Model School for Future Education (Korea)	
17:30-17:45	5.3 Project report: APEC e-Learning Training Program (Korea)	
17:45-18:00	5.4 Project report: The APEC Knowledge Bank Wiki (USA)	
18:00-20:00	<u>EDNET DINNER</u>	
20 February 20		
8:30-9:30	Summary Notes Drafting Committee	
9:30-11:00	5. Priority area session: ICT & Teacher Quality (II)	
9:30-10:30	5.5 Project report: International Comparative Research to Identify Unique and Promising Practices in Mathematics and Science Teacher Preparation for APEC Economies (China, New Zealand, Russia, USA)	
10:30-11:00	5.6 Discussion of findings from participating Economies: International Comparative Research to Identify Unique and Promising Practices in Mathematics and Science Teacher Preparation for APEC Economies (China, New Zealand, Russia, USA)	
11:00-11:15	Break	
11:15-11:30	Discussion on New EDNET Coordinator	
11:30-12:30	6. Review of Notes and Concluding Session	



# The 36<sup>th</sup> APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) Meeting 18-21 February 2014 Ningbo, People's Republic of China

#### **SUMMARY REPORT**

#### PLENARY OPENING SESSION 18 February 2014 [14:30-18:20]

- 1. The Chair, HRDWG Lead Shepherd (LS), Dr. YoungHwan Kim expressed appreciation to the host economy and introduced Mr. Hao Bin, Director General, Department of International Cooperation of Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, China, the co-chair. The LS and the Co-Chair welcomed participating delegates from 16 economies: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Peru, The Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, The United States and Viet Nam.
- The LS introduced the Network Coordinators: Mr. Tsai, Meng-Liang (CBN), Dr. Kuei-Yen Liao (CBN Deputy Coordinator), Ms. Adriana de Kanter (EDNET) and Mr. Malcolm Greening (LSPN), Ms. Grace T. Cruz-Fabella, Program Director and Mr. David Hendrickson, Media Manager from the APEC Secretariat, and invited Mr. David Dodwell, Executive Director of The Hong Kong-APEC Trade Policy Study Group Limited representing ABAC.
- 3. Mr. David Hendrickson from the APEC Secretariat provided the Newcomers' Orientation.
- 4. LS introduced HRDWG with the Coordinators, briefing roles and responsibilities of the three networks and important actions in this year, such as the HRD Ministerial Meeting and the Independent Assessment (IA).
- 5. After receiving a few comments, the LS adopted the agenda and invited Mr. Hao Bin to deliver the opening remarks, highlighting the importance of youth skills development and the theme of APEC 2014: shaping the future through partnership.
- 6. The LS delivered the welcoming remarks briefing principal activities of HRDWG over the last four years in pursuing the recommendations of IA in 2010. HRDWG initiated intensive and innovative changes and then successfully implemented projects and activities in priority areas. Since 2010, the major issues of HRDWG have been encouraged by the APEC leaders. The LS appreciated the efforts of member economies to change the atmosphere by initiating Cross Border Education (CBE) and People-to-People Connectivity. The Co Chair welcomed the delegates and also briefed the plenary about the thematic dialogue seminar.
- 7. Ms. Grace T. Cruz-Fabella presented priorities and implications on APEC HRDWG with summarizing directions of the Leaders' Meeting 2013, cross-cutting activities, interactions with other WGs/Fora and required actions for APEC tasking statement for 2014.
- 8. Dr. Sherri Lauver was invited to deliver the presentation on the upcoming IA with Q&A session. First, however, the LS explained the principal and unique features of HRDWG, which is one of the

largest working groups, responsible for labour and education, dealing with critical and sensitive issues, and should follow up the directions initiated by our ministers at their respective meetings.

- 9. Mr. David Dodwell updated HRDWG on ABAC's priorities concerning HRD.
- 10. The network coordinators provided updates from each network. CBN and LSPN announced that they would have a joint session on the second day of the network meeting, continuing preparations for the HRDMM in 2014.
- 11. The representative of Viet Nam shared updated information on the 6<sup>th</sup> HRDMM, such as the meeting schedule, theme and sub-themes, side events and the preparatory workshop. In terms of the themes, there was a discussion around building on outcomes from previous ministerial meetings and working group meetings. In particular, some member economies encouraged Viet Nam to promote public-private partnership activities (e.g., the Moscow initiative and North Sumatra Action Plan).
- 12. The LS and Co-Chair shared the outcomes of the discussion from the Technical Meeting which was convened just before the plenary session. The Co-Chair summarized the first part of the meeting on follow-up activities of the 5<sup>th</sup> AEMM and preparation for the upcoming 6th HRDMM. The group discussed the Strategic Plan, Annual workplan and terms of reference (TOR), with further feedback to be provided by member economies over the week.
- 13. The LS encouraged nominations for new leadership of HRDWG and its networks at the technical meeting, after pointing out the guidelines in the TOR that the terms of the Lead Shepherd and the Coordinators are for no more than four years. He encouraged member economies to recommend candidates before the end of this meeting or discuss intersessionally until September 2014.
- 14. The APEC Secretariat made an updated report on project management.

#### The 36<sup>th</sup> APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) Meeting 18-21 February 2014 Ningbo, People's Republic of China

#### SUMMARY REPORT

#### PLENARY CLOSING SESSION 21 February 2014 [08:30-12:30]

 The Lead Shepherd (LS) and Mme. Lu Xiaoping, Deputy Director General, Ministry Of Human Resources and Social Security of China jointly chaired the plenary closing session. LS summarized the week of meetings and expressed his appreciation for the successful hosting of the 36<sup>th</sup> HRDWG Meeting in Ningbo, People's Republic of China.

#### **NETWORK REPORTS**

#### **EDNET**

- 2. The EDNET Coordinator, Ms. Adriana De Kanter, chaired the 30th EDNET Meeting with host economy co-chair Mr. Fang Jun.
- 3. Delegates from 18 Member Economies were present: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, The Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States, and Viet Nam.
- 4. There were two reports from Korea on the priority area of Education Cooperation, discussing the lessons learned from the APEC Education Cooperation Project, including the importance of government action and the need for networks and clear roles of participants, and proposing a project to share online content and scenarios of experiential programs by students.
- 5. Delegates from China, Japan, Malaysia, Russia, and Thailand presented five reports on the priority area of Mathematics and Science Education and Language and Culture Education, focusing on emergency preparedness, a mathematical problem and assessment database, financial and economic literacy education, learning foreign language to ease business, and understanding best practices based on results of the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA).
- Australia co-chaired a discussion on updates to the Cross-Border Education Cooperation Workplan and the United States proposed an initiative to promote scholarship information among APEC economies.
- 7. In addition to the Cross-Border Education Cooperation Workplan, delegates from Australia, China, Indonesia, Russia, Chinese Taipei, and the United States presented eleven reports on the priority area of TVET and Higher Education Quality, including such topics as university associations, a conference on higher education cooperation, establishing the APEC Higher Education Research Center, technical assistance for mobility data collection and usage, expanding membership of APEC members in the Asia-Pacific Higher Education Research Program (APHERP), researcher and

publication collaboration, a student mobility guideline, an academic mobility card, a CTE/TVET alliance and licensing portal, cross-border internship modules, and green skills development in TVET.

8. Delegates from Korea and the United States delivered four reports on the priority area of ICT and Teacher Quality, including the APEC Learning Community for Shared Prosperity (ALCom), a consortium on future education, an e-learning training program, and the collaborative HRDWG Wiki website. In addition, delegates from China, New Zealand, Russia, and the United States delivered a presentation on a cross-economy research project on teacher preparation in mathematics and science and discussed findings from each economy's research.

#### **CBN**

- 9. The Capacity Building Network (CBN) meeting was led by the CBN Coordinator, Mr. Tsai, Meng-Laing, Deputy Coordinator Ms. Liao, Kuei-Yen and the host economy co-chair, Mr. Liu Yutong. Present at the meeting were delegates from 12 member economies from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Peru, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
- 10. The CBN discussed major issues in this year such as Independent Assessment (IA), HRD Ministerial Meeting, Strategic Plan, Annual Workplan and TOR.
- 11. The CBN discussed and endorsed project concept notes and gave project reports and project information under four priority areas: A) Strengthening HRM and HRD capacity building for SMEs and entrepreneurs to create job opportunity and facilitate successful trade and investment in APEC, B) Developing competencies standardization and training quality system to promote skills mobility in APEC, C) Promoting skill development and networking training provider in APEC to bridge school to work and enhance labor productivity and D) Narrowing the talent gaps by Industry-VET-Academia Cooperation.
- 12. Project Concept Notes (CNs) were presented by four economies: Japan, Chinese Taipei, China and Indonesia (2 CNs). Project information was given by Papua New Guinea and Chinese Taipei. Projects reports were presented by Chinese Taipei, Korea, and China.
- 13. The Philippines confirmed the hosting of the high level Meeting on Human Capacity Building in 2015, in coordination with Papua New Guinea.
- 14. The CBN and LSPN held a Joint Meeting in the morning of 20 February to discuss the Strategic Themes, objectives, and tasking for the HRDMM6 that will be held in Viet Nam in September 2014. The CBN and LSPN members held Informal roundtable discussions to develop priority themes, sub-themes and broad action items, which would be further developed out-of-session.
- 15. The CBN returned to its session and discussed nominations for the new CBN Coordinator for 2015-2016 and agreed to wait until September 2014 to formalize the CBN Coordinatorship for 2015-2016, noting the current consensus to support the Coordinatorship of Chinese Taipei for a second term.

#### **LSPN**

- 16. The LSPN meeting was led by the LSPN Coordinator, Mr Malcolm Greening, and the host economy co-chair, Mr Hao Bin. Present at the meeting were delegates from fifteen member economies: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the US and Viet Nam.
- 17. LSPN considered an update on how its project activity is tracking against the elements of the APEC HRD Ministers' Action Plan for 2011 to 2014, noting the wide-ranging and comprehensive progress which has been made, with the 2014 HRDMM nearing.
- 18. Network members presented short updates on labour and social protection developments in their economies. Some of the key themes which emerged included: skills mismatch and investment; demographic challenges; underemployment and the availability of higher skilled jobs; strategies concerning the informal sector; the engagement of youth and women, including their skills and employment; pension reform; partnering the business sector and other bodies (e.g. the Moscow Initiative in 2012 and the North Sumatra Action Plan in 2013); and support for workers in the process of internal or external migration.
- 19. Member economies thanked Japan for its long-standing contribution to APEC in hosting an annual HRD forum, noting the value of the events in sharing knowledge on a broad range of themes and promoting people-to people connectivity. Similarly, economies noted the contribution which China's APEC skills development project is making to HRD and connectivity among youth.
- 20. LSPN and CBN held a joint session to further prepare for the 6th HRDMM. In addition to agreeing roles and responsibilities, an extensive discussion was held on possible sub-themes for the HRDMM, as well as possible elements to an HRD Action Plan for 2015-2018.
- 21. On behalf of LSPN, the Coordinator thanked delegates of ABAC and the ILO for their participation in the meeting, continuing cooperation between our organizations.

#### ADOPTION OF SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

- 22. The LS clarified the terms and conditions of the leadership of HRDWG and suggested the participating delegates to recommend candidates before the meeting or discuss the appointment of the new leaders intersessionally by September 30<sup>th</sup>.
- 23. HRDWG agreed in principle with the appointment of a Deputy Lead Shepherd. It was agreed that the TOR would be modified to reflect that the Lead Shepherd can appoint a Deputy Lead Shepherd in an emergency situation, for the remaining duration of his or her term, subject to endorsement by member economies and the government of the proposed Deputy LS. Amendment of TOR is subject to economy endorsement following this meeting.
- 24. Viet Nam summarized the progress on the 6<sup>th</sup> HRDMM drawing on the joint meeting with CBN and LSPN the previous day. The 6<sup>th</sup> HRDMM is expected to be held on September 6<sup>th</sup> with a meeting of officials on September 5<sup>th</sup>, side exhibition and events. During the joint workshop between CBN and LSPN, it was agreed that:

- Viet Nam would lead the drafting of the Ministerial Declaration, with China's assistance, and drawing on advice initially from Australia, Canada, Chinese Taipei, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines and the US.
- The Lead Shepherd's Office would organise the preparation of a technical paper
- The LSPN Coordinator would lead drafting of a report on the HRD Action Plan 2011-2014
- The CBN Coordinator would lead drafting of a new four-year action plan
- 25. The thematic dialogue organized by China was welcomed and appreciated by member economies. Moderated by Mr Fu Yueqin, Director General, Center for International Exchange, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the seminar was characterized by a lively and productive discussion on youth skills development, with a focus on the role of the government in building life-long vocational training systems and making vocational training targeted and effective. Delegates from fifteen member economies participated and ten member economies presented their experiences. The LS praised and appreciated the successful hosting by China.
- 26. LS expressed appreciation for the leadership and given by the co-chairs of our meetings including our hosts from China, and Network coordinators.
- 27. At the sidelines of HRDWG meetings, the delegates also visited Ningbo Zhenhai Scholar Innovation Park and Ningbo Vocational Training Institute.
- 28. Further development of the Strategic Plan, Annual Workplan and TOR will be undertaken out of session under the direction of the LS with the assistance of APEC Secretariat.
- 29. As per the future meetings, Viet Nam will host the 6<sup>th</sup> APEC HRDMM on 6<sup>th</sup> of September, 2014 and the date and venue of the 37<sup>th</sup> APEC HRDWG Meeting in the Philippines is to be announced.

#### [Annex 1] The Summary Report of the Preparatory Meeting for the HRD MM (February 16, 2014)

- A Preparatory Meeting for the 6<sup>th</sup> APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting (HRDMM) was held on the morning of 16 February 2014, as part of the 36<sup>th</sup> APEC HRDWG Meeting in Ningbo, P.R. China.
- 2. Inviting Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien, Deputy Director General of Foreign Economic Relations Dept. of the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) who took one of Co-Chairs, the Lead Shepherd and LSPN Coordinator jointly chaired the meeting, which opened at 9 am and welcomed participating delegates from: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam. Ms. Grace T. Cruz-Fabella, PD from the APEC Secretariat, three Network delegates: Mr. Malcolm Greening (LSPN Coordinator), Dr. Kuei-Yen Liao (CBN Deputy Coordinator) and Mr. Aaron Neumann (Assistant to EDNET Coordinator) were present as well.

#### **Welcoming Remarks**

3. Followed by the welcoming remarks of Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien, LS, LSPN and CBN Coordinator made some introductory remarks including key issues of HRDWG in 2014 including HRDMM and Independent Assessment and main objectives for the meeting to achieve concrete progress on range of aspects to the preparations for the HRDMM: clarification of timing and meeting agendas, themes and sub-themes and possible efforts, cooperation between CBN and LSPN, and well-defined role and responsibilities.

#### Progress Report by Viet Nam on Preparation for the HRDMM

4. Ms. Hoang Tung Lam, the official of Foreign Economic Relations Department provided an update on the preparation, including: broad timing of the HRDMM (the first or second week of September 2014), a timeline of activities (largely around the drafting of papers), specific proposals for a theme and sub-themes, and possible outputs from the HRDMM. Tentatively, Viet Nam proposed one-day Ministerial Meeting together with a forum and exhibition. Viet Nam tabled a one-page update and delivered a more detailed presentation which will be separately circulated to HRDWG members.

#### **General Discussion**

There were two main areas of discussion: processes and themes.

#### **Processes**

- 5. In relation to processes, coordination in the timing of the HRDMM and the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting in 2014 was encouraged.
- 6. It was also suggested that a meeting of officials be held immediately before the HRDMM to settle outstanding issues. During the course of the meeting, Viet Nam indicated that this official meeting would extend the length of the HRDMM to two days (one day for official meeting and one day for ministerial meeting).
- Several member economies suggested that a further preparatory meeting be held in person to take stock of progress and discuss a draft Joint Statement for consideration by Ministers. A

number of options were raised, including a concept note for the preparatory workshop inviting experts, a meeting on the margin of the International Labour Conference in June or on the margin of a scheduled APEC event such as SOM II. As one of alterative options, China shared the information that utilizing the Youth Skill Summer Camp in late May in China could be an option. Further consideration would be given by Viet Nam and potential hosts to the best arrangement.

- 8. APEC Secretariat advised that the meeting or seminar on the preparatory meeting in a non-APEC region would not be supported by APEC fund, thus recommended to meet alongside the series of APEC events avoiding overlapped schedule. However, considering the timeline of the HRDMM, this kind of preparatory meeting might be held earlier before July.
- 9. In addition to the timeline for thematic papers, the LSPN and CBN Coordinator advised that consideration should also be given to the process for drafting the Ministers' Joint Statement and a further four-year APEC HRD Action Plan.

#### **Themes**

- 10. A broad-ranging discussion was held on the specific theme and sub-themes proposed by Viet Nam. There was broad support for Viet Nam's proposals, with a range of additional angles or areas for emphasis suggested by individual economies. For example, one of the suggestions for the theme of the HRDMM was "strengthening people-to-people connectivity and quality employment through human resources development" and the three sub-themes were "enhancing human resource quality to meet supply chain demands, facilitating mobility in the fields of labour and skills development, and supporting inclusive growth and sustainable development, addressing the social dimensions of globalization."
- 11. There was interest in a technical paper to inform the identification of themes and sub-themes; while the US proposed that technical experts be arranged to support the development of sub-theme papers. A number of economies recommended that experts in international organizations, such as the International Labour organization and OECD, be approached to support the HRDMM preparations.
- 12. Further discussion around the theme and sub-themes was deferred for later in the week of HRDWG annual meetings. There was particular interest in unpacking 'people-to-people connectivity'.

#### **Others**

13. LS encouraged member economies to support for Viet Nam as joining in the Preparatory Committee of HRDMM which was established in 2013 at Medan, Indonesia and composed of LS, three Network Coordinators, Australia, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States. China expressed intent to join in the Committee.

#### **Meeting Conclusion**

14. LS noted that a joint workshop would be held by LSPN and CBN on 20 February 2014, as part of their annual meetings, to continue preparations for the HRDMM, with a report to be given at the closing plenary session of the HRDWG.

- 15. In conclusion, the Lead Shepherd summarized the outcomes of the meeting to be: (i) a two-day HRDMM (one day for official meeting and one day for ministerial meeting); (ii) a preparatory workshop considering options including possibly in late May in China; (iii) tentative theme and sub-themes to be discussed further during the LSPN/CBN workshop in the first instance. He encouraged economies to agree a concrete action plan for HRDMM preparations as a result of the discussions this week in Ningbo.
- 16. Viet Nam thanked economies for their assistance to date as they continue to prepare for a successful HRDMM in September 2014.
- 17. The meeting closed at around noon.

#### [Annex 2] The Summary Report of the Technical Meeting (February 18, 2014)

#### 09:00-12:30

- 1. The technical meeting was led by the Lead Shepherd (LS) of the HRDWG, Dr. YoungHwan Kim. The co-chairs for this meeting were Mr. Hao Bin, Director General, Department of Int'l Cooperation, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, China and the Network Coordinators: Mr. Tsai, Meng-Liang (CBN), Dr. Kuei-Yen Liao (CBN Deputy Coordinator), Ms Adriana De Kanter (EDNET) and Mr. Malcolm Greening (LSPN). On this meeting, there were delegates from 16 economies: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Peru, The Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, The United States and Viet Nam; and the APEC Secretariat.
- 2. The LS welcomed the participating delegates and adopted the agenda.
- 3. Republic of Korea presented the follow-up actions of APEC Education Ministerial Meeting 2012 with the achievements of ECP (Education Cooperation Project).
- 4. LSPN Coordinator reported the outcomes of the Preparatory Meeting for the 6<sup>th</sup> APEC HRD Ministerial Meeting (February 16). As the host economy, Viet Nam briefed the current status and activities preparing for the success of the Ministerial Meeting.
- 5. As a part of the HRDWG meeting, the thematic dialogue dealing with the Seminar on Youth Skills Development was briefed by China.
- 6. The LS invited the consultant of Independent Assessment to brief the overview, required actions and timeline of the assessment.
- 7. The LS introduced the progress on the strategic plan toward 2016 and the annual workplan for 2014 after the discussion in Medan, Indonesia. The LS and China jointly chaired this session and encouraged participating delegates to discuss how to update and revise the plans for HRDWG in order to prepare the Independent Assessment (IA) and HRDMM in Viet Nam. Also, the LS explained the TOR would be required to be updated because the current issues and conditions were not reflected into the document. The delegates scanned the documents but suggested to have clear guidelines how to update and revise them. Also, there was a suggestion to update the strategic plan and annual workplan.
- 8. The delegates deliberated ways to update and revise the documents such as organizing a core team with volunteers but allowed a group of the Lead Shepherd, Network Coordinators and APEC Secretariat to discuss and present a feasible way to carry out revised and updated documents.
- 9. At the group discussion, after the technical meeting, the delegates agreed to revise the documents by receiving the comments on these three items from participating member economies during the HRDWG meeting on site as circulating a survey and requesting the review of the expert group with support of the APEC Secretariat. The results of the survey would be briefed with gathered information such as number of economies giving feedback and main stream of the comments at the plenary closing session.

10. As per the last tenure of the LS and two coordinators (EDNET and LSPN), participating delegates discussed how to appoint new leaders of HRDWG. The LS encouraged the delegates to appoint candidates during the HRDWG meeting or consider appointing them intersessionally by September 2014.





2014/SOM1/HRDWG/012

# Labour and Social Protection Network Meeting, 19-20 February 2014 - Summary Report

Purpose: Information Submitted by: LSPN Coordinator



36<sup>th</sup> Human Resources Development Working Group Meeting Ningbo, China 18-21 February 2014

#### **APEC Labour and Social Protection Network Meeting**

#### **Summary Report**

#### 19-20 February 2014

The APEC Labour and Social Protection Network (LSPN) Meeting was held on 19-20 February 2014 during the 36<sup>th</sup> APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) Meeting in Ningbo, People's Republic of China.

The LSPN Coordinator, Mr Malcolm Greening (Australia) and host economy co-chair, Mr Hao Bin (China) welcomed delegates. Delegates from member economies participated: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam.

Representatives from the APEC Business Advisory Council and International Labour Office (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific) were welcomed as well.

The Lead Shepherd participated in certain items, with LSPN members joined by their Capacity Building Network (CBN) colleagues for several sessions on the second day of the meeting to discuss preparations for the APEC HRD Ministers' Meeting (HRDMM) in 2014.

The draft agenda was reviewed and accepted with minor amendments.

#### Welcoming remarks

Mr Hao Bin welcomed participants to China and to Ningbo in particular. He discussed the progress which China is making to boost youth skills development and employment; and the fundamental importance of HRD for economic growth and development.

#### Discussion of priorities and work plan

China outlined the three priority areas for APEC in 2014, with a particular emphasis on comprehensive connectivity, people-to-people connectivity and the central role of HRD.

Australia, on behalf of the LSPN Coordinator, provided an update on how LSPN's project activity is tracking against the elements of the APEC HRD Ministers' Action Plan for 2011 to 2014, noting the wide-ranging and comprehensive progress which has been made, with the 2014 HRDMM nearing.

LSPN held a brief discussion with the consultant undertaking the independent assessment (IA) of HRDWG this year, with all economies invited to provide input to the IA on a confidential basis.

## Updates by APEC Member Economies on key labour and social protection issues and developments

Network members presented short updates on labour and social protection developments in their economies, namely: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam.

Some of the key themes which emerged from the discussions during this session included: skills mismatch and investment; demographic challenges; underemployment and the availability of higher skilled jobs; strategies concerning the informal sector; the engagement of youth and women, including their skills and employment; partnering the business sector and other bodies (e.g. the Moscow Initiative in 2012 and the North Sumatra Action Plan in 2013); and support for workers in the process of internal or external migration.

#### Discussion of projects

A number of member economies updated LSPN on recently completed projects or continuing projects:

- Decent work during/after maternity and childcare leave (Russia)
- Entrepreneurship skills development for the unemployed by public employment services (Russia)
- APEC Forum on Human Resources Development 2013 Human Resources Development for People with Disabilities (Improvement of Employability) (Japan)
- APEC vocational training project in cooperation with enterprises (Japan)
- APEC skills development promotion project (China)
- Natural disaster workforce strategies project (Australia)
- Skills mapping project (Australia)

Member economies noted the challenge in securing APEC funding for newly proposed projects in HRD.

On behalf of member economies; the LSPN Coordinator, China co-chair, US and the Philippines thanked Japan for its long-standing contribution to APEC in hosting an annual HRD forum, noting the value of the events in sharing knowledge on a broad range of themes and promoting people-to people connectivity.

Similarly, economies noted the contribution which the APEC skills development project is making to HRD and connectivity among youth.

Three new project concepts were introduced by member economies during the meeting:

- An APEC Engineers project (Chinese Taipei), with the objective of improving skills utilisation and mobility
- a project on the implementation and development of a virtual information system and training for workers about their labour rights (Peru)
- developing HR in the mining sector: technical assistance to design occupational safety and health inpection protocols (Peru)

#### Thematic presentations

Chinese Taipei delivered a presentation on its approach to the very challenging issue of pension reform; while the US shared its approach to improving work safety.

#### Preparation for the next HRDMM (Viet Nam 2014)

LSPN and CBN held a joint session to further prepare for the 6<sup>th</sup> HRDMM, building on the Preparatory Meeting and plenary discussions held earlier in the week.

The following was proposed by the LSPN Coordinator on behalf of the Lead Shepherd's Advisory Committee, and generally agreed:

- Viet Nam would lead the drafting of the Ministerial Declaration, with China's assistance, and drawing on advice initially from Australia, Canada, Chinese Taipei, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines and the US.
- The Lead Shepherd's Office would organise the preparation of a technical paper
- The LSPN Coordinator would lead drafting of a report on the HRD Action Plan 2011-2014
- The CBN Coordinator would lead drafting of a new four-year action plan

Initial drafting of the above items would be undertaken in collaboration with Viet Nam and members of the Lead Shepherd's Advisory Committee, and in consultation with all member economies. Other economies were invited to assist with drafting. A number of economies registered their interest in assisting with particular documents. The Lead Shepherd invited suggestions on experts who could assist in preparing a technical paper.

All drafts would be considered further out of session, in preparation for a further HRDMM Preparatory Meeting mid-year. The Lead Shepherd proposed a number of options on arrangements for the Preparatory Meeting, with Viet Nam to decide on an approach out of session.

Ms Thetis Mangahas (Deputy Regional Director of the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific) provided an overview of labour and social protection developments in Asia-Pacific economies. It was agreed that further collaboration would be undertaken between HRDWG and the ILO in preparing for the HRDMM.

Australia also delivered an overview of the G20 employment agenda and its preparations for a G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Meeting in September 2014, outlining the themes and subthemes in the G20 space which can serve as a comparison for the APEC preparations.

LSPN and CBN members had an extensive discussion of possible sub-themes for the HRDMM, as well as possible elements to an HRD Action Plan for 2015-2018. A report on the ideas shared during the meeting will be prepared and circulated out of session, to help inform further preparations.

#### Other business

Mr Greening encouraged member economies to nominate for the role of LSPN Coordinator, which is due to become vacant towards the end of 2014. The Secretariat will manage this process.

#### **Meeting Conclusion**

On behalf of LSPN, the Coordinator thanked representatives of ABAC and the ILO for their participation in the meeting, continuing cooperation between our organisations.

The Coordinator thanked China for hosting the event, their hospitality and leadership. He also recorded the Network's enthusiasm towards the next HRD Ministerial Meeting and for its next annual meeting in 2015, to be hosted by the Philippines.

The record was tentatively agreed, for out-of-session finalisation.

The meeting closed at 13:00.

Nick Mowbray Australia 21 February 2014

Note: Several economies made comments on the draft record following the meeting and they have now been reflected in this record, dated 21 February.



2014/SOM1/HRDWG/011

# Capacity Building Network Meeting, 19-20 February 2014 - Summary Report

Purpose: Information Submitted by: CBN Coordinator



36<sup>th</sup> Human Resources Development Working Group Meeting Ningbo, China 18-21 February 2014

## APEC HRD Capacity Building Network (CBN) Meeting Summary Report

19-20 February 2014, Ningbo, China

- The CBN Meeting commenced on 19 February 2014, in Ningbo, Chna. The CBN Coordinator, Mr. Tsai, Meng-Liang, Deputy Coordinator Ms. Liao, Kuei-Yen (Chinese Taipei) and co-Chair Mr. Liu, Yutong (China) gave opening remarks.
- 2. Delegates from 12 APEC economies, namely, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Vietnam and the APEC Secretariat were present. The List of CBN members at the HRDWG CBN meeting is attached as Annex A.
- 3. The CBN considered and adopted the draft CBN agenda as proposed by the CBN Coordinator, Chinese Taipei.
- 4. The Co-Chair presented the Host Economy China's 2014 priorities in Capacity Building.
- 5. The CBN had a discussion on the previous host year 2013 and APEC 2014 priorities.
- 6. The CBN discussed the Annual and medium-term Work Plan with respect to CBN.
- 7. The CBN discussed the Independent assessment of HRDWG and listened to the presentation by Dr. Sherri Lauver, Independent Assessment Consultant for HRDWG. Discussion on the expansion of the role of CBN and CBN coverage in terms of Human Resources Development ensued. Japan mentioned CBN covers demand for HR, providing better quality jobs, and Japan's projects on management issues of SMEs and management of professional side of HR.
- 8. The APEC Secretariat's new HRDWG Program Director Grace Cruz-Fabella was introduced to the CBN. She encouraged more creative thinking and collaboration with other APEC fora especially on cross-cutting issues and project development.
- Viet Nam provided an update on the progress of preparations for the 6th HRD Ministers Meeting (Viet Nam 2014) and there was discussion on themes, sub-themes and outcomes as well as meeting dates.
- 10. The discussion on CBN's mission, objectives, and priorities in Strategy Plan, Terms of Reference and Annual Workplan was led by the Deputy CBN Coordinator and the co-Chair.
- 11. The CBN discussed and endorsed the following project Concept Notes and gave Project Reports and Project information under 4 priority areas:
  - Priority area session A: Strengthening HRM and HRD capacity building for SMEs and entrepreneurs to create job opportunity and facilitate successful trade and investment in APEC
    - Project concept note: Strategic Human Resource Management for Successful Foreign Investment in APEC (Japan)
  - Priority area session B: Developing Competencies standardization and training quality system to promote skills mobility in APEC
    - i. <u>Project information:</u> presented by delegate from Papua New Guinea from the Business Mobility Group (BMG) on a Concept Note for BMG: Project on Good Visa and Work Permit Regimes that enhance removing impediments to Economic Growth
    - ii. <u>Project information:</u> Cooperative Alliance for Vocational Education and Training Forum (Chinese Taipei)
    - iii. <u>Project concept note:</u> APEC Engineer (Strengthening Mobility and Promoting Regional Integrity of Professional Engineers in APEC Economies) (Chinese Taipei)

- Priority area session C: Promoting skill development and networking training provider in APEC to bridge school to work and enhance labor productivity
  - i. Project report: APEC Skills Development Promotion Project/Center (China)
  - ii. <u>Project concept note:</u> Promoting Good Practice and Policies for Young People's Entrepreneurship in APEC Economies (China)
  - iii. Project report: APEC Capacity Building Center in Chinese Taipei (2014-2018)
- Priority area session D: Narrowing the Talent Gaps by Industry-VET-Academia Cooperation
  - i. <u>Project report:</u> APEC Vocational Training Programme: APEC Advanced Training for Vocational Instructors (Korea)
  - ii. <u>Project information:</u> APEC High Level meeting on Human Capacity Building (the Philippines)
  - iii. Project concept note: Capacity Building in the Area of Health (Indonesia)
- 12. The CBN and LSPN held a Joint Meeting in the morning of 20 February to discuss the Strategic Themes, objectives, and tasking for the HRDMM6 that will be held in Viet Nam in September 2014.
- 13. The CBN and LSPN members held Informal roundtable discussions to develop priority themes, sub-themes and broad action items, which would be further developed out-of-session.
- 14. The roundtable was preceded by the following presentations:
  - a) ILO perspective (ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific representative)
  - b) The G20 Employment agenda (Australia)
- 15. The joint session of the CBN and LSPN endorsed the following themes and sub-themes for the 6<sup>th</sup> HRD Ministerial Meeting:

#### Theme:

Strengthening people-to-people connectivity and quality employment through HRD

## Sub-themes:

- · Enhancing human resource quality to meet supply chain demands
- Youth employability in preparing for a new period of growth
- Skills transfer and building organizational capacity to help economies integrating into the global supply chain
- Right skills for the right jobs
- Facilitating mobility of labour and skills development.
- Enhancing skill mapping cooperation to identify needs and potentials in the region
- Identify potentials for mutual recognition of qualification and skills
- Coordination of capacity strengthening training and guarantee of safety for international workers.
- Supporting inclusive and sustainable growth, addressing the social dimensions of globalization
- Best practices and recommendations for ensuring greater effectiveness and sustainability of social protection measures and systems.
- Better labour market policies and pension reform to reflect aging population.
- Providing universal accessibility of informal sectors to social security
- Enhancing the role of women in the workforce
- Policies for other vulnerable groups, such as: people with disabilities, migrants, unskilled workers and long-term employees.
- 16. Volunteer economies to join Viet Nam and China in drafting the Joint Ministerial Declaration for HRDMM include Canada, Peru, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and USA.
- 17. The CBN returned to its session and discussed nominations for the new CBN Coordinator for 2015-2016. Present in this session were the CBN Coordinator and Co-Chair (China) as well as

delegates from Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Korea, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, and Vietnam.

- 18. The current CBN Coordinator was nominated to serve for a second term (2015-2016) by Japan in the light of the more active discussions in CBN and the very good coordinatorship of Chinese Taipei. This motion was given full support by Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, Papua New Guinea, Korea, Peru, and CBN Co-Chair, China.
- 19. The CBN agreed to wait until September 2014 to formalize the CBN Coordinatorship for 2015-2016, noting the current consensus to support the Coordinatorship of Chinese Taipei for a second term, without prejudice to the possibility of another economy volunteering as CBN Coordinator.
- 20. The CBN confirmed this Summary Report of the Meeting and adjourned at 1330H on 20 February 2014.
- 21. The CBN members joined the other delegates of the APEC HRDWG in a field visit in the afternoon of 20 February, to the following institutions: Ningbo Zhenhai Scholar Innovation Park and the Ningbo Technical College and Ningbo Public Training Center for High Skill Talents. The field visit was arranged by HRDWG Co-Chair and Host Economy; China.



2014/SOM1/HRDWG/010

# Education Network Meeting, 19-20 February 2014 - Summary Report

Purpose: Information Submitted by: EDNET Coordinator



36<sup>th</sup> Human Resources Development Working Group Meeting Ningbo, China 18-21 February 2014

## The 30th APEC HRDWG Education Network (EDNET) Meeting

## 19-20 February 2014

#### **SUMMARY REPORT**

## 19 February, 9:00-17:30

- 1. The EDNET Coordinator, Ms. Adriana De Kanter, welcomed delegates and introduced the Host Economy Co-Chair, Mr. Fang Jun.
- Delegates from 18 Member Economies were present: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, The Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States, and Viet Nam.
- 3. An annex is included to the Summary Notes listing supporting Economies for each Concept Note presented to the EDNET group.
- 4. The agenda was endorsed and approved.
- 5. The EDNET Coordinator delivered her welcome presentation, discussing the EDNET mission, recent priorities stemming from the 5<sup>th</sup> AEMM, the importance of connectivity and cross-border education cooperation, and such issues as alignment of EDNET projects and APEC goals, new leadership for EDNET, and the Independent Assessment of the HRDWG.
- 6. The Co-Chair introduced China's 2014 priorities, emphasizing the effect of "Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development" to education, and encouraged innovative ideas, methods, and platforms to promote education connectivity.
- The HRDWG Independent Assessor, Dr. Sherri Lauver, introduced the delegates to the 2014
   Independent Assessment's purpose and outcomes, encouraging input from member economies
   on the activities, successes, and challenges of the HRDWG.
- 8. Priority Area Session: Mathematics and Science and Language and Culture Education
  - 8.1 Japan and Thailand presented the project report for *Emergency Preparedness Education: Focus on Fire and Eruption*, discussing the final report of a continuing project that utilizes lesson study to produce resources for disaster risk reduction.
- The APEC Secretariat Representative, Ms. Grace Cruz-Fabella, addressed the delegates and noted the many cross-cutting issues in the HRDWG and encouraged collaboration with other APEC fora.

## 10. Priority Area Session: Education Cooperation

- 10.1 Korea presented the project report for the APEC Education Cooperation Project (ECP): first, finding the importance of government action, need for networks, and clear roles of participants, which was shared at the symposium held at Seoul in November 2013; second, findings of the research for the cooperation model which suggested voluntary partnerships, informational needs, and support for cooperation, and that the ECP research team will continue based on the three actions in 2014.
- 10.2 Korea presented the concept note for *Connect APEC with Young People*, which aims at developing and sharing online content and scenarios of experiential programs by students with mentors consisting of teachers and professors to promote the understanding of APEC and its member economies, and will be expanded to wide and various topics and target students participating in experiential programs gradually.
- 11 Priority Area Session: Mathematics and Science, and Language and Culture Education, continued
  - 11.1 Russia presented as an idea for a future concept note for the *Database*Containing Mathematical Tasks, which seeks to offer an open, multilingual database of mathematics problems and assessment items supplemented by coordinators from each economy.
  - 11.2 China presented the project report for Education on Financial and Economic Literacy, which aims at preparing a competent workforce of the APEC economies with financial and economic know-how for better employment and performance in the labor market, focuses on how to design and implement policies, programs, and activities related to financial and economic literacy in primary and lower secondary school, and synthesizes related research findings and best practices in the APEC region into an APEC Guidebook on Financial and Economic Literacy and Basic Education for dissemination and application in APEC economies.
  - 11.3 Russia presented the concept note for *Learning Foreign Languages as a Means* of Ease of Doing Business, which seeks to collect data and hold a workshop in November 2014 to develop a research report.
  - 11.4 Malaysia presented the concept note for the *Symposium on Best Practices in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) among APEC Economies*, which seeks to enhance understanding of PISA's results and identify best practices and success factors, focusing on member economies.

- 12.1 Australia Co-Chaired a discussion on the Cross-Border Education Cooperation Workplan, detailing the background and purpose of the workplanand updates since the workplan was adopted at the 35<sup>th</sup> HRDWG Meeting, noting that it now encompasses 27 projects from 9 member economies. The United States proposed a scholarship information initiative.
- 12.2 Australia presented the project report for *Promoting Regional Education*Services Integration: APEC University Associations Cross-Border Education Cooperation

  Workshop, which facilitates information sharing on innovative approaches to mobility and seeks to remove barriers to CBE.
- 12.3 Russia presented the concept note for the 3<sup>rd</sup>Conference on Cooperation in Higher Education in the Asia-Pacific Region, which seeks to share best practices and potential short-term mobility programs to increase people-to-people connectivity.
- 12.4 China presented the concept note for the APEC Higher Education Research

  Center, which promotes cooperation and connectivity toward information sharing and
  cooperation through a Higher Education Experts' Alliance, Higher Education
  Information Center, the Annual Report of APEC Higher Education Development, and
  other activities.
- 12.5 The United States presented the concept note for *Cross-Border Education Data Gathering and Dissemination Technical Assistance*, which focuses on travel-eligible APEC members as well as other members to build capacity and to identify methodologies to collect and use student mobility data.
- 12.6 The United States presented the concept note for *Developing Leading Edge Higher Education Research in the Asia-Pacific within the Context of Cross-Border Education*, which seeks to expand APEC membership in APHERP to travel-eligible economies and other economies to network and cooperate on policy discussions and seminars to discuss opportunities and challenges in the region.
- 12.7 Indonesia presented the concept note for *Collaborative Research and Publication among APEC's Researchers*, which seeks to enhance people-to-people and institutional connectivity by expanding researcher networks and collaboration. Indonesia noted there was some commonality between the concept notes on researcher consortia between Indonesia, China, and the United States.
- 12.8 Indonesia presented the concept note for the *Development of the Student*Mobility Guideline, which seeks to enhance the understanding of mobility issues and

assist students and institutions to engage in cross-border education activities through a guideline developed in a series of meetings in 2014.

- 12.9 Russia presented the concept note for the APEC Academic Mobility Card, which provides students and educators access to physical and digital resources shared through intra-university and bilateral agreements.
- 13 The EDNET Coordinator requested that each economy complete two forms provided by the Lead Shepherd, seeking information on current projects' related work programs and comments on the HRDWG Strategic Plan and Annual Workplan.
- 14 Priority Area Session: TVET & Higher Education Quality, continued
  - 14.1 Chinese Taipei presented the project report for the *Cooperative Alliance for TVET/CTE + APEC CTE Licensing Portal*, which allows users to search member economies' licenses and licensing bodies and invited member economies to provide their information to the portal and invited members to an April 2014 seminar.
  - 14.2 Chinese Taipei presented the concept note for Sustainable Implementation of Cross-Border Internship Modules in the APEC Region, which seeks to understand policies and regulations for cross-border internships, enhance awareness, and remove barriers, based on existing models from Chinese Taipei and international organizations.
  - 14.3 China presented the concept note for *Green Skills Development in TVET Systematic Design*, which seeks to put forward new green specialities and related conditions and the basic contents of green skills as a part of teaching and learning objectives of TVET specialities and to establish international cooperation and exchange network of green skills development.
- 15 Priority Area Session: ICT & Teacher Quality
  - 15.1 Korea presented the project report for the APEC Learning Community for Shared Prosperity (ALCom) with the participation of teachers, students, scholars, officers, and businessmen in the APEC region under the name of APEC Learning Community Builders (ALCoB) up to 5,900 members (as of 2013) to go through the activities of ALCoB Internet Volunteers (AIV), ALCoB Cooperative Projects (ACP), International ALCoB Conference, and the Asia-Pacific Collaborative education Journal (APCJ).
  - 15.2 Korea presented the project report for the APEC Future Education Consortium, with building ALCoB School Network (ASNet) of 84 schools in 2014, holding annual APEC Future Education Forum (AFEF), and running the Steering Committee meetings for developing theoretical and practical models of future education, especially with the

Manila Recommendations for proactive actions to expand AEEP (APEC Edutainment Exchange Program) and joint research to identify ways to ensure long-term sustainability of ALCoB adopted by the Steering Committee in 2013.

15.3 Korea presented the project report for the APEC e-Learning Training Program (AeLT), which shares cutting-edge knowledge and experience of ICT education and the lates trends in e-learning policy through on- and offline activities and 681 traineees have participated in this program since 2006.

## 20 February 2014, 8:30-12:30

- 16 The EDNET Coordinator welcomed delegates and introduced the morning session on international research on teacher preparation and promoted the role that universities play in research efforts.
- 17 Priority Area Session: ICT & Teacher Quality, continued
  - 17.1 China, New Zealand, Russia, and the United States presented the project report and findings for *International Comparative Research to Identify Unique and Promising Practices in Mathematics and Science Teacher Preparation for APEC Economies*, a cross-economy research project on teacher preparation that brings together researchers from 7 economies to compare programs, enhance understanding, and share best practices.
  - 17.2 The United States presented the project report for the APEC Knowledge Bank Wiki, a collaborative information sharing tool that offers EDNET and HRDWG materials and content.
- 18 The meeting was adjourned following a discussion on the recruitment of a new EDNET Coordinator.

# ANNEX A: SUPPORTING ECONOMIES FOR CONCEPT NOTES PRESENTED AT THE $30^{\text{TH}}$ EDNET MEETING

## CONNECT APEC WITH YOUNG PEOPLE (KOREA)

1. Indonesia

2. Malaysia

3. Papua New Guinea

4. Peru

5. Russia

6. Chinese Taipei

7. Thailand

8. Viet Nam

## **DATABASE CONTAINING MATHEMATICAL TASKS (RUSSIA)**

This was presented as a concept idea, rather than a concept note.

## LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AS A MEANS OF EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (RUSSIA)

1. Australia

4. Malaysia

7. Thailand

2. China

5. Peru

8. The United States

3. Korea

6. Chinese Taipei

9. Viet Nam

## SYMPOSIUM ON BEST PRACTICES IN PISA AMONG APEC ECONOMIES (MALAYSIA)

1. Australia

6. New Zealand

11. Chinese Taipei

2. Chile

7. Papua New Guinea

12. Thailand

3. China

8. Peru

13. Viet Nam

4. Indonesia

9. The Philippines

5. Korea

10. Russia

## 3<sup>RD</sup> CONFERENCE ON COOPERATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION (RUSSIA)

1. Australia

5. Papua New Guinea

2. China

6. Chinese Taipei

3. Indonesia

7. Viet Nam

4. Korea

## APEC HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH CENTER (CHINA)

1. Indonesia

5. Russia

2. Korea

6. The United States

3. Papua New Guinea

7. Viet Nam

4. The Philippines

# <u>CROSS-BORDER EDUCATION DATA GATHERING AND DISSEMINATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</u> (UNITED STATES)

- 1. Australia
- 2. China
- 3. Malaysia
- 4. Papua New Guinea

- 5. Peru
- 6. The Philippines
- 7. Chinese Taipei
- 8. Thailand

# <u>DEVELOPING LEADING EDGE HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH IN THE ASIA PACIFIC WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF CROSS-BORDER EDUCATION</u> (UNITED STATES)

- 1. Australia
- 2. China
- 3. Japan
- 4. Mexico

- 5. New Zealand
- 6. Papua New Guinea
- 7. Chinese Taipei
- 8. Thailand

## COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION AMONG APEC'S RESEARCHERS (INDONESIA)

- 1. China
- 2. Korea
- 3. Malaysia
- 4. Papua New Guinea
- 5. Peru
- 6. The Philippines
- 7. Russia

## **DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS MOBILITY GUIDELINE (INDONESIA)**

- 1. Australia
- 2. China
- 3. Korea
- 4. Malaysia
- 5. Papua New Guinea
- 6. Peru
- 7. Russia

## APEC ACADEMIC MOBILITY CARD (RUSSIA)

- 1. China
- 2. Indonesia
- 3. Korea

- 4. Papua New Guinea
- 5. Chinese Taipei
- 6. Viet Nam

## SUSTAINABLE IMPLEMENTATION OF CROSS-BORDER INTERNSHIPS MODULES IN APEC REGION (CHINESE TAIPEI)

1. China 5. The Philippines

2. Malaysia

6. Thailand

3. New Zealand

7. Viet Nam

4. Papua New Guinea

## **GREEN SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN TVET SYSTEMATIC DESIGN (CHINA)**

1. Indonesia

4. Russia

2. Malaysia

5. Chinese Taipei

3. Papua New Guinea

6. Thailand

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK OF PROMOTING MATHEMATICAL MODELING COURSE IN THE **CURRICULUM OF HIGHER EDUCATION (INDONESIA)**

1. Australia

4. Peru

2. Chile

5. Chinese Taipei

3. Korea

6. Viet Nam





## 2014/SOM1/HRDMM6/PREP/001

# Agenda

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



6<sup>th</sup> Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting Preparatory Meeting Ningbo, China 16 February 2014

## 36<sup>th</sup> APEC HRDWG Annual Meeting 16 February, 2014

# Preparatory Meeting Agenda for the 6<sup>th</sup> APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting 2014

Sunday 16 February 2014

Special Session: Preparatory Meeting for the 6th APEC HRDMM 2014

Suggested Attire: Business Attire Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

<b>Time</b> 09:00-12:00	Meeting Preparatory Meeting for the 6 <sup>th</sup> APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting
09:00-09:10	<b>Welcoming Remarks</b> By Dr. YoungHwan Kim, HRDWG LS / A Representative from Viet Nam
09:10-09:40	Briefing on the preparation of HRDMM / Progress report By a representative from Viet Nam, Ministry and Planning and Investment (MPI)
09:40-10:40	Description and Discussion of theme and sub-themes

#### Theme

Strengthening and Diversifying Human Resource Skills to Support APEC Supply Chain Connectivity and Inclusive Growth

#### Sub-themes

- · Enhancing human resource quality to meet supply chain demands
  - Youth skills upgrading and diversification and youth employment generation policy renovation in preparing for a new period of growth
  - Technology transfer and building organizational capacity to help economies integrating into the global supply chain
- Facilitating labour mobility in the supply chain
  - Enhancing skill mapping cooperation to identify needs and potentials in the region
  - Identify potentials for mutual recognition of qualification and skills
  - Coordination of capacity strengthening training and guarantee of safety for international workers migration for the equal interest of the countries/economies having migrants.
- Supporting inclusive and sustainable growth, Addressing the social dimensions of globalization
  - Best practices and recommendations for ensuring greater effectiveness and sustainability of social protection measures and systems.
  - Tapping the contribution potentials of the elderly and establishing a social safety net for them in an unceasingly changing world: Policy diversity and experience from APEC economies
  - Enhancing the role of women in the workforce
  - Policies for other vulnerable groups
  - Creation of green employment: The key to sustainable human resource development and effective response to climate change
- 10:40-11:30 Consultation on Agenda for the 6<sup>th</sup> APEC HRDMM
  -Identification and discussion of the possible outputs of the HRDMM

  11:30-12:00 Selection of themes by Lead Economy



2014/SOM1/HRDWG/005

# Preparatory Meeting for the 6th APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting, Ningbo, China, 16 February 2014 – Summary Report (Draft)

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



36<sup>th</sup> Human Resources Development Working Group Meeting Ningbo, China 18-21 February 2014



# Preparatory Meeting for the 6<sup>th</sup> APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting Ningbo, P.R. China 16 February 2014

## Summary Report (draft as of February 17th, 2014)

- A Preparatory Meeting for the 6<sup>th</sup> APEC Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting (HRDMM) was held on the morning of 16 February 2014, as part of the 36<sup>th</sup> APEC HRDWG Meeting in Ningbo, P.R. China.
- 2. Inviting Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien, Deputy Director General of Foreign Economic Relations Dept. of the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) who took one of Co-Chairs, the Lead Shepherd and LSPN Coordinator jointly chaired the meeting, which opened at 9 am and welcomed participating delegates from: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam. Ms. Grace T. Cruz-Fabella, PD from the APEC Secretariat, three Network representatives: Mr. Malcolm Greening (LSPN Coordinator), Dr. Kuei-Yen Liao (CBN Deputy Coordinator) and Mr. Aaron Neumann (Assistant to EDNET Coordinator) were present as well.

## **Welcoming Remarks**

3. Followed by the welcoming remarks of Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien, LS, LSPN and CBN Coordinator made some introductory remarks including key issues of HRDWG in 2014 including HRDMM and Independent Assessment and main objectives for the meeting to achieve concrete progress on range of aspects to the preparations for the HRDMM: clarification of timing and meeting agendas, themes and sub-themes and possible efforts, cooperation between CBN and LSPN, and well-defined role and responsibilities.

## Progress Report by Viet Nam on Preparation for the HRDMM

4. Ms. Hoang Tung Lam, the official of Foreign Economic Relations Department provided an update on the preparation, including: broad timing of the HRDMM (the first or second week of September 2014), a timeline of activities (largely around the drafting of papers), specific proposals for a theme and sub-themes, and possible outputs from the HRDMM. Tentatively, Viet Nam proposed one-day Ministerial Meeting together with a forum and exhibition. Viet Nam tabled a one-page update and delivered a more detailed presentation which will be separately circulated to HRDWG members.

## **General Discussion**

There were two main areas of discussion: processes and themes.

## **Processes**

- 5. In relation to processes, coordination in the timing of the HRDMM and the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting in 2014 was encouraged.
- 6. It was also suggested that a meeting of officials be held immediately before the HRDMM to settle outstanding issues. During the course of the meeting, Viet Nam indicated that this official meeting would extend the length of the HRDMM to two days (one day for official meeting and one day for ministerial meeting).
- 7. Several member economies suggested that a further preparatory meeting be held in person to take stock of progress and discuss a draft Joint Statement for consideration by Ministers. A number of options were raised, including a concept note for the preparatory workshop inviting experts, a meeting on the margin of the International Labour Conference in June or on the margin of a scheduled APEC event such as SOM II. As one of alterative options, China shared the information that utilizing the Youth Skill Summer Camp in late May in China could be an option. Further consideration would be given by Viet Nam and potential hosts to the best arrangement.
- 8. APEC Secretariat advised that the meeting or seminar on the preparatory meeting in a non-APEC region would not be supported by APEC fund, thus recommended to meet alongside the series of APEC events avoiding overlapped schedule. However, considering the timeline of the HRDMM, this kind of preparatory meeting might be held earlier before July.
- 9. In addition to the timeline for thematic papers, the LSPN and CBN Coordinator advised that Summary Report of the Preparatory Meeting for the 6<sup>th</sup> APEC HRDMM

consideration should also be given to the process for drafting the Ministers' Joint Statement and a further four-year APEC HRD Action Plan.

## **Themes**

- 10. A broad-ranging discussion was held on the specific theme and sub-themes proposed by Viet Nam. There was broad support for Viet Nam's proposals, with a range of additional angles or areas for emphasis suggested by individual economies. For example, one of the suggestions for the theme of the HRDMM was "strengthening people-to-people connectivity and quality employment through human resources development" and the three sub-themes were "enhancing human resource quality to meet supply chain demands, facilitating mobility in the fields of labour and skills development, and supporting inclusive growth and sustainable development, addressing the social dimensions of globalization".
- 11. There was interest in a technical paper to inform the identification of themes and sub-themes; while the US proposed that technical experts be arranged to support the development of sub-theme papers. A number of economies recommended that experts in international organizations, such as the International Labour organization and OECD, be approached to support the HRDMM preparations.
- 12. Further discussion around the theme and sub-themes was deferred for later in the week of HRDWG annual meetings. There was particular interest in unpacking 'people-to-people connectivity'.

## **Others**

13. LS encouraged member economies to support for Viet Nam as joining in the Preparatory Committee of HRDMM which was established in 2013 at Medan, Indonesia and composed of LS, three Network Coordinators, Australia, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States. China expressed to join in the Committee.

## **Meeting Conclusion**

- 14. LS noted that a joint workshop would be held by LSPN and CBN on 20 February 2014, as part of their annual meetings, to continue preparations for the HRDMM, with a report to be given at the closing plenary session of the HRDWG.
- 15. In conclusion, the Lead Shepherd summarized the outcomes of the meeting to be: (i) a two-day HRDMM (one day for official meeting and one day for ministerial meeting); (ii) a preparatory workshop considering options including possibly in late May in China; (iii) tentative theme and sub-themes to be discussed further during the LSPN/CBN workshop in the first instance. He encouraged economies to agree a concrete action plan for HRDMM preparations as a result of the discussions this week in Ningbo.
- 16. Viet Nam thanked economies for their assistance to date as they continue to prepare for a successful HRDMM in September 2014.
- 17. The meeting closed at around noon.

# Attendance List Preparatory Meeting for the 6th HRDMM, 16 February 2014, Ningbo, China

Name	Dept./ Ministry /Office	APEC Economy
YoungHwan Kim	Lead Shepherd of HRDWG	Korea
Malcolm Greening	LSPN Coordinator	Australia
Kuei-Yen Liao	Deputy CBN Coordinator	Chinese Taipei
Aaron Neumann	EDNET (representing EDNET	USA
	Coordinator)	
Nguyen Xuan Tien	Min. of Planning & Investment	Viet Nam
Grace Cruz-Fabella	Program Director for HRDWG	APEC Secretariat
Nick Mowbray	Dept. of Employment	Australia
Lim Hong Huat	Prime Minister's Office	Brunei Darussalam
Dk Siti Rozaidah Idris	Universiti Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam
Tim Hunsley	Employment & Social Devt.	Canada
Pablo Lazo	MFA	Chile
Patricio Brickle	Ministry of Education	Chile
Liu Yutong	Ministry of Human Resources & Social	China
	Security	
Lu Xiaoping	Ministry of Human Resources & Social	China
	Security	
Yang Cancan	Ministry of Education	China
Luo Ping	Ministry of Education	China
R.K. Ersan Keswara	MFA	Indonesia
Yukio Abe	Min. of Health, Labor & Welfare	Japan
Tamaki Maeda	MFA	Japan
Eun-Pyo Hong	Inst of APEC Collaborative Educ.	Korea
NaGyoung Kim	LS team	Korea
Kyungsim Yeon	LS team	Korea
Heaeun Choi	Min of Employment & Labor	
Soyoung Oh	Inst. of APEC Collaborative Educ.	Korea
Jimong Kim	HRD Korea	Korea
Bae-won Son	HRD Korea	Korea
Lahui Ako	PNG APEC Secretariat	Papua New Guinea
Luis Romero	MFA	Peru
Krizia Herrera	MFA	Peru
Rebecca Calzado	Dept. of Labor and Employment	Philippines
Beatriz Ines Herrera-Davila	DFA	Philippines
Maria Susan Dela Rama	Technical Education & Skills Devt.	Philippines
	Authority	
Dominique Tutay	Dept. of Labor & Employment	Philippines
Geraldine Gamoso	DFA	Philippines
Regina Azizova	Ministry of Labor & Social Protection	Russia
Boris Zhelezov	Ministry of Education & Science	Russia
Anastasia Sviridova	APEC Study Center	Russia
Chung Chang Lee	Dept. of Planning of MOL	Chinese Taipei
Yufen Fiona Huang	National Devt. Council	Chinese Taipei
Pimpaporn Thitayanun	Ministry of Labour	Thailand
Christopher Watson	Department of Labor	USA
Hoang Tung Lam	Min. of Planning & Investment	Vietnam
Phan Ngoc Mai Phuong	Min. of Planning & Investment	Viet Nam
Pham Kim Thanh	Min. of Planning & Investment	Viet Nam
Pham Quang Hung	Min. of Education & Training	Viet Nam
Thi Lan Huang Nguyen	Ministry of Labor, Invalids & Social Affairs	Viet Nam





## Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

## 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/TM/001

## **Agenda**

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



Human Resources Development Working Group Technical Meeting Ningbo, China 18 February 2014

## 36<sup>th</sup> APEC HRDWG Annual Meeting 18 February, 2014

#### **TECHNICAL MEETING AGENDA**

Tuesday 18 February 2014

Special Session: HRDWG Technical Meeting

Suggested Attire: Business Attire

Location: Hotel Shangri-La, Ningbo

09:00-12:30 HRDWG Technical Meeting<sup>1</sup> (\*Only for Government Officers of EDNET, LSPN, CBN)

Opening Remarks
 By Dr. YoungHwan Kim, LS

• Report on the Follow-Up Actions of APEC Education Ministerial Meeting 2012 By a representative from Republic of Korea

- Report on the Preparation Status of APEC HRD Ministerial Meeting 2014 By a representative from Viet Nam
- Briefing on the Thematic Dialogue By a representative from China
- Discussion and Adoption of the Annual Work Plan and the Strategic Plan
  Round table discussion including the report on three networks' annual plan, direction, and key
  activities
- · Discussion on ToR
- Discussion on the Directions and Actions for the Independent Assessment (IA)
- · Discussion on New Leadership of HRDWG
- Wrap Up Discussion

Luncheon (13:00-1400) (Working Lunch is available with the support of MOHRSS, PRC)

- E. O. D.-

Some of the key issues in HRDWG can be discussed prior to the official HRDWG meeting only with core government officials of each economy who charge of APEC HRDWG to have intensive discussion on the above issues without non-member of HRDWG. So, at least one government official per economy needs to join.



## 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/TM/002

## **Term of Reference of HRDWG**

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



Human Resources Development Working Group Technical Meeting Ningbo, China 18 February 2014

# TERMS OF REFERENCE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

## ARTICLE I: BACKGROUND

The Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) was established in 1990 and conducts work programs on developing human resources, touching on issues ranging from education to labor to capacity building. In addition, the HRDWG is responsible for building cultural awareness and gender equity. The HRDWG conducts its work program through its three networks: the Capacity Building Network (CBN); the Education Network (EDNET); and the Labor and Social Protection Network (LSPN).

The APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) derives its mandate from taskings by APEC Leaders and Ministers, as well as HRD and Education Ministers. Its key documents are:

- Declaration: A Human Resources Development Framework for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Jakarta, 1994, that set out objectives, principles, and priorities for HRD and APEC.
- Osaka Action Agenda and Action Programme for Human Resources Development,
   1995 that stated "human resources development in APEC is to promote the well-being of all people in the region through economic growth and development."
- Declaration on an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Framework for Strengthening Economic Cooperation and Development, Manila, 1996 (also known as the Ecotech Statement), identifies developing human capital as one of the six areas of economic and technical cooperation (Ecotech) in APEC.
- HRDWG Statement of Medium Term Strategic Priorities adopted in 1997 identifies eight medium term strategic priorities in the areas of basic education, labor market, training for executives and SMEs, mobility, labor force and workplace, and HRD for trade and investment liberalization and facilitation.
- 2006 APEC Senior Officials' Report on Economic and Technical Cooperation reaffirmed the pivotal role of human resources development for sustainable development and prosperity in the APEC region and encouraged the HRDWG to consider building on work already underway to describe research-based promising practices.

This ToR implements these mandates through reforms that seek to improve the effectiveness HRDWG by:

- Clarifying and streamlining HRDWG mission and objectives.
- Strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of Network operations and projects.
- Conducting regular reviews of HRDWG operations and outcomes to assess performance and results against HRDWG mission and objectives and propose improvements.

## **ARTICLE II: HRDWG Mission**

The mission of the HRDWG is:

"Sharing knowledge, experience, and skills to strengthen human resource development and promote sustainable economic growth."

While the HRDWG carries out its mission primarily with the intent of strengthening public sector interventions, the HRDWG recognizes that collaboration among government, academia and the private sector can improve effectiveness compared with government interventions, alone.

## ARTICLE III: HRDWG OBJECTIVES

A streamlined and focused set of three objectives<sup>1</sup> guide all three HRDWG Networks in achieving the HRDWG mission:

- 1. Develop 21<sup>st</sup> Century Knowledge and Skills for All
- 2. Integrate HRD into the Global Economy
- 3. Address the Social Dimensions of Globalization

The 21<sup>st</sup> Century economy offers unprecedented economic opportunities for students, workers, and managers to maximize the benefits of globalization and ICT through increased worker productivity and more efficient approaches to work organization. HRDWG projects address these opportunities through a balanced set of short- and medium-term objectives that offer immediate improvements and build cumulative benefits.

- 1. **Develop 21<sup>st</sup> Century Knowledge and Skills for All**. This objective responds to the knowledge and skill needs for workers and citizens to succeed in the knowledge-based economies that characterize the APEC region. Experts from research and the corporate sector urge focusing education and training systems to develop a combination of 21<sup>st</sup> Century academic and workplace skills.<sup>2</sup> Thus, specific aims for the HRDWG in undertaking this objective are to:
  - Teach 21<sup>st</sup> Century Academic Content with an emphasis on literacy, math/science; foreign language; cultural and global awareness; and economic, international trade, business and entrepreneurial literacy.
  - Build 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills including critical thinking and problem solving skills, communication skills, creativity and innovation skills, collaboration skills, and information technology and media literacy skills.
  - Expand access to and effective use of information and communication technology to diminish the digital divide
  - Develop and employ evidence-based interventions to effectively address 21<sup>st</sup> Century skills.
- 2. Integrate HRD into the Global Economy. This objective establishes the importance of sharing knowledge and skills across the APEC region. It includes education for enterprise (including business, trade, and entrepreneurial know-how), the international education of students attending institutions in different APEC economies, and the many forms of international online and distance learning. This objective will be a way to accomplish the APEC goal of shared prosperity harmonized with economic and non-economic value.

Specific aims for the HRDWG in undertaking this objective are to:

- Encourage the development of entrepreneurial skills in international trade participation.
- Develop common understandings about qualifications, skills, and professional recognition in order to facilitate the mobility of students, workers, managers, and academics to enable them to be more competitive in the global skilled labor market.
- Reduce barriers to the cross-border exchange of education and training.
- Cooperate on the delivery of quality APEC-wide education and training.
- Uphold and strengthen human values to balance the economic and non-economic goals of education and training including the fostering of personal development, civic education, and cultural identity within the APEC region.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These objectives were derived by applying three APEC-wide priorities as outlined in the 2006 APEC Senior Officials' Report on ECOTEC

<sup>(</sup>http://www.apec.org/content/apec/publications/all publications/ecotech sub-committee.html).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See for example the *Beijing High-level meeting on Human Capacity Building*, May 15-16, 2001 (<a href="http://www.apec.org/apec/apec groups/other apec groups/human capacity building.html">http://www.apec.org/apec/apec groups/other apec groups/human capacity building.html</a>) and the *Partnership for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills* representing a number of leading international businesses and private sector nonprofit organization (<a href="http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/index.php">http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/index.php</a>).

- 3. Address the Social Dimension of Globalization. This objective recognizes that our interdependent world requires appropriate governmental supports to enable and support economies that address the social dimension of globalization. Aims of this objective include: strengthening economies to prevent long-term employment disruptions; using evidence to guide policy development; and, addressing human and environmental needs associated with economic development. Specific aims for the HRDWG in undertaking this objective are to:
  - Foster economic development to enhance growth and employment creation and alleviate poverty
  - Strengthen social safety nets
  - Work toward environmentally sound and sustainable economic growth

## ARTICLE IV: NETWORKS' OBJECTIVES

There are three networks in HRDWG that are administered by this TOR. Their goals and objectives are:

**CBN**—To promote human resource development by building organizational capacity in government/public, private and not-for-profit sectors in strengthening markets by means of:

- The encouragement of management best practices in the APEC region, particularly in relation to the impact of globalization,
- Improved enterprise and sectoral responsiveness and performance, particularly in terms of the adoption of high-performance oriented managerial practices,
- The encouragement of sustainable systems and methods, in all aspects of economic activities, regardless of sector or size.
- Forward-looking governance practices, including the take-up of appropriate corporate social responsibility.
- Increased organizational efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in delivering services.

**EDNET**—To foster strong and vibrant learning systems across APEC member economies, promote education for all, and strengthen the role of education in promoting social, individual, economic and sustainable development.

**LSPN**— **Labor and Social Protection Network (LSPN).** To foster strong and flexible labor markets and strengthen social protection including social safety nets through evidence-based interventions, collaboration, technical co-operation and the provision of labor market and social protection information and analysis to address sustainable human resource development across APEC member economies. <sup>3</sup>

Specifically LSPN will focus on issues and support activities in the following areas:

- Fostering economic development to enhance growth and employment creation and alleviate poverty through effective labor market policies, including such measures as enhancing productivity, labor force participation and skills development;<sup>4</sup>
- Maximizing the opportunities afforded by globalization through the development of improved workplace conditions and practices through the adoption of new technologies, effective labormanagement relations, improved workplace health and safety practices and labor market adjustment measures to assist workers affected by globalization; and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Addressing the social dimension of globalisation is one of the four APEC-wide ECOTECH priorities endorsed by Leaders and Ministers in 2003 http://www.apecssn.org/data/file/discussion.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The 18<sup>th</sup> APEC MINISTERIAL MEETING, HA NOI, 2006 asked LSPN to focus on three emerging human resource issues – productivity, skill development and labor force participation. http://www.apec.org/apec/ministerial\_statements/annual\_ministerial/2006\_18th\_apec\_ministerial.html

 Building capacity to strengthen social protection and narrow socio-economic disparity in APEC member economies through the exchange of information on active labor market measures and on good practices and policy tools for better social safety net delivery, and by so doing enable all citizens and disadvantaged groups to have equal opportunities to share the benefits from economic growth.

#### ARTICLE V: HRDWG STRATEGIC PROJECT OPERATIONS

HRDWG projects, operated through the three HRDWG Networks, are the primary means for sharing knowledge and skills to promote human resource development. HRDWG projects should align with HRDWG objectives and be of a high enough quality to merit APEC Secretariat financial support from central funds.

HRDWG projects are carried out primarily through identifying and sharing:

- Policies and planning priorities to support HRD objectives.
- Research-based HRD practices with empirical evidence of effective outcomes in member economies.
- Relevant statistics on HRD topics.
- Training to support implementation of policies and promising practices.

HRDWG seeks to improve the **efficiency and effectiveness of its projects and activities** through the following reform steps:

- 1. Propose a series of projects that build findings cumulatively from project to project to create a significant knowledge base to inform policy and practice addressing HRDWG priorities. Networks are encouraged to:
  - Identify priority areas within the Networks to focus work.
  - Identify topics/activities that are recommended areas for future work in the priority area.
  - Sequence project topics within an area to build on the knowledge and skills of prior work.
- 2. Approve projects with broad member support and encourage projects with paired member oversight. A Quality Assurance Form (QAF) must be completed for every project submitted to HRDWG to ensure projects are of high enough quality. HRDWG projects must be approved by at least seven members to be ranked as of sufficient quality and interest to be an HRDWG project for funding or launched as a self-funded project at the Network meetings. HRDWG economies are encouraged to propose project oversight by pairing one or more developed APEC economies with one or more developing APEC economies. Members should give paired projects priority in the ranking over projects of otherwise equivalent ranking that are not paired.
- 3. Design and implement projects to add maximum value in using project resources. Networks are encouraged to:
  - Employ project measurement/evaluation instruments that collect comparable information across economies.
  - Mine data and analyses collected by other international organizations on the same or similar topics.
  - Use evidenced-based methodologies to identify policies and practices identified as promising or effective.
  - Use ICT for project collaboration including piloting interactive WIKI technology.
- 4. Coordinate projects and activities with others where significant improvements in efficiency or effectiveness are likely to result and in accordance with APEC rules and guidelines. Project overseers should consider coordination with:
  - Other networks within HRDWG;
  - Other HRD-relevant fora within APEC including Gender, SME, and Science and Technology Fora; and

- **5. Publicize HRDWG** to expand awareness of HRDWG activities, results, and products throughout the APEC region. Networks are encouraged to:
  - Actively participate in the HRDWG website with home pages on the site for each of its three networks.
  - Publicize project results though such means as press releases, conferences, and online areas including the HRDWG WiKI.
- **6. Evaluate projects** by implementing guidelines for evaluation and reporting of APEC projects. Networks are encouraged to:
  - Complete APEC project evaluation guidelines for all HRDWG projects.
  - Ensure that all completed projects are evaluated and the information entered into the AIMPS
    database
  - The LS Shepherd working with the Network coordinators shall report biannually the collective accomplishments across projects in achieving HRDWG objectives or Network priorities.

## ARTICLE VI: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### **Projects**

- Funding: Projects can be initiated with or without APEC funding. Funding can be accessed through three different APEC accounts: Trade and Investment Liberalization Fund (TILF), Operating Support (OS), or APEC Support Fund (ASF). An economy may self-fund a project, as well.
- 2. **Schedule and Duration:** While projects are usually proposed immediately prior to an annual meeting, with today's IT capabilities there is nothing that can lock an economy into this annual schedule. Using the AIMP database, economies could propose projects and garner the required six additional co-sponsors throughout the APEC year.
- 3. **Accessibility:** Official documents regarding projects should be entered into the AIMP database. These include descriptions of projects, their status, and project reports (progress reports and evaluations). Project products (e.g., academic papers, conference proceedings, training materials, etc.) *must* be made available via the HRDWG portal and Network websites.

## Meetings

- 1. Schedule and Duration: <u>HRDWG meetings twice a year by having one official meeting and one additional meeting (called 'technical meeting') with government officials through tele/video conference in case of need.</u>
- 2. **Composition**: Government officials involved in education and labor from the 21 APEC economies coupled with members of academia and the business sector to form a tripartite HRD organization. This tripartite membership is consistent with the response to the Ministers' call for greater engagement with the business sector and other organizations/stakeholders, in alignment with the APEC rules for consensus.
- 3. **Network Meetings**: CBN, EDNET, and LSPN will hold their Network meetings in conjunction with the HRDWG plenaries.
- 4. **Functions**: Working Group and Network business will be performed at the annual meetings including the presentation of new projects, the review of on-going projects, and the evaluation of completed projects. Reviews of terms of reference (TOR) and working plans will also occur. In addition, selection of coordinators and the Lead Shepherd will take place every two years.

## **Lead Shepherd and Network Coordinators**

- Selection and Term: A Lead Shepherd and a Network Coordinator, both of whom are selected by consensus from among the member economies, shall each serve for a period of two years in accordance with SCE recommendations made in 2007/SOM1/SCE/007: Review of Fora Outcomes Recommendation 12: Recommendations for Improving Working Arrangements.
- 2. **Co-Chair**: The Lead Shepherd will have as their Co-Chair a representative from the HRDWG host economy<sup>5</sup> who will serve in the co-chair capacity for one year. The networks are also encouraged to have a Co-Chair from the HRDWG host economy.
- 3. Functions: The functions of the Lead Shepherd, with support from the APEC Secretariat, are:
  - Communicating the work of HRDWG within APEC and consulting with other fora
  - Chairing the Lead Shepherd's Advisory Committee (LSAC)
  - Setting the theme for the HRDWG meeting in consultation with the Co-Chair
  - Coordinating the scheduling and chairing of meetings
  - Initiating the preparation of the necessary reports
  - Tracking project implementation including the submission of final evaluation reports
  - Acting as the spokesperson and representative of the HRDWG

## Lead Shepherd's Advisory Committee (LSAC)

- Composition: The LSAC is comprised of the prior and present coordinators of every network, the Secretariat, as well as the prior and present host economies of the HRDWG. If the HRDWG meeting host economy differs from the APEC leaders' meeting host economy, then the APEC leaders' meeting economy host will also be represented in the LSAC.
- 2. **Schedule**: The LSAC is convened as required. Immediately prior to the HRDWG, more meetings may be scheduled to make plans for the upcoming event.
- 3. **Functions**: The LSAC will help develop the work programs intersessionally including the scheduling of meetings and preparing their agendas. The LSAC will also help the LS in reviewing the TOR and evaluating the work group operations. The LSAC will work together to provide recommendations for improvement to the HRDWG for review at their annual plenary.

## **Education & HRD Ministerial Meetings**

1. Composition: Ministers of HRD and Education meet at least every four years. The scope of the HRD Ministerial should reflect the interests of the HRDWG, including issues of labor, organizational capacity building, training and the development of management capability in the public sector and enterprises. Ministers of Education have traditionally met separately. The scope of the Education Ministerial Meeting should reflect the interests of HRDWG with a focus on EDNET-related issues in implementing collaborative initiatives for APEC shared prosperity.

Although there are two Ministerial meetings, both should attempt to be inclusive of issues concerning the wider HRDWG.

- 2. **Schedule**: Sectoral Ministerial meetings (HRD and Education) are held at least every four years.
- 3. Policy and research symposia: It is encouraged that planning meetings are held between HRD members and researchers prior to their sectoral Ministerial Meetings to prepare a substantive agenda for the Ministers. At the discretion of the HRDWG, these meetings may be held separate to the annual HRDWG meeting, or held in the margins of the HRDWG

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> If the HRDWG meeting and the APEC leaders' meeting are located in different economies, the HRDWG host economy is defined as the economy where the HRDWG meeting is held

meeting to ensure wide attendance and economic efficiency.

## Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluation Committee (AMEC)

- Composition: Every network will form its own AMEC. It is recommended that the AMEC be comprised of representatives from developing and developed economies. Economies may volunteer to participate but at least four members represent a quorum including at least one developing economy.
- 2. **Schedule:** The AMEC will meet at the HRDWG meeting and evaluate projects prior to its adjournment.
- 3. **Functions:** The purpose of the AMEC will be to review project proposals using the Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) and providing comments and ratings. The AMEC will also be responsible for reviewing final evaluation reports from the completed projects and rating them.

## **Reporting Requirements**

- The HRDWG will report annually to the Steering Committee on ECOTECH (SCE) through the SCE Fora report.
- 2. HRDWG will submit its annual work plan to the SCE.
- 3. HRDWG will respond to any reporting requests from SOM.

#### ARTICLE VII: REVISION OF TOR/SUNSET REVIEW

There will be a sunset review of HRDWG operations and achievements against its TOR every four years. The Lead Shepherd will take responsibility for this review. This accountability review will consider whether or not the working group should continue to operate based on its past performance

## ARTICLE VIII: WORK GROUP AND NETWORK WORK PLANS

Work Group and Network work plans are structured as follows (per SCE):

- 1. Work plan and concrete deliverables for two-year increments in response to Leaders/ Ministers/SOM decisions and SCE priorities.
- 2. Anticipated activities and/or proposed work plan with outside organizations with an HRD focus in response to Ministers' call for greater engagement with:
  - A) Other Organizations/Stakeholders, including the IFIs and other International Organizations
- 3. Identify cross cutting issues and explain how they will be coordinated across Fora.
- 4. Expected Outcomes/Deliverables.



## 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/TM/003

# **HRDWG Annual Workplan**

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



Human Resources Development Working Group Technical Meeting Ningbo, China 18 February 2014 Remark: The Lead Shepherd and the Lead Shepherd Team updates the Annual Work Plan based on the feedbacks from member economies following the procedure discussed at the previous HRDWG meeting. The record of the update is described at *Appendix 4. Revision Note*.

## Working Groups and SOM Taskforces Draft Workplan Template

#### Proposed Workplan for 2014

Fora: Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG)

1. Proposed Worklan for 2014 in Response to Leaders/Ministers/SOM/SCE Priorities and Decisions, and to ABAC recommendations.

Recognizing its overall mission of "Sharing knowledge, experience, and skills to strengthen human resource development and promote sustainable economic growth", HRDWG conducts projects on developing human resources that expands on Leaders' growth agenda, especially about the People-to-People Connectivity recommended at the 21<sup>st</sup> Leaders' Declaration and the Promotion of Cross-Border Education Cooperation at both of 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Leaders' Declarations, touching on issues ranging from education to job creation, social safety nets and capacity building, and builds cultural awareness and gender equity through its three networks: Capacity Building Network (CBN); Education Network (EDNET); and Labour and Social Protection Network (LSPN).

To this end, our HRD Ministers tasked the working group in 2010 to guide the development of HRD policies in our respective economies and create a framework for regional exchanges and cooperation that will promote inclusive growth by:

- Devoting Priority Attention to Maintaining and Expanding Employment and Adopt Employment-oriented Macroeconomic Policies;
- Improving Social Safety Nets and Reinforce Social Protection and Employment Assistance for the Vulnerable Groups;
- Enhancing Human Capacity Building and Prepare the Workforce to Revitalize Economic Growth; and
- Promoting Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Resources
  Development among APEC Economies.

In addition, our Education Ministers in 2012 directed all future HRDWG/EDNET work be guided by the 21st century realities of globalization, innovation, and cooperation to ensure sustainable, innovative, and inclusive growth, as part of the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy:

- Globalization The APEC goal of regional economic integration will create a pool of resources and skilled labor to attract and nurture business development, including mathematics, science and language education as well as career and technical education and higher education.
- Innovation To move toward full participation in a knowledge-based economy, all students will need to use ICT in education and access quality instructional delivery systems so that they will be prepared for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century workforce.
- Cooperation Changes in the nature of work and instruction demand that education policy making, reform efforts and program implementation should be more collaborative and global.

Considering priorities, decision and recommendations from APEC, key activities in HRDWG Workplan 2014 include:

Key Activities of HRDWG Workplan 2014

Goal:

1. Respond to priority areas in the Human Resources Development and Education Ministerial action plans and priority areas which provide a strategic vision on how human resources development related projects and activities can support APEC 2014 goals through promoting and contributing to inclusive, innovative and sustainable growth key to the Leaders' Growth strategy. In particular, by the APEC 2013 Tasking Statement, HRDWG is tasked to focus the following work programs by the institutional connectivity, people-topeople connectivity, sustainable growth with equity and ongoing work to be reported annually from previous years' tasking.

(See Appendix 1 for a list of HRDWG Workplan activities related to priority areas)

- 2. Continued follow up actions for developing and fostering the achievements and directions of Education Ministers in 2012 are required to be in concert with the outcomes of the upcoming HRD Ministerial Meeting 2014. The member economies of HRDWG are to make a commitment for the success of the HRDMM.
- 3. Harmonized cooperation among three networks would be strengthened by joint projects and activities and flawless interactions with other WGs/Fora and outside organizations are also to be recommended continuously as a Cross Cutting Working Group.

## Supporting Activities:

- 1. Develop research to support the revised strategic action plan to be considered by the HRD Ministers in 2014 for the following four years.
- 2. Respond to Annex D—Promoting Cross-Border Education Cooperation of the 2012 Leaders' Declaration, specifically their encouragement for Ministers and officials to "further develop, on a voluntary basis, consistent with individual economies' circumstances, cross-border education cooperation and facilitation of exchange in education services within APEC." (See Appendix 2 for 2012 Leaders' Declarations Annex D)
- 3. Respond to Annex A –People-to-People connectivity of the 2013 Leaders' Declaration for advancing work on cross-border education, science, technology and innovation, services, as well as expanding the facilitation of movement of people.
- 4. Respond to the recommendations of the HRDWG independent assessment in terms of broadening its cooperation with other fora and various stakeholders
- 5. Discuss preparation strategies, plans and <u>interim check (by a preparatory workshop)</u> for HRDMM in 2014.

To achieve its tasks and include key activities, 2014 HRDWG set forth strategies as follows:

#### 2014 HRDWG Strategies

Strategic actions can be settled by the discussion on the Strategic Plan.

- A. <u>Achieve seamless internal cooperation among the 3 networks by CBN as a collaboration role for promoting seamless cooperation</u>
- B. Strengthen the core competencies of HRDWG and share its skills and knowledge with other APEC Working Groups.

HRDWG encompasses critical components of education, human resource developments, labor, social protection and management capacity building which are foundational to all APEC working groups. HRDWG is determined to sharing its knowledge and core competencies to support human resources development of other working groups and APEC fora.

HRDWG will broaden practical cooperation with other fora/groups in APEC, organizations beyond APEC, and non-government sectors and include them in various activities in HRDWG to bring forth visible outcomes toward REI and Innovative growth as across-cutting working group.

 Seek more and better connections with other fora within APEC on issues of common concerns. Strive to undertake projects in areas of common concern across for a, especially on issues like disaster prevention and recovery, vocational education, cross-border education. (See Appendix 2 for a listing of HRDWG cross-fora collaborations)

- D. Connect the APEC Education Ministers Meeting and HRD Ministers Meeting by analyzing common issues among various stakeholders and have them reflected in Ministerial statements.
- E. Convene all HRD members with diverse stakeholders to discuss common issues related to the APEC networks at the HRDWG annual meeting.

# 2. Anticipated Activities and/or Proposed WorkPlan with outside organizations in response to Leaders' and Ministers' calls for greater engagement with:

- A. Other Organizations/Stakeholders, including the IFIs and other International Organizations
- B. Related sectors supporting the promotion of cross-border education

In response to the Independent Assessment of HRDWG (2010) and consideration of SCE priorities, HRDWG continued efforts in cooperation and coordination with the other non-government stakeholders in the level of leadership and various activities of APEC projects. With these, HRDWG is aiming to develop as a fundamental platform of APEC promotion and implementation throughout the APEC region by combining diverse stakeholders such as governments, educational institutes, enterprises, training centers, nonprofit organizations, multilateral organizations, and research institutes in the APEC region.

## Suggestions of cooperative forums, workshops and other events with outer organizations such as OECD, ADB, etc.:

Considering Assessment and Recommendation from SCE to HRDWG, HRDWG has important task to make more active collaboration with other international organizations such as WB, ADB, OECD, ILO, etc.

The detailed actions can be suggested by member economies additionally.

## 3. Progress on developing/implementing the fora strategic plan.

In response to the evaluation result of the Independent Assessment (IA), the HRD Working Group decided to take drastic restructuring and innovative actions in 2011 and implemented its strategic plan, developed in 2012. 2012 and 2013 were successful years for the HRD Working Group, with the APEC Education Ministerial Meeting newly focusing 'cooperation' itself and a strong publicprivate partnership approach successfullycompleted as a pilot project, HRD-PPP Forum held in 2012 (Moscow, Russia) and 2013 (Medan, Indonesia) with meaningful reflection lessons the earnest support and attention of member economies. These efforts and lessons learned were reflected to next steps of HRDWG and also highlighted by the Leaders' Declarations such as the Promotion of Cross-Border Education and People-to-People connectivity. The thematic dialogue held as part of the HRD Working Group annual meeting strengthened internal cooperation by the Group's networks, which has seeded further collaborative activity across the Group and with external stakeholders at a project level. As well as significant actions of EDNET and LSPN, CBN connected three networks covering education and labor areas to facilitate cooperative activities flawlessly. HRDWG focused much of its project activity on cross-cutting issues for APEC and on issues of practical importance to other non-government stakeholders, and this will continue into 2014 especially with the 6th HRD Ministerial meeting.

HRDWGhas focused much of its project activity since 2012 on cross-cutting issues for APEC and on issues of practical importance to the business community and other non-government stakeholders, and this will continue into 2014 (see Appendix 1 a list of recently approved projects)

## HRDWG Project with <u>ABAC-Skills Mapping across APEC economies</u>:

LSPN showed much enhanced cooperation with the business sector and other non-government stakeholders. Firstly, LSPN and ABAC coordinated in designing and implementing a project on skills mapping across the APEC economies in order to help inform labor mobility and business investment, with labor mobility a 'next generation issue' for trade and investment. This project draws on the expertise of international organizations such as OECD, International Labor

Organization and ADB as well as regional recruitment companies. This project has been successfully designed and approved last year and its implementation is on-going.

#### 4. Expected Outcomes/Deliverables for 2014.

In relation to the 2014 Strategic objectives of HRDWG, our deliverables would include a set of projects that respond to set priorities described in the first section of this WorkPlan. These priorities allow APEC to make further progress against the APEC HRD Ministers' Action for 2011 to 2014, integrating the Leaders' priorities for 2014, and in preparation for the APEC HRD Ministers Meeting in 2014. HRDWG will gather and implement directions and recommendations for sustainable development of HRD's major issues by the HRDMM and HRDMM Preparatory Meeting. Also, HRDWG continues to follow-up actions of APEC Education Ministerial Meeting 2012 proactively by enhancing intensive research activities like Education Cooperation Project (ECP) and joint workshops or cooperative projects like the joint opening of APEC Future Education Forum and ECP Forum.

Secondly, HRDWG will broaden practical cooperation with other fora/groups in APEC, organizations beyond APEC, and non-government sectors and include them in various activities in HRDWG to bring forth visible outcomes toward regional economic integration and innovative growth as across-cutting working group.

- A. Enhancing cooperation with other int'l organizations as practical outcomes
- B. Initiating new APEC projects under collaboration with fora with the theme of Economy(EC), Environment/Emergency(EPWG), small-medium sized enterprises(SMEWG), Women(PPWG), etc

Through continued efforts, HRDWG expects to systemize internal operations and its effectiveness in meeting priorities and goals of APEC SCE, Ministers and Leaders.Also, HRDWG will make continued efforts to promote the mission and goal of APEC and share outcomes and findings while implementing its activities through human network such as ALCoB and online communities the human resources development knowledge bank wiki and others.

As a cross-cutting Working Group, HRDWG recognizes that human resources development is a priority across many APEC fora with potential benefits in project effectiveness and efficiency accruement from cross-fora cooperation. (see Appendix 3 list of potential collaboration between HRDWG and its fora and other fora)

- In implementing Annex D of the Leaders' instructions on promoting cross-border education
- In Emergency Preparedness

More coordination of activities between the HRDWG and EPWG is occurring at a working level, while updates and results will be shared across the Groups.

Focusing on the SME and Trade and Investment,

In addition, two projects with the theme of **entrepreneurship skills development** for the unemployed and **education on financial and economic literacy** were approved in 2013 and it <u>will be actively implemented and reported this year following the work program of APEC 2013 Tasking Statement.</u>

In relation to Women,

Following the APEC 2013 tasking statement for 2014, each network is going to implement priority areas recommended by APEC leaders with ongoing and newly proposed projects (See, Appendix 1.: Workplan Activities related to priority areas by HRDWG Networks). The below is the summary of priority activities of each network:

#### EDNET

- <u>Promote and facilitate existing and newly proposed projects of cross-border education</u>
- Support member economies to facilitate research and theoretical activities
- Facilitate the exchange program especially for the youth

### <u>CBN</u>

- Enhance the connectivity and share skills and knowledge for capacity building Prepare the HRD Ministerial Meeting in Viet Nam 2014

- Facilitate skill development and vocational training and strengthen labor capacity
- Holding a successful HRD Ministerial Meeting
  Continuing to implement the HRD Action Plan 2011-2014 and developing a new toward agenda

### **HRDWG Workplan 2014**

### [Appendix 1: Workplan Activities related to priority areas by HRDWG Networks]

### **EDNET Workplan Activities related to priority areas**

- Workplan activities related to priority area: Education Cooperation
- Ongoing project: APEC Education Cooperation Project, ECP (Korea)
- Initiate and implement new project: The APEC Edutainment Exchange Program for Youth: Focused on Issues of EC, EP, SME and Gender with Public-Private Partnership (Korea)
- Workplan activities related to priority area: Mathematics, Science, Language, Culture Education
- Initiate and implement new project: Establishment of a Network on Promoting Mathematical Modeling Course in the Curriculum of Higher Education (Indonesia, Thailand)
- Initiate and implement new project: Database Containing Mathematical Tasks (Russia)
- Ongoing project: Emergency Preparedness Education: Focus on Fire and Eruption (Thailand, Japan)
- Ongoing project: Economic and Financial Literacy Education (China)
- Initiate and implement new project: Learning foreign languages as a mean of ease of doing business: comparative analysis of best practices / approaches / standards in APEC (Russia)
- Workplan activities related to priority area: TVET & Higher Education Quality(I)
- Update and Discussion: Cross-Border Education Cooperation Workplan (Australia)
- Ongoing project: Promoting Regional Education Services Integration: APEC University Associations Cross-Border Education Cooperation workshop (Australia)
- Initiate and implement new project: 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference on Cooperation in Higher Education in the Asia-Pacific Region (Russia)
- Initiate and implement new project: APEC Higher Education Research Center (China)
- Initiate and implement new project: Cross-Border Education Data Gathering and Dissemination Technical Assistance (United States)
- Initiate and implement new project: Developing Leading Edge Higher Education Research in the Asia Pacific within the Context of Cross-Border Education (United States)
- Initiate and implement new project: Collaborative Research and Publication among APEC's Researchers (Indonesia)
- Initiate and implement new project: Development of Students Mobility Guideline (Indonesia)
- Initiate and implement new project: Academic Mobility Card (Russia)
- Workplan activities related to priority area: TVET & Higher Education Quality(II)
- Ongoing project: Cooperative Alliance for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) / Career and Technical Education (CTE) + APEC Career and Technical Education Licensing Portal (Chinese Taipei)
- Initiate and implement new project: Sustainable Implementation of Cross-Border Internships
  Modules in the APEC Region (1) Facilitating policy research and best regulatory practices
  for cross-border internship in higher education and vocational education/training in the
  APEC region (Chinese Taipei)
- Initiate and implement new project: Green Skills development in TVET Systematic Design

(China)

- Workplan activities related to priority area: ICT & Teacher Quality (I)
- Continue Ongoing project APEC Learning Community for Shared Prosperity (Korea)
- Continue Ongoing project APEC Future Education Consortium: Focusing on APEC
   Network for ICT Model School for Future Education (Korea)
- Continue Ongoing project APEC e-Learning Training Program (Korea)
- Continue ongoing project The APEC Knowledge Bank and APEC Wiki (USA)
- Workplan activities related to priority area: ICT & Teacher Quality (II)
- Ongoing project: International Comparative Research to Identify Unique and Promising Practices in Mathematics and Science Teacher Preparation for APEC Economies (China, New Zealand and USA)
- Discussion of findings from participating Economies: International Comparative Research to Identify Unique and Promising Practices in Mathematics and Science Teacher Preparation for APEC Economies (China, New Zealand, & USA)

### CBN Workplan Activities related to priority areas

- Workplanactivities related to priority area: Connectivity by Qualification Framework
- Initiate and implement new project: APEC Engineer (Strengthening Mobility and Promoting Regional Integrity of Professional Engineers in APEC Economies) (Chinese Taipei)
- Workplan activities related to priority area: Narrowing the Skill Gaps by Career Mappings
- TBA
- Workplan activities related to priority area: Cross-border Vocational Training and Education by shring experience of VET
- Ongoing Project: APEC Skills Development Promotion Project/Center (China)
- Ongoing Project: APEC Capacity Building Center in Chinese Taipei (2014-2018) (Chinese Taipei)
- Ongoing Project: APEC Vocational Programme: APEC Advanced Training for Vocational Instructors (Korea)
- Workplan activities related to priority area: Narrowing the Talent Gaps by Industry-VET-Academia Cooperation
- Ongoing Project: Establishing Best Practices on Human Capital Development to Enhance Productivity, Quality, Competitiveness and Innovation among SMEs (Malaysia)
- Ongoing Project: Capacity Building in the Area of Health (Indonesia)
- Workplan activities (others)
- Ongoing Project and discussion of findings from participating Economies: Preparation for the next HRD Ministers Meeting (Viet Nam 2014) Reflections on possible priorities and outcomes
- APEC HRDWG workforce development related DG Meetings (Chinese Taipei)

### LPSN Workplan Activities related to priority areas

 Workplan activities related to priority area: Accelerating job creation by employmentoriented growth

<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>\*</sup> The underlined and italicized texts need further discussion.

- Completed ongoing project: Decent work during/after maternity and childcare leave (Russia)
- Completed ongoing project: Entrepreneurship skills development for the unemployed by public employment services (Russia)
- Completed ongoing project: Natural disaster workforce strategies project (Australia)
- · Workplan activities related to priority area: Strengthening social safety nets
- Initiate and implement new project: New Employment Relationships and their Implications for Inclusive Growth (United States)
- Initiate and implement new project: Advancing Inclusive Growth through Disability Employment (United States)
- Initiate and implement new project: Strengthening Capacity of APEC Labor Inspection Systems (United States)
- . Workplan activities related to priority area: Strengthening social safety nets
- Completed ongoing project: APEC Forum (November 2013) on Human Resources
   Development 2013 Vocational Training for People with Disabilities (Improvement of Employability) (Japan)
- Ongoing project: Skills mapping project (Australia)
- Ongoing project: APEC Skills Development Promotion Project (China)
- Ongoing project: APEC vocational training project in cooperation with enterprises (Japan)
- Ongoing project: International Conference on Trade Liberalization in S/E Asia and Implications for APEC (Thailand)
- Initiate and implement new project: APEC HRD forum 2014(tentative), on (insert topic) (Japan)

### **HRDWG Workplan 2014**

### [Appendix 2: 2012 Leaders' Declarations Annex D- Promoting Cross Border Education Cooperation]

Vladivostok, Russia, 8 - 9 Sep 2012

Education is the pre-eminent source of economic development in the 21st century, creating more and higher quality jobs and bolstering productivity growth. Education is also a fundamental component of economic activity. Cooperation in the education sectors of APEC economies fosters innovative growth as students, researchers and education providers build scientific, technological and linguistic communities.

All APEC economies stand to gain from enhancing collaboration on cross-border education. Many developing economies in the Asia-Pacific region are rapidly moving into higher value-added manufacturing and knowledge intensive industries driven by innovation. Access to a wide range of quality higher education services is critical for sustainable growth on this development pathway. The APEC region also contains some of the world's largest exporters and consumers of education services. Facilitating the flow of students, researchers and education providers, and reducing the transaction costs involved provides opportunities for a significant expansion of cross border education services to the benefit of all economies.

Increasing cross-border student flows will strengthen regional ties, build people to people exchanges, and promote economic development through knowledge and skills transfer. High quality cross-border education equips students with the 21<sup>st</sup> century competencies they need for their full participation in a globalized and knowledge based society.

Therefore, we, the APEC Leaders, agree that strengthening collaboration among APEC economies is crucial for facilitation of the work on specific policies, including those relating to quality assurance, accreditation, cross-border exchange and data collection. Such work will have a significant impact on the education sector in APEC economies. Important steps were made by economies in 2012 to enhance practical and sustainable educational cooperation, exploring a number of proposals for cross border education within the region as well as research, information, and knowledge sharing. We encourage further development, on a voluntary basis, consistent with individual economies' circumstances, of cross-border education cooperation and facilitation of exchange in education services within APEC in the following areas:

- a) Enhancing the mobility of students. This may be achieved, but not limited by the following:
  - identifying, comparing and implementing best practices among APEC economies for course accreditation and quality assurance systems, as well as targeted capacity building projects;
  - developing models to guide reform and implementation of good regulatory practices, drawing on case studies of domestic education providers;
  - exploring ways to increase the transparency of student visa requirements.
- b) Enhancing the mobility of researchers. This may be achieved, but not limited by the following:
  - developing existing academic exchanges and joint research activities between and among universities in APEC economies;
  - exploring ways to improve the mobility of the academic workforce.
- c) Enhancing the mobility of education providers. This may be achieved, but not limited by the following:
  - exploring ways to enhance transparency of regulation of foreign providers and to remove unnecessary barriers to market access;
  - mapping of existing regulations for the establishment of foreign providers;
  - benchmarking and identifying best practices in APEC on quality assurance systems.
- d) Enhancing *the existing network of bilateral agreements.* This may be achieved by, but is not limited by the following:
  - examining issues related to the flexible design and delivery of educational content (such as online courses) among APEC economies;

enhancing availability of data on educational programs in APEC economies.

We instruct Ministers and officials to take forward these priorities on cross-border student, researcher and education provider mobility to develop cross-border educational cooperation in the APEC region while taking into consideration the circumstances of individual economies.

<sup>10</sup> 

### HRDWG Workplan 2014

### [Appendix 3: Listing of cooperation effort among HRDWG and other APEC fora]

HRDWG LS had reached agreement with former and current chairs/LSs of EPWG, EC, ATCWG, ISTWG, CTI, ISTWG, and SMEWG to further cooperate and develop join projects.

	, CTI, ISTWG, and SMEWG to further cooperate and develop join projects.
Working Group/	Agreed Collaboration for joint project
Fora	
EPWG	The items can be discussed and added.
	•
	•
	•
EC	The items can be discussed and added.
	•
	•
	•
ATCWG	The items can be discussed and added.
	•
	•
	•
CTI	The items can be discussed and added.
	•
	•
	•
ISTWG	The items can be discussed and added.
	•
	•
	•
SMEWG	The items can be discussed and added.
	•
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### HRDWG Workplan 2014

### [Appendix 4: Revision Note]

Date/Version	Stage	No. of Responding Economies
January 9, 2014	Initial Request on investigating the current status of project(on-going/newly initiated)	N/A
January 14, 2014	Reminder the Initial Request (Ref. January 9)	3 economies
February 6/Tentative Draft Annual Workplan (20140206_V01	Update and Revision	1 economy
February 8/ Tentative draft Annual Workplan (20140208_V03)	Update and Revision	





### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/TM/004

### **HRDWG Strategic Plan**

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



Human Resources Development Working Group
Technical Meeting
Ningbo, China
18 February 2014

### Strategic Plan 2014-2016

### Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Human Resources DevelopmentWorking Group (HRDWG)

### 1. Introduction

First established in 1990, the HRDWG has played an important role in building the region's human capacity. The goal of human resources development in APEC is to promote the well-being of all people and achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth in the region.

In this context, the HRDWG pursues actions under the guidance of APEC Leaders, HRD Ministers, and Education Ministers. Primarily, the

### APEC's vision:

"APEC is the premier Asia-Pacific economic forum. Our primary goal is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. We are united in our drive to build a dynamic and harmonious Asia-Pacific community by championing free and open trade and investment, promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favorable and sustainable business environment. Our initiatives turn policy goals into concrete results and agreements into tangible benefits."

HRDWG exerts utmost effort to achieve the aims of APEC Leaders' priorities, and recommendations from Independent Assessment, especially for REI, Inclusive Growth, Ease of doing business, Digital economy, and Services in the short term and long term.

At both their 2012 and 2013 Meetings, APEC Leaders have established the Promotion of Cross-Border

Education Cooperation as a Leaders Priority and have instructed relevant officials to implement their agenda
to promote and enhance Cross Border Education cooperation within APEC economies:

- 1. enhance the mobility of students;
- 2. enhance the mobility of researchers;
- 3. enhance the mobility of education providers; and
- 4. enhance the existing network

For a seamlessly and comprehensively connected and integrated Asia Pacific by the connectivity, 21th APEC Leaders' Declaration recommended institutional connectivity advancing regulatory and procedural cooperation and coherence among our economies and people-to-people connectivity enhancing interaction, mobility and joint endeavors.

Accordingly, with the agreement that HRD is integral in every field, HRDWG makes an effort to conduct the strategic plan, which is at present in this form.

### 2. Mission Statement

The HRDWG's mission is to share knowledge, experience, and skills to strengthen human resource development and promote sustainable economic growth. A streamlined and focused set of objectives guide the three HRDWG networks in achieving the HRDWG mission:

- Develop 21<sup>st</sup> Century Knowledge and skills For All
- Integrate HRD into the Global Economy
- Address the Social Dimensions of Globalization

### 3. Objectives

The HRDWG has made significant progress in activities that facilitate the development of the APEC region's human resources through capacity building, education, and labor and social protection. In particular, these activities have been focused on:

- Strengthening the link among the 3 Networks(EDNET, CBN, LSPN) and other for a
- Gathering and strengthening internal capacity and resources of HRD to work for regional Economic Integration (REI), Inclusive Growth, Ease of doing business, Digital economy, and services
- Building and Strengthening HRDWG's self-sustainable support system
- Making HRD a cross-cutting working group in APE C and expand the collaboration outside of APEC
- Providing people in the Asia-Pacific region with 21st Century competencies and skills through education
- Promoting human resource development by strengthening markets and building organizational capacity in public, private and not-for-profit sectors
- · Fostering strong and flexible labor markets and strengthening social protection and safety nets

### 4. Prioritized Implementation schedule

In order to respond to priority areas in the Human Resources Development and Education, HRDWG develop the strategic plan with achieve the HRDWG's mission, the HRDWG will work on the three overarching priority areas with the following prioritized implementation schedule.

The below table can be updated and revised by the discussion at the Technical meeting and LS Advisory Committee Meeting. Key performance Indicators/Outputs and Time Frame comes from APEC 2013 Tasking Statement (for 2014), so those items are added in the table by the LS Team, so the description might be incorrect.

OBJECTIVES	PROCESS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ OUTPUTS	TIME FRAME	COOPERATING PARTY
1. Strengthen HRD network activities to prepare for REI, Inclusive Growth, Ease of doing business,	1. EDNET: Develop 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Knowledge and Skills for All 2. CBN: Integrate HRD into the Global	Each network provides progress reports and evaluation      Note the core competency and best practices from each network	1.2014: Host HRDMM with HRD exhibition  2.Hold annual Network meetings	Under SCE- Working Groups  ✓ 11 working groups under SCE  Special Task Groups
Digital economy, and	Economy  3. LSPN: Address the	p. a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.a		✓ 4 special task groups Under SCE

Services	social dimension of globalization			Other Cooperation
	1. Hold 2 <sup>nd</sup> HRDWG meeting to strengthen the discussion and activities	1. Hold HRDWG meetings twice a year by having one official meeting and one additional meeting (called 'technical meeting') with government officialsthrough tele/video conference in case of need.	1. 2012-2014: one meeting + one technical meeting	✓ ABAC ✓ ALCOB-EC ✓ EC ✓ CTI ✓ SEAMEO ✓ WORLD BANK ✓ ADB ✓ SMM ✓ UN
	1. Expand APEC Skills Development Promotion Project as APEC wide consortium  2. Promoting joint endeavors, particularly the engagement of the youth	Promote policy dialogue and practice exchanges of vocational training among economies     Enhance capacity building in APEC	1. Hold a policy seminar annually 2. Hold 4 vocational training courses each year 3. Joint research and curriculum development	✓ ILO ✓ PECC
2. Gather and strengthen internal capacity and resources of HRD to work for REI, Inclusive Growth, Digital economy, Ease of doing business, and Services	1. Promote the process and outcomes of the expert's activities though HRD Wiki, professional publishing (APCI), job fair and existing exhibitions & forum of HRDWG  2. Share knowledge and skills across the APEC region to develop common understandings and qualifications, skills and professional recognition and reduce barriers to the cross- border exchange of education and training  3. Advance the 2010 APEC New Strategy for Structure Reform (ANSSR)	1. Professional publishing with APCJ (Asia- Pacific Collaborative HRD Journal) and HRD- Wiki  2. Hold Job Fair and other exhibitions  3. Hold forums, seminars and workshops related to APEC HRD	1. 2011- 2014: Publish APCI 2. 2012-2014: Hold HRD exhibition at AEMM and HRDMM 3. 2012-2014: Hold forums, seminars and workshops related to APEC HRD 4. 2010-2015 Achieve their individual ANSSR targets	Under SCE- Working Groups  ✓ 11 working groups under SCE  Special Task Groups  ✓ 4 special task groups Under SCE  Other Cooperation  ✓ ABAC ✓ ALCOB-EC ✓ EC ✓ CTI ✓ SEAMEO ✓ WORLD BANK ✓ ADB ✓ SMM ✓ UN ✓ ILO ✓ PECC

<sup>\*</sup> The underlined and italicized texts need further discussion.

	1. Hold 2014 HRDMM	1. Hold preparatory workshop for HRDMM  2. Hold HRDMM	1. 2014: Report the main theoretical and practical outcomes at the AEMM and hold HRDMM	
3. Build and Strengthen HRDWG's self-sustainable support system	1. Encourage APEC economies to make consortium and/or confederation with multilayer project (ex. APEC skill's promotion center and APEC Learning Community Builders)	1. Make APEC Skills Promotion Center Consortium (ASPCC)  2. Make APEC Learning Community Builders (ALCoB) Confederation  3. Make International Association for APEC Theory and Practice on HRD (IAATP-HRD)  4. For medium-long term goals, construct permanent system to consistently support for research training, communication, and other activities		
	Encourage APEC economies to make multilayer activities (Business, Factory, Academy, etc.) based on consortiums and confederations	1. More joint- projects will be made by linking with 11 WGs, 4 T/G, and other For a such as ABAC, ALCoB-EC, EC, CTI, SEAMEO, WB, ADB, SMM, UN, ILO, PECC, etc.  2. Reflect each priorities from Leaders, Ministerial Meetings	1. 20142012 2013: Increase and expand the number and scale of consortium and participant to make multilayer activities  2. 2013- 2014: Construct the solid agreements based on enlarged consortiums and multilayer networks to be the sustainable institute and begin the APEC wide contribution	
	Develop coresustainable strategies from the consortium and multilayer approach		1. 2014: Construct Sustainable system	
4. Make HRD a cross-cutting working group in APEC and expand the	1. Create at least 3 cases of HRD models	HRD models will be shared through HRD Wiki, the online system and ALCoB (APEC Learning Community Builders), the	1. Provide the common models for up to eight Working Groups by 2014	

<sup>4</sup> 

collaboration with outside of APEC		offline system		
	1. Formulate coendorsed projects with other Fora 2. Expand MOU between HRDWG and other WGs to share HRD experts 3. Provide professional HRD related consultation and support international organizations	1. Co-support new HRDWG proposals with other Fora such as SCE  2. Achieve multi-lateral agreement with other APEC For a such as ABAC  3. Achieve cooperation projects with other Fora such as UN and World Bank etc.	1.20142012-2013: Progressively increase and develop the community to contribute and build the collaboration with networks and other WGs.  2. 2014: Advertise the reports of at least two projects per year via Wiki and APCJ	

### 7. HRDWG Project Development and Ranking

In response tothe evaluation result of the Independent Assessment (IA), the HRD Working Group decided to take drastic restructuring and innovative actions in 2011 and implemented its strategic plan, developed in 2012. 2012 and 2013 were successful years for the HRD Working Group, with the APEC Education Ministerial Meeting newly focusing 'cooperation' itself and a strong public-private partnership approach successfully completed as a pilot project, HRD-PPP Forum held in 2012 (Moscow, Russia) and 2013 (Medan, Indonesia) with meaningful reflection the earnest support and attention of member economies. These efforts and lessons learned were reflected to next steps of HRDWG and also highlighted by the Leaders' Declarations such as the Promotion of Cross-Border Education and People-to-People connectivity. The thematic dialogue held as part of the HRD Working Group annual meeting strengthened internal cooperation by the Group's networks, which has seeded further collaborative activity across the Group and with external stakeholders at a project level. As well as significant actions of EDNET and LSPN, CBN connected three networks covering education and labor areas to facilitate cooperative activities flawlessly. HRDWG focused much of its project activity on cross-cutting issues for APEC and on issues of practical importance to other non-government stakeholders, and this will continue into 2014 especially with the 6<sup>th</sup> HRD Ministerial meeting.

HRDWG project proposals should focus on issues/topics that will enable APEC member economies to achieve the priorities ofthis Strategic Plan. Project proposals that have a direct link to the priorities of the HRDWG Strategic Plan 2014-2016 will meet APEC Funding Criteria and foster various projects fulfilling the above goals.

### 8. Review of Strategic Plan

The HRDWG will prepare a progress report on the implementation of this Planfor updating the strategic plan with new leadership in 2015 and develop research to support the revised strategic action plan Also, a final review of Strategic Plan 2014-2016 and a Strategic Plan 2017-2020 will be announced in 2015 with recommendation from HRDMM in Vietnam.





### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/000

### **Document List**

Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014

### Document List

Document No.	Title	Submitted By
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/000	Document List - Seminar on Youth Skills Development 2014	APEC Secretariat
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/001	Agenda - Seminar on Youth Skills Development 2014	China
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/002	The Role of the Government and Public Service System in Building Up a Life-long Vocational Training System	China
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/003	Developing a National Vocational Training System for Life-long Learning: The Australian Experience	Australia
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/004	Towards a Highly Income Nation: Malaysia Vocational Education Transformation	Malaysia
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/005	The Philippine Education and Training System and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Sector	Philippines
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/006	APEC Skill Development Promotion Project Seminar on Youth Skill Development	Thailand
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/007	Promoting Livelihood Opportunities for Rural Youth from the School	Peru
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/008	Youth to Work - National Youth Employment Programme	Peru
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/009	The National Target Program on Vocational Training Projects	Viet Nam
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/010	Improve the Effectiveness of Youth Vocational Training	China
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/011	Targeted and Effective Vocational Training to Promote Youth Skills	Viet Nam
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### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/001

### Agenda

Submitted by: China



Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014

### Seminar on Youth Skills Development

(February 17, 2014, Ningbo, China)

### Agenda

. 09: 00-12: 00 Moderator: Fu Yueqin, Director General, Center for International Exchange,

	nistry of Human Resources and Social Security, P.R. China		
09:00-09:20	Seminar Opening Session		
	Onering Bewerke		
	Opening Remarks		
	Hao Bin, Director General, Department of International		
	Cooperation, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, P.R. China		
	Dr. YoungHwan Kim, HRDWG LS		
	3. Lin Yalian, Director, Ningbo Bureau of Human Resources and		
	Social Security, P.R. China		
	Keynote speech		
,	Zhang Lixin, Director General, Department of Capacity Building,		
09:20-09:40	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, P.R. China		
Session 1: The role of the	e government and public service system in building up a life-long vocational		
training system.			
	Presentations by economies		
	1. Dr McEwen, General Manager Skills Mobility and Asian		
	Connections, Department of Industry, Australia		
09:40-10:20	Marzuki Kemi, Ministry of Education, Principal Assistant Director,		
	Malaysia		
	3. Floro Ringca, Provincial Director, Technical Education Skills		
	Development Authority, Philippines		
	Tea Break		
10:20-10:40	ica Dicar		
	Presentations by economies		
	Chaturaphat Ngernmool, Skill development technical officer,		
	Department of Skill Development, Thailand		
	2. Amada Mercedes Gutierrez Pajares, Educatioanl Technical		
	Assistant, Secondary Education/Basic Regular Education, Ministry		
10:40-11:20	of Education, Peru		
	3. Rene Galarreta, National Secretary, National Secretary of Youth		
	of Peru, Peru		
	4. NHAN KHUONG THI, Vice Director-PMU, General Department of		
	Vocational Training, MOLISA, Viet Nam		

11:20-12:00	Comment and Discussion
12:00-13:30	Lunch
	lerator: Lu Xiaoping, Deputy Director General, Department of International cooperation, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, P.R. China
Session 2: How to make	e vocational training more effective to promote youth skills development.
14:00-15:10	Presentations by economies  1. Wang Xiaojun, China Association of Staff and Workers Education and Vocational Training, P.R. China  2. HOI TRUONG THI NGOC, Official, General Department of Vocational Training, MOLISA, Viet Nam
15:10-15:30	Tea Break
15:30-16:30	Comment and Discussion
16:30-17:00	Conclusion  Hao Bin, Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, P.R. China
18:00-20:00	Welcome Reception





### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/002

### The Role of the Government and Public Service System in Building Up a Life-long Vocational Training System

Submitted by: China



Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014



2/18/2014

The Role of the Government and Public Service System in Building Up a Lifelong Vocational Training System

Zhang Lixin, Director General

Department of Vocational Capacity Building

(Feb 17, 2014, Ningbo)

Youth Employment is Crucial

◆To incorporate skills development into our national developing strategies; ♦Vocational training upgrades skills of young laborers;

\*Vocational training settles employment structural conflicts; ♦ Vocational training is important to the public employment service

Construct life-long vocational training system

Goal:

Construct the life-long vocational training system for all laborers in rural and urban areas, make the life-long vocational training system an important component for the public service system.

How to construct the life-long vocational system

6 Proposals:

Accelerate legislation and planning;

Strengthen vocational training policy system construction;

Diversify vocational training institutions;

◆ Organize wide-scale vocational training;

Supervision by the government;

Functions of the public service system;

1. Accelerate legislation and planning

- Promote vocational legislation for vocational training;
- Specify duties and responsibilities of vocational training;
- ◆ Establish work plan and annual plan for life-long vocational training; coordinate vocational training

2. Strengthen vocational training policy system construction;

- Opinions on Strengthening Vocational Training to Promote Employment proposes a life-long vocational training system for all rural and urban laborers;
- The current vocational training policies construction should have continuity;
- Diversified training types is equally emphasized

 $\mbox{\ensuremath{\langle}}\mbox{The opinion about strengthening vocational training promotion by the state council.)}$ 

Aimed at employment facility and economic development, stick to the principle of unban and rural pooling, employment orientation, skills first and lifelong training, establish a new vocational training mechanism, that is extensive, diversified, regulated and safe. Complete the universal vocational training system, and speed the pace of cultivating billions of qualified skilled labor force.

3. Complete the diversified vocational training system

- Recently, China has done its first step in setting up a vocational training system, with the industries as main part, vocational colleges as bases and positive participation of all training institutes
- The government increase input into the establishment of public services, while let the market play decisive role in resources allocation, and enhance the integration and utilization of existing training resources.
  - Set up high skilled labor training base and master studio;
     Improve the capacity building of vocational schools, and push the development of training centers in enterprises, technicien colleges, and private vocational training institutes, in order to further improve the service capacity.

### 4. Organize large scale vocational training

- Create new vocational training mode, enlarge vocational training scale, search for and publicize vocational training toolkits, improve the pertinence and effectiveness of trainings.
- $\Phi$  Carry out pilots of new apprenticeship, attack the industries to implement skills training.
- implement skills training.

   Organize and implement the plan to improve vocational skills of rural workers.
- Continue to implement high skills labor development plan, and the training of technicians.
- Let skills competitions raise public awareness, and create the skills competition brands.

# 5. Implement the function of government monitoring

- To secure the quality and effect of vocational training.
- Government purchase the training outcomes, and provide public service product of vocational training, set up vocational training institutes through public bidding.
- Exert industry's role as social partners, push the reform of vocational qualification management, enhance the quality management and fund monitoring of vocational training, improve the fund utility rate, secure the fund.

### 6. Exert the function of public services

- provide equal public services for the labor. In 2013, there are 7864 state owned public service institutes for vocational training and entrepreneurship, which provide more than 50% of government subsidized services.
- For several years, public service institutes made lots of research on standardized and regulated vocational training; and obtained experiences.

## Establish life-long vocational training system

- government and public institutes fully play the role
- domestic and foreign committee, industries, and vocational colleges fully play the role
- sincerely wish experts and scholars provide your supports to China's vocational training, and push China's skills development to reach greater outcomes.

10

9

Thank you!

~



2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/003

### Developing a National Vocational Training System for Life-long Learning: The Australian Experience

Submitted by: Australia



Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014





Developing a National Vocational Training System for Life-long Learning:

The Australian Experience

Dr Welissa McEwen

General Manager Skills Mobility and Asian Connections Department of Industry



Provides skills and knowledge for work now and in the future

Nationally agreed and consistent quality standards Strong industry leadership and engagement

Australia's VET System

Key Attributes:

Supports on-the-job skills development and recognition of prior learning

Nationally recognised competency based qualifications



Australia's Vocational Education and Training System

- Australia's VET system provides Individuals with the skills and knowledge they need for employment
- Australia's VET system is based on a partnership between Australian governments and industry
- Australian Government facilitates frameworks and funding for the system





### A Flexible System for Life-long Learning · Training may be underfaken in a range of flexible environments

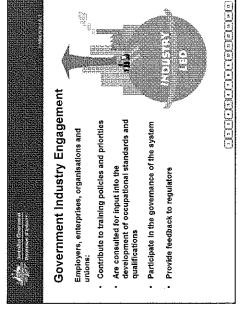
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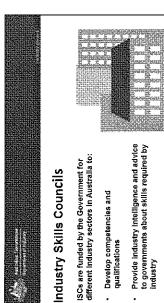
- No age or gender barriers
- Allows for recognition of prior learning

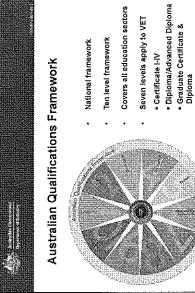
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Equity focussed









- Auto Skills Australia

Forest and Forest Products ElectroComms & EnergyUtilities

Government after Grownment Shiris

Industry Skills Councils

::8

Manufacturing

Skills. ×

Resources & Infrastructure

**♣** CPSISC ( IBSA

Construction & Property Services Annovation & Business

Community Services & Health

Play a role in workforce development

2/18/2014





- Australian Skills Quality Authority as the national VET regulator
- Registers, monitors and audits majority of training organisations
- Accredits some VET courses not developed by ISCs
- Reports to the Australian Government



Registered Training Organisations



- Approximately 4500 public and private training organisations are registered
- Deliver nationally recognised training and issue AQF qualifications
- These training organisations can access government funding
- Many RTOs also deliver training outside Australia



# Australian Government Funding for Training

- National Partnership Agreement between the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments to Improve access to, transparency, quality and efficiency of the national training system.
- The Australian Government also funds trade facilities across Australian schools
  - Financial incentives are provided by the Australian

- Government to employers and apprentices
  The Australlan Government provides access to income
  contingent loans to gain higher qualifications
- In addition, Australian Government provides funding for businesses to up-skill their workers, supplemented by industry



## Transitions from School to Work

- Over 90% of senior secondary schools offer some form of VET to their students
- Around 40% of Australian senior secondary students study VET in school
- VET programs can be undertaken as part of a senior secondary certificate
- Students use work experience in businesses to gain awareness of the world of work
- Students can gain a nationally recognised VET qualification

ις.



### Australian Apprenticeships

- Available to school-leavers, those re-entering the workforce or those wishing to change careers
- Involve a formal training agreement between an employer and an Individual
- Traditionally focused on developing technical and trade skills
- Combine on-the-job and off-the-job training leading to a national qualification
- Important pathways from school to work



Apprenticeships (includes traineeships)

& Non-Apprenticeships

Australia's VET system succeeds because:

Summary

- It is a partnership between governments and industry
- It engages with industry in the design, development and
- Implementation of training products

  It has effective regulation and strong quality assurance which
- is continuously improved and strengthened
  It is a competency based system with moving parts that can be
  - It is a competency based system with moving paeaslly modified
- It is flexible and open to access
- · Supports life-long learning throughout an Individual's life

THANK YOU

Melissa.McEwen@industry.gov.au

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### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/004

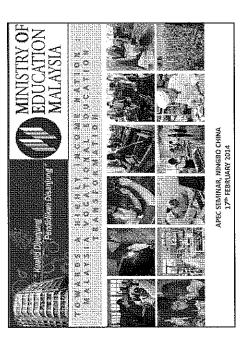
### Towards a Highly Income Nation: Malaysia Vocational Education Transformation

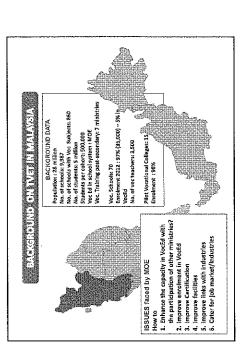
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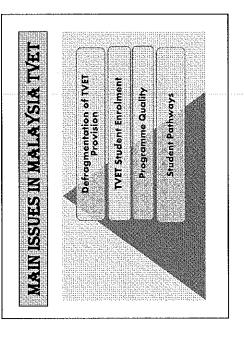


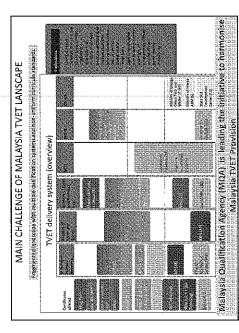
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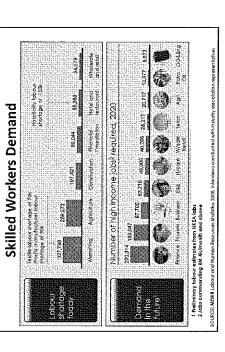


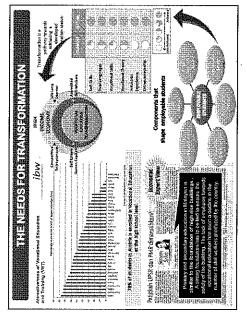












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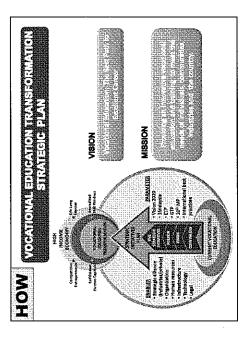
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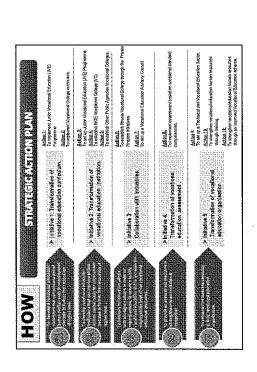
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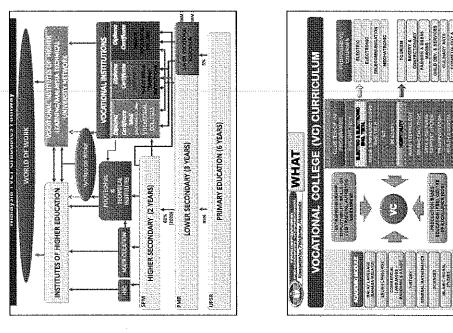
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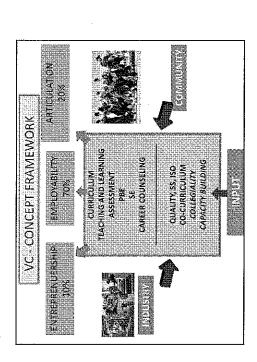






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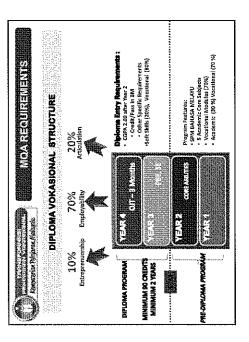
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ENTRANCE	MAIN COMPONENTS	ACCIDING DAY
	Core Modules/Soft Skills Vocational Modules	ALVANA CAY
(2 Years 3	OnJob Training	
Months	Production Based Education School Enterprise	CRG,TWI, LCCI ETC
	Co-curricular	
1 & 2 PREPARATION	Academic Core Subjects	MOE Examination
PRE-DIPLOMA	Employability Skills	Board, JPK, JPA,
(2 Years)	Financial Management Vocational Modules	Other Certification Bodies

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E YEAR PROGRAMM	MAIN CONBONENTS	RECOGNITION/ ACCREDITION
S & 4 DIPLOMA VOKASIONAL (2 Years 3 Months)	\$ & 4 DPDOMA Core Module/Soft Skills VOCASIONAL Vocational Modules (1 Years 3 On-Joh Traine) Months) Production Based Education School-Inchepise	Mod, JPK, JPA Other Certification Bodles such as C&G, TW, LCCI ETC
1 & 2 PREPARATION PRE-DIPLOMA (2 Years)	Cocurtcula Academic Core Subjects Employability Skills Financial Management	MOE Examination Board , JPK, JPA, Other Certification

	Creativity & proviation Application Basis
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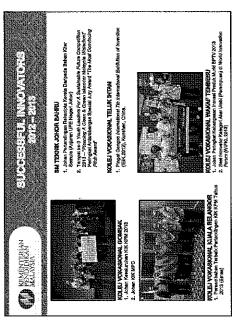
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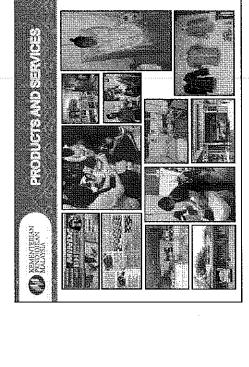
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PROGRAMME	TYPE OF COLLABORATION	POTENTIAL PARTALENSING
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APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMMES/ SLDN (SKM BASED PROGRAMME)	CO-FUNDING PROGRAMMES (30:70) 30 %: ACADEWIC, AND BASIC THEORY IN VOCATIONAL. 70 %: VOCATIONAL PRACTICAL IN NOUSTRIES.	I. PRIVATE TRAINING PROWIDERS II. INDUSTRIES
INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION PROGRAMME	NTERNATIONAL RECORDITION FOR YOCATIONAL COLLEGE PROBRAMINES W.CCATIONAL COOK OVERTS B. CHARLOW SKILLS	TRIVATE AGRICIES  TINTERNATIONAL AGENCIES  CANADERS  COTVANDE CHILDS  TWILLOCI, PAFE
PRODUCTION BASED EDUCATION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE, ON JOB TRAINING	JOINT VENTURE PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES WITHIN "DR. QUISDE KOLE VOCATIONAL TO PROMOTE SKILL TRAINING	PRIVATE AGENCIES/ INDUSTRIES/TPAINING PROVIDERS
<b>5</b>	TRAINING OF AN STAFF	PANATEAGENCIES/ MDJSTRIES/TRAINING PROVIDERS

PRODUCTS AND SHEARINGS

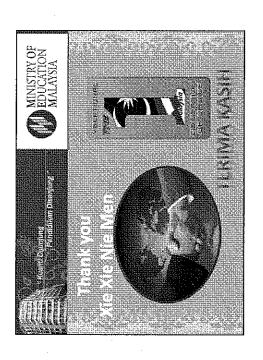
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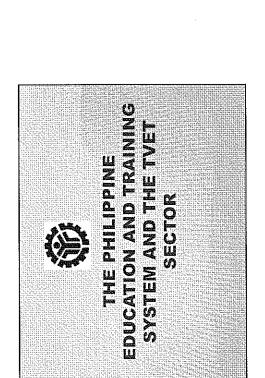
### The Philippine Education and Training System and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Sector

Submitted by: Philippines



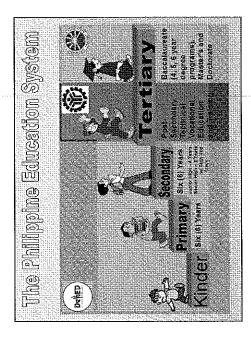
Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014





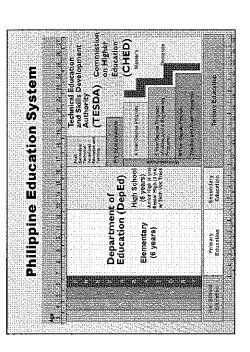
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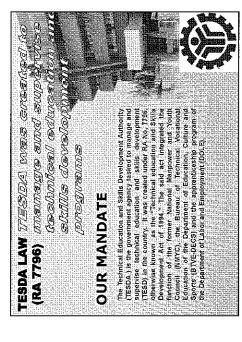
Education System



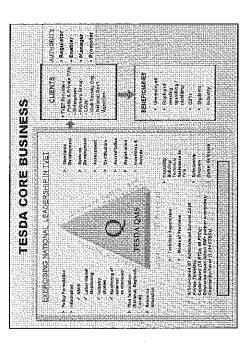
Region: A PHILIPPINES

Region: A Second largest archipolage
Composed of 7,107 Islands
Three main Island groups:
Three main

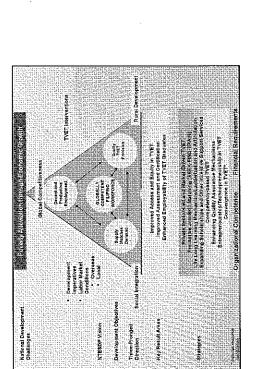






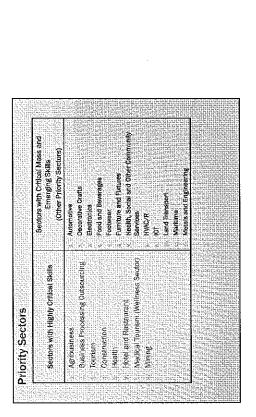


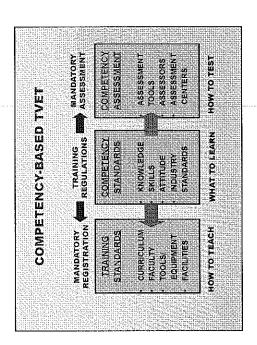
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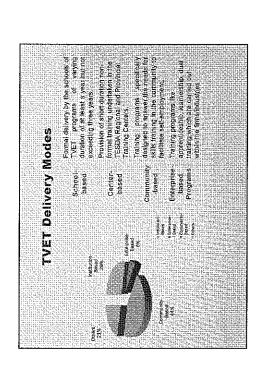
PRO-ACTIVE JOBS-SKILLS MATCHING PROCESS

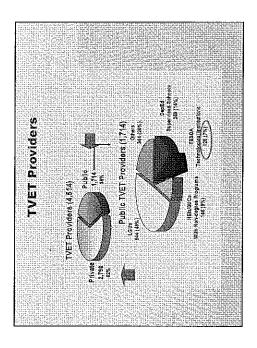
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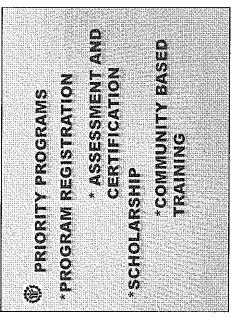




LEVEL	PROCESS	RESPONSIBILITY	APPLICATION
NC I	A worker at this level performs routine and predictable tasks involving title or no latitude for Judgments	Adhere to appropriate standards or specifications are usually involved	Assignments are usually made by a supervisor or a worker at a higher level who gives simple instructions and makes clarifications or suggestions when necessary
NO III	A worker at this laker performs a prescribed lange of furbitional likelying khowin cournes and procedures, where observy identified choices and limited complexity applies	Work Involves, some accountability for the quality of potpuls	Application et. mis. 19kel. may innove individual responsibility of autonomy, or working with others as part of a learn or group.
NGIII	A worker of this level performs a wide renge of selled potentions at a single level of competence will be selled by the selled b	Work incoless understanding the Application at this even in paymonic concerning the incolession contributing for involving and introduced is autonomy. Building and interesting the autonomy and four inspectation to confine the autonomy and the autonomy and four interesting and interesting the burst of the autonomy and autonomy anamed autonomy and autonomy and autonomy and autonomy and autonomy	Application at this level may limply carbon the included in second limply of automorphy and/or may lovely some seponalistic for others. Participation in teams industring hearing or group coordination may be involved.
N N	A worker at this level performs a wide innige of spolicition, in a variety of contacts most of whiteli are complex and mon routline the complex and mon routline.	Work Involves some badeaship and Applications good and the profit of the good and the profit of the good and others as well organized on self-and others as well organized on ordinarial profit of the good and others as monitouries of contragency nature.  Relatation and analysis of current profit of the good and the self-analysis of current profit of the self-analysis of current and profit of the self-analysis of the self-	Applications involve cesocrability for the organization and peromisine of others.







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Adoption of partnership arrangement in the delivery of

Development of Polytechnic Institutions

Connection with the K 12 Program of DepEd Expand Registration of Tech Voc courses in

(Department of Education)

Full implementation of Competency/based TVET

Standard Implementing Guidelines

Development of Training Regulations

The Graduate Tracer Study shows an average of **72% employment** rate of TVET graduates joining the Labor Force Graduates land jobs within a year after finishing course

 Directing HRD toward sustaining confinition of the Phinnies global competitiveness

specialized labor requirements Ensuring quick response to

Maraming Salamat Thank You Hsieh hsieh

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#### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

#### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/006

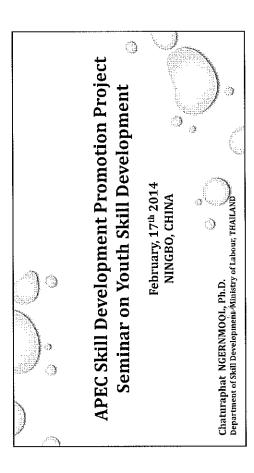
### APEC Skill Development Promotion Project Seminar on Youth Skill Development

Submitted by: Thailand



Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014

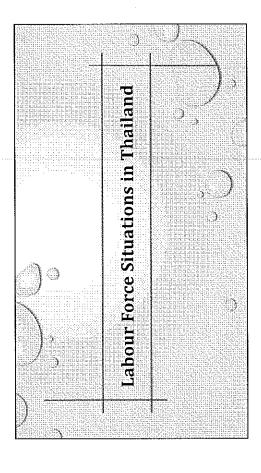


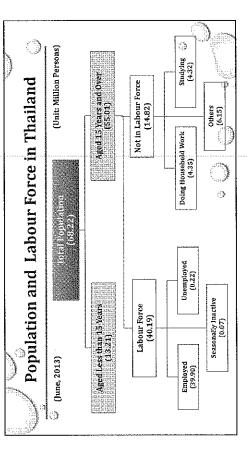


service system in building up a lift-long The role of the government and public vocational training system

Topic

- The role of the government and public service system in vocational training system Labour force situations in Thailand
   The role of the government and much
- Building up a lift-long vocational training system m





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	☐ Annual skills demand survey☐ Provincial Skill Development Advisory Committee☐ Job vacancy information from Department of Employment	
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The role of the government and	public service system in vocational training system	

# Human Resource Development in Thailand The 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (B.E.2555-2559) 2012-2016 Government Policy on Human Resource Development (HRD) Master Plan on Labour (B.E.2555-2559) 2012-2016 Skill Development Promotion Act B.E. 2545 (A.D. 2002)

## The 11<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan 2012-2016

- ☐ To promote a fair and quality society so as to provide social protection and security and to participate in the development process under good governance.
- ☐ To develop people with integrity, knowledge and skills appropriate to their ages and to strengthen social institutions and local communities for positive adaptation to changes.
- C) To enhance the efficiency of production and services based on local wisdom, knowledge, innovation and creativity.

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Government Policy on Human Resource Development
C) Urgent Policies to be Implemented in the First Year
🗀 Policy on Economic
Policy on Social and Quality of Life

(B.E.2555-2559) 2012-201

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entrepreneurs to meet the need of the manufacturing and services sectors in order to increase labour To develop sufficient high-quality labours and productivity and the competitiveness.

To promote work force employability and work security for quality of living. 

☐ To develop efficient organization management system and labour officers.

## Skill Development Promotion Act B.E. 2545 (A.D. 2002)

☐ Income tax exemption on the percentage of training expenses ☐ Assistance granted by the Department of Skill Development in providing the training of training personnel, skill standard testing provider, supervisors and others as well as on curriculum and equipment

Consultation service from Department of Skill Development on skill development activities 

development

Other privileges indicated in Ministerial Regulations oo

Deduction on utility charges for electricity and pipe water bills in the Exemption on import duty and value added tax (VAT) for tools and machinery brought into the kingdom for training purpose 

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amount of two times of the training expenses

Fraining Skill Development Providers for Youth

Ministry of Labour

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Ministry of Industry Office of Vocational Education Commission - Department of Skill Development Department of Employment Office of Social Security Ministry of Education Government Agencies Private Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Interior Bangkok Metropolitan Administration

Private training schools/Institutes
 Foundations

# Department of Skill Development Ministry of Labour THAILAND

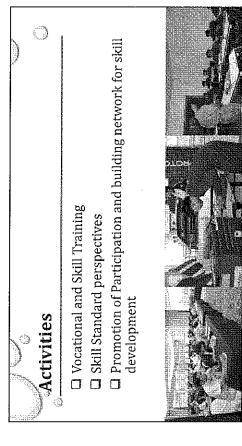




Workforce with



# Responsibility D Skill standard development, promotion and testing. Conduct skills training and enhance skill development system. Chromote skills development, workforce potential and entrepreneurship. Chromote cooperation between public and private sectors in terms of networking and drafting of National Plans on skills demand.



## Vocational and Skill Training

- ☐ To train the new labour market entrants
  ☐ To train workers who have already possessed their jobs
  ☐ To train the unemployed labour
  ☐ To provides consultancy/recommendation of a curriculum
  - To train for females, youth, disables and special target development

groups

## Skill Training

- market entrants to develop knowledge, ability and attitude D Pre-Employment Training: training for the new labour toward their basic occupational level. (2-10 Months)
- Cl Upgrading Training: training for employed workers to increase their skills and productivity. (6-240 Hours)
- ☐ Tailor made training: all aspects of DSD training courses can be adjusted to suit trainees' and employers' needs. (6-240 Hours)
- Training for special target group: such as women, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities, (6-240 Hours)

### Skill Standard Perspectives National Skill Standard Setting Skill Standard Testing

- ☐ Skill Testing for job seekers to work overseas
  - Skill Competitions



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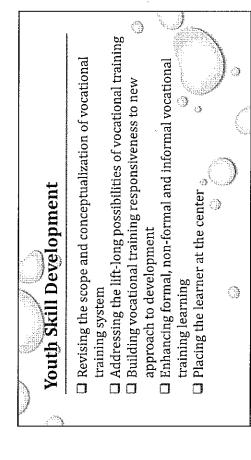


## Promotion of Participation and building e network for skill development

- I To promote for the participation of government and private ☐ To encourage the establishments for skill development
- ☐ Development of Training Personnel ☐ Public and Private Sector Coordination

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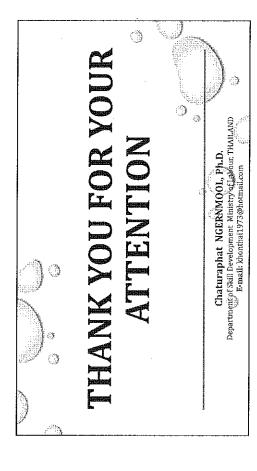


Youth Skill Development Road Map

Sustainable Economy

Skill Development

Skill Development





2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/007

### Promoting Livelihood Opportunities for Rural Youth from the School

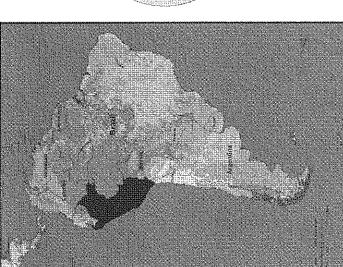
Submitted by: Peru



Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014







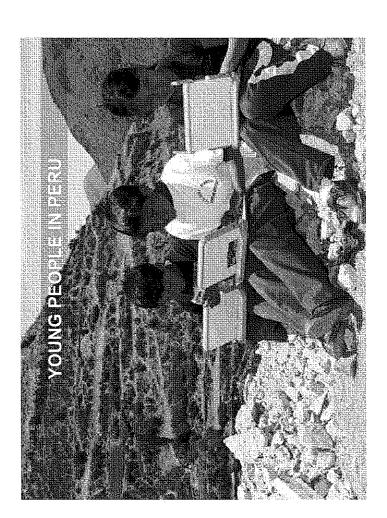


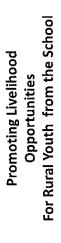
9'340,355 (31,14%) of the Peruvian population is between 3 to 18 years of age







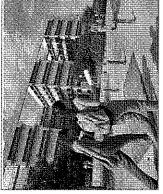


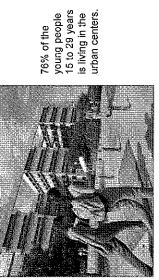






5'963,804 is from 19 to 29 years age





24% of the young people 15 to 29 years is living in the rural areas of the



country

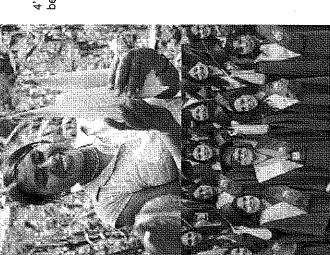




Legend:

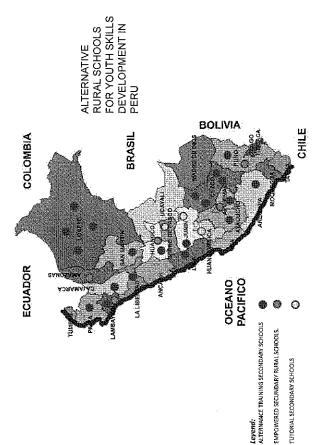
61.4% of young people 15 to 29 years lives in the 7 major cities: Lima, La Libertad, Piura, Puno, Cusco, Cajamarca and Junín.





4' 091, 475 (13,64%) women are between 15 - 29 of age

## MINEDU EDUCATIONAL POLICIES AND YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN THE RURAL AREAS



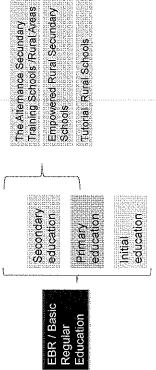
## NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

Ten national educational policies for the period 2012-2016

The Eight Essential Learnings that all children, adolescents and young people should have at the end of the basic education.

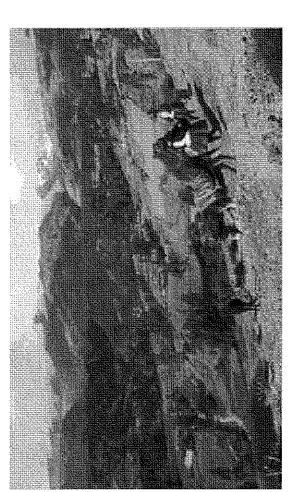
New methodological tools to facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the educational policies: Progress Maps, Routes of Learning Guides: Mathematics, Science, Citizenship, Communication.

New educational strategies for the rural youth development:

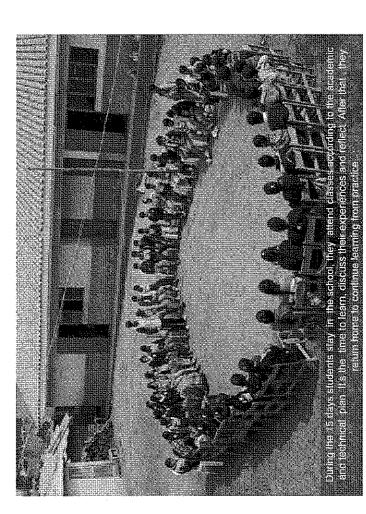


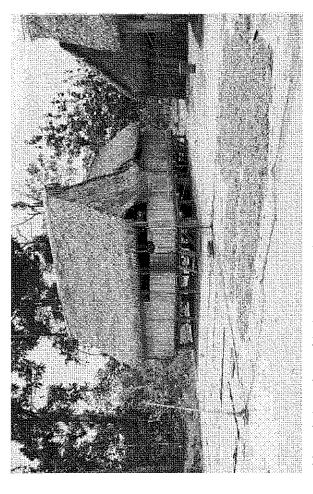
The Alternance Training Secondary Schools

In the rural areas

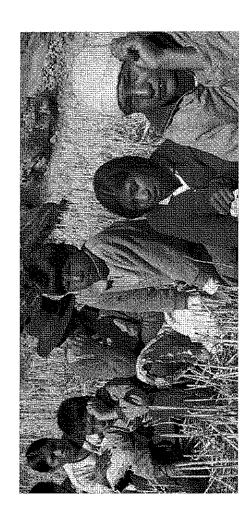


The Alternance Training Model makes posible the secundary education in the rural isolated areas of the Andean highlands or the Amazon jungle communities of the country.

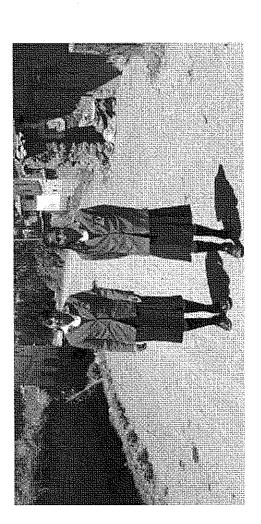




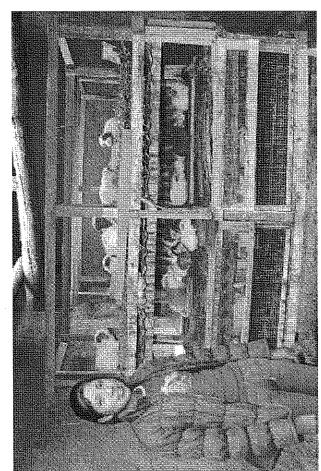
A house in the rural area of the Amazon Region / Community of Tipishka in the banks of the Nanay River in Loreto Peru. The alternance training secondary school students comes from distant communities. They live 15 days in the school and 15 days at home.



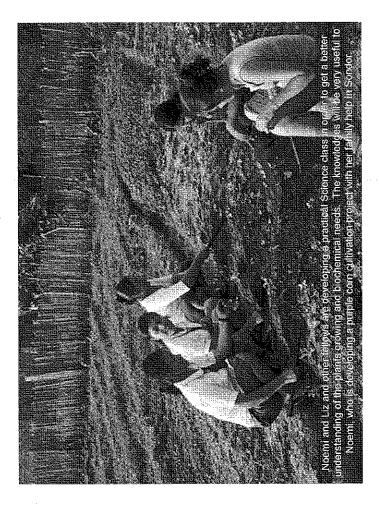
Some students of the alternating mode schools of Ayacucho. They stay at home during 15 days each month, studying, and developing productive projects with their family help. It is the time to convert ideas into reality.

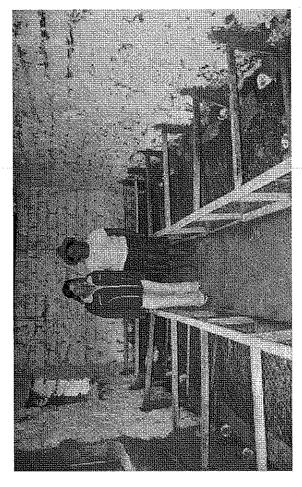


Noemi Flores (18) from the distant community of Sondor and Liz Bañares (16) from the Catañiray community in Incahuasi, Cusco. They are students of the Alternance Training Secondary School (CRFA), located in the Paca Community, Anta District, Cusco, Perú.

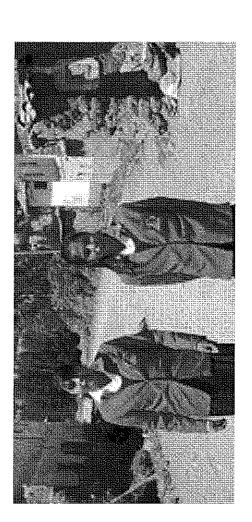


Liz bañares in the Guinea pig farm that has been managing with the help of his family. His entrepreneurial spirit is an important reference for Liz' family



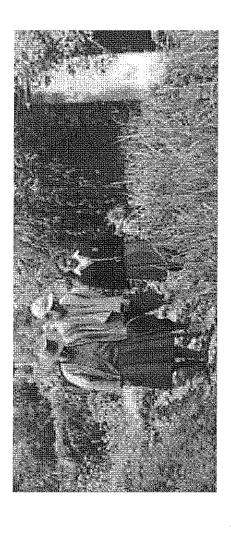


Liz with her mother on the farm guinea pigs. They sold the Guinea pigs at the local community market with a very positive effect in the family economy.

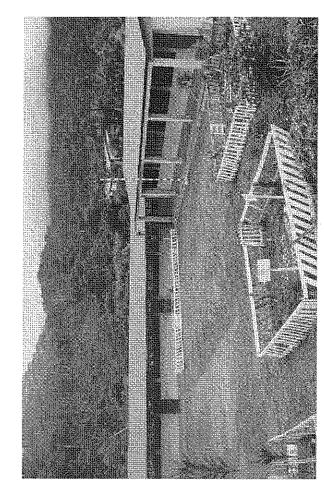


Noemi and Liz, after their studies are completed, will continue with the productive projects. Noemi with the purple corn production, which is also an opportunity of work for the young peasants of Noemi's community. Liz, has planned to increase the Guinea pig family's farm and sell them in the big Anta Market. Her family is very enthusiastic about the idea. The empowered family finances will allow them to pursue higher studies.

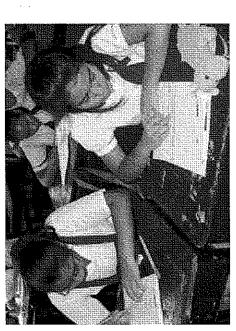
## IMPROVING SECONDARY EDUCATION SCHOOLS, A STRATEGY FOR CHANGE THE TRADITIONALRURAL SCHOOLS



The productive projects resulting from the application of knowledge acquired in the school, articulated with the family economy is the core of of the Alternative secondary schools. It's an option to improve the quality of life of young people in the rural areas and their families.



Andres Avelino Cáceres High School is the educative center where a new model of education is taking place. It is located in the Wawaico, Imazita, Bagua in the Amazonas Region, at the Northern



Students of the Wawaiko rural school in Imazita, Amazonas.

This traditional rural school is located in the influence area of the Awajun ethnic group.

They are developing activities in the context of an alternative model to improve the quality of learning and promote the development of competencies and life skills of young people.

Similar projects are being developed in five regions and in 60 rural secondary schools of the country

## PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES

PEASANT FAMILIES

### A MAIN SOCIAL PROJECT

#### COMMUNAL LEADERS

Apu / Líder awajun

Ethnic group support Communal leader support

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

laborated by the studen families and community A generative propose

Organized agricultural producers support PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Political support

A main Social Project Productive projects

Learning based on projects

Estrategies:

Citizenship/Dem Comunication

ocracy

Mathematics

Science

Forming educational topics in accordance with

the educational pedagogical program

SOCIAL PROJECT : IMPROVING A BETTER NUTRITION FORTHE FAMILY

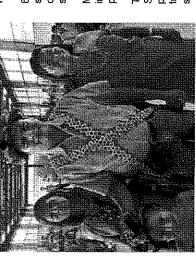
Many former students belong to the Awajun ethnic group,

Community demands Learning comprehension associated to the students projects.

Situational learning Comprehensive learning

## ANDRES AVELINO CÁCERES SECONDARY SCHOOL SOCIAL PROJECT:

## IMPROVING THE FOOD SYSTEM IN THE COMMUNITY OF IMAZITA AND LIVELIHOOD YOUTH SKILLS FROM THE SCHOOL.



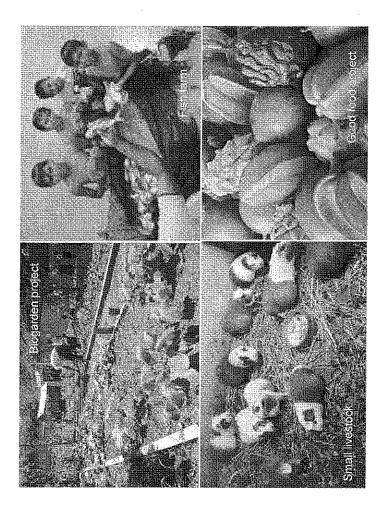
Awajun family from Imaza, Bagua, Amazonas

### Results:

60 traditional rural secondary schools in 5 regions are changing their educational strategies.

More than 6000 students are involved in learning based in projects.

The Empowerment Rural Secondary Schools target is to provide an adequate skills training opportunity to the students.





#### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

#### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/008

### Youth to Work - National Youth Employment Programme

Submitted by: Peru



Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014





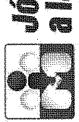






### 

# National Youth Employment Programme



Programa Nacional de Empleo Juvenil

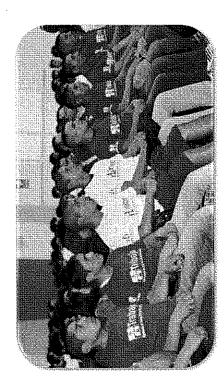
René Galarreta Achahuanco National Secretary of the Youth of Perú

Target population:

Youth 15 to 29 years old with limited economic resources and / or vulnerable situarion.

Lines of intervention:

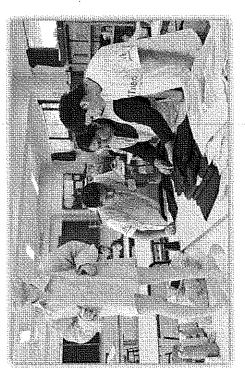
- i ) Training for Job Placement, and
  - ii ) Training for Self Employment .



Objective: To facilitate youth access to the formal labor market through job training, technical assistance for entrepreneurship and labor mediation.



Training for Job placement: Includes training services - technical occupations basic operational level, which meet the requirements of the labor market in order to Improve the employability of young people between 15 and 29 years in poverty and extreme poverty, thus facilitating their access to the formal labor market.



implementation phases (sequential and interrelated):

- 1. Determination of the training offer .
- 2. Promotion, targeting and selection of beneficiaries.
- 4. Bonding and job placement.

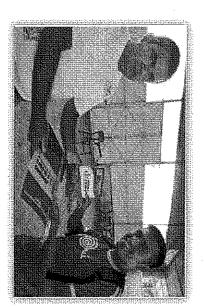
Duration: 240 to 340 hours teaching.



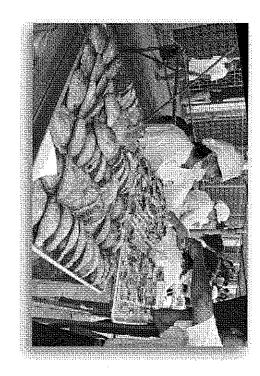
Implementation phases ( sequential and interrelated ):

- 1. Promotion, targeting and selection of participants.
- 2. Formative stage (development of business ideas and formulation of
- financial system) . 3. Stage of advice (implementation of business plans and joint with the

Duration of training: 150 to 200 teaching hours.



to promote self-employment. Beneficiaries courses / workshops to formulate business youth in poverty, extreme poverty and / or vulnerability of the urban and rural areas, ideas as well as technical assistance for implementation is provided. Training for self-employment: Includes services training and technical assistance to



## ACTIMUM SINUTO 2019

- ☐ Training for the Labour Market: 12,151 young
- ☐ Training for Self-employment : 5,764 young
- Total Beneficiaries: 17,915 young
- The program was implemented in ail regions of the country
- ☐ The budget of the National Programme "Youth to Work" for the period January to November 2013 was 24,835,225 soles , distributed as follows:
- Training for Job Placement : 12,412,514
- ☐ Training for Self-employment: 6,748,767 ☐ Common shares: 5,673,945
- Common shares : 5,673,945
- TOTAL (in soles) 24, 835, 225





### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/009

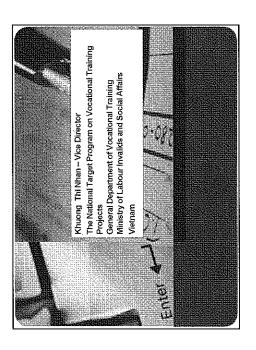
### The National Target Program on Vocational Training Projects

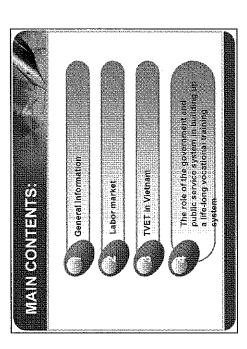
Submitted by: Viet Nam

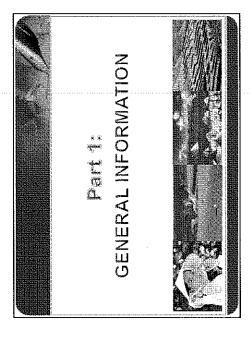


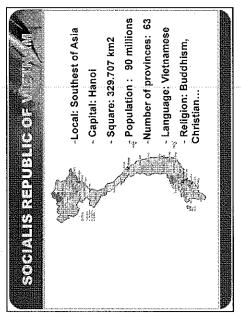
Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014

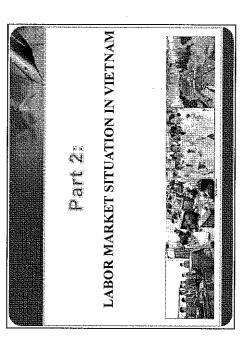














### 1. Quantity

- Population: 90 million (2013); 65,3 million at working age (75,2% of population).
- v' in 2010, the national labor force reached 50,5 million people (48,61% female), increasing by 11,09% compared to 2002 and 25,6% compared to 2000. In the period from 2000 to 2010, the average annual increase is 1.13 million (2.68% per year)

### 2. Quality

- The rate of professional and technical trained labor in 2013 was 32%.
- In 2009, the rate of illiterate laborers was 4,6%; primary school graduated 27,6%; secondary school graduated 28,5% and high school graduated 25,6%.



- 3. Limitations
- 3.1. Irrational distribution of labor force:

✓By region: Midlands and northern mountainous region: 13.8%; Western Highland: 5.8%

'By economic geography: Red River delta (22.87%), Cuu Long River delta (20.13%), Southeast region (15.94%), remaining areas (41.07%).



- 3. Limitations
- 3.2. Low quality of labor:
- / 18,3% of labor force is illiterate and has not completed primary school. Number of laborers graduated from high school accounted for 25,6%. Therefore, only 1/4 labor force are eligible to participate in the next technical training.
  - V. Rate of labor force without professional and technical training is high (75,3%), especially in electricity, electronic, mechanics, petroleum, etc.
- Physical conditions; manners, discipline and working



### 3, Limitations

- 3.2. Low quality of labor:
- Limitations in transportation of laborers. Most of IZs & EPZs are using up to 30% of migrant workers without social infrastructure service.
- ✓Over 50% of laborers working abroad is unskilled while labor management before, during and after coming back to the country is still inadequate.

### 4. Overall assessment

### 4.1. Pros

- √Legal framework of labor market is gradually completed
- Quantity and quality of human resource and employment improve
- Labor market information and connection between iabor supply - demand have positive changes
- Labor structure shifts positively; income and productivity labor competitiveness rise improve, salary

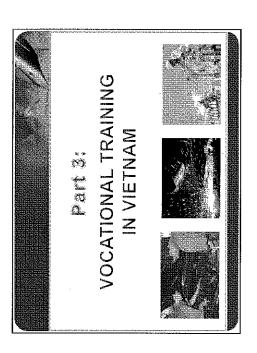
### 4. Overall assessment

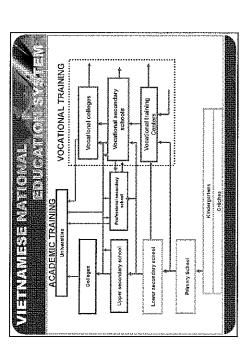
### 4.2. Shortcomings

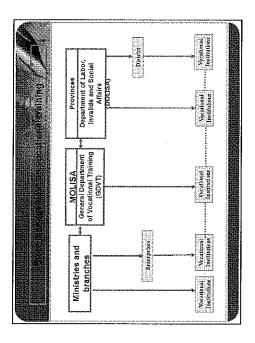
- Legal system of the labor market is inadequate and not attached to labor market, especially in policies and information about the informal sector asynchronous. Socio-economic development strategies are
- Labor demand is low in quantity and limited in quality. Labor works mainly in agriculture and informal sectors with poor productivity and high risks
- labor quality, unreasonable distribution and education and 'Basically, Vietnam is a labor- redundant market having low training system not meeting its demand

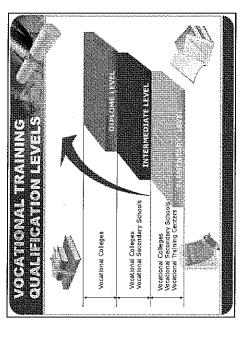
### 4. Overall assessment

- 4.2. Shortcomings
- Actual salary is low; the price of labor does not fully reflect the laws of supply - demand, competitiveness and other laws of the market economy
- develop synchronously; the connection between labor supplydemand is still limited; imbalance between labor supply-demand is severe. Although labor is abundant, recruitment not does infrastructure /Labor market is difficult
- A large proportion of laborers are not protected in the market, especially disadvantaged laborers; system of labor relations has not developed









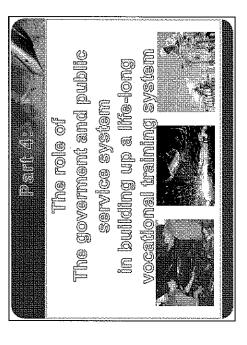


: 875 - Vocational secondary schools

- Vocational training centers









- To set up and implement strategies, planning, plans and policies on vocational training development.
  - To issue and realize legal documents on vocational training.
- To set objectives, contents, methods and curriculum equipment; statutes for intaking and certification. for vocational training; standards for vocational trainers; the list of trained vocations at different levels; standards for physical conditions and
- To manage the implementation of quality accreditation in vocational training
- organization and operation of vocational training. To maintain statistics and information on the
  - To realize the vocational training management

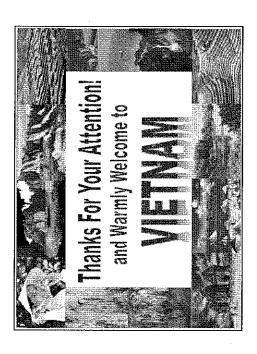
- To organize and manage the training of teaching and management staff of vocational training.
  - To mobilize, manage and utilize sources for the
    - technological and scientific application in To organize and manage research and development of vocational training
- To organize and manage international cooperation in vocational training. vocational training.
  - vocational training; to settle claims, appeals and breach of law on vocational training. To inspect and check the legal observation in

I The role of the Goverment and public serv building up a life-long Vocational training sy

The state shall unanimously control vocational

- The central state vocational management office shall report to the Government on state management issues on vocational training. training.
- \* Ministries and quasi-ministerial offices, in coordination with the central state vocational management office, shall carry out state management on vocational training in accordance with their authorities.

  \* People's committees at all levels shall carry out state management on vocational training in accordance with their authorities as assigned by the Government, be responsible for investment in vocational training development to meet the local requirements for the workforce.





### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/010

### Improve the Effectiveness of Youth Vocational Training

Submitted by: China



Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014



### Improve the Effectiveness of Youth China Association of Staff and Workers Education and Vocational Training APEC Skills Development Promotion Project Seminar on Youth Skills Vocational Training Development 17 Feb. 2014

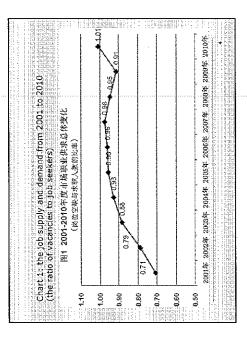
Ms. Wang Xiaojun.

I. Employment Problems in China

- □ (1) Huge Pressure of Total Employment
   □ (2) Prominent Problem of Structural Shortage
   □ (3) Challenges on Youth Employment

:						

billion, working-age population aged between 15 and 64 was 1 billion, economically active population aged above 16 was 785 million. (1) Huge Pressure of Total Employment approximately\_12 million jobs could be provided In 2011, China's total population reached 1.347 From 2011-2015,the annual unemployed unban workforce exceeded 24 million, and only



Problen upply perpoport e populate f million, indicatin points catin aging in e	ral Shortage	to change ng-age	een 15 and 64 7.69.2% of the 3.45 million or hose of 2011.	/faster pace for 13% of the	<b>14</b>
	Promínent Problem of Structu	1. The labor supply pattern start with declining proportion of work population.	working-age population aged betware 12 was 937 million, accounting for population, indicating a decline of ercentage points compared with	China has been aging in an increasing with people aged above 60 accounting total population.	

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in 2009.
 The skilled laborers in China account for less than

 13% of the total employees, or merely one third of urban employees. The technicians and senior technicians account for merely 4.8% of the nation's total skilled laborers.

Planning on Ten Major Industries was carried out

## (3) Challenges on Youth Employment According to the population census in 2010, the young people aged between 15-24 was 227 million, aged between 15-34 was 425 million, accounting for 17.05% and 31.92% respectively.

## (3) Challenges on Youth Employment

- C The employment task is arduous in terms of the focus groups especially the youth.
  - The annual size of fresh graduates will reach 7 million
- More than 100 million rural surplus labor force calls for an annual transfer of 8 to 9 million, most of them are junior high school graduates.
- Out of more than 200 million rural migrant workers, many do not have a stable job.

## (3) Challenges on Youth Employment

Among all the job-seekers in the last quarter of 2013

- The unemployed account for 54.6% among which the newly grown unemployed youths account for 26.1% (12,4% of which are college. graduates)
- The proportion of the newly grown unemployed youths rised 1,8 percentage point compared with the same period of last year.

The labor force supply and demand of different age group form 2001 to 2001 (the ratio of vacancy to tob-seeker) 131.6. 1.03 49.0.92 20013年 20023年 2003年 2004年 2005年 2006年 2007年 2008年 2009年 2010年 小品 16-26 mm - 25-35 mm - 35-46 mm - 45-35 mm 0,77 图8 2001-2010年分年给供求变化。 (两位至映与米利人数的比率) 0.74 1 0.77 2 4 1,1 8.0 8.0 97 5,0 3

II. Practices on Strengthening Youth Vocational ☐ (4)Conducting trainings of different levels for (1)Implementing job training plan
 (2)Implementing the national revitalization C (3)Strengthening the team building of skilled Trainings Based on Labor Market Demand ☐ (5) Implementing financial aid policies for program for highly-skilled personnel talents for enterprises migrant workers students

(1)Implementing job training plan

In November 2010, the State Council issued the carried out in large scale trainings on job skills and on job skills upgrading and entrepreneurship trainings. Opinions on Strengthening Vocational Training to Promote Employment, and

Ization	Highly	5up	State hnss, Mof,	sessesses
(2)Implementing the national revitalization program for highly-skilled personnel	From 2010-2020:  L. 1. Technician Training Program  C. 2. Project of Building Training Base for Highly Skilled Professionals  C. 3. Project of Building Master Technician Workroom	(3) Strengthening the team building of skilled talents for enterprises	<ul> <li>In June 2012, the General Office of the State Council forwarded the Opinions on Strengthening Skilled Talents team Construction for Enterprise from Mohrss, Mof, Sacar</li> </ul>	Vigorously promote the pre-job trainings, on- the-job trainings for skills upgrading and highly skilled talents trainings, and explore to build a new apprenticeship system for enterprises.
(2)Impl progran	From 2010-2020:  1. Technician I 2. Project of B Skilled Profess  3. Project of B Workroom	(3) Str of skill	Council Streng	U Vigora the-jo skilled new a

On-the-spot transfer trainings for rural laborers Trainings on working transferred from rural to (4) Conducting trainings of different ☐ In January 2010, the General Office of the State Council issued *Guidelines on Further* Improving the Trainings of Migrant levels for migrant workers Entrepreneurship training Trainings on skills upgrading Labor pre-job trainings urban

### policies for students and trainees (5) Implementing financial aid

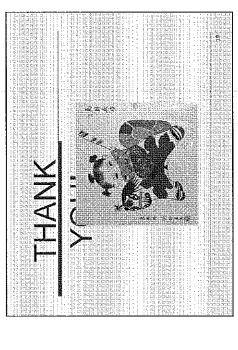
☐ Improve the construction of basic vocational education capacities. A lot of pilot vocational education schools, professional and highly qualified teaching staff have been developed. Improve the financial aid policies exempted rural students, rural students learning agriculture-related majors and students with economic difficulties from tuition fees and provide national grants for students with economic difficulties.

### III. Recommendations

- To regard the effect of Youth Vocational Training as
   the key point of performance evaluation on vocational
   training providers, as well as the principal indicators
   for government funding.
- To improve the link (tie) and correlation between the employment demand forecasting analysis system and vocational training, implementing high quality employment demand forecast analysis, publicizing these employment information in human resources market.

### III. Recommendations

- To strengthen the school-enterprise cooperation by developing the employment-oriented curriculum.
- ☐ To strengthen the basic capacity, building by developing, the vocational training package which are urgently needed, conducting teachers training, and improving the training software and hardware construction.
- To focus on the college graduates and migrant youth workers







2014/SOM1/HRDWG/SEM/011

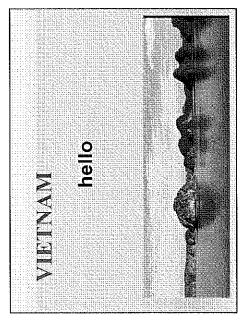
### Targeted and Effective Vocational Training to Promote Youth Skills

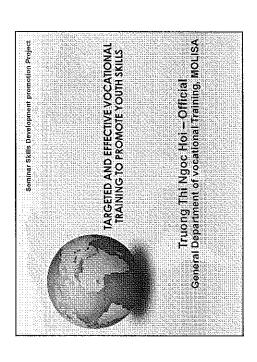
Submitted by: Viet Nam



Seminar on Youth Skills Development Ningbo, China 17 February 2014







CONTENTS

Seminar Skills Development promotion Project

L. Status of Vocational training in Viet Nam.

It. Some issues need to be solved

III. IVET development strategy period: 2011-2020.

### SOME ISSUES NEED TO BE SOLVED

Vocational training has not yet met the demand on vocational trained resource to serve the national industrialization and modernization.

 The vocational training management staffs of local have not been trained on vocational training management skill Vocational curriculum and textbooks have not been updated or amended regularly to carch the changing in fechnical and technology manufacturing





### SOME ISSUES NEED TO BE SOLVED

There's existing a part of vocational trainers who lack of their profession

Criteria on racilities have not been amended and supplemented in conformity with vocational training activities according to integrated training method

Vocational training quality accreditors are lack of quantity and limited in qualification







### SOME ISSUES NEED TO BE SOLVED

International integration at vocational institutions is limited; there's no regulation on degree and certificate-recognition of occupational skill standard between Viet Nam and ASEAN countries and other countries in the world.

The Issuance of national skill standard is late and many occupations have not had their national skill standard; activities on testing, and certificating of national skill standard have not been implemented widely.





Seminar Skills Development promotion Project

## IVET DEVEVOPMENT STRATE(

PERIOD 2011 - 2020

Seminar Skills Development promotion Project

### CONTENTS

I. GUIDING VIEWPOINT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT GOAL PERIOD 2011-2020 II. OBJECTIVES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PERIOD 2011 -

2020

III.SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

GUIDING VIEWPOINT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT GOAL PERIOD 2011-2020

Development of TVET is the cause and the responsibility of whole society Carry, out fundamental and drastic reform of state management of vocational training.







## GUIDING VIEWPOINT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT GOAL PERIOD 2011-2020

 Improve quality and expand scale of vocational training is a process of both universalizing vocational training for labor and meeting demands of sectors

development of vocational training focus on establishment of TVET institutions of high availty, with priority attention to those -Strengthen and expand international cooperation for designated for international level







### OBJECTIVES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PERIOD 2011 – 2020

Overall objectives: Until 2020, vocational training will meet labor market demand in terms of quantity, quality, occupation structure and training qualifications. Training quality of some occupations will reach the level of developed countries in the ASEAN region and of the world;





2014-02-18

Overall objectives (confinuous):

Building up skilled manpower contributing to increasing national competitiveness; Universalizing vocational training for labor transfering labor structure, increasing income, reducing poverty, ensuring social security.





### OBJECTIVES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PERIOD 2011 - 2020

### Specific objectives :

Implement vocational training in order to increase the rate of vocational trained labor to 55% in 2020 To 2020, there will be 230 vocational colleges, including 40 high quality colleges; 310 vocational secondary schools and 1,050 vocational training centers

Until 2020, there will be 77,000 TVET leachers.





## OBJECTIVES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PERIOD 2011 - 2020

Specific objectives (confinuous):

Until 2020, there will be promulgated 150 curicula, training materials for national focal occupations; applied 70 curricula, training materials of regional level and 35 curricula, training materials of international tevel All of national focal occupations accupations of regional, International standards, high quality institutes, model vocational training centers are accredited





### OBJECTIVES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PERIOD 2011 - 2020

### Specific objectives (continuous):

Develop national occupational qualification framework: 1o 2020, promulgate 400 sets of national occupational skill standards Complete Jabor market system, link to vocational training with lob placement.





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

### I. Reform state management in Vocational training

Complete the legal system on vocational including Amend Law on Vocational Training and relevant provisions in other Codes and Laws.

Complete mechanism and policies on vocational training and vocational learning

Complete State management mechanism in vocational training
Promote application of information fechnology in vocational teaching and
management of vocational training develop databases on vocational
rialining





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

1. Reform state management in vocational training

Put Into practice permeable training and stronger orientation in vocational training.

Establish a Vocational Training Support Fund

Plan (define) a network of vocational training institutions by training occupations, regions and areas

Intensity socialization, diversity resources for vacational training assertances in including the State, business sector, learners, domestic and international investors.





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

## 2. Development of vocational training teachers and managers

Standardize teachers, who teach local occupations of national level, in terms of practical skills and pedagogic competence Standardize feachers, who leach local occupations of regional and international levels. In ferms of practical skills and pedagogic competence according to the standards of advanced countries in ASEAN and of the world.





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

## 2. Development of vocational training teachers and managers

- The Government shall make sure that vocational italning leachers will be trained (in county and overseas) toward standardization.
- Restructure yocallong training institutions, further training of leachers
  - Standardize vocational training managets
- Establish an Academy of Vocational Training with functions of training on new technology, Italining and forther fraining of vocational leachers and managers.





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

3. Development of national occupational qualification framework

Develop a national occupational qualification framework in relation with the national educational qualification framework.

Complete the national occupational skill framework.

Promulgate national occupational skill standards for popular occupations

Receive and transfer sets of occupational skill standards of focal occupations at regional and international levels.

Develop curiculum frames.





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

4. Development of training curricular and textbooks

 For focal occupations at national level, develop and issue training curricular, textbooks based on national occupational skill-standards Forfocal occupations at regional and international levels, receive and use training curricular and textbooks of advanced countries in ASEAN and the warld, as appropriate and relevant to the Vietnamese labor market.

 Indining cunicular, textbooks of other accupations shall be developed by vocational training institutions themselves based on the curriculum frames or national occupational skill standards.

Iraining curricula for vocational training for rural (abor





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

5. Strengthening of Intrastructure and equipment in vocational

For focal occupations at national level, develop and promulgate standards for infrastructure and its of halping equipment.

standards or inflating the annual and historial people and for food occupations are regional and historial professions for intrastructure and fraining equipment of advanced countries of ASEAN and of the world.

For non-focal occupations set standards for minimum Intrastructure, and list of training equipment.

Vocational training institutions must ensure investment to minimum infrastructure and equipment for conducting their training.

Defines equipment list for vacational training of primary level and sets of earning materials for vacational training for rural labor.







### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

6. Quality control and assurance in vocational training

r. Quality accreditation in vocational training

Assessment and certification of national occupational skills





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

- 7. Connecting vocational training with labor market and enterprises participation
  - Develop stong relationships between vocational training and labor markets
- Enterprises bears main responsibility of ensuring accupational skills of their employees Develop labor market Information system for connecting training with abor usage





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

8. Awareness raising about vocational training development

The authorities at all levels have to enhance roles and position of vocational training in human resource development

Social and professional organizations, professional associations adissembler course, course, other conservations in the seminary course, other change of awarehess in society on vocational training.

Strengthen the career counseling and oitentation in schools, form specialized units taking care of career ortentation for vocational trainee.





### SOLUTIONS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

9, Strengthening of International cooperation in vocational training

Cooperate with ASEAN country toward mutual recognition of occupational skills, toward an ASEAN Community in 2015.

Strengthen cooperation in scientific research in vocational training

Encourage vocational training institutions in-county to expand cooperation, networking on Italining with overseas vocational Italining institutions.

Offer convenient legal framework afficacting foreign investors enterprises to set up vocational frating institutions of high quality and frating cooperation in Viet Nam.



Seminar Skills Development promotion Project

THANK YOU

13





2014/SOM1/HRDWG/007

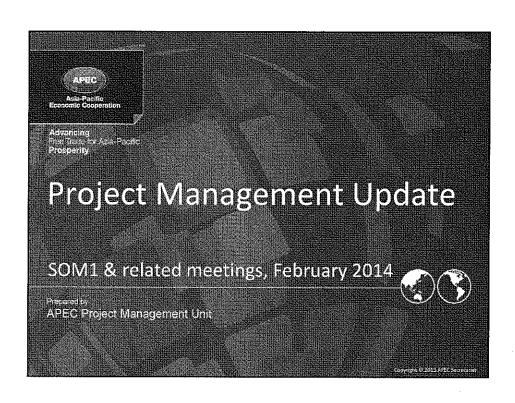
### **Project Management Update**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



36<sup>th</sup> Human Resources Development Working Group Meeting Ningbo, China 18-21 February 2014



3 – Projects funded	Asia-Pa Economic Ca
Number of Projects Requesting Funding	219
Value of Projects Requesting Funding	\$29,139,167
Number of Projects Approved	109
Value of Projects Approved	\$13,229,978
% of Concept Notes Approved	50%
Average Project Cost	\$121,376

### **APPROVAL PROCESS**

2014 - Dates and deadlines



### Two funding sessions in 2014:

- Session 1: CNs due Feb 28 (for May-Jun approval)
- **Session 2:** CNs due <u>July 21</u> (for Oct-Dec approval)
  - **2013 Sessions:** 3 Sessions, concluding in May, June, Dec

### Notes:

- •After CN deadline, the PO has approximately 2 weeks to ensure CN is compliant, endorsed, and prioritized by the forum
- ·Deadlines expire midnight, Singapore time
- •All dates and details subject to change (check website: http://www.apec.org/Projects/Applying-for-Funds.aspx )

### PROJECTS OVERVIEW: Session 1, 2014: Funds Available



Operational Account (OA)	\$905,500
Trade & Investment Liberalisation and Facilitation Account (TILF)	\$451,000
APEC Support Fund (ASF) General Fund	\$365,500
ASF Sub-funds	
(i) Human Security	\$212,500
(ii) Health & Emerg Preparedness	\$256,000
(iii) TFAPII	\$72,000
(iv) Science and Technology	\$253,500
(v) Energy Efficiency	\$704,000
(vi) ANSSR	\$619,500
(vii) Supply Chain Connectivity	\$575,000
Total OA+TILF+ASF	\$4,414,500
-	* - > - > - > - > - > - > - > - > - > -

### To Note:

- •Figures are estimates as of Dec. 2013 and are subject to approval at BMC1
- \*Figures and availability for the new ASF Supply Chain Connectivity sub-fund are to be confirmed
- \*A portion of TILF and ASF-EE funds have been allocated to future years, as per BMC's financial realignment exercise \*Session 2 will likely have similar amounts, plus unspent monies from Session 1

\* All figures are USD

### APPROVAL PROCESS:

How are projects approved?



Forum discusses, then endorses and prioritises Concept Note/s

Committees use the 2013 Funding Criteria to rank and prioritise CNs overall, for each fund

CNs approved for funding starting with highest priority, until available funds are depleted

CNs expanded into full proposals and assessed by PMU

Proposals recommended to BMC

(projects >US\$200,000 require SOM approval)

### CONCEPT NOTES Key advice



### Follow all guidelines:

- Meet submission deadlines
- 3-page maximum
- At least 2 co-sponsoring economies (6 for HRD)
- Link project to 2014 APEC Funding Criteria
- Ensure project end date is by Dec of following year
- Use most current form, found on website
- Follow all guidelines in Guidebook

Make sure your economy participates in the ranking and prioritisation of Concept Notes.

### PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION Key guidelines



- Projects completed within two financial years
- Projects must be implemented in line with the Guidebook on APEC Projects
- Monitoring reports (mandatory) submitted at 6 month intervals within a calendar year:
  - 1 February
  - 1 August
  - > next due August 1, 2014 (just received February reports)
- Completion report (mandatory) submitted within 2 months of project completion

### PROJECT RESOURCES Project quality workshops



### The Secretariat is providing info sessions on applying for APEC funds and improving project quality:

- Sessions are one hour, with a second optional hour
- No prior sign-up is required
- Participants need only attend one session
- Ask your Program Director for a flyer

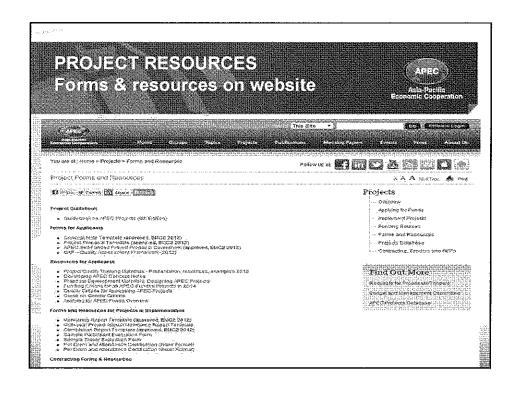
### Timing:

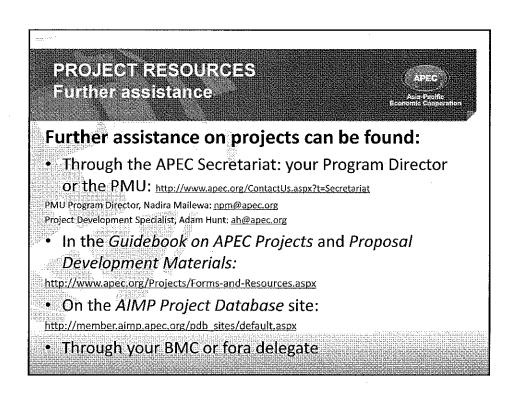
•Thu, Feb 20: 9:00-10:00 or 13:00-14:00 •Fri, Feb 21: 13:00-14:00 or 13:00-14:00

•Sat, Feb 22: 9:00-10:00

### Location

Jiangbei Room, Level 3, Shangri-La Hotel







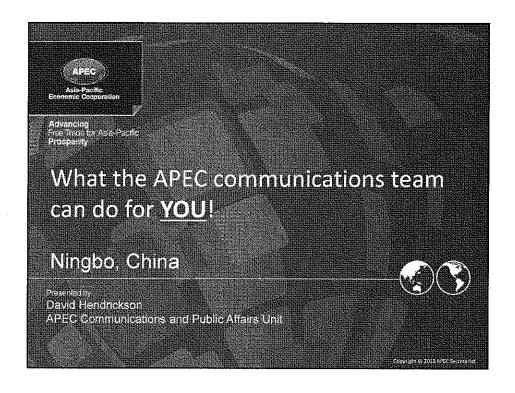
2014/SOM1/HRDWG/004

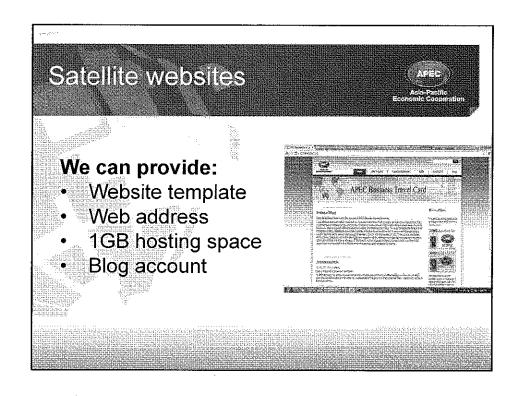
### What the APEC Communications Team Can Do for You

Purpose: Information Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



Human Resources Development Working Group
Meeting
Ningbo, China
18-21 February 2014





### Satellite websites



### For more information:

- See the APEC Website Guidelines
  - ≻ Log on <u>www.apec.org</u>
  - Click on "About Us" tab at top of homepage
  - Click on "Policies and Procedures" tab
  - Scroll down to "Website" section
  - Click on the guidelines to download
- Contact Chan Fun Jui <u>cfj@apec.org</u>

### Publication development



### We offer assistance with:

- Intellectual property issues
- Branding and style guidelines



### Contact:

Melissa Tiza mt14@apec.org



2

### Media and communications



### We provide assistance with:

- News and information output
- Spotlighting of accomplishments
- Media engagement

### Media and communications



### Tools to build support for **YOUR** work:

- News releases
- Feature articles
- Op-eds
- Interviews
- Photo galleries
- Social media
- Infographics



3

### Media and communications

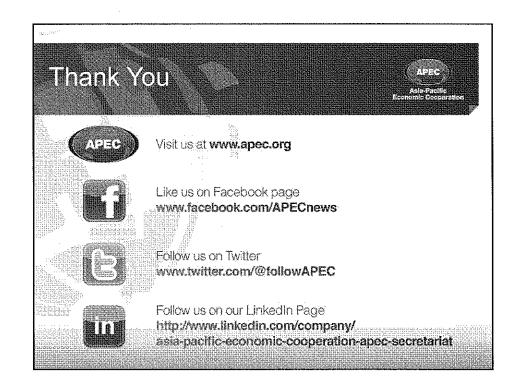


### What WE NEED from you:

- Guidance on your key initiatives and issues
- Data and inputs that help to tell your story
- Timely assistance with deliverable clearance
- Timely and substantive web page updates
- Your feedback

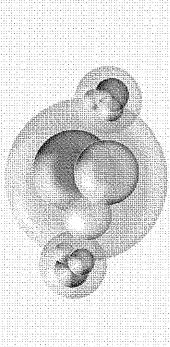
### **Contacts**

David Hendrickson drh@apec.org
Jennifer Juo jj@apec.org
Michael Chapnick mc@apec.org









### Independent Assessment (IA) of HRDWG

For the SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH

Sherri Lauver, PhD, Independent Evaluator

### Purpose

- Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) requested the Assessment
- Review HRDWG operations and structure
- Assess efficacy and impact of the HRDWG toward
   SCE's and APEC's objectives of increased trade and development and closer international ties
- To strengthen & refine HRDWG processes
- To develop recommendations that align HRDWG practices with broader APEC goals

# **Evaluator's Background**

- Doctorate in Education & Social Policy, University of Pennsylvania, 2002
- Previously a Research Associate at the Institute of Education Sciences, for the U.S. Department of Education
- 15 years experience conducting research and evaluation studies on HRD issues including employment and education
- Prepared report for February 2012 preministerial symposium titled: Future Challenges and Educational Responses: Globalization, Innovation and Cooperation

## **Project Objectives**

- Evaluate whether HRDWG is operating effectively and efficiently
- Determine whether the HRDWG Terms of Reference,
   Strategic Plan or operations could be modified to
   better respond to APEC ECOTECH priorities and
   contribute to the achievement of APEC goals
- To identify ways to strengthen HRDWG's strategic priorities and direction for future work
- To explore how HRDWG can offer gender greater consideration in accordance with the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy

### Primary Research Questions

- How effective is the HRDWG in implementing key ECOTECH goals? How does the HRDWG provide technical assistance, build cooperation, and enhance economic capacity building in the areas of education, labor, and cultural awareness?
- How effective is the HRDWG in encouraging women's participation in activities? Are there significant gender disparities that need to be addressed?

### Recommendations from 2010 IA

- 2010 Assessment, titled "Independent Assessment of the APEC Human Resources Development Working Group" is available for review on APEC wiki
- The 13 recommendations from that report will be reviewed during tomorrow's network meetings
- This assessment will review both HRDWG's efficiency, effectiveness, and impact BUT ALSO its response to the 2010 recommendations

### Primary Research Questions (continued)

- What are the main impacts of HRDWG on he ground in APEC member economies? How does HRDWG leadership work collaboratively with other APEC for a and non-APEC groups to support member economies and effectively achieve the working group's mission?
- 4 How can HRDWG strengthen its work and operations across the wide range of its activities to maximize its impact and effectiveness

## Scope of Work

(through September 2014)

- Empirical research study involving:
- INTERVIEWS with leaders of HRDWG (Lead Shepherd, Project Director, Network Coordinators, Delegates, and other leaders outside HRDWG) during and after this meeting
- PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION during HRDWG and network meetings at February 2014 Ningbo meeting
- # A FOLLOW-UP ELECTRONIC SURVEYof all HRDWG members approximately 1 week after the end of the HRDWG meeting
- DOCUMENT REVIEW of strategic plan, work plan, terms of reference, and prior meeting summaries

### IA will produce Recommendations to:

- Refine the strategic plan of HRDWG operations to promote alignment between key goals and activities
- Determine how the HRDWG may strengthen its strategic priorities and directions for future work
- Provide suggestions for how HRDWG may better align its work with that of the forum and other APEC groups
- Provide feedback and recommendations on gender disparity that result in positive impacts for women's participation

### **Deliverables**

- Draft report to APEC ECOTECH due March 31, 2014
- Background on the IA
- \* Methodology
- Assessment of efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of HRDWG
- Recommendations
- A set of 5 decision points for consideration by SCE
- Additional set of recommended actions to be further discussed by HRDWG for implementation

### How Delegates Can Help to Produce a Successful IA

- Introduce yourself to me and volunteer to share your perspectives on HRDWG that can inform the recommendations.
- I can speak to you during the conference, via video call afterwards, or provide you a short set of interview questions via email for your response
- Participate in the comprehensive electronic survey that will be released on or about 28 February

### Conclusion

- Thank you for your participation in the IA!
- We will have more time together tomorrow to discuss the evaluation
- You will receive a copy of the interview questions so that you can be prepared for a discussion with me during or after the meeting

### **EMAIL CONTACT:**

Sherri Lauver, slauver@seiservices.com





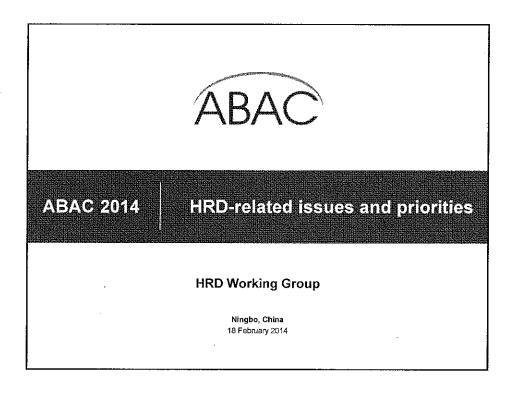
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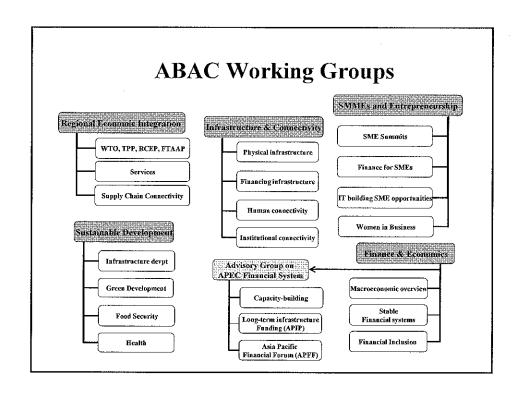
### ABAC 2014 – Human Resources Development - Related Issues and Priorities

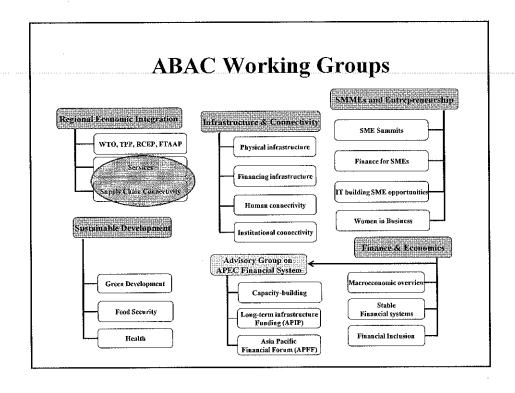
Purpose: Information Submitted by: ABAC

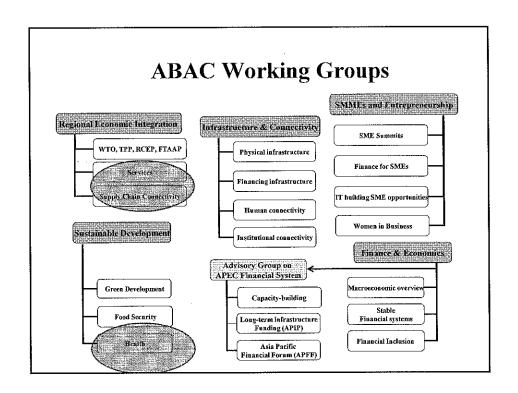


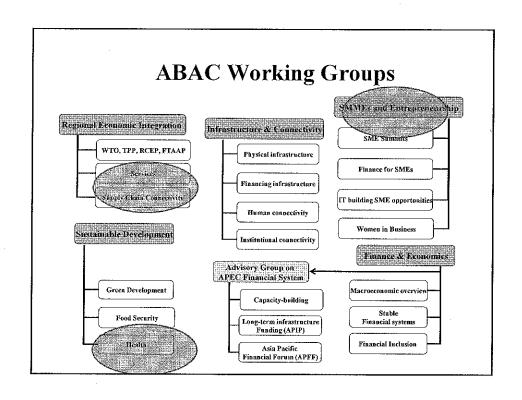
36<sup>th</sup> Human Resources Development Working Group Meeting Ningbo, China 18-21 February 2014

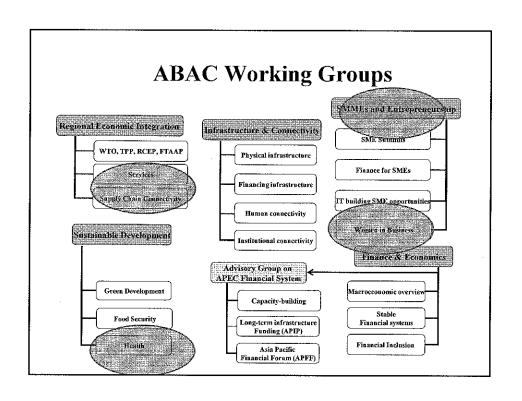


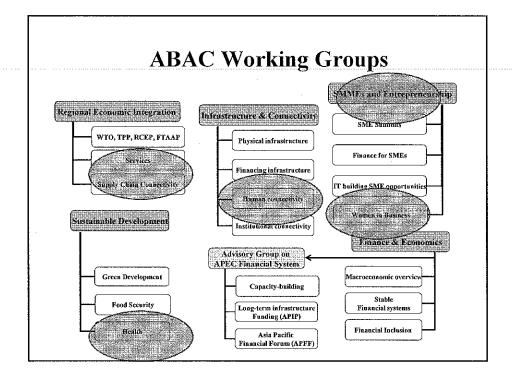














### From ABAC1 in Auckland

- ➤ HR-related issues impregnate a large number of high priority concerns in ABAC:
  - > Regional economic integration: includes free movement of workers
  - >Supply chain connectivity:
    - > distributed manufacturing
    - > long transnational production chains
    - > see the TiVA database
  - ➤ The ubiquity of services:
    - > most future jobs in services
    - > majority of the value in manufactures in fact is services
  - Demographic shift and the economic cost of ill health

### Synergies with China's 2014 agenda

- > Urbanisation
- > SMEs and entrepreneurship
- ➤ Women in the economy
- ➤ People-to-people connectivity

### Labour mobility: A long-standing ABAC priority

- Concern over proper management of the movement of workers around the region has been an ABAC priority for more than a decade
- > Progress frustrated by entanglement with immigration issues
- Decided in Melbourne 2010 to take a fresh approach, starting with need for better recognition of the scale of the challenge, and skills shortages at the heart of the problem
- ➤ Gratified to win APEC support for Skills Mapping initiative, championed by Australia
- Probably of long term value, but has barely moved us forward on our key concerns



### Where now?

- Skills Mapping initiative almost completed (final report due here in Ningbo?)
- ➤ ABAC now keen to refocus on its core concern: improving the management of worker movement around the region
- Millions are affected and core problems remain huge:
- > Worker abuse
- > Illegal activity, opaque agency operations, inefficiencies
- > Complex and uncertain visa practices
- > Agencies not consistently regulated
- > Huge and invisible fee burdens for workers
- > No continuity of health/retirement benefits
- > No recognition of skills and experience acquired while overseas
- > And....?
- Result: abuses; poor incentives to return home



### What to do?

- **➢**New ABAC initiative needed
- ➤ Potential components?
  - >Maintenance of statutory benefits, funded by overseas employer as part of contract
- >Hiring and other fees transparent, and normally absorbed by employer
- >Agency fees reasonable and transparent
- >Overseas work experience given proper recognition
- >APEC Overseas Worker Travel Card?
- ≻And?
- ➤ In the process of preparing proper recommendations for full discussion in ABAC2 in Santiago in May



**ABAC 2014** 

HRD-related issues and priorities

David Dodwell, ABAC Hong Kong China

Ningbo, China 18 February 2014





### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/LSPN/010

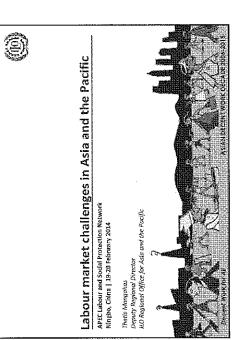
Agenda item: 12

### Labour Market Challenges in Asia and the Pacific

Purpose: Information Submitted by: ILO



Human Resources Development Working Group Labour and Social Protection Network Meeting Ningbo, China 19-20 February 2014



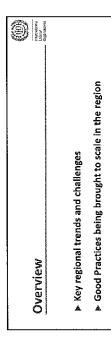
Global recession is impacting Asia and Pacific...

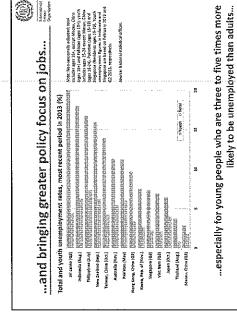
Real gross domestic product, annual average growth, 2002-07 and 2008-13 (%)

n 2602-2007 \*\* 2008-2013

...as growth has decelerated and the recovery remains tentative...

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## ...including the quality of employment...

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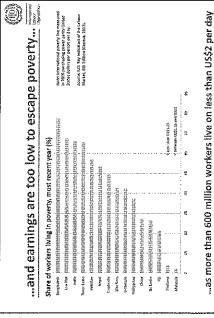
...as 1 billion workers are engaged in vulnerable jobs in developing Asia and the Pacific...



## ...with informality a paramount challenge...

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...reflecting poor working conditions where job security, legal and social protection and representation are limited...





in developing Asia and the Pacific...

Male-female gap in labour force participation rates, most recent period (percentage points)

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...regarding economic participation, equal pay and access to wage employment, among others...

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> Vietnam Thailand

> > ...which calls for enhanced wage setting mechanisms, social dialogue and labour legislation...



Stocks of foreign workers in selected destination countries, 2007-2013

Stocks of Appendix Properties of Stocks of S

1,00,000 1,000 1,0 ...which calls for improved regional coordination and management systems to protect rights of migrant workers

### 

Key regional trends and challenges

▶ Good Practices being brought to scale in the region

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### ILO-IFC Better Work Programme

- ► Partnership between the ILO and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- ➤ Established in 7 countries (including Cambodia, Indonesia and Viet Nam) and in more than 600 factories
- ➤ Goal is to improve working conditions and promote competitiveness in garment industry supply chains
- ► Conducts baseline assessments, advises on factory improvements and provides training services
- ► Results indicate better labour compliance, industrial relations and awareness of workers' rights



## ILO TRIANGLE Projects in GMS and ASEAN

- Tripartite Action to Protect and Promote the Rights of Migrant Workers in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) and in ASEAN
- Strengthened legal and policy frameworks on migration, including regulations on recruitment and domestic work. Fishing sectors
- Tools and training on pre-departure, trafficking, emigration, and recruitment
- ► More than 30 thousand migrant workers and potential migrants have received legal assistance and counselling
- ▶ New regional cooperation modalities, especially around

## Employment and social protection policies



- ► Ensuring job-friendly macroeconomic policies
- > Easing the school-to-work transition for youth
- Focus on women and gender discrimination, and other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities
- ➤ Integrating local economic development strategies
- Strengthening tripartite institutions to improve working conditions
- ► Investing in social protection floors

ASIAN DECENT WORK DECADE 2006-2015 Decent Work for All



### Thank you

Thetis Mangahas
ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
mangahas@ilo.org
www.ilo.org/asia



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### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/LSPN/012

### **Pension Reform**

Purpose: Information Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



Human Resources Development Working Group Labour and Social Protection Network Meeting Ningbo, China 19-20 February 2014



2014/SOM1/HRDWG/LSPN/012

### **Pension Reform**

Purpose: Information Submitted by: Chinese Taipei

### Contents

- Overview
- The Need for Reform
- The Reform Processes
- \* The Reform Principles \* The Reform Proposals
  - Concluding Remarks

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Human Resources Development Working Group Labour and Social Protection Network Meeting Ningbo, China 19-20 February 2014

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4/3/2014

Indicators of Chinese Taipei (2012)

11%(2060-39%) 15%(2060→78%) Starutory pensional ic age - Mon 11 160 (2026 - 165) life expectancy for Men Old age population dependency ratio Life expectancy for Women Percentage-65 of older

55 (2026-+50) 55 (2026 →60) 60 (2026 →65) Statutory pensionable age – Women nsurance - Barly pensionable age - Men

Early pensionable age --Women

Overview (2/3)

The Pension System Progress

(government-financed superannuation system) \* 1932--Public Service Pension Fund

\* 1950--Labor Insurance, Military Personnel Insurance 1958--Civil Servants Insurance

1989--Farmer Health Insurance

(changed to contributory pension fund) 1995--Public Servant Pension Fund

\* 2005--Labor Pension Fund(individual accounts)

2008--National Pension

(for individuals not covered by any other public pension system)

2009~Labor Insurance Annuity scheme was implemented

Individual savings, volentory priverte pension The Third Pillar Living Allowance for Mid or Low-income Senior Citizens
 Home-care Benefit for Veterans in Public Servant Pension Fund a Tabor Pension Fund a Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance в Military Personnel Insurance Farmer Health Insurance The Pension System Framework Overview (3/3) a Labor Insurance Occupational-based fragmented system a National Pension The Second Pillar Mandatory Occupational pension » Multi-pillar System The First Pillar Mandatory Pulific peasion system The Zero Pillar plans Social Relief

The Need for Reform (1/3)

1. Financial sustainability

Low-contribution, high-benefit pension structure

 Both Labor Insurance Fund and the Public Servant Pension Fund are forecasted to be exhausted within the next 10 to 15 years

Expected to be exhausted (year Contribution rate (%) Expected to turn into (Current/Required) deficit (year)

2018

Fig. 18.5727.8

Insurance Fund

12/40 Public Service Pension Fund

2031

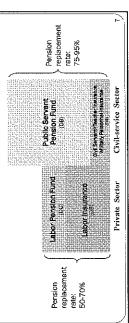
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### The Need for Reform (2/3)

## 2. Inequality between Civil-servants and Labors

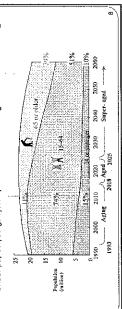
- A private-sector worker with 25 to 35 years contribution period can expect a replacement rate about 50~70 %
  - Compared to that of 75~95% for the civil-servants, the gap is huge



### The Need for Reform (3/3)

### 3. Inequality among Generations

- Chinese Taipei is one of the World-fastest-Aging-to-Super-aged society (only 32 years)
  - The elderly population: 11% (2012) → 39% (2060)
- Population in workforce: 74% (2012)  $\rightarrow$  51% (2060)
- Under pay-as-you-go system, the burden on future generations Is increasing



### The Reform Processes

### 2008-2012 Research and policies planning

The NDC organized a pansion reform task force to formulate policies for stronger economic security for senior citizens and completed the report

## 2012.11-2013.1 The first phase of communication &

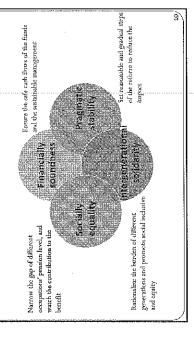
### formulation of the reform proposal

- 1. Organized 124 public forums to gather public opinions 2. Visited all legislative caucuses
  - 3. Formulating a draft proposal of the reform

## \* 2013,2-4 The second phase of communication &

- 1. Extending communications and publicity (1.22 forums) to explain the draft proposal and modifying the proposal proposed law amendments
- The administration department have approved law enendments relating to the pension reform and file to the legislative department for deliberation

### The Reform Principles



Measures of Reform

**Public Service Pension** 

Theretops person for the second of the secon

1. Rate celling: 12% \*12%;
2. the government and the employee contribute shares is shifted from that of 83:35 to 60:40 Contribution rate

 $50\%\,\text{M}_3/3$  of the deceased's pension is paid for one survivor, and subject to Survivor anauity men kana terban (1824) dipatarah lai mbasa Same librah di librah kana mbokasa Matanah mang librah mang matanah basa masa (1

## Concluding Remarks (1/2)

Servant Fund, guarantee sufficient cash flow for the rest 25 to The pension reform will significantly improve the lang-term thancatsustamability of Labor Insurance. Fund and Public

Eabor Insurance Fund

Expected to be exhausted: 2027 (current) → 2042 (revised)

ANNE ARDN 3010 2012 2014 2016 7418 2020 2012 5824 2056 2028 2030 2032 2034 2036 2035 Finance prospect of Labor Insurance Fund (eillien NTD)

Public Service Pension Fund

Expected to be exhausted :  $2031(current) \Rightarrow 2036(revised)$ 

### Concluding Remarks (2/2)

government will provide basic economic security for As for guaranteeing payment to the elderly, the all citizens To ensure equity to all generations, these reforms are seniors to enjoy their golden years, and give younger intended to reduce fiscal pressures in the future, recast the burden among all generations, allow people greater hope for the future.

Thanks for Your Listening!







Enhancing Human Resources Capacity Building to Prepare the Workforce for Reinvigorating Economic Growth

APEC Capacity Building Centre for APEC Economies – A Multi-year Program Deputy Director General of Workforce Development Agency Ministry of Labor., Chinese Taipei Mr. Tsai Meng Liang



- Job Matching of Workforce : Achieve full employment through transparent - up-to-date information and employment promotion measures.
- \* Upgrading of Workforce: Assists workforce to be ready for job market including workforce of unemployed employed inewly graduates and military retiree.
- Development of Workforce: Actively enlarging and enriching labor pool to match the demand of fast changing labor market.





- 1. Concept of Workforce Sustainable
- Development
- 2. Preamble
- 3. Project Content
- 4. Connecting with International Standard
- 3. International Cooperation Flashback
- 4. What could we do for you?





## Training costs a lot; ignoring training costs EVEN MORE!

Human capital development is the key of economic growth, well-equipped, globally validated professionals with domestic as well international experience, who can resolve issues, concerns, and problems financially, technically and socially would response to rapidly changing economic, educational and societal demands more quickly.





### 



economical prosperity, and in response to the theme of 2013 training for skillful manpower, level up their industries, enjoy Chinese Taipel's vocational training system is renowned for its cultivating quality workforce. In order to share its related experience with APEC economies to strengthen their "Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth",







- Development in Asia-Pacific area **Promote Human Resources**
- Be devoted to interaction & collaboration on technical education & vocational training
- and mutual recognition of national skills Promote unified competence Standard certificates
- · Promote economic prosperity among



### 



solely responsible for international vocational training, and developing vocational training system and propose an integrating strengths that Chinese Taipei accumulated, International Institute for Vocational Capacity Building, functioning as one of the center for cultivating human Chinese Taipei would like to provide opportunities in resources in the Asia Pacific region







ooking to establish an "APEC Capacity Building Center" knowledge of industrial development, Chinese Taipei is With the experiences of Vocational Training and

will be maintained, hence promote the investment and vocational education and training, cultivate high quality analysis of labor market, so the flexibility and efficiency man power and promote the development of human resources, as well as to share the information and boost economic activities among APEC Region. Solely responsible to share the experiences of







- nstitution cooperation through multilateral alliances » Promote cross border Industrial-Academia-Training
- Assist member economies to ensure the safety of labor and development and cultivate high quality man power. working environment, increase the quality of labor productivity and efficiency, eliminate any kinds of discrimination. Hence promote human resource
- facilitation of free movement of professional workers among national skills certificates, unified competence standard Devoted to promote and support mutual recognition of APEC region





## 

### First Stage:

would like to offer the services for member economies on With existing facilities and experiences, Chinese Taipei

- Labour and job security system consultation
- Technical assistance & consultation through dispatching expert
  - ·Consultation & implementation of Training Quality Control System
- Consultation & implementation of National skill test & certificate system
- Hosting seminars · workshops · R&D to promote Human esources development



# Services of APEC Competence Center Assertion

- Labour and job security system consultation
- Technical assistance & consultation on curriculum design
- Technical assistance & consultation on establishing local oriented teaching materials
- Consultation & implementation of Training Quality Control System
  - Consultation & implementation of National skill test & certificate
- Trainer's Training Courses for various kind of trades
  - Cultivating managerial and high rank officials
- Worldskills International Competition pre-event simulation
- Hosting seminars · workshops · R&D to promote vocational
  - training and skills
- Promote mutual recognition of national skills certificates and unified Gross border Industrial-Academia-Training Institution cooperation competence standard



## 



### Second Stage:

- Conduct cross border Industrial-Academia-Training Institution cooperation project for the youth
- Promote mutual recognition of national skills certificates

### Third Stage:

devoted to promote and support unified competence standard With the consensus of member economies, Chinese Taipei is facilitation of free movement of professional workers



## Econômic Cooperate serionine i en interna Resonnas Bayalom

#### Fraining Quality Assessment Certificate

quality of enterprises and training SO10015 & system of Investors in People of England, can be ITQS combines the spirits of used to assess the training Institutions

Internal Documentation **Audition Qualification** 

ISO 9001 Qualified

#### Based Teaching Material Qualified Competence-

nave been qualified by Austria, 00 trades teaching materials More than 5,000 units on over esources of editing teaching serve as an important naterials

### Certificates on HRD

IFTDO Global Award 2010 & 2013 Certificate of Merit

# Chinese Talpel has international qualified training quality







- A four year program starting from May 1st, 2014 to Dec 31st, 2018
- Estimated Budget: 400,000 US Dollars, (APEC funding & Self Funding





- More than 40 years public training experiences and 30 years of international training cooperation
- Has 6 regional training agencies and over 2,000 training partners
- Cultivated more than 70,000 people annually
- Conducted national skill tests on 180 trades, issued more than 6 million certificates
- More than 1,700 people from 60 countries had visit Chinese Taipei for trainer's training program and international cooperation
- Various bilingual teaching material

Chinese Taipel can satisfy the demand of HRD from member economies



**经国际公司** 





- Conduct trainer's training courses, expected to cultivate 500
  - talents
- · Conduct cross border Industrial-Academia-Training Institution cooperation project for 30 youths
- · Conduct Worldskills International Competition pre-event simulation, 30 participants are expected to be invited
- Conduct 3 international conferences or symposiums



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Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperativ

International Qualification-SO 9001

training system to provide Continuing to Improve best training quality







# 

leading company from Germany Cooperate with industrial

Upgrading training facilitates

## 2 12 12 13 13

- > Enhance electrical & electronic techniques
  - > International certificated training
- Dispatch trainers to Germany for curriculum

> Improvement on training

procedures

➤ Upgrade facilities of Mechatronics

advanced techniques



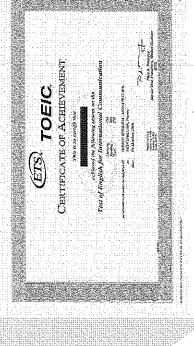








Sourceting with International - Valuing English Ability Associate



Chinese Taipei values the language ability of our trainee, especially create a language center to strength trainee's communication ability.







中國職業訓練中心 蔡查良主任 機治過於機能帶賣倉灣區俱幹會簽四原治動經域圖

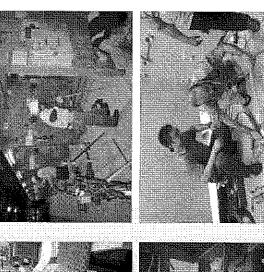
也就與华蘇路奉 TAIWAN CISCO ACADEMY











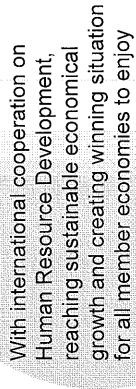








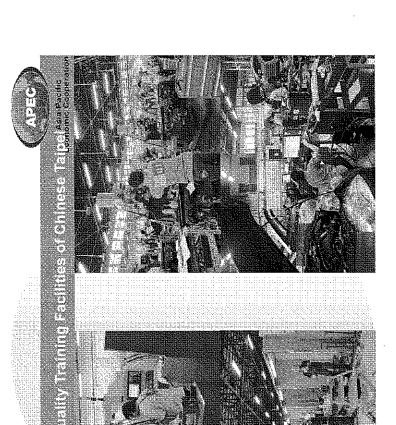




longer a dream

prosperities among APEC Region is no

# F Ve Can, So Can You









#### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/CBN/003

Agenda item: 11

#### Strengthening Mobility and Promoting Regional Integrity of Professional Engineers in APEC Economies

Purpose: Consideration Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



Human Resources Development Working Group
Capacity Building Network Meeting
Ningbo, China
19-20 February 2014



36th APEC HRDWG Capacity Building Network Meeting Feb. 2014

### A Proposal on Strengthening Mobility and Promoting Regional Integrity of Professional Engineers in APEC Economies

Dy Chair, Chinese Taipei APEC Engineer Monitoring Committee Za-Chieh Moh, Sc. D., P.Eng APEC Engineer FASCE, FICE, FIES, FIEM, FCICHE

Activities	Establish Monitoring Committee in Economies participating in the activities.	Informational Seminar on the Development of Professional Engineers, Kazan, Russia: (Partially supported by APEC)	A report on the APEC Engineer Coordinating Committee was submitted to the APEC HRDWG and ISTWG – HRD subgroup
Year	1998 Estal	2012 May Profe supp	A rep 2012 August Comi and I

# Brief History of APEC Engineer

Activities	APEC Leaders' Meeting, Osaka agreed on a proposal from Engineers Australia, EA and Institute of Professional Engineer New Zealand, IPENZ on needs for mobility.	APEC Human Resources Development HRD Ministers met In Manila, Philippines.	APEC Human Resources Development Group, HRDWG met in Wellington, New Zealand.	Launch of the APEC Engineer Coordinating Committee
Year	1995	1996 January	1996 January	1997 July

	Called on Program Directors in APEC (Secretariat		H		
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Activities		HOMES	li de di	nformal meetings with Prof. KIM, YoungHwan	ead Shepherd of APEC HRDWG
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A report was submitted to the HRDWG (Lead shepherd Prof. Young-Hwan KIM) and ISTWG-HRD Subgroup (Lead Shepherd Dr. Nares Damrong Chai). Copy was sent to ISTWG-Subgroup A (Chair, Prof. Sang-Chun IFF)

With the following conclusions

- The ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on Engineering Services provides a potential model for future actions
- Development of the APEC region as a whole will be different once receiving significant contributions from fellow member economies

- The APEC Economic Leaders need to take proactive steps providing analytical, rigor and academic strength to the process of mutual recognition of APEC Engineers (academic as well as professional)
- List of APEC Engineers in the trade agreements for the practice of professional engineering services

# Primary Objective of the Proposal

To lay the foundation of a centralized data bank to include more than 6,000 APEC Engineers currently registered by 14 APEC member economies.

## The data bank will create a

- framework of professional engineer supporting system
- to maximize the utilization of human resources
- to share technology available in the region
- to shorten learning curves of skilled workers in developing economies

### Alignment

- 1. In line with one of three APEC 2013 Priorities: Work on connectivity focuses on physical connectivity, institutional connectivity, and people to people to people to people connectivity.
- Also meets 2012-2016 APEC priority areas "fills the gap in competence level among practioners as a medium goal."

# Numbers of APEC Engineers Registered

Australia	400	400	დე სე
Canada	16	o C	18
Chinese Taipel	80	C.	40
Hong Kong China	54	23	 
adonasia kanana	26	2 2 2 2 2	25
apan (C	2,202	2,004	1,971
	3	1,166	622 T
Walaysia	341	357	365
Newzealand		7,422,222	60 (1
Philippines	51	45	Ōç.
RUSSTA	30	100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100	80
Singapore	12	32	m m
Thailand all sections are			<b>1</b>
United States	en en	334	428
100			

3. Materializes APEC Leaders' commitment at the 21st APEC Economic Leaders Meeting in Bali under the APEC 2013 theme "Resilient Asia Pacific, Engine of Global Growth" to the strengthening of the multinational trading system.

## Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

### Beneficiaries:

Experts of APEC economies who are responsible for developments of engineering practices and engineering education—14 APEC Engineer Monitoring Committees

### Stakeholders:

More than 6,000 APEC Engineers Currently registered

### Proposed time table

Sept — Oct 2014 program development

Nov - Dec 2014 workshop

Jan - Mar 2015 follow-up survey on additional

feedback

final report submission

July 2015

## Principal Activities

• Workshop on establishing an "i-cloud" centralized data bank on APEC Engineers—a rule based, transparent, non-discriminatory, open and inclusive multilateral system for promoting engineer mobility

## Proposed Funding

APEC funding — US\$50,000 Self funding — US\$50,000





2014/SOM1/HRDWG/EDNET/010

Agenda item: 4.10

### Project Report: Cooperative Alliance for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) / Career and Technical Education (CTE) + APEC Career and Technical Education Licensing Portal

Purpose: Information Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



Human Resources Development Working Group Education Network Meeting Ningbo, China 19-20 February 2014



#### APEC APEC

Career and Technical Education (CTE) and Licensing Portal (2) Study on Current Status & Recommendations (Project Number: HRD 04 2013S)

Cooperative Alliance for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) /
Career and Technical Education (CTE)
(Project Number: HRD 06 2013S)

Dr. Max Liu, Chinese Taipei February 19, 2014

2014/2/8



http://cttvet.apec.org.tw/



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#### SCATION

### Main Objectives

CTE and Licensing Portal - (2) Study on Current Status & Recommendations

- Jointly create a multi-functional online portal (website) with diverse search and data comparison options to provide helpful information on CTE standards and related licensing/certification
- Increase transparency and reduce regional barriers in the flow of education services in the APEC region through this portal on Career Technical Education (CTE) and Licensing

2014/2/8

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\*\*\* Search by Venture Economy\*\*

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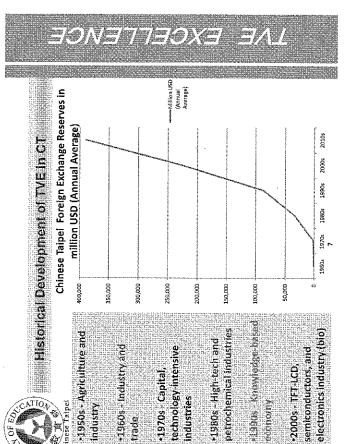
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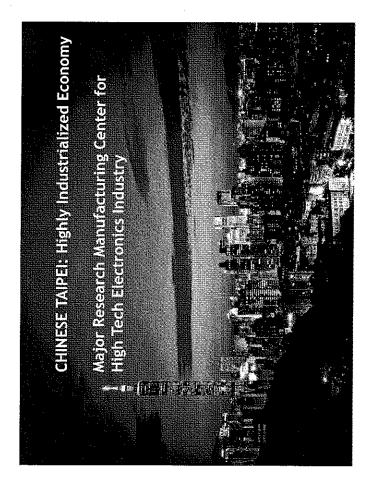
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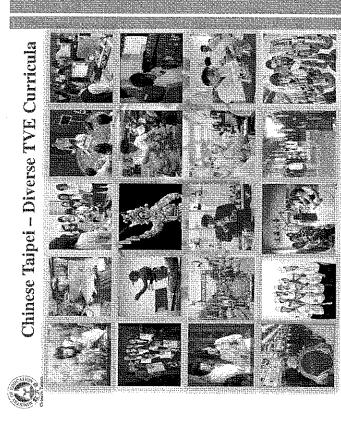
### APEC CTE and Licensing Portal Information to be included

- Name of Member Economy
- Brief Description of Current Education System
- Functions of the Current Professional License System
- Relationship between School Subjects and Occupational License 3. Functior 4. Relation Categories
  - Registration Criteria for Technique Examinations 'n
    - **Certification Methods** ဖ်
- Agencies Responsible for Issuance of Certifications
- Professional Technician Licensure and Employment Developments ∞í
- 9. Samples of Professional Licenses (criteria to be examined), such Technology and Engineering. Applied Cosmetology, Early Childhood Development & Education, Agriculture, Hospitality and Tourism
- 10. Related Professional License website links
  - 11. Related Professional License Images

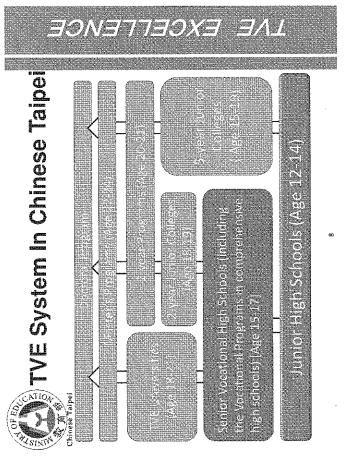








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# Phase 2 of TVET Reengineering Project

• Goal

## Elevate TVET Competitiveness

TVET grads at all levels of schooling must be immediately employable

Prepare ample numbers of outstanding TVET talents to meet industry demands

Change societal perception of TVET

# Background on Phase 2 of TVET Reengineering

Implementing Economic Stimulus Project, Balancing domestic HR supply/demand

TVET and Chinese Taipei's economic structure are closely linked to future advancement. In the past, many tech talents were cultivated which led to our Economic Miracle. The importance of TVET is recognized in every field. In order to bolster cultivation of manpower needed for production and meet the demands of industry, TVET is being upgraded.

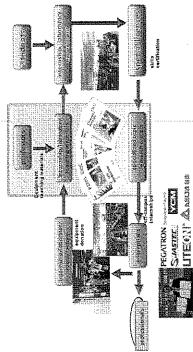
Responding to external expectations of TVET

Despite upgrading of TVET institutions over the past 10 years, TVET has not received the affirmation or respect due it. There is much clamor over the current unclear positioning of TVET and the decline in practical applications due to the current emphasis on 'academization' of instruction and educational advancement among TVET students.

TVET must constantly recalibrate according to the overall economic environment and societal needs, refer to methods used in advanced economies, respond and adjust rapidly, in order to nurture the tech personnel needed domestically and return Chinese Taipei to its premier status in regard to TVET.



Background on CTE Industry Cooperation in Chinese Taipei- University Level



integration between specialized topic research, I cense applications and off-campus internships

2014/2/8

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### APEC CTE and Licensing Porta - Information to be included

- Name of Member Economy
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- 10. Related Professional License website links
- 11. Related Professional License Images

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http://chivet.apec.org.tw/

Those who are he least infligen years old or have proof of graduation from humbinghed tool Those who have proof of meeting one of the following criteria site qualified to register for 2. Have received of all bours of rucanous samme and four years work expense in can take Level Chechnique exeminations. For hegh resk occupational categories, the Registration Criteria for Technique Examinations å. Have received aver 1600 bouis of vocalaise traming and three minimizer age for taking examinations is each teen Hold bevel Graduative certificate wild have \* Level 9 technican qualifications layel B technique examinations related occupations Introduction of Occupational Loensure. Talvan Operation Mechanistri for CTX Industry Copperation Relationship beneder School Subjects and Orcapational License Categories Platearm for CTE brotestry Cooperates P. Registration Criteria for Technique Exeminations Current Status About

\* Have received over 3200 hours of public vocational training

# Member Economy CTE Portals

- Professional Licensing information so that a comprehensive APEC web portal can be developed and linked with the nvite you to share valuable information regarding related information.
- member economies are invited to establish such a portal If no such portal already exists your economy, all APEC
- will be responsible for, collect relevant CTE/Licensing data Through linkage with the APEC portal that Chinese Taipei
  - allow for search and comparison functions
    - among publicand private sector entities
- the business and education communities
- students and their parents
- throughout the APEC region, and beyond

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## Second Year of Project

CTE and Licensing Portal - (2) Study on Current Status & Recommendations

- Collect data on more licenses
- Expand web portal search functions
- Integrate APEC Member Economy data and Professional Licenses into the portal information in the area of GTE and
- Cross reference databases
- Implement more functions for portal users
- Visit: http://cttvet.apec.org.tw/

Venue: Sheraton Grande Talper Ho

Dorte: 24 April 2014

Cooperative Alliance for Technical and Vocational Education and 

Career and Technical Edusation (CTE)

FORUM on Sustainable TVET for market-oriented talents cultivation: Building an international collaboration network Session 2 topic: Capacity building for academia industry collaboration

Session 1 topic: Career mapping for the youth

**と**動の Project Invitation

Sustainable TVE for market-oriented talents

løn: Building an internationa

ation network

Chinese Taipei APEC Project FORUM

- the current TVE policy and development FORUM PURPOSE: exchange and share between APEC member economies
- National Palace Museum and Taipei 101 Training Center and TVE University in Chinese Taipei, along with tours at Also included are a visits to TVE

2014/2/8





#### 2014/SOM1/HRDWG/EDNET/011

Agenda item: 4.11

Concept Note: Sustainable Implementation of Cross-Border Internships Modules in the APEC Region—
(1) Facilitating Policy Research and Best Regulatory Practices for Cross-Border Internship in Higher Education and Vocational Education / Training in the APEC Region

Purpose: Information Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



Human Resources Development Working Group Education Network Meeting Ningbo, China 19-20 February 2014





# Sustainable Implementation of Cross-Border Internships Modules in the APEC Region

(1) Facilitating policy research and best regulatory practices for cross-border internship in higher education and vocational education/training in the APEC region

Dr. MIN-LING YANG.
Director-General,
Department of International and Cross-strait Education,
Ministry of Education
Chinese Tapel
Feb., 19, 2014



## Background of Project Torzes

 in 2012. APEC Leaders highlighted the importance of enhanced educational mobility in their loint statement. Increasing cross-border student flows will strengthen regional ites, build people to people exchanges, and promote economic development through knowledge and skills transfer. High quality cross-border education equips students with the 21st century competencies they need for their full participation in a globalized and knowledge based society.



## Background of Project 1 of 2

- According to 20th APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS'
  Declaration, all APEC economies stand to gain
  from enhancing collaboration on cross-border
  education.
- Many developing economies in the Asia-Pacific region are rapidly moving into higher value added manufacturing and knowledge intensive industries driven by innovation.
  - Access to a wide range of quality higher education services is critical for sustainable growth on this development pathway.



### Objectives of Project

- Understand the policies and regulations that promote or restrain cross-border internships
- Chisace awareness of importance of cross-border internship
   No shared prosperity
- Increase transparency and reduce regional barriers for crossborder internship services in APEC region



### Methodology of Project

A years to analyze the current status, propose and pilot a model, implement the use of the model and refine as needed.

- "Muse A Serf-tunding: Research study to understand boildles and regulations that restrain or promote cross-border interestings, which limits building of human cental, regional economic growth sind productivity, and identify and recommend the best existing policies and regulatory practices for cross-border internships which can be neithfurther transparency in higher education and vocational education/training in the APEC region.
- Prune 2: Researchers from APEC members will be invited to jointry share their best oractice mode for cross-border internship as well as a literature review of related research. APEC forsas-border internship conference will be held to draft any durable modes and suggestions of cross-border internship for APEC members.

agreements on Working Holiday with APEC member economies, such as Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea Working Holiday: Chinese Taipel has bilateral Existing Cross-Border Internship Model in Chinese Taipei zore New Zealand



Existing Cross-Border Internship - Model in Chinese Taipei 3 of 6 Occupational Practical Training (OPT): Every
international student who graduates from university
or college in Chinese Taipei is eligible to apply for
maximum of 1 year OPT.

Working through universities in Chinese Taipei: offers exchange students cross-border education as well as internship opportunities in local industry

Existing Cross-Border Internship Model in Chinese Taipei 4 of 6









## Existing Cross-Border Internship — Model in Chinese Taipel 4048

 Local enterprises/firms' professional internships for overseas students: Domestic firms can apply for 6or 12-month internships for students from overseas

international volunteer programs allow students to volunteer across borders, such as international

Volunteer Programs Association (IVPA) and

Volunteer Space.

International Volunteer programs: Variety of

Existing Cross-Border Internship

Model in Chinese Taipei - sore

EXCELLENCE IN VOLUNTEERING





## Existing Cross-Border Internship Model in Chinese Taipei 5 of 6

chinese Taipei is refining a new educational regulation to allow educational and research institutions to apply for interns, that may include students from APEC member economies, for terms up to 6 months.

