



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

REPORT
APEC PUBLIC – PRIVATE DIALOGUE ON
FACILITATING INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT TO
ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY

Hanoi, Viet Nam Venue – 21st and 22nd April 2016

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APEC PUBLIC – PRIVATE DIALOGUE ON FACILITATING
INFRASTRUCTURE TO ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY

Ha Noi, Viet Nam
21st and 22nd April 2016

Summary Report

Purpose: Information
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Summary Report

I. Introduction

On April 21st and 22nd 2016, the APEC Public – Private Dialogue on Facilitating Infrastructure Investment to Enhance Food Security, initiated by Viet Nam and co-sponsored by China, Japan, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand was held in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. Speakers and participants came from thirteen APEC member economies (China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Chinese Taipei, and Viet Nam), and representatives from Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), OECD, Mitsubishi Research Institute. Most of the participants were from the public sector, academic institutions or the private sector in the area of agricultural infrastructure investment.

APEC Public – Private Dialogue on Facilitating Infrastructure Investment to Enhance Food Security aims at creating a suitable platform for representatives from the public and private sectors to identify challenges, impediments of APEC member economies in agriculture infrastructure investment and development for sustainable agriculture to ensure food security. It also aims at exchanging, sharing experiences, best practices of APEC member economies (and non APEC member economies) in promoting agriculture infrastructure investment and development to ensure food security. Additionally, the Dialogue seeks to make recommendations to the PPFS and relevant APEC fora for further action to facilitate infrastructure investment to ensure food security in the region. Last but not least, the Dialogue is expected to explore cooperative opportunities among APEC member economies, the public and private sectors, and international organizations, institutions.

II. Background

In 2014, the APEC Leaders stressed their commitments to prioritizing food security in the APEC Leaders’ Declaration 2014: “We endorse the Beijing

Declaration on APEC Food Security issued at the Third APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security. We welcome APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste, the APEC Food Security Business Plan (2014-2020), and the APEC Food Security Roadmap toward 2020 (2014 version) and the Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance. We note the G20's work on food security in 2014. We call on APEC economies to seek common ground to build an open, inclusive, mutually-beneficial and all-win partnership for the long-term food security of the Asia-Pacific region”.

The commitments are especially reflected in the APEC Food Security Roadmap toward 2020 (version 2014), which clearly states that one of the paths to gain the goal of food security in the region is through the facilitation of investment and infrastructure development. It also says that “Low levels of public and private investment in agriculture and infrastructure can lead to low productivity and stagnation of production of many major crops in developing countries”, therefore, identifies its goals as following: (i) Increasing public investments to agriculture; (ii) Creating an attractive business environment to encourage more private sector investments in agriculture; (iii) Sharing good practices of agricultural investments through APIP; (iv) Promoting responsible agricultural investments that contribute to food security and nutrition within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems which was endorsed by the UN Committee on World Food Security in October 2014; (v) Supporting investment programs aimed at strengthening food security of APEC economies within a framework of cooperation with international financial institutions (banks, funds, etc.), etc.

Peru, the host of the APEC Year 2016 also gives high priority to enhancing the regional food market, through promoting infrastructure and investment in food to secure sustainability and prosperity in the region.

In that line, the proposal to hold the APEC Public – Private Dialogue on Facilitating Infrastructure Investment to Enhance Food Security was approved by APEC and held on 21st and 22nd April 2016 in Hanoi, Viet Nam. Themes covered during the two-day event included: (i) Overview and importance of infrastructure investment to ensure food security in the APEC region; (ii) Identifying challenges in promoting infrastructure investment in agriculture to enhance food security; (iii) Experiences in promoting infrastructure investment in agriculture from the regulatory aspect; (iv) Private sector's involvement in infrastructure investment – constraints, difficulties, solutions, etc.; and (v) Case

Studies of infrastructure investment to enhance food security in the APEC region.

III. Discussion

Key Issues Discussed

Opening remarks

In his opening remarks, *Vice Minister of Industry and Trade, S.R of Viet Nam, HE. Nguyen Cam Tu*, stressed that a strong and sustainable agricultural sector would be a favourable leverage for the development of manufacturing and other services sectors, which would lead our civilization to higher levels in the course of conquering new areas in the era of science and technologies. Given the fact that the worldwide population is expected to grow from 7.2 billion to about 9.6 billion people by 2050 (according to the United Nations), ensuring food security will be an extremely thorny problem for humanity, especially in the context of conflicts and political instability, diseases, and climate change that are becoming increasingly complex and unpredictable. These changes have huge negative impacts on agricultural production while the worldwide demand for food is dramatically increasing everyday as a result of high population growth across the regions. Therefore, cooperation between the public and private sectors on food security in general and on agricultural infrastructure investment in particular is on high agenda of many international and regional organizations and fora including APEC member economies.

In that line, He called for the public and private sectors to join hand in hand to develop a modernized and sustainable agricultural infrastructure through developing and proposing helpful, practical and feasible cooperation initiatives so as to ensure the food security in the region.

Seminar Overview

Following Mr Nguyen Cam Tu's speech, *Ms Pham Quynh Mai, Project Overseer, Senior Official of Viet Nam to APEC, Deputy Director General, Multilateral Trade Policy Department, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam*, welcome and delivered an overview of the Dialogue, with a stress that this Dialogue directly addresses the APEC Food Security Roadmap toward 2020.

She also drew the participants' attention to the Dialogue's objectives and encouraged all the delegates to participate actively in all the sessions, especially in the recommendation session as their inputs would be fully taken into consideration and reported to APEC for further action.

Dialogue's sessions

Experts provided presentations on the following topics:

1/ Session 1 on “Overview and importance of infrastructure investment to ensure food security in the APEC region”

According to ***Mr. Ian Pinner, President, Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) Southeast Asia***, the global population is expected to reach 9 billion by 2050, hence the demand for agricultural products will also double by then. It is critical to develop transportation infrastructure and post harvest loss research. Transportation infrastructure helps move crops from areas of high supply to those of high demand. ADM has invested in enhancing infrastructure in key regions, especially in enhancing ports (expanding ports in Santos and Barcarena, Brazil; barge facility in Puerto San Martin, Argentina; acquired full ownership of port assets on Black Sea; export terminals in Texas and New Orleans, Kalama, etc.). Besides, ADM has supported efforts to fight post harvest waste and loss for the good of farmers, their families and communities by giving smallholder farmers tools to eliminate pests and disease; effectively store and handle crops; prevent spoilage; and improve overall crop quality.

It is obvious that the private sector in the region is increasingly active in investing in agricultural infrastructure for their development, which in turn contributes to enhancing food security in the region.

Mr. Kensuke Tanaka, Head of Asia Desk, from OECD Development Centre presented with a focus on financing, PPP, regional initiatives and food security. According to Mr Tanaka, infrastructure quality has increased with diversity among most emerging economies in APEC over the past decade. Emerging Asian economies need significant increases in investment in infrastructure development, upgrading and maintenance but face challenges in financing. It is estimated that infrastructure in the ADB member countries needs an investment of USD 8.22 trillion for the period 2010 - 2020. ODA can be an important

source of infrastructure in emerging economies, however, might not always match with the national development priorities. PPP is in place, however, also limited in Asia by a narrow investor base, limited rating capacity, restrictive legal and regulatory frameworks and lack of benchmark yield curves with long term maturity. The ongoing reforms are expected to help improve the environment for PPPs such as designing appropriate risk sharing, developing local currency denominated bonds, applying multi-currency infrastructure financing, establishing more infrastructure funds.

2/ Session 2: Identifying challenges in promoting infrastructure investment in agriculture to enhance food security

Mr Nguyen Do Anh Tuan, General Director of the Institute of Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development shared the challenges that Viet Nam faces in promoting infrastructure investment in agriculture. During 2004-2014, total government investment for agriculture and rural was 718.7 thousand billion VND (48.53% total development investment), of which investment in developing Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery production (including irrigation) was 262.1 thousand billion VND (184,7 thousand billion VND was from state budget, the remaining is from government bond); and investment in developing socio-economic infrastructure and poverty reduction in rural area was 456.6 thousand billion VND (353 thousand billion VND from state budget and 103.6 thousand billion VND from government bond). Although Viet Nam is experienced and successful in reducing poverty, enhancing food security and safety, they still face a lot of difficulties, namely:

- (i) Poor Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) (lack of comprehensive investment project evaluation process; farmers have not actively and effectively involved in the planning process; farmers participation in monitoring of infrastructure projects, in many case, are formalistic).
- (ii) External Challenges: (climate change that damages the construction, reduces agricultural production, and requires lots of investment for mitigation activities; reduction of ODA: ODA is cut or Viet Nam has to pay at higher interest and in shorter period).

The speaker also shared some of the following policy implications: (i) Move priorities to high value agricultural commodities, multi-functional irrigation, post-harvest infrastructure, food safety, clean water and climate change response; (ii) Better coordination of expenditure between ministries, and

between central and local governments; (iii) Improve policies to increase revenue for O&M; (iv) Mobilize the investment from private sector and FDI to develop agricultural infrastructure; (v) Promote PPP in agricultural infrastructure investment; (vi) Improve the community participation in monitoring of rural infrastructure projects, provide a better feedback mechanism for farmers; (vii) Study international experience and new methods to have a more accurate impact evaluation of investment before implementation.

Mr. Phanuwat Wanraway, Head of International Affairs, Cooperative Business Bureau, the Cooperative League of Thailand shared Thailand's experiences in facilitating infrastructure investment in agriculture to enhance food security. Thailand establishes the Cooperative League of Thailand which include all the cooperatives registered under the Act (the 2nd Cooperative Act on 1968) to help (i) provide loans to member for productive and providential purposes at affordable interest rates; (ii) encourage members' thrift through savings and deposits; (iii) provide agricultural products and daily necessities for sale to members at reasonable prices; (iv) promote appropriate farm practices and disseminate technical know-how aimed to help members reduce production costs and obtain higher yields. With government assistance, members are introduced to proper cropping techniques as well as the use of fertilizers and insecticides. Another service is in the form of farm equipment (e.g., tractors, water pumps, etc.) made available to members at reasonable charges; and (v) enable members to market products together, thereby obtaining higher prices for their products and maintaining fairness in terms of weights and measures.

3/ Session 3: Experiences in promoting infrastructure investment in agriculture from the regulatory aspect

Mr Chih-Chiang (Gilbert) Wu, Senior Project Manager, Pingtung Agricultural Biotechnology Park, Council of Agriculture, Chinese Taipei shared Chinese Taipei's experiences in reinforcing food security through the case of establishing the Pingtung Agriculture Biotechnology Park. It is the Council of Agriculture (COA) – the public agriculture-supervising sector in Chinese Taipei to step out and come up with the concept of establishing one science park to build a platform for public and private sectors and increase agriculture value. The Park has been established with complete and proper regulations. The Park is directly supervised by the COA. It is eligible to enjoy tax import exemption (import tax, commodity tax, and business tax (import of

raw materials, merchandise, equipment, semi-products) if those goods are released in international markets. Under the Park, the one stop administration service provides company registration, factory registration, environmental protection permit and on site custom office, and provides public factory and land only for lease to reduce the burden of preparing initial capitals. The Park is attractive to investors since it remains convenient traffic network connecting to international airport and harbor; provides complete infrastructure; provides assistance of applying for low interest loan from Bank of Agriculture; remains convenient to stimulate R&D energy; connects satellite farms to provide stable and clean raw materials. Additionally, it opens up international business channels with various international exhibitions and shows. Through the case of the Park, it is recommended that the public could found one science park to cluster agro-bio enterprises to build up a platform for public, academic and private sectors and promote agricultural values, as well as issue regulations to facilitate enterprises to create clean and safe production environment to reduce food waste and loss. The private sector also should set up traceability for consumers to relieve their concern of source of food and apply for various food safety marks (GMP, CNS, TGAP, OTAP, UTAP, Halal) to ensure food quality and build up trust among consumers.

Mr. Jorge Escurra, General Director, Agricultural Infrastructure and Irrigation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Peru, though absent in the last minute due to unforeseen reasons, sent the documents to the Dialogue for reference with the following conclusions and recommendations:

- (i) In Peru there is a wide gap irrigation infrastructure; major projects were implemented in the period to 2006. 1,960 projects, which were implemented on April 2016, have been executed with public funds and international technical cooperation. The intervention of the private sector through Public Private Partnership mode is currently ongoing and scaling up.
- (ii) The Highland or Mountain range region has approx. 2, 200,000 ha, that could be potentially converted to irrigated land.
- (iii) Investments are permanently requested by local initiatives and proposals are made by people with knowledge of projects.
- (iv) It is recommended to develop integrated plan for prioritizing the irrigation investments for mid-term period at the level of micro-watersheds. The following points could be considered: sources, quality and quantity of water; right soil characteristics and climate for crop

growing; population and level of poverty; levels of agriculture demand, market, prices, and guidelines for export from small farmers

(v) The main lessons learned from the Program Mi Riego are: PPP is important to ensure efficient operation and maintenance of the infrastructure; and achieve adequate and efficient infrastructure operation; provide technical assistance to policy notes from Regional and Local Governments through workshops or technical training courses; preparation of technical manuals such as design of small dams, open channels among others; coordination between organizations to make a proper transference to farmers; to assist and train farmers in organization for the operation and maintenance of infrastructure.

4/ Session 4: Private sector's involvement in infrastructure investment – constraints, difficulties, solutions, etc.

Mr Hirofumi Kobayashi, General Manager, Agricultural Policy Department JA-Zenchu (Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives), Japan focused on the private sector's involvement in infrastructure investment for food security through presenting the partnership between JA-Zenchu and Farmers' Organizations/Agricultural Cooperatives in Asia. JA-Zenchu raised a fund for "Coexistence with Asia" in order to support micro-projects proposed by AFGC members as well as those under FAO Telefood Campaign for improvement of farmers' income and social status as well as to strengthen functions of agricultural cooperatives. There are certainly needs for infrastructure investment among Asian farmers and some of the micro projects were aimed at investment to address inadequate infrastructure in rural areas. According to the experiences of Farmers' Organization in Asia, water supply is necessary for not only agricultural production but also for daily lives in rural areas. There is a need in rural areas for infrastructure investment for supplying water. There are needs among farmers for infrastructure investment for sustainable agricultural production, that includes compost and biogas production. Regarding infrastructure investment, JA Group has been putting effort so far into streamlining distribution and processing facilities such as grading centers, collection/shipping centers, and rice elevators. JA Group also has focused on following areas to increase added-value and farmers' income.

Turning Agriculture into "Sixth-Order Industry"

- ✓ Development of “Sixth-Order Industry” through collaboration with industry and business sectors.
- ✓ In order to maximize benefit of “Sixth-Order Industrialization,” it is important to secure and train human resources with advanced expertise for management and food sanitation supervising, etc.

Export Expansion

- ✓ While expecting decreased food consumption due to declining population, it is important to expand export in collaboration with the government and industry sector.
- ✓ It is required for the government to coordinate with foreign governments to remove the barriers against exports from Japan.

Intellectual Property

- ✓ Geographical indication and trademarks can be regarded as “software” aspect of infrastructure to increase farmers’ income.
- ✓ It is required to strengthen PR activities and human resources training, including quality control to maintain and manage the brand.

Mr Hirofumi Kobayashi also pointed out that in case of contingencies, infrastructures for agricultural production and food supply might be destroyed. While it is necessary to restore those infrastructures to secure food safety, restoration requires cooperation and joint work with local residents and communities. It is also important to maintain local agricultural production and food consumption rather than securing food safety only by excessively depending on infrastructures such as roads, energy supplies, and storage facilities. To that end, it is effective to build closer relationship between farmers and consumers as seen in farmers’ markets.

Dr. Vo Tri Thanh, former Deputy Director General from the Central Institute for Economic Management, Viet Nam shared views into the evolution of the interplay of rural development, employment creation in rural and urban areas, and inclusive growth in ASEAN member states (AMS). To promote rural development and poverty reduction under the ASCC blueprint, so far, an array of workshops and events to share experiences and best practices have been conducted. These included the sharing of experiences and best practices among AMSs and the Plus Three countries, and between AMSs and China. To add to these workshops, ASEAN has rural volunteer movement and the exchange of young professionals in rural development within the region. These activities are largely on-going and there is little doubt about their continuation beyond 2015.

More importantly, in this regard, cooperation on rural development and poverty reduction is consistent with the view of open regionalism in ASEAN. The process, however, may be subject to a couple of challenges. First, maintaining continuity of the participants in future workshops and events may not be easy, though the need to observe improvement (or even ‘graduation’) of learners is acknowledged. Second, the workshops and experience-sharing activities are often not accompanied by practical activities such as joint rural development projects, which may cast doubt on the actual benefits for participants. As key implications, ASEAN may suffer from the lack of knowledge or fail to proceed to feasible project proposals for rural development.

5/ Session 5: Case Studies of infrastructure investment to enhance food security in the APEC region

Mr. Phanuwat Wanraway, Head of International Affairs, Cooperative Business Bureau, the Cooperative League of Thailand presented the case study – Micro Project “Plant the Trees to Save the Water: One Coop One Tree” implemented by the Cooperative Movement Thailand. The concept was initiated from the World Farmer Congress in Niigata, Japan in 2013, in response to the global warming and climate change. This project aims to increasing understanding of local and appropriate systems of “Community Forest Management” and “Rehabilitation”, restoration of trees by cooperative sector to protect natural environment and their communities; protecting “Headwaters” and “Natural forests” provided shelter belts, help maintain soil moisture; empowering the roles of national cooperative organization *to fight against the adverse effects of “Climate Change”* . So as to implement the project, the trees will be planted in “headwater areas”, on the property of cooperative members; fund raised from JA Zenchu Fund for “Coexistence for Asia” (347,000 Bht) and from cooperative members (850,000 Bht) and Cooperative League of Thailand (100,000 Bht); and nursery will be established to maintain all young trees up to 3 years.

Mr Shuhei Sugie, Senior Researcher, Business Strategy Consulting Group from the Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc presented with a focus on Japan’s energy sector to enhance food security. Japan is one of the world’s leading energy consumers, however, poor in resources. Its dependence on oversea energy is particularly high with the national energy self-sufficiency rate is only 4%. So as to enhance energy security, Japan has made efforts to ensure energy security including diversifying its energy infrastructure project (independent

circulation type; town renewal type; existing needs-led type; regional development type).

In conclusion, so as to achieve energy security, multifaceted and multi-layered efforts to respond to various risks are required. Also, appropriate investments are required for the nation's energy development and infrastructures such as supply network and stockpiling facilities.

Ms Cao Yingjun, Division Director of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Foreign Affairs Department from the State Administration of Grain of China presented the Food Security Program: "Building Grain Logistic System in China". The Program is designed to satisfy needs in terms of ensuring its food security; building efficient grain supply chain and logistics; ensuring food safety and quality in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects; adapting to the changing market; increasing its capacity to mitigate food supply chain risks; providing access to food and market; increasing farmers income; modernization of grain logistics. In the year of 2020, a food supply network will be developed based on the Program to improve grain logistics in China. It will help get easier market access for household farmers, provide a safer environment for grain storage and keep grain flows along the value chain. What's more, a sustainable and efficient grain supply will be in place for emergency use. It is a key period for China to form a new pattern in grain logistics which will be better distributed, structured and coordinated with orderly competition and effective regulation involved in. To make it happen, 6 goals have been set to direct the future work: (i) to increase the ability to store grains; (ii) to increase the ability to transport grains; (iii) to build the grain supply network for emergency use; (iv) to develop holistic measures to improve the safety and quality of grain and oils; (v) to build a data collection system to monitor grains and call for precautionary measures/ To build a grain monitoring and alarming system; and (vi) to reduce grain post harvest losses in operation. According to different priorities, this Food Security Program will be carried out with three steps:

---1st step (2015): Solving urgent problems focusing on grain storage;

---2nd step (2016-2017): Developing grain logistic system in China;

---3rd step (2018-2020): Fulfilling the task of the Food Security Program.

To make all these happen, multiple efforts have been required in place. Measures need to be taken including resource allocation, reform, sound regulation system development, science support, technology innovation, multiple-source finance and increasing investment. Policy supports from both

central and local governments are very important to improve resource allocation in the market. And the PPP cooperation is a welcome method to help long-term mechanism for investment and make the Food Security Program a success in practice.

Dr. Nguyen Minh Nhat, Program Coordinator (UN Joint Programme on Child Nutrition and Food Security – UNJP/VIE/055/UNJ), FAO Viet Nam presented the case study: ‘Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Strategies for Children and Vulnerable Groups in Viet Nam’. The program is implemented in Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai provinces in 2015 and 2016 with the involvement of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nation Organization on Children (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and UN Women. The program aims to supporting development and implementation of integrated nutrition and food security strategies to meet the equitable targets set in the National Nutrition Strategy and National Food Security Strategy. The Joint Program also specifically focuses on policy and advocacy for globally recommended nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive policies and standards, development of institutional capacity and systems and evidence generation. One of the expected outcomes of this Program is “Development of institutional and local capacities and systems for innovative and sustainable expansion of stunting reduction and household food security interventions to enhance community resilience, particularly rural women in selected provinces”. The program’s activities are designed to cover the development, demonstration and capacity building on household food security models (crop, livestock and aquaculture production including rice seed production using Rice Integrated Crop Management), including home gardening, water supply, food processing, food preservation and agricultural waste treatment/management.

IV. Recommendations (Session 6) and Conclusions

It is agreed that infrastructure investment in agriculture is vital for socio-economic development as it contributes significantly to GDP growth and productivity. More importantly, it contributes to ensuring food security for the individual member economy as well as the whole region.

In that line, it is widely recognized that cooperation between the public and private sectors in infrastructure investment in general, infrastructure in agriculture in particular is increasingly important.

Although the importance of agricultural infrastructure investment and the cooperation between the public and private sectors in the field is widely recognized among the member economies, there stand a lot of challenges on the way, namely a few: lack of interests from private sector to agricultural infrastructure projects probably due to slow return of investment; lack of financial support from governments; lack of comprehensive investment project evaluation process; difficulties in technology transfers; external challenges, for example climate change that damages construction, reduces agricultural production, thus requiring lots of investment for mitigation activities; lack of local capability to manage and operate infrastructure project, etc.

And here are some recommendations drawn from the Dialogue:

1. How to promote agricultural infrastructure investment in the region:
 - Establishing the food supply chain with a cold chain infrastructure, transport and communication infrastructure and services through a strong PPP scheme could be strongly effective in reducing food loss and wastes and may also lead to the development of food manufacturing industries which are important for the sustainable economic growth of developing economies;
 - Moving priorities to high value agricultural commodities, multi-functional irrigation, post-harvest infrastructure, food safety, clean water and climate change response;
 - Improving the community participation in managing and monitoring rural infrastructure projects to ensure efficient operation and maintenance of these projects;
 - Providing technical assistance to policy implementation from regional and local governments, through workshops or technical training course.
 - The public sector should take the key role in founding science parks to cluster agro-bio enterprises to build up a platform for public, academic and private sectors and promote the agricultural value; legislating regulations to encourage enterprises to create clean and safe production environment to reduce food loss and waste.
 - Encourage the private sector with high new technology especially those in large scale and of rich experiences in management to invest in and/or share the experiences through APEC workshops, dialogues, etc.

- The private sector can also set up traceability for consumers to relieve their concern of source of food and apply for various food safety marks to ensure the food quality and build up trust among consumers, etc.
- Beside investment in agricultural infrastructure, it is also important to maintain local agricultural production and food consumption, rather than securing food safety by excessively depending on infrastructure such as roads, energy supplies, and storage facilities only. It is effective to build closer relationship between farmers and consumers as seen in farmers' markets especially in case of natural disasters (earthquakes, etc.)

2. How APEC could further its roles in building capacity for the member economies in facilitating agricultural infrastructure:

- (i) APEC can consider carrying out specific case studies of particular successful PPP initiatives for a purpose of lesson learning among interested APEC members.
- (ii) APEC considers promoting continued policy dialogues on methods of financing infrastructure investment, including through PPP instruments. Such dialogues can raise awareness and common understanding of APEC economies on the definition, characteristics, merits and challenges of applying PPP modality in infrastructure investment, as well as creating policies conducive to infrastructure investment;
- (iii) APEC member economies need to continue to share good policies and practices in developing conditions for a functioning, unified transport and logistics network in APEC economies;
- (iv) Similarly, APEC continues to strengthen information sharing on each economy framework for agricultural investment and specific investment on the Asia-Pacific Information Platform on Food Security (APIP).
- (v) APEC considers launching capacity building initiatives to address identified impediments in promoting PPP projects in infrastructure development and improve the ability of developing economies to better utilize PPP. For example, APEC to provide capacity building to train people who develop and manage PPP projects.

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