

ABAC Document Overview

ABAC Dialogue with Leaders Overview

- The Dialogue will be held in Bali on Saturday, September 7. Members will meet in the Lobby of the Mulia Hotel at 7:00am for transportation to the Sofitel Hotel.
- 8:30-9:00 am ABAC Members and Leaders gather in the Plenary Room of the Sofitel. Remarks will be made by Indonesian President SBY and ABAC Chair Wishnu Wardhana.
- ABAC participants and Leaders are split into five groups.(see attached page). Groups are seated in a circle with arm chairs and coffee tables. There will be four Leaders and 12 - 14 ABAC participants in each group. Each group will meet in separate small rooms. (see following page from room assignments).
- Each Leader has been assigned an ABAC member from their economy to act as a “facilitator”. Ed will serve as the “facilitator” for the White House representative. One ABAC member in each group will serve as the discussion leader.
- President Yudhoyono and ABAC Chairman Wishnu Wardhana will move between the groups. The key messages and questions to be asked in the Dialogue will be finalized in the preparatory small group meetings held during ABAC IV. The topics will be based upon the key messages from the ABAC Letter to Leaders.
- All discussions from the Dialogue are “off-the-record”.
- The group discussion portion of the Dialogue will last roughly one hour. Leaders will likely depart the venue first, followed by ABAC participants.
- 10:30-11:30am ABAC Members will meet after the Dialogue to share the issues that were discussed in an off the record format.

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 Meeting: Bali, Indonesia

**ABAC Dialogue with Leaders
 7 October 2013, Bali, Indonesia**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
KOREA Jin Roy Ryu	CANADA V. Paul Lee	JAPAN Hidetoshi Kamezaki	AUSTRALIA Mark Johnson	CHILE Andronico Luksic
MALAYSIA Azman Hashim	CHINA Ning Gaoning*	PERU Alfonso Garcia Miro	BRUNEI Haslina Taib	HONG KONG, CHINA Richard Li
NEW ZEALAND Wayne Boyd	PAPUA NEW GUINEA Wayne Golding	SINGAPORE Ho Meng Kit	MEXICO Mauricio Millan	RUSSIA Andrey Kostin
USA Ed Rapp*	THAILAND Twatchai Yongkittikul	PHILIPPINES Doris Ho	CHINESE TAIPEI Hong-Tu Tsai	VIET NAM Hoang Van Dung
Anna Buduls (Australia) Rafael Guilisasti (Chile) Vincent Lo (Hong Kong, China) Karen Agustawan (Indonesia) Yoshinori Komamura (Japan) Matthew Tjoeng (Papua New Guinea) Kirill Dmitriev (Russia) Matthew Miao (Chinese Taipei) Vichit Tantianunanont (Thailand)	Anindya Bakrie (Indonesia) Yoshihiro Watanabe (Japan) Seung-jun Oh (Korea) Alejandro Ramirez (Mexico) Maxine Simmons (New Zealand) Juan Raffo (Peru) Cher Wang (Chinese Taipei) Bart Peterson (USA) Nguyen Thanh Hung (Viet Nam)	Hafimi bte Abdul Haadii (Brunei Darussalam) Isabelle Courville* (Canada) Gerardo Jofre (Chile) Yang Yunsong (China) Sung-Joo Kim (Korea) Juan Rebolledo (Mexico) Oleg Deripaska (Russia) Monica Whaley (USA)	Philip Leong (Canada) Anthony Nightingale* (Hong Kong, China) Radzi Mansor (Malaysia) Joseph James Tauvasa (Papua New Guinea) Enrique Gubbins (Peru) Tony Tan Caktiong (Philippines) Gautam Banerjee (Singapore) Tam Dang Thanh (Viet Nam)	John Denton* (Australia) Javed Ahmad (Brunei Darussalam) Wang Lili (China) Ahmad Tajuddin Ali (Malaysia) Tony Nowell (New Zealand) Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala (Philippines) Jackson Yap (Singapore) Savaraj Sachchamarga (Thailand)



Australia - Tony Abbott, Prime Minister

Tony Abbott was sworn in as the 28th Prime Minister of Australia on 18 September 2013.

As Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations (2001–2003) Mr Abbott boosted construction industry productivity through the establishment of the Cole Royal Commission. As Minister for Health and Ageing (2003–2007) Mr Abbott oversaw the expansion of Medicare rebates to allied health professionals such as dentists and psychologists and introduced the Strengthening Medicare reforms which delivered record levels of bulk billing for patients. Mr Abbott also introduced the Medicare safety net for people with big out-of-pocket expenses, increased hospital funding by \$2.2 billion, and resolved the medical

indemnity crisis.

Mr Abbott holds Economics and Law degrees from Sydney University. He is a Rhodes Scholar and holds a Master of Arts (Politics and Philosophy) from Oxford University. Mr Abbott is the author of four books.



Brunei Darussalam - Hassanal Bolkiah, Prime Minister

His Majesty is the Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, and Minister of Finance. As the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, His Majesty is the Supreme Executive Authority in Brunei Darussalam. In performing his duties, His Majesty is assisted by the following Councils: the Privy Council, the Council of Succession, the Religious Council, the Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council. His Majesty was born on 15th July 1946 in Brunei Town (now Bandar Seri Begawan).

His Majesty undertook his early education in Brunei Darussalam and then went on to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to further his studies.

His Majesty was installed as The Crown Prince in 1961 at the age of 15. Following the voluntary abdication of his late father, His Majesty was proclaimed as the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam on 5th October 1967.

His Majesty was crowned as the 29th Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam on 1st August 1968.



Canada - Stephen Harper, Prime Minister

Stephen Harper was sworn in as Canada's 22nd Prime Minister on February 6, 2006.

Mr. Harper was first elected to the House of Commons in 1993 as the Reform Party of Canada Member of Parliament for Calgary West. He stepped down in 1997 to become Vice President (later President) of the National Citizens Coalition, a non-partisan Canadian organization that advocates for individual freedoms and accountable government. In 2002, Mr. Harper won the leadership of the Canadian Alliance, became Leader of the Official Opposition and returned to the House as MP for Calgary Southwest.

Stephen Harper was born on April 30, 1959, in Toronto. He moved to Alberta in 1978 to work in the petroleum industry and went on to obtain both a bachelor's and a master's degree in economics from the University of Calgary. Mr. Harper and his wife Laureen have two children, Benjamin and Rachel, and maintain a permanent home in Calgary.



Chile - Sebastián Piñera Echenique, President

Sebastián Piñera Echenique was born in Santiago, Chile, on December 1, 1949. His parents are José Piñera Carvallo (1917-1991) and Magdalena Echenique Rozas (1919-2000). In 1973, he married Cecilia Morel Montes. Together they have four children and six grandchildren.

He graduated from the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile as a Commercial Engineer with a minor in Economics and also received a Masters and Doctorate degree from the University of Harvard in the United States.

When the ballots were tallied on January 17, 2010 for the presidential election, Sebastián Piñera obtained 51.6% of the votes, making him the new President elect. On March 11, 2010, at the National Congress building, Sebastián Piñera was sworn in as the 47th President of the Republic of Chile.



China – Xi Jinping, President

Xi Jinping, born in June 1953, is a male ethnic Han from Fuping, Shaanxi Province. He entered the workforce in January 1969 and joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) in January 1974. He graduated from the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Tsinghua University with a major in Marxist theory and ideological and political education, has an in-service postgraduate education and holds the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He is currently general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, president of the People's Republic of China (PRC), chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission.



Hong Kong - C Y Leung, Chief Executive

Mr C Y Leung graduated from King's College, Hong Kong Polytechnic and Bristol Polytechnic. He has been awarded Honorary Doctorate degrees by four universities in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Shandong.

Since late 1970s, Mr Leung had participated in the land and housing reforms in the Mainland. After the constitution was amended in 1988, he assisted Mainland cities in land leasing matters on a voluntary basis. Between 1984 and 1997, Mr Leung was involved in the preparatory work for the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Between 1997 and 2011, Mr Leung was a member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong and was the Convenor of the non-official members between 1999 and 2011.

In March, 2012, Mr Leung was elected the fourth term Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.



Indonesia - Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President

General TNI (Ret) Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, popularly known as SBY, was born in Pacitan, East Java, on 9 September 1949. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1973-top in his class. He received his fourth star in 2000. In the first-ever direct presidential election in Indonesia in 2004, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, running on a platform for "more just, more peaceful, more prosperous, and more democratic Indonesia", was elected as the 6th President of the Republic of Indonesia, gaining a landslide 60% of the popular vote over the incumbent President Megawati Soekarnoputri.

President Yudhoyono is also an accomplished scholar. He was educated in the United States, where he received his Masters degree in Management from Webster University in 1991. He continued his study and earned a Doctorate Degree in Agricultural

Economics from Bogor Institute of Agriculture, West Java, Indonesia, in 2004. President Yudhoyono was awarded with two honorary doctorates in 2005, respectively in the field of law from his alma mater, Webster University, and in political science from Thammasat University in Thailand.



Japan - Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister

Shinzō Abe is the Prime Minister of Japan, and has held office since December 2012. He is the President of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and chairman of the Oyagaku propulsion parliamentary group.

In 1977, Abe graduated from the Department of Political Science, the Faculty of Law, Seikei University.

On 26 September 2012, Abe defeated former Minister of Defense Shigeru Ishiba in a run-off vote to win the LDP presidential election. Abe became the Prime Minister again on 26 December 2012, following the LDP's landslide victory in the 2012 general election. He is the first former Prime Minister to return to

the office since Shigeru Yoshida in 1948.



Korea - Park Geun-hye, President

President Park Geun-hye was born during the Korean War in 1952. Her father was Park Chung-hee, who in 1963 became President of the country and led the Miracle on the Han River. Her mother, Yuk Young-soo, was beloved and respected when she became First Lady.

In 1974, she graduated at the top of her class with a major in electronic engineering from Sogang University, Seoul.

In April 1998, she ran on the Grand National Party ticket in a by-election in Daegu and became a member of the National Assembly. From then on, she won a total of five consecutive general elections in the district.

On December 19, 2012, she was elected President of the country—the first female President in Northeast Asia. She was inaugurated on February 25, 2013.



Malaysia - Najib Razak, Prime Minister

Dato' Sri Mohd Najib was appointed as Malaysia's sixth Prime Minister on 3 April 2009. He succeeded Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi who did not seek re-election as Umno President.

Dato' Sri Najib, the eldest son of the second Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak Hussein, was born in the district of Kuala Lipis in the state of Pahang. He received his primary and secondary education at one of the country's leading schools, St John's Institution. He continued his secondary education at the Malvern Boys' College in Worcestershire, England. The national outpouring of grief following Tun Razak's death and the respect for his father's tremendous contributions to Malaysia's

development saw Dato' Sri Najib elected unopposed as Member of Parliament at the very young age of 23. He took over as Minister of Finance from Dato' Seri Abdullah in September 2008. In March 2009, Dato' Sri Najib was elected unopposed. He continues to hold the Minister of Finance post.

Dato' Sri Najib is married to Datin Sri Rosmah Mansor and he has five children,



Mexico - Enrique Peña Nieto, President

The Constitutional President of Mexico, Enrique Peña Nieto, was born on 20 July 1966.

He holds a BA in Law from the Universidad Panamericana and a MA in Business Administration from the Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM).

Enrique Peña Nieto joined public service at an early age, occupying several positions in the government of the State of Mexico.

He was elected governor of the State of Mexico, during the period from 16 September 2005 to 15 September 2011.

In 2011, at the end of his term as governor, Enrique Peña Nieto expressed his hopes of running for the presidency. After an intense electoral campaign, characterized by the signing of national and state commitments, he won the elections on 1 July 2012.



New Zealand - John Key, Prime Minister

John Key was born in Auckland and moved to Christchurch when he was a child. He was educated at Burnside High School and gained a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Canterbury.

Key launched his investment banking career in New Zealand in the mid-1980s. After 10 years in the New Zealand market he headed offshore, working for United States investment banking firm Merrill Lynch. In 2001, he headed back to New Zealand to fulfill a long held ambition to stand for Parliament for the National Party. Key rose through the ranks, becoming deputy finance spokesman then finance spokesman.

At the 2008 election, John became Prime Minister when National was elected to lead the Government. He also became Minister of Tourism, Minister Responsible for Ministerial Services, Minister in Charge of the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service, and Minister Responsible for the Government Communications Security Bureau.

John is married to Bronagh and they have two children. When he has some spare time, he likes to spend it with his family, cooking, playing golf, and watching rugby.



Papua New Guinea - Peter O'Neill, Prime Minister

O'Neill's father, Brian O'Neill, was an Australian-born magistrate of partial Irish descent. His mother, Awambo Yari, a Papua New Guinean, came from the Southern Highlands. His father moved to Papua New Guinea in 1949 as an Australian government field officer, known in Tok Pisin as a kiap, later serving as a magistrate in Goroka until his death in 1982.

O'Neill was educated at the Pangia Primary School, Ialibu High School and Goroka High School. After leaving school he was educated at the University of Papua New Guinea, graduating with a Bachelor of Accountancy and Commerce in 1986.

O'Neill was a businessman before entering politics. As of 2011 he lives in Port Moresby with his partner and has five children; two daughters (Loris and Joanne O'Neill) and three sons (Travis, Brian and Patrick O'Neill).

O'Neill was elected as the acting Prime Minister in a parliamentary vote on 2 August 2011 and was sworn in later in the day by the Governor-General.



Peru - Ollanta Humala, President

Ollanta Moisés Humala Tasso is a Peruvian politician and the President of Peru. A former army officer, Humala won the 2011 presidential election in a run-off vote. He was elected as President of Peru in the second round, defeating Keiko Fujimori. He was sworn-in on 28 July 2011.

The son of Isaac Humala, a labour lawyer, Humala entered the Peruvian Army in 1982. In 2005 he founded the Peruvian Nationalist Party.



Philippines - Benigno Aquino, President

Benigno Simeon Aquino III is the 15th President of the Republic of the Philippines.

Aquino—the only son of democracy icons Senator Benigno “Ninoy” Aquino and President Corazon Aquino—has in different junctures throughout his life responded to the challenge of acting with and serving the Filipino people.

On September 9, 2009, the 40th day after former president Cory Aquino’s passing, he officially announced his candidacy for president. On June 9, 2010, the

Congress of the Philippines proclaimed Aquino as the President Elect of the Philippines.



Russia - Vladimir Putin, President

Vladimir Putin was born on October 7, 1952 in Leningrad. In 1970, Vladimir Putin became a student of law department at Leningrad State University, earning his degree in 1975.

His career rise was rapid. In March 1997, he was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of the Presidential Executive Office and Chief of Main Control Directorate. Busy with work as he was, he still found time to defend his doctoral thesis on economics at the St Petersburg State Mining Institute.

In August 1999, Putin was appointed Prime Minister of the Russian Government. The post was offered to him by then President Boris

Yeltsin. On December 31, 1999, Vladimir Putin became Acting President of the Russian Federation.

Vladimir Putin was elected President of Russia on March 26, 2000, and was re-elected to a second term on March 14, 2004. On May 8, 2008, he was appointed Prime Minister by presidential executive order.

Vladimir Putin was elected President of Russia on March 4, 2012.



Singapore - Dr. Tony Tan Keng Tam, President

Dr Tony Tan Keng Yam was born in Singapore on 7 February 1940. He received his early education in St Patrick's School and St Joseph's Institution. Dr Tan graduated from the University of Singapore with a First Class Honours Degree in Physics in 1962, and went on to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he obtained a Master of Science degree. He later obtained a PhD in Applied Mathematics at the University of Adelaide.

Dr Tan married Madam Mary Chee Bee Kiang in 1964. They have four children (three sons and one daughter) and five grandchildren.



Thailand - Yingluck Shinawatra, Prime Minister

Yingluck Shinawatra is Thailand's first female Prime Minister and the youngest sister of former Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra. Yingluck received a B.A. in Political Science and Public Administration from Chiang Mai University in 1988 and an M.A. in Public Administration from Kentucky State University in 1991.

Yingluck is married to a businessman, Anusorn Amornchat, and has one son, Supasek Amornchat. Both have fully supported her to serve the country. She was born on 21 June, 1967.



United States of America - Barack Obama, President

Barack H. Obama is the 44th President of the United States. With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, President Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was raised with help from his grandfather, who served in Patton's army, and his grandmother, who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle management at a bank.

In the Illinois State Senate, he passed the first major ethics reform in 25 years, cut taxes for working families, and expanded health care for children and their parents. As a United States Senator, he reached across the aisle to pass groundbreaking lobbying reform, lock up the world's most dangerous weapons, and bring transparency to government by putting federal spending online.

He was elected the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009. He and his wife, Michelle, are the proud parents of two daughters, Malia, 14, and Sasha, 11.



Chinese Taipei - Vincent Siew, Former Vice President

Born in Chiayi City in the then Japanese colony of Taiwan, Siew graduated from the Department of Diplomacy at National Chengchi University in 1961, and received a master's degree from the Graduate Institute of International Law and Diplomacy at National Chengchi University in 1965.

He worked at the ROC's Consulate General in Kuala Lumpur from 1966 to 1972. He was named to the Central Committee of the Kuomintang in 1988. He was appointed as Minister of Economic Affairs from 1990 to 1993. As Chairman for Economic Planning Development, he represented President Lee Teng-hui at the 1993 and 1994 annual APEC leaders' summits. Siew was sworn in as Vice President on May 20, 2008 in Taipei. He will represent President President Ma Ying-jeou at this year's APEC Leader's Meetings.

Siew is married to Susan Chu with three daughters: Ru-ting, Ru-fen and Jih-you.



Vietnam - Trương Tấn Sang, President

Trương Tấn Sang (born 21 January 1949) is the president of Vietnam. He became state president following a vote of the National Assembly in July 2011. Sang has been a member of the Central Politburo, the executive committee of the Communist Party, since 1996. He was party secretary for Ho Chi Minh City from 1996 to 2000. He was promoted to the national party's number two slot in October 2009. He received his bachelor of law degree in 1990 from the National Academy of Public Administration.

Key Questions for ABAC Dialogue with APEC Leaders

Growth and resilience and financial stability

1. In APEC and across the global economy, we have faced significant challenges this year addressing the instability and uncertainty arising from adjustments in financial markets. We strongly support APEC's responses to strengthen financial integration and to underpin longer term growth with major programs for infrastructure development and connectivity.

ABAC is mobilising significant support from the private sector for these initiatives with the Asia Pacific Financial Forum and Asia Pacific Infrastructure Partnership which among other things will bring fresh and innovative views from business to the table, help to increase private investment and support capacity building.

What is your assessment of the current global situation and what is your sense of the priorities that APEC is putting in place? Should we lower our expectations about the high growth prospects in APEC or can we return to strong growth in the future?

Trade Architecture and the future of the WTO

2. We are seeing a lot of progress in the negotiations for the TPP, the RCEP and the Pacific Alliance and a strong appetite to finish these very large and significant agreements by clear and certain deadlines. In our view they are developing as viable pathways to the FTAAP.

On the other hand, the Doha Round and the WTO are really in the doldrums with no clear breakthroughs in sight. We may even face the prospect that the WTO could become side lined as a negotiating institution if the Bali meeting does not achieve some success. This is a very serious concern to business.

What can APEC governments do to give renewed life to the WTO or is concluding a multilateral round in the WTO, in practical terms, now beyond our reach? Should we focus more of our efforts on our big regional agreements and the FTAAP?

Services, Investment and Business Friendly Regulations

3. In our report and recommendations, we have put a lot of emphasis on the new business models and production chains that are emerging across the region because they give our economies real value from integration. These production chains are services sector intensive and require more open investment policies. They have to be underpinned by business friendly regulations that meet the test of the market.

Unfortunately, despite the benefits, we are finding some community and business resistance emerging to more open investment and services, and changes in regulation. We would not like to see this resistance take hold.

In your assessment, is there a problem emerging in our economies from negative sentiment relating to FDI and perhaps more open services? And is there a risk that this will hold back our economies from making the very important changes to open up our investment and services regimes and improve domestic regulation? How can ABAC help with this?

Food and Energy Security and Sustainable Development

4. APEC and ABAC have been working for many years on regional APEC approaches to food systems and energy markets and we are stepping up our work on sustainable development. For example, APEC and ABAC have together this year developed a roadmap on food security and we have the APEC Environment Goods List from 2012. We believe the business sector can play a central role in helping APEC to achieve food and energy security and more sustainability through a combination of adoption of technologies, better regulation and more open markets.

What are the big priorities and major pressure points in your economies in developing a viable food security agenda over the next few years? And how what type of policy environment are you establishing to enable business to help achieve energy security and sustainability over the long term?

Small Medium and Micro Enterprises and Entrepreneurship

5. Some very innovative bank and non-bank financing mechanisms are being developed across the region utilizing new technologies and the telecom sector but international and domestic evidence shows that a large proportion of our formal SMMEs and entrepreneurs are still not getting sufficient access to finance.

We believe greater access to finance and the creation of a more innovative environment for the development of entrepreneurship remain critical to APEC's goals of boosting the SMME sector and ensuring they play a more central role in driving growth and jobs. This is particularly important for women who are face particular challenges in becoming a part of the economic mainstream.

What do you see as some of the bigger challenges in getting our SMMEs and our entrepreneurs, including women, more integrated into domestic and regional markets? Should we focus on the SMMEs themselves or more on their policy environment to get costs down and to give them access to technologies and innovation?

Leaders Movement for ABAC Meeting & Breakout Session



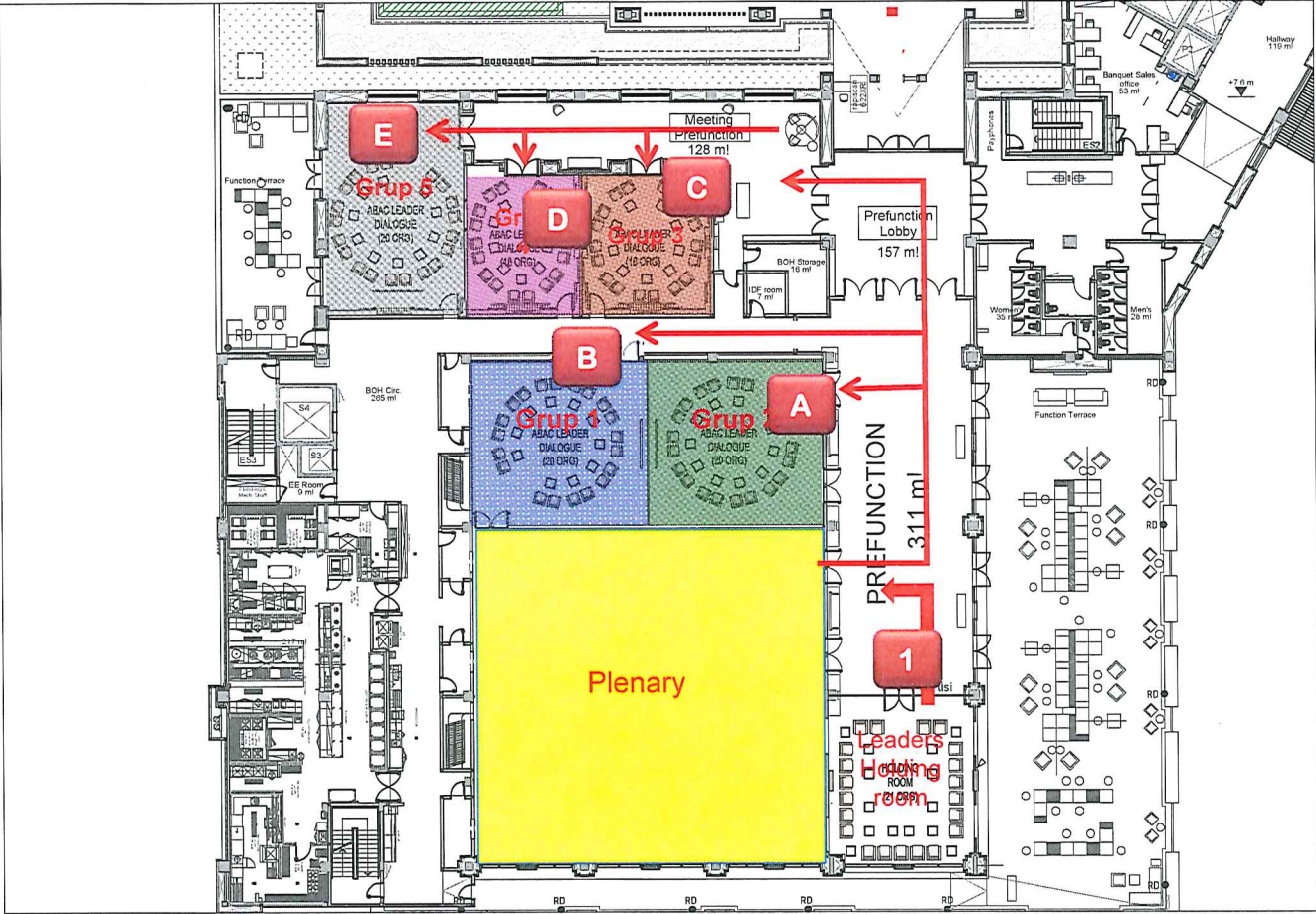
APEC Business Advisory Council

1

Leaders movement from holding room to Plenary Room

A-E

Leaders movement to breakout rooms





3D Image of Breakout Session

