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APEC
Partners for Progress (PFP)
Research Report

(Part I)

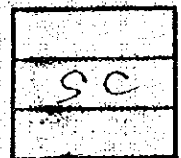
March, 1995

Planning Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

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Foreword

The First Ministerial Meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, proposed by the Government of Australia, was convened in November 1989. A ministerial meeting has been held each year since, and the number of APEC members has expanded from 12 to 18. Since 1993, economic leaders' meetings have been added to these meetings, upon the recommendation of United States President Bill Clinton, attracting further international attention to the forum.

At present, there are 10 working groups established within APEC, each carrying out its respective function. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) continues to serve as the National Lead Institute of the Network for Economic Development Management (NEDM) and the Human Resources Development for Industrial Technology (HURDIT) network of the Human Resources Development Working Group.

At the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of APEC held in Jakarta on 8-10 November 1994, Japan presented a paper proposing its Partners for Progress plan. This plan was welcomed by the APEC members, and Japan was requested to give further consideration to the concrete aspects of the plan. As APEC rapidly gains attention in recent years, Partners for Progress aims to contribute to the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment among its members and to actively promote development cooperation, viewing the dual efforts as "two wheels on the same axle" for supporting economic dynamism in the region. JICA plays an important role in this cooperation.

JICA, in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, worked together with well-informed persons in the field of development cooperation from December 1994 to March 1995 to conduct surveys and studies in this connection. The results of these investigations are compiled in this report.

The report is composed of two volumes. Part I contains the text and main reference materials. Part II is a compilation of the main reference materials together with detailed data. The text was prepared by Dr. Kazuo Takahashi of the Asia Pacific Association of Japan, while the reference materials and data were prepared by Ms. Toshie Oki and Ms. Kyoko Yasukuni of the Center for Pacific Business Studies, Sakura Institute of Research. Accordingly, the opinions expressed in this report are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect the official position of JICA.

As host of the Seventh Ministerial Meeting and the Economic Leaders' Meeting of APEC, to be convened in Osaka in November 1995, Japan is expected to play a more positive role in the activities of the forum. This report is to serve as reference material for Japan as it gives further consideration to the Partners for Progress plan.

March 1995
Managing Director, Planning Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period. It includes a list of the projects completed and a description of the progress made on each. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done on the most important project. This includes a description of the objectives of the project, the methods used, and the results obtained. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results and a comparison with the objectives. This includes a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the work and a list of recommendations for future work.

The work done during the period has been very successful. All the projects have been completed and the progress made on each has been excellent. The most important project has been completed and the results obtained are very good. The work has been done in a very efficient and effective manner and the results are of a high quality. The work has been done in a very professional and thorough manner and the results are of a high quality. The work has been done in a very professional and thorough manner and the results are of a high quality.

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I. Introduction

Unremitting turbulence within the international community is giving rise to ever greater disorder and complexity. Issues concerning the control of nuclear and other weaponry, the outbreak of internal armed conflicts and the flow of refugees will continue to be pressing issues for which the global community must seek remedies. UN and other existing agencies are making efforts to address these issues; they have, however, so far only achieved limited functionality in related problem prevention and resolution. Through this general overcast, rays of sunlight are illuminating certain areas of the world community, most saliently among them the East Asia - centered Asia - Pacific region. A dynamic economic zone is emerging in this region driven by a thriving market economy and bolstered by sound economic policies. APEC, formed to sustain and advance this dynamism, is quickly becoming the linchpin of cooperative economic relations in the region. Accordingly, the policy commitments made on trade and investment at the Ministerial Meeting and the Economic Leaders' Meeting held in Indonesia in November 1994 were of historical significance.

A range of projects to operationalize these commitments on trade and investment will need to be pursued to further enhance the region's economic dynamism. While no effort should be spared in this endeavor to make progress on the trade and investment fronts, there are two further areas in which APEC members must work together to enhance regional cooperation. First, effort must be strengthened to reduce through further development initiatives the disparity in development level among the member states. Second, new development opportunities peculiar to the region's dynamics need to be linked to the specific development needs of the region. In this regard, Mr. Yohei Kono, Deputy Prime Minister / Foreign Minister of Japan, made the following remarks at the meeting in Jakarta in November 1994.

The following two points are crucial in supporting economic dynamism in the Asia-Pacific region:

The first point is to further promote the reduction of barriers against trade and investment. At this Ministerial Meeting, we need to express our strong determination to contribute to reinforcing the multilateral free trade system by strengthening efforts toward liberalization, in addition to the trade and investment facilitation measures to be undertaken so far. In order to further liberalization, we should advance the manner, taking into account the previous work's outcomes and also reflecting the diversity in

the region and the actual development stages of its members. In doing so, we should never lose the perspective of "open regionalism."

The second point I would like to emphasize is the importance of vigorously enhancing both cooperation in regional development and also in trade/investment as two wheels on the same axle. The reduction of economic disparity within the whole region through development and subsequent region-wide growth and prosperity will, when achieved, further promote and facilitate the liberalization of trade and investment. The experiences of East Asia and North America have proven this. I would like to propose that all APEC members be "Partners for Progress." To forge this partnership, I believe it will be important to strengthen, first, cooperation among the developing members; second, cooperation among the developed members; and third, a combination thereof. In so doing, it will be important to reflect and take advantage of the strengths of the respective members. The East Asian members of APEC have already undertaken strenuous efforts to extend cooperation among the developing members. In some of these cases, Japan participates as a third partner. As for cooperation among developed members aimed at supporting developing members, Japan and the U.S. are, for example, carrying out a joint initiative called "Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective". I understand that other developed members in the region have also shown strong interest in this kind of an initiative. Japan is willing to further enhance this type of cooperation. I would thus like to propose expanding in the APEC region a network for carrying out this kind of cooperation.

"Partners for Progress," introduced here by Mr. Kono, is a consociation of diverse participants in the development process, who work in league to meet the unique needs of the vibrant Asia-Pacific region by pooling their respective strengths in an effort to sustain and strengthen the dynamism of each member economy and of the region as a whole.

The APEC Ministerial Meeting of November 1994 endorsed the idea of Mr. Kono's proposal in its proceedings as follows :

Ministers welcomed Japan's presentation on "Partners for Progress " on the promotion of further economic cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region by reinforcing all the members' ability to effectively mobilize their human and other resources. Ministers recognized that cooperation to sustain the growth and development of the region for the

common good of its peoples is one of the primary objectives in the APEC activities, and noted that the proposal will be further elaborated for consideration by Senior Officials.

The Senior Officials Meeting(SOM) held in February this year made the following resolution with regard to Japan's proposal :

Japan circulated a paper entitled "Partners for Progress" and briefed the Meeting on the details of the proposal.

The Meeting thanked Japan for its initiative in the area of development cooperation, which the SOM agreed was an important aspect of APEC's work. After extensive discussion, the Chair noted that there was broad support for the objectives of the proposal. Several members noted their concern about the potential effect on the role of APEC, on the Secretariat, and other issues. Many members felt there was a need for further clarification and elaboration of the proposal. Consequently, the Meeting agreed :

- (a) That member economies should send any questions and comments in writing to Japan after the first SOM.
- (b) That Japan would refine the proposal, taking into account the comments and questions raised by member economies, and prepare a paper to be submitted to the second SOM for further discussion.

Against this background, this paper has been drafted as reference material for Japan in its effort to add substance to the proposal on Partners for Progress.

II. Partners for Progress amidst New Developments in the Asia-Pacific Region

I. Changes in the region's economic structure

From 1970 to 1990, an average real economic growth rate of 7.3 % was enjoyed by the nine countries constituting Asia's newly industrializing economies (NIEs), the founding ASEAN-member states, and China. During the same 20-year period, the average annual growth rate throughout the world was 3.0%. The U.S. supplied the economic thrust that drove this Asian growth both in terms of trade and investment during the initial part of the period. From 1985, Japan has also taken on an impellent role in the region's growth process. Over the past several years, an interdependence in the areas of trade and investment has evolved among the nine countries themselves; and their collective economies are now forming the synergic core for regional growth.

The volume of trade between the U.S. and these nine countries plus Japan has long since surpassed that between the U.S. and European countries. Even from the perspective of the EU, its member states now trade more with these ten East Asian countries than they do with the U.S. As the nucleus of this East Asian dynamism, APEC was formed in 1989. As such, APEC's first and foremost mission must continue to be to sustain East Asia's economic vitality while extending its dynamism throughout the APEC region.

As a result of its economic dynamism, the APEC region has been able to break through the North-South paradigm over the two decades since the early 1970s. With the ascendance of the NIEs, rapid economic growth in ASEAN, economic recovery in Mexico and Chile, and the economic boom in China, the development gap between the region's developed and developing members is being closed in steps and stages. This has resulted in a graduated structure of development in the region. It will, therefore, be necessary to supplement measures for liberalizing and facilitating trade / investment in this multi-tiered region with a cooperative agenda for maintaining the region's dynamism as a whole while overcoming economic and social impediments to growth of members at relatively lower tiers of development. Given the region's development structure, it may conversely be said that trade / investment liberalization and facilitation measures taken will be of only very limited effect unless appropriately tailored development-cooperation arrangements can be implemented within the region. The history of the APEC region over the last quarter century has laid the groundwork for a high level of cooperation based on trade and investment and on

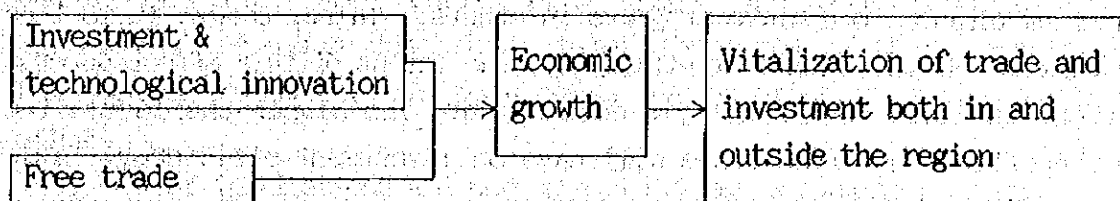
development cooperation, which are the two wheels of the axle that gives APEC its motivity. It is imperative at this juncture that vigorous efforts be made to develop both of these components of the region's dynamism.

2. APEC's motive components of trade / investment and development cooperation

These dual components are becoming increasingly operative not only in sustaining but also in expanding economic dynamism in the Asia-Pacific region. They are giving rise to a new policy mix corresponding to the requirements of the region's graduated development structure, a mix whereby certain policy measures are sought to spur the economic growth of the industrialized members and others are pursued to advance the economic development of the developing members.

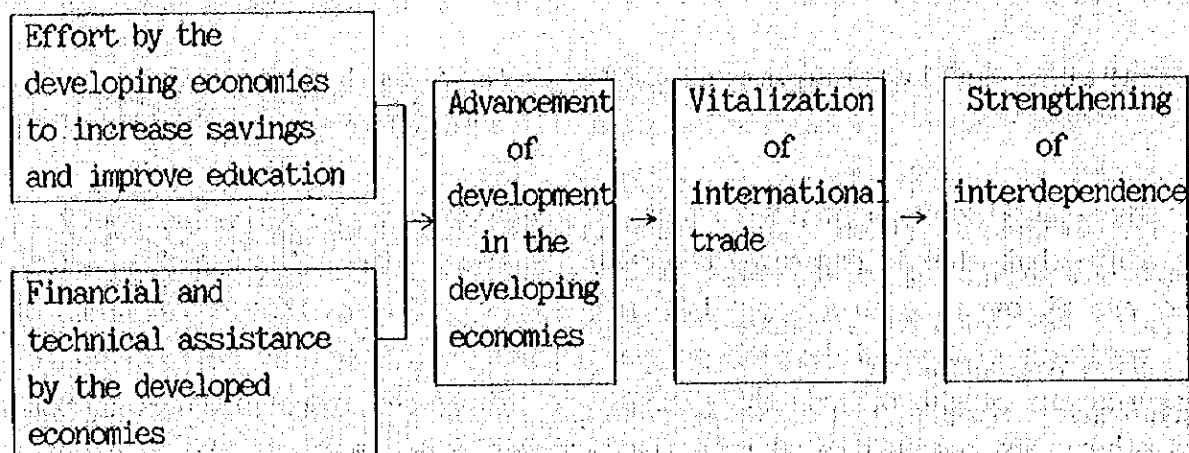
In an industrialized region, a basic correlation exists between economic growth and regional development: Investment and technological innovation are major elements contributing to economic growth, while trade is an essential element in enhancing investment efficiency. Among advanced nations, such as in the EU, systems are being created to bring these elements to bear in a smooth and mutually effectual manner on regional cooperation. Such a system operates as diagrammed below.

(Figure 1)



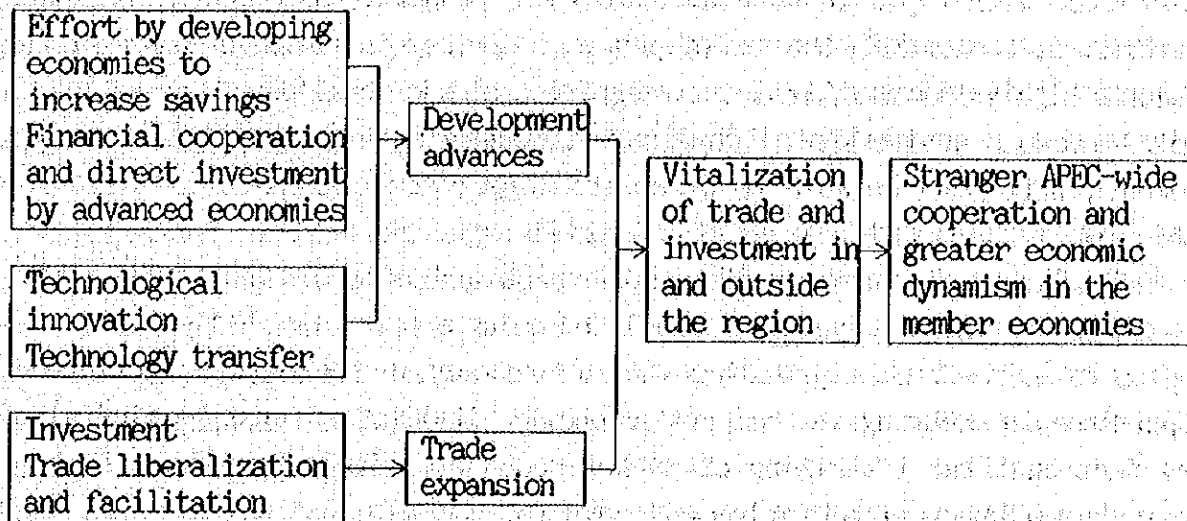
In contrast, the basic elements of development cooperation are, on the one hand, financial assistance offered to supplement shortages in savings needed for investment, and, on the other, technical assistance provided in lieu of adequate technological innovation. A fundamental of development cooperation is to advance development by linking these two donor elements with efforts made by the developing countries themselves to increase savings and to improve education. Growth generated in this manner in the developing countries will spur international trade, which will, in turn, strengthen bonds of interdependence within the global economy. This process can be illustrated as follows:

(Figure 2)



The graduated development structure of the Asia-Pacific region incorporates both of the cooperation paradigms shown in Figures 1 and 2. First, considerable effort has been made on the part of the members to increase savings so as to generate the capital needed for investment in development and economic growth. There are, however, member economies within APEC where savings are still inadequate. This factor contributes to the region's tiered configuration. Second, member economies realizing substantial technological innovations are increasing in the region. At the same time, however, there are others that require technology transfer. Then again, individual member economies that are able to make their own technological innovations in some fields may require technical assistance to achieve progress in others. Third, though it is true that trade can enhance investment efficiency, the extent of this effect depends largely on the level of a country's development. The higher the level, the larger the effect that free trade will have on investment efficiency. This process is illustrated in the following diagram :

(Figure 3)



Strengthening this cooperative structure is APEC's foremost task. Within this effort, it will be PFP's role to advance development among the member economies. In this way, the economic dynamism of the Asia-Pacific region will not only be maintained but also strengthened in the years ahead.

3. New needs

The region's economic dynamism is generating a healthy investment consumption cycle. Concurrently, it is giving rise to new problems within the societies of the member countries. Though the degree of their severity differs from country to country, the main common issues existing in the region are as follows :

- A lack of institutions and personnel to manage a dynamic economy
- Environmental destruction
- A widening gap between the rich and poor

Addressing these issues will be necessary if the dynamism of the Asia-Pacific region is to be sustained and expanded. Starting with human resource development and institutional strengthening, capacity building (which embodies these two elements) will need to be advanced as a primary means of fostering deeper mutual understanding in the region, particularly at a time when, despite the need for closer regional integration, obstacles to sustaining double-digit economic growth are surfacing in the areas of trade and investment.

In the area of environmental degradation, the problem is three-dimensional.

The environment is increasingly being degraded as a result of poverty in some members of APEC. At the same time, environmental destruction and pollution associated with rapid industrialization are pandemic in the APEC region. Furthermore, economizing the use of primary resources in the maintenance of the region's highly industrialized economies poses a major challenge. By acting on this threefold environmental challenge through close cooperation among its members, APEC will be able to offer the larger society essential keys for achieving the global objectives of the Rio Package.

A widening of the gap between the rich and poor is another negative consequence of APEC's dynamism, and is becoming a pressing challenge for the region to address. While building a market economy in the region is of utmost importance in securing its members' economic vitality, we must be mindful of the fact that the installing of market mechanisms is having the effect of creating new layers of both urban and rural poverty.

4. A new category of development participants

A new category of participants has emerged to assist in providing solutions to these emergent issues in the APEC region. In addition to the conventional bi- and multilateral donors, corporations have come to play an important part in regional development. Corporations are gaining recognition now in the advanced nations for the significant roles they play in environmental protection, in support of volunteer activities, and in various other areas of societal contribution. They are also taking on new roles and significance in the area of development cooperation. In addition to their traditional offerings made through direct investment, technology transfer, and employment creation, corporations will now play an even greater part in development efforts by making contributions in such areas as employment / management practices and environmental management as well. Their employment / management practices should find particularly ready and wide-spread application throughout the graduated development structure of the APEC region. The next group in this new category of development participants comprises nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Over recent years, development NGOs in Asian countries have both grown in number and become increasingly sophisticated in operation. Concomitantly, they are changing the basic perception of their role in the development process.

From the 1960s through the early 1980s, it was typical for these NGOs to fight against the government's development policies. Since then, however, development NGOs in the APEC-member states have taken on significant supplementary roles in the implementation of national development policies.

Realizing that there are limits to the extent they can conduct development-cooperation operations on their own, NGOs in the advanced nations have now made it a practice to link up with counterpart NGOs in the recipient country. This new cooperative framework is, in turn, spurring further NGO development activity in and among the countries and areas of the APEC region. The third set of actors in this category comprises newly emerging bilateral donors, particularly in East Asian countries, Mexico, and Chile.

In addition to these three new sets of development participants, two other actors expected to have of long-term consequence are also coming to the fore. One is local financial markets and the other, local governments. Local financial markets are developing apart from the major global ones in Tokyo, New York and Singapore. Among them, there are those that have the potential to evolve into international financial markets. With regard to local governments, those that provide technical assistance out of their own budgets are in the case of Japan, still limited to such municipalities as Fukuoka, Yokkaichi and Kamogawa (in Okayama). However, an increasing number of them are acting as implementing agencies for international cooperation. As the needs of municipalities in recipient countries increase, the development role of local governments in the donor countries will take on added importance, particularly in such areas as environmental protection and education.

5. New direction of development cooperation

It will be PFP's mission to reinforce the cooperative nexus that exists within APEC by helping to focus the activities of these new actors on the region's emergent development needs. This will give rise to three new directions in regional development cooperation.

- Greater private-sector orientation
- Extension of development's "software" functions
- Pluralization of development participants

(1) Greater private-sector orientation

"Privatization" is taking place in all quarters of development cooperation, including donors, recipients and beneficiaries. In addition to governments and international agencies, private companies and NGOs are also coming to the fore in development cooperation. There will be no need for companies to change their basic practice of making investments and technical transfers for the purpose of pursuing profit. It is precisely such companies that supply APEC's economic dynamism. They are becoming increasingly aware of the need to carry

out environmentally sound management cycles, to pursue employment practices in line with social conventions, to develop the potential of individual employees, and to practice good corporate citizenship. Changes that have taken place in the role of companies in the advanced nations are now beginning to spread and take hold throughout the entire APEC region. Through the catalyst of multinational corporations, a concurrent transfiguration of corporate culture is being seen in countries of the region.

In the 1960s and 70s, NGOs were characterized by their resistance to being part of the ODA linkage between the donor and recipient countries. Concomitant with the marked successes attained in the Asia-Pacific region through government - and corporate-initiated development cooperation has been a growing perception of the need to supplement government policies with measures to cope with the negative side of market-oriented development. The role of NGOs is continuing to grow in response, particularly in areas of addressing the economic disparity and environment damage spawned by such development effort. NGOs in the Asian countries have also picked up on this trend. Over the past decade, there has been a shift in the direction of NGO activities in APEC toward partnership between international and local NGOs in carrying out development cooperation. As such, APEC's NGO community is becoming an increasingly essential part of the region's development-cooperation paradigm. Extensive private-sector participation in development through the NGO medium will become one of APEC's most distinctive characteristics. How to go about infusing the energy that NGOs derive from their grassroots orientation, on one hand, and their borderless-oriented activities, on the other, into regional cooperation initiatives will be a challenge for APEC in the years ahead.

(2) Extension of development's "software" functions

Various organizations, such as development-policy and other public-policy institutions, information gathering / analyzing organizations, and human resource development institutes, provide the functions that may be called the "software" of development cooperation. A requirement is rapidly growing to extend to greater lengths these and like software elements, such as city-management know-how and technological research / development expertise, to APEC's developing member economies. This, of course, is not to deny the need for building conventional economic infrastructure in the developing parts of the region. The creation of such development-related software has become a primary endeavor of many APEC members. To the extent that they are successful in their efforts, it will be possible for these members to exercise a global

role in this crucial field. For example, while it is true that development policy research has been much further advanced in the countries of the North than in those of the South, the center of gravity of specialized research in this field is currently shifting to the developing countries. This tendency is particularly pronounced in Asian countries.

(3) Pluralization of development participants

In development cooperation, it will be possible for two or more donors, international NGOs and / or multilateral organizations to take part in the same project aimed at a single beneficiary. In this case, collaboration between donors and between international NGOs will take on new importance, though effecting such collaboration may be somewhat complicated procedurally.

Moreover, achieving collaboration between donor governments with first hand recipient experience and understanding and conventional ODA providers should herald a new phase in international cooperation. Furthermore, collaboration with international NGOs should open new horizons by bringing development efforts closer to the grassroots level. It may be possible to devise a strategy for effecting simultaneous cooperation on these two levels of development effort. This would permit "pluraliterism" (to borrow a term used in trade negotiations). The accommodation of diverse participants in development cooperation would represent an epochal step in the evolution of this field. If a clear set of rules can be created for effecting pluraliterism in the Asia-Pacific, APEC would be in a position to offer a model of development cooperation that could be emulated by other regions of the world as well.

6. Foundation for development cooperation in APEC

As the region moves in this direction of pluralistic development cooperation, a number of development activities of a characteristically APEC nature are combining to form an holistic system of regional development. Through the Ministerial Declaration made in Seoul in 1991 and the subsequent placing of its principles into common practice, APEC placed at the forefront of its cooperative agenda a positive appraisal of its members' cultural, political and economic diversity. Therefore, the linchpin of regional cooperation had been an emphasis on homogeneity. Now, it is recognized that the very diversity that thrives in the region constitutes the foundation upon which to build a cooperative relationship. Differing from other systems of regional cooperation, APEC's unique framework of development cooperation also allows a stratified approach to invigorating trade and investment activities in the region. Such

a system of regional cooperation predicated upon the diversity of its members will, when coupled with the new entrants in and direction of development cooperation described above, pose two requirements. First, it will be necessary for donors and recipients to devise ways to learn from each other. And second, the more pronounced the region's diversity, the greater the need will be for its members to demonstrate a collective will to identify common problems and to work together in solving them.

As to the first point, mutual learning, which might be thought of as the third generation of development cooperation, is already beginning to take root in the region. The first generation of development cooperation places priority on the donor, which plays the primary role in identifying development needs. In the second generation, emphasis is placed on the idea that the recipient country knows best its own needs when identifying areas of development cooperation. This has been the primary trend in the development arena over the past decade ; and for various reasons, this mode of cooperation has been the principal thrust of Japan's approach to development assistance from the start. Now, the third generation, which is currently evolving within APEC, assumes that donors and recipients will put themselves in each other's places and apply lessons mutually learned in their respective societies. APEC, with its incrementally graduated development structure (vis-a-vis the widely gapped donor-recipient structure of the North-South paradigm), provides a unique matrix for realizing this third generation of development cooperation. In fact, striving for mutual understanding in this diverse region will be requisite to achieving effective APEC-wide economic and social development. It is precisely this approach to cooperation that equates with "partnership." Actualizing it will, however, require a radical shift away from the operational concept that has governed the conventional giver-versus-receiver mode of development cooperation. Its precept will call for donors to become learners and for recipients to be teachers (or information initiators). The interpersonal communication networks thus generated within the region will be further strengthened through the activities of Partners for Progress. As such, these networks are expected to contribute significantly to building the APEC-wide cooperative framework.

Mutual learning of this kind can also provide an essential policy link in international efforts to build a new post-Cold War global order. During the Cold War, development cooperation was used primarily as a policy lever against communism and, secondarily, as an instrument for promoting democracy and market mechanisms. In the post-Cold War period, development cooperation should also be

considered as a political instrument, one to be used in the new era as a tool for building an international system of coexistence. In such a system, a mechanism for mutual learning will be an essential requirement.

The second requirement of "working together to solve common problems" bears a close correlation to the "new needs" described in Section 3 above. The members of APEC can, by working together to address the common issues of (1) capacity building, (2) environment protection and (3) poverty alleviation, foster a cohesive community of diverse nations in the region.

Effort to concretely define these three issues within a common context and to cope with them through the creation of pluralistic partnerships will give rise to a markedly different process of development cooperation. Taking, for example, the urgent need for capacity building in the area of trade and investment, APEC-wide cooperation in this work will benefit all, not just a few, of the region's members. In the years ahead, other clear-cut issues in addition to these three also emerge. In either case, instituting a regular practice of bringing to bear the diverse strengths and capabilities of the members in issue-solving will be essential to building a strong cooperative framework in the region.

There is, moreover, a common recognition within APEC of the need to, as much as possible, respect the will and initiatives of each member. Generally speaking, a factor impeding development-cooperation relationships has been differences in donor intentions and recipient needs. In APEC, however, a practice is gaining acceptance that allows any member to take a development initiative and encourages the others to respect its right to do so. This development concept represents a diametrical departure from the polarized system of givers on one side and receivers on the other. Even if, in practice, the conventional donor-recipient paradigm should remain a major component of development activities, this principle of respecting the other members' initiatives which is coming into play in APEC, will precipitate significant changes in the way development cooperation is undertaken.

Recognizing the merits of pragmatism, APEC is also in the process of building a principle among its members that permits each to start where it can and learn while it goes in implementing development initiatives. Approaches that apply rules for governing development cooperation have been the standard practice up to now. Under this newly evolving APEC principle, however, members that choose to participate in a development initiative may start from any point that they deem to be practical. This principle, which is premised upon the condition that non-participating members give their tacit consent to feasible projects undertaken by others in the region, provides an extremely favorable

matrix for fostering and carrying out development cooperation. In turn, this principle is reinforced by APEC development practices.

7. Evolution of development cooperation in APEC

Against this backdrop, APEC projects are now being carried out across a variety of fields. In the short period from 1989, the members have cultivated a practice of talking with each other, particularly through the various APEC working groups and their subsidiary bodies. This in itself may be viewed as an epochal step forward in regional cooperation. Mutual learning, opinion and information exchanges, and declarations are made through a variety of fora, including seminars, symposiums and dialogues.

Over the last two or three years, invigorating and coordinating these activities has been one of APEC's most important tasks. There is no other system of regional cooperation in which so many fora for dialogue and mutual exchange have been planned and implemented within such a short period of time. The sudden burst to these activities is a reflection of the member's strong belief that APEC is an important international framework for economic cooperation.

Not including the Senior Official and Ministerial Meetings held for policy making purposes, APEC projects and activities can be divided into four major categories. Looking at these sets of activities in their chronological order within a project cycle, the first category would be the talks, themselves, that take place within the APEC framework. Meetings between finance or environmental ministers or CTI's trade-policy dialogues would fall within this category. This category of activities is expected to increase in importance, as its function in providing multilateral policy-dialogue fora will be essential to fostering mutual cooperation within the APEC region. These policy dialogues will need to lay the groundwork for an eventual possibility of economic policy coordination at the Asia-Pacific level.

Activities that fall into the second category are those which have made considerable progress, but have reached a stage where measures are needed to progress to the next step. To move some of these projects forward will require effort by all the participating members. Others, which have completed the stage requiring work by all the participants, may have unfinished parts that will need to be advanced by some of the members.

The third category comprises follow-up activities to projects that have been completed. These activities will often take the form of compiling manuals, composing guidebooks, or preparing research reports. The challenge will be how

to effectively apply the results of this work in the policies and practices of the member countries and areas, APEC will need to take special care to avoid falling into the bad habit of leaving projects unimplemented, which has been the case with some international organizations conducting development projects.

The fourth category of projects comprises those which are currently in the preparatory stage, and for which a little support could help accelerate their preparation and enrich their substance. Whereas it will be important to reduce the number of projects conducted within the APEC framework, it will also be necessary to launch high-quality ones. Such projects require not only good substance but also such elements as a sunset rule and an advance plan for applying its results. Supporting projects in this category will be imperative, as the conducting of high-quality projects will ultimately define what in essence APEC stands for.

Each of these four project categories is significant in and of itself. The importance of each project must be weighed based on criteria pertinent to its respective category. PFP can play its most significant role in the projects that fall under the second and fourth categories. That is, it can spur progress to the next step in some projects by installing effective development-cooperation mechanisms at a strategic stage in the implementation, while it can enhance the quality of other projects by introducing effective development-cooperation techniques in their preparatory stage. Accordingly, a primary objective of PFP will be to strengthen regional cooperation by giving added value to APEC projects in mainly these two categories. It may also be possible in the future for PFP to support projects in the first category as well.

III. Present State of APEC-initiated Projects

1. Synopsis

There are currently 176 projects by APEC committees and working groups in operation. Counting those that are being prepared and that have been completed, there are altogether 242 APEC projects. Looking at these projects in terms of their themes and the committees and working groups handling them, 75(31%) are related to human-resource development, 36(15%) come under the Committee on Trade and Investment, and 32 (13%) are energy-related. Second to human-resource development, the next largest category of projects, numbering 64(26%), are those associated with trade and investment. Among the groups handling them are the Committee on Trade and Investment, the Trade and Investment Data Review Working Group, and the Trade Promotion Working Group.

2. Types of projects

Dividing the projects into major categories, 113 (47%) are survey and research projects, 98 (41%) are seminars, and 26 (11%) are information-gathering projects. Emphasis has been placed on these activities in APEC's early stages due probably to the fact that, on one hand, there is very little standardized statistics or data in the region and, on the other, APEC is recognized as an important framework for international economic cooperation.

Moreover, a vast majority of the projects in the human resource development field comprise survey and research activities. While training projects ought to constitute the focus of this field, there are presently only five being conducted in this area.

While continuing to pursue projects of these kinds in the future, it will also be necessary to increase the number of more concrete, action-oriented projects either within or beyond the framework of the working group activities. A major task ahead will be to provide as much substance as possible to these activities in their formulation stage. Likewise, the Osaka Summit will bear the epoch-making challenge of taking the next step in adding new depth and dimension to the APEC cooperative relationship. PFP is Japan's response to this challenge.

3. Interests of member economies

Each of the member countries and areas has its own particular interest in the APEC. Taken together, these interests constitute the sum and substance of the APEC relationship. There are various ways to gauge members' interests ; for the present, however, appointing a project overseer and having it provide the main indications of those interests should suffice. The projects that members participate in can also be a useful indicator of their interests.

Looking at the number of projects which each country is overseeing, Australia is taking the lead in 48, the U.S. in 43, Japan in 26, and both Canada and South Korea in 22. The top three are all OECD countries within the region. As for the developing countries, after South Korea, Thailand is taking the lead in 11 projects, the Philippines in 10 projects, Indonesia in 9, and China in 8.

This shows an approximately equal distribution of projects among the three regions of Northeast Asia, Oceania, and America. Maintaining this balance will be an important APEC task. Within this balance, efforts of Southeast Asia to take leadership roles can be distinctly observed. In terms of levels of economic development, 148 (61 %) of these projects are led by OECD-member countries (with the exception of Mexico), 39 by APEC's NIEs, and 39 by others. This shows a marked slant in the distribution of these projects towards OECD countries in the region.

As to areas of interest, those of the OECD countries center on human resources development, trade and investment, energy, and telecommunications. The main interests of APEC's NIEs lie in human resources development, trade and investment, energy, and industrial technology. The interests of the other countries is highest in the fields of human resources development, trade and investment, the fishery industry, energy, and industrial technology. When interpreting these broad indications of member interests, it should be kept in mind that OECD countries in the region serve as the overseers in a high percentage of these projects. Nevertheless, these indicators do reveal some broad trends in member interests in APEC work. In the future, it is thought that other important fields, such as environmental protection, will be added to the list of high-interest fields.

4. Project funding

Approximately half of APEC projects receive a subsidy from the APEC Fund. Seventy-six out of 116 of these projects (or approximately 66 % of them) receive subsidies in the range of \$10-50 thousand. Remaining uncovered costs

are borne by the overseer or other participating members. Projects with a total expenditure including the APEC subsidy, of \$20-100 thousand number 64 those over \$100 thousand total 22. Thus, it can be seen that as international projects the total cost of each is quite low. This may be because the bulk of them are survey /research, seminar or information-gathering in nature.

5. Projects whose work can be further advanced through PFP support

Based on the results of the above survey, it can be said that PFP projects will be more tangible projects based on the activities of the working groups, or projects proposed by working groups and slated for implementation. Compared to the regular projects conducted by working groups, PFP-supported projects will generally be allocated higher levels of staffing, material, and funding. Based on APEC's activities, it will be possible to specify projects and projects areas whose work can be further advanced through PFP support. While, at the same time, it is important to recognize that some projects can benefit significantly from PFP support at their preparatory stage, it is, in practice, difficult to identify each of these projects. As PFP's starting point, therefore, projects will be selected that are currently underway and that can with PFP support take new steps forward.

The following are examples of projects thus eligible for PFP support. In the area of capacity building related to trade and investment, of highest eligibility will be standardization and certification projects (see Appendix 2).

Based on recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Task Force on Technical Infrastructure Development, the Committee on Standardization and Certification is working on devising implementation methods for these projects. In order to advance this work, demand surveys need to be taken in this field and new certification centers constructed. These are areas particularly suitable for receiving PFP support.

In the area of environmental protection, activities are being carried out by several working groups. These include projects on environmental and economic impacts, offshore waste disposal, industry-related environmental technology and human resources development, clean coal utilization, and new and renewable energy resources, among others. Taking for example offshore waste disposal from among these, based on their projects report on land-based coastal pollution, a request could be made to the Working Group on Maritime Resources to address the issue of coral reef conservation in the Pacific. Following this scenario, the working group would, then, compose guidelines for this reef-protection project.

The PFP project aimed specifically at addressing the protection of the coral reef triangle spanning Indonesia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea would be added to the WG's agenda.

Since, however, it would be necessary to prepare the project guidelines in advance, the PEP project could probably not be started until after the completion of the Technical Infrastructure Development Project.

In the area of poverty alleviation, the number of projects being carried out is very limited. The activities of the Working Group on Human Resources provide a starting point for work in this field. However, it would be desirable to begin with a more policy-oriented discussion. One approach, for example, would be for the Economic Committee to address the issue of poverty as one focal point of its work on economic forecasting. With this as a base, a discussion on, say, poverty-alleviation measures within a dynamic economy could be pursued in a direction that would lead to creation of various projects in this field.

IV. The PEP Concept

Taking advantage of the graduated development levels among the APEC members and of the fact that most of the members have begun to become donors themselves, the PFP concept aims at the creation of a system in which the members mutually contribute their respective attributes and strengths in collective development efforts. It aims at building a relationship in which the donors of capital and technology have something to learn from the recipients, and in which the recipients generate knowledge and information of their own. This would create a true partnership among the APEC members, differing from the one-way form of development cooperation that has been practiced heretofore. The PEP concept aims at establishing a mechanism for international coexistence in the post-Cold War period by creating an equilateral two-way relationship within the region.

As to its method for achieving this, PFP will always need to aim at contributing both directly and indirectly to the expansion of trade in the region. A major objective of PFP will, therefore, be to foster personnel who can more efficiently operate the current trade system in the region. It will then be to develop human resources who can also build and strengthen the liberalized trade system of the future. PFP's mission will also be to address issues that have the potential of impairing each economy's dynamism, the maintenance of which is predicated on trade expansion. Furthermore, taking into account the criterium of international comparative advantage in the selection of PFP projects will be essential to the expansion of that trade.

The PFP concept aims at bringing members of the private sector, such as companies and NGOs, to the forefront of development cooperation, and at creating partnerships for development purposes between them and governments and international agencies. Over the middle and long terms, municipal governments and local financial markets will also come to play an important role in development efforts. It may not be easy to achieve mutual cooperation among the pluralistic participants in the APEC region with its diversity of political and economic systems and cultures. One of PFP's most important roles will, therefore, be to foster over time a "culture of collaboration" among the various actors of diverse backgrounds in the region.

To accomplish this, it will be necessary to install a mechanism for APEC members to learn lessons on effective collaboration through each others' experiences in implementing APEC projects.

V. PFP Prototypes

As the members have responded to the new and peculiar needs of this dynamic economic region, various transitions have been seen in the patterns of conducting cooperative projects that attempt to harmonize the interests and activities of diverse participants. For example, Japan started sponsoring training programs in third countries ; then, it began supporting development cooperation carried out between developing nations ; next, as part of the U.S.-Japan global partnership, Japan instituted a joint program with the U.S. to provide support for developing countries. Furthermore, South Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, China, Indonesia, Mexico and Chile are now operating international technical assistance projects. At the same time, NGOs have come to play an important role throughout the region. There are, for instance, some 14,000 NGO's in the Philippines, more than 10,000 in Thailand, and around 5,000 in Indonesia. Teaming up with international NGOs headquartered in the U.S., Canada and other advanced countries, these local NGOs are playing a significant role in the development of their towns and villages. Japanese NGOs are gradually taking on an important role in development efforts as well.

If these new participants can be integrated into APEC development cooperation in addition to the more classic actors, such as the governments of advanced countries, Asian Development Bank, and multinational corporations, and if effort is made to realize the objectives of above-described PFP concept of trade promotion amidst a shared APEC culture of collaboration and mutual understanding, the following kinds of PFP prototypes would be possible.

1. Support of cooperation among developing members

Construction of an HRD center in Thailand to train people primarily from Vietnam is under consideration. In the future, its actual training program will be carried out by Thai experts. It is thought that the Thai financial and academic communities as well as the Thai government will each from its own position of strength be able to make increasingly larger contributions to the training of economic planning officials, industrialists, and other strategically placed Vietnamese. In this way, PFP prototypes can also take the form of member support for the development efforts of APEC's neighboring countries. In its initial stages, however, PFP support will of necessity be limited to cooperation among developing countries within APEC. One such prototype might be

to support third country training in South Korea aimed at providing advice to Indonesian leaders in human resource development techniques in the field of poverty alleviation.

2. Developing member support through cooperation between industrialized members

Consideration should be given to making APEC cooperation an explicit part of the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda. A U.S.-Japan-centered joint initiative employing a development cooperation approach would be particularly valuable in the area of trade and investment. It would be essential for the two nations to discuss the initiative with the other members before embarking on it. This initiative might be launched with a project for developing an infrastructure for standardization and certification in the region(see Appendix 2).

3. Corporate cooperation

Private companies have become major participants in the development field. An important PFP prototype would therefore be to promote collaboration between them and other development participants. One possibility would be for major Japanese corporations to temporarily transfer employees to small- and medium-scale Japanese companies, which would in turn dispatch specialists in human resources development to SMEs in the region's developing countries. It would also be effective for SMEs in the region's NIEs to dispatch personnel to train the staff of small entrepreneurships in the region's developing countries. In this case, Japan could cover the cost of dispatching the employees, or the participating NIEs could cover a portion of the cost. In this way, specialists employed by companies could be mobilized under the PFP program to assist in development efforts.

4. NGO cooperation

Ecological regions do not necessarily coincide with national borders. Examples of eco-regions that must be treated as a whole include one of the world's remaining three tropical rain forests extending from Papua New Guinea to Laos ; the Mekong River region running from Southern China through Vietnam; and the world's largest coral reef triangle straddling the Philippines, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. Taking this coral reef triangles an example of NGO cooperation, a U.S.-based international NGO has teamed up with local NGOs

in the three countries ; and, having received the endorsement of the three related governments and financing from the U.S. Agency for International Development, they are undertaking a project to preserve part of the reef. It would be desirable for Japan and the Asian Development Bank to also lend their support to this project. Japanese NGOs should also participate in it, while the corporate sector could develop such areas of activity as eco-tourism. This effort could be approached as one collective project or as several parallel projects operated under a unified concept. In either case, such an activity would constitute a typical PFP prototype. Though it may require the participants to make some procedural adjustments, this approach would give each of them an opportunity to bring its relative strengths to bear in a cooperative partnership.

With these at the core, many variations of PFP prototypes are expected to evolve in the future. An important task will be to review various cases as they arise, to determine what lessons can be learned from them, and to identify and analyze problems they pose.

VI. PFP Operational Principles

On the one hand, PFP will support and attempt to add substance to existing APEC projects. This is not to say that PFP will be tied to all APEC projects: It should be stressed that projects will become eligible for PFP support only after the responsible committee or working group has requested it. On the other hand, new PFP projects will be implemented that are aimed at contributing to the realization of the broad PFP concept described above. As these projects will incorporate many experimental aspects, they will need to be continually reviewed. Through this review and evaluation process, the content of PFP's operating principles may evolve further; however, the following five operational principles will characterize PFP activities at the outset.

1. High propensity of collaboration among partners

The heretofore predominant North-South divided structure of development assistance constituted a fairly simple development schema of donor countries versus recipient countries, donor NGOs versus recipient NGOs, and multilateral organizations versus recipient countries. This system, nevertheless, contains elements that require delicate treatment among the participants. In 1960, Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, stressed an approach which he termed "development diplomacy." Evolving over ensuing years, this approach has become increasingly effective in minimizing problems among development participants.

In the case of PFP, diverse actors each play a role in projects conducted under the graduated development structure existing in the region. There will, for example, be cases where a small local NGO is a vital component of a project, and it will need to work together with a major donor government in the project's implementation. PFP projects will also aim at a two-way relationship between the participants, in which the donor learns from the recipient and the recipient disseminates information on its own society's experiences. The relationship between these actors will truly be a delicate one. It is expected that through accumulated experience the rule of tacit consent will gradually take hold; as a starting point, however, it will be necessary to ascertain the various actors' attitude toward cooperation. For PFP to work, these actors will need to produce a team effort that builds on their individual strengths and attributes while de-emphasizing their respective weaknesses and faults.

2. Greater transparency

Transparency has not necessarily been a significant consideration in past development assistance activities. It has been limited to the annual reports of donor countries and organizations, and to information derived from DAC's donor reporting system and from the debtors' reporting system of the World Bank. Though there has been some research work done based on this information, there has not been any significant effort to make all of this information transparent to the public. For PFP to develop, it will, however, be essential to maintain a high degree of transparency so as to enable the region's heterogeneous actors to work together effectively in variously configured alliances.

Transparency will also have important meaning for each participant. For countries newly assuming a donor role, transparency will be a precondition for building parliamentary and public support for this important expansion of their diplomatic mandate. At the same time, it will be necessary for the governments of donor countries beginning to suffer from aid fatigue to inform their publics about the new forms of development cooperation that are emerging in the post-Cold War period. Such effort will be essential for these donors in establishing and gaining broad-based support for their post-Cold War development cooperation policies. In the case of NGOs and corporations as well, it will be necessary for them to publicize their new, important roles in development so as to gain the understanding of their supporters, stockholders, and consumers. Finally, maintaining a high degree of transparency in PFP projects will enhance mutual understanding among the various participants while strengthening their collective proclivity for cooperation.

3. Promotion of NGO and corporate participation

NGOs (international, national and local) and companies (large corporations and medium- and small-size enterprises) have each played peripheral roles in past development cooperation efforts. Under the PFP arrangement, they will, however, often play more central and substantial parts in these efforts. Without a common understanding among these NGOs and companies of their roles in PFP projects, doubts and suspicions could result. It will, therefore, be necessary to create a conceptual framework to guide and facilitate their participation in PFP projects. In building this framework for NGOs, the NGOs themselves must play a key part. Likewise, in constructing the framework for companies, the Business Forum of APEC will need to play an important role.

4. Cooperation with a broad reach

PFP's initial area of involvement will be limited to within the APEC region. However, as APEC adopts an open system of regional cooperation, PFP will also share its expanded objectives and in the near future extend its support to non-member countries in neighboring regions as well.

Moreover, in the medium- to long-term, it will be necessary to broaden PFP's horizon to include a global involvement. In conducting PFP operations, it will be useful even at an early stage to keep in mind potential linkages with the United Nations, World Bank, other regional development banks, global NGOs, and multinational corporations. Furthermore, introducing a new approach through which pluralistic partners collaborate in development cooperation is an important contribution that APEC can make to the global community.

In addition to having a wide geographical reach, PFP's program should also be broad enough to encompass cooperative relationships with such organizations as the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference, the Asian Development Bank, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and the Asia Productivity Organization. Having both extensive geographical and organizational latitude, PFP should be able to adapt pliantly to rapid changes in international society while exercising able leadership in coping with them.

5. Promotion of new donor members

In the past, donor countries have shown a negative attitude toward the idea of recipient countries conducting their own development assistance activities. Typifying this attitude has been the notion, "If a country can afford to offer assistance, then it shouldn't need any." This way of thinking mirrors the development philosophy of the North-South paradigm.

Conversely, the APEC region's graduated development structure invites the participation of as many donor members as possible. Heretofore recipient countries can bring a special sensitivity to bear in the development process, and they should be encouraged to participate as donors in appropriate projects. New donor participation should be encouraged through incentives provided by the traditional donors. A menu of such incentives might be elaborated with the help of new donors interested in taking part in PFP projects.

VII. Project Selection Process and Arrangements

Above all else, a realistic approach should be taken in setting up the process and arrangements for selecting PFP projects. Existing arrangements should be utilized as much as possible. That is, establishing new arrangements or expanding existing ones should be kept to a minimum. In the initial stage (say, the first two years) of the PFP program, there will be very few APEC projects that are suitable for adoption as PFP projects. It will be a few years before the evaluation of the initial PFP projects can be conducted for the purpose of drawing lessons from them. The following selection process, which therefore does not include a review component, is considered appropriate for the initial stage :

1. The initial judgement as to whether individual projects are suited for adopting the PFP approach will be made by the relevant committee or working group. At least three members must support the project.
2. The referred project will be registered as PFP candidates in the APEC Secretariat.
3. The APEC Secretariat will notify the to-be-newly-established PFP Center (see Appendix 1) of these candidates.
4. When deemed necessary, the PFP Center will search for other funders (in addition to the sponsoring members) for the candidate projects. It will also evaluate and make a judgement as to whether the participation of companies and/or NGOs could contribute to enhancing these projects. Furthermore, the Center will arrange the projects so that policy-relevant lessons can be deduced later through their evaluation.
5. The PFP Center will then submit the candidate projects to the Senior Officials Meeting, which will make the final selections and authorize them as PFP projects. Developing members contributing to these authorized projects will be eligible to participate in compilation of the incentives menu referred to in Chapter VI, section 5.

In this initial stage, no modification will need to be made in the mechanism for intergovernmental deliberations. It will only be necessary to add at least

one person to the staff of the APEC Secretariat and to establish a small-scale PFP Center. Japan will need to be resolved to bear the bulk of the costs for establishing and operating the PFP Center.

The second stage will come as the result of a gradual increase in the number of projects being recommended as PFP candidates by the committees and working groups. So as not to impose an excessive burden on the Senior Officials Meeting, some adjustment will need to be made in the authorization process at this stage. One idea would be to create a PFP sub-committee within the Senior Officials Meeting, which would review the candidates and prepare PFP project authorization proposals for submission to the Senior Officials Meeting.

This second stage of the PFP program is not expected to significantly increase the workload of the APEC Secretariat. It will, however, place a fairly heavy burden on the PFP Center. This second stage is expected to continue for a period of two to three years.

In the third stage, work will be added to review the progress and evaluate the performance of the PFP projects and to extract policy-relevant lessons from them. Depending on their substance, these projects and the lesson derived from them may contain messages of relevance for the larger global community. At this stage, it will probably be necessary to consider elevating the status of the PFP sub-committee. In this case, the sub-committee, itself, would authorize PFP projects and report the selection results to the Senior Officials Meeting.

In this third stage, the burden of the PFP program on the APEC Secretariat would probably increase slightly, possibly requiring one more person to be added to its staff. However, the burden of reviewing PFP projects would be assumed by the PFP Center. Based on this work forecast, it will be necessary for the PFP Center to gradually build a system for conducting reviews of its operations and functions. With this prospect in mind, it will be useful for the PFP Center to consider from its inception the possibility of developing close networks with public policy institutes in the region with an aim at sharing some of its work burden.

The PFP Center would be established by APEC for the purposes described above. It would be granted legal status as an intergovernmental agency in one of the member economies. The Center would have its own board of trustees and operational staff, the manning of both of which would reflect the APEC membership. The Center would be funded in large part by the Japanese government if necessary. (See Appendix 1 for details.)

VIII. Project Examples

The initial decision of whether or not a project should be supported under the PFP arrangement will be made by the relevant committee or working group. In "Category One" below, two potential PFP projects are described in some detail. In "Category Two," various ideas for possible PFP projects are briefly elaborated.

Category One

1. Building a standardization/certification infrastructure

A need to strengthen the system for standardization and certification within the region has become apparent through the work of the various APEC committees and working groups. Spotlighting the requirement for this infrastructure now and working to build it over the next several years will contribute greatly to the expansion of trade and investment in the APEC region. (See the details of this proposal in Appendix 2.)

2. Preserving the coral reef triangle in the South Pacific

In February 1992, the Work Group on Maritime Resources Conservation published a report on ocean contamination by land-based effluents. In May 1995, the Philippines Workshop was held to draft an action plan for extending the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda to cover the reefs preservation. At the same time, the U.S. Agency for International Development in collaboration with international environmental protection NGOs embarked upon activities to protect the coral reef triangle spanning the Philippines, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Given this background, it would be desirable for the Working Group on Maritime Resources Conservation to propose a project to protect the reef. It would first need to consolidate APEC cooperation by organizing a project task force and soliciting the participation of NGO representatives and other related specialists in it. The Working Group would then propose the project as a PFP candidate.

Category two

1. Development cooperation aimed at promoting trade

Generally speaking, a dynamic economy can be a significant impetus to promoting trade. There are, however, emerging elements within dynamic economies that tend to hinder the free execution of trade. Projects are needed to work towards identifying and eliminating such elements.

i) Training for customs, quarantine, and immigration personnel

In order to expand trade and investment in the APEC region, it will be necessary to facilitate the smooth cross-border movement of people engaged in economic activities. While this will require improved efficiency of relevant administrative systems, it will also call for enhanced training to foster government officials involved in customs, quarantine, and immigration operations.

ii) Fostering trade statisticians

To advance CTI's work in the statistics area, it will be necessary to foster statisticians in the member countries and areas who are specialized in the fields of trade and investment.

iii) Analyzing the functions of government subsidies and making related policy recommendations

Subsidies for nurturing so-called "infant" industries outlive their usefulness much more quickly in dynamic economies than they would normally. The government subsidy systems in every country tend to allow the disbursement of financial assistance for periods longer than necessary to achieve their purpose. Such functions need to be researched and lessons learned from successful examples of phasing out subsidies in a timely manner. Such successful examples would become the shared assets of APEC. Where necessary, support could be given to capacity building needed to carry out this research work in the member economies. Aspects of this capacity building might be carried out in collaboration with the UNDP. When taking into account the fact that annual government subsidies in the two fields of agriculture and energy add up worldwide to more than \$500 million (or 10 times the amount of total ODA), it is apparent that subsidies can themselves be considered as an important new source of development financing. It would be useful for APEC to try to furnish answers to the question of subsidies, starting with a limited area such as subsidies for infant industries. This activity could have a significant impact

on the global economy as well.

iv) Providing a facility for APEC positive adjustment

There are declining industries even in the high-growth nations of East Asia. The lesson learned from the OECD's "positive adjustment policy," in effect around 1980, was that retraining to prepare workers for occupational transition has only limited effect when conducted only on a national basis. It may, therefore, be more useful to pursue positive adjustment policies from an international viewpoint. For this purpose, if seed money, even in a small amount, could be provided directly to private companies and nonprofit organizations for creating training programs, it would contribute more effectively to preventing the emergence of protectionism by avoiding unemployment resulting from mismatches between occupational training and newly emerging fields of works.

v) Developing a legal framework for trade and investment

vi) Developing a framework for protecting intellectual property rights

2. Information collection and analysis

Collecting and analyzing information must be the first step in promoting collaboration and transparency among pluralistic development partners. It will also be necessary to make this information readily accessible to all.

Projects are needed to get this process in motion.

i) Doing a feasibility study on networking various information systems

A survey could be conducted to ascertain the degree to which information networking would be possible among ODA providers, NGOs, financial markets, local governments, international agencies, multinational corporations, and individual specialists.

ii) Surveying the current state of NGOs

Among the various PFP partners, information about the NGOs is most difficult to obtain. Developing a mechanism to ascertain and analyze the current state of NGOs and to continually trace their activities will also be needed to make the region's information network fully operational. This work might begin with NGOs in the environmental field, on which considerable information has already been gathered, and with development NGOs in the OECD countries where the OECD Development Center has been continuously collecting

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poverty within a dynamic economy. Based on the results of the study, deliberations could be held among member economies to formulate concrete poverty-alleviation measures. This work should place particular importance on the relationship between environment and gender. Projects closely related to this theme are being conducted by the Human Resources Development Work Group, particularly the Canada and the Philippines-proposed "HRD and Poverty Alleviation in the APEC Region" the China-proposed "HRD and Women in Socio-Economic Development" and the Indonesia-proposed "HRD for Industrial Technology in Small and Medium Business and the Informal Sector." However, the work itself would focus specifically on the relationship between a dynamic economic process and the formation of new layers of poverty, and it would make a concrete and achievable proposal for alleviating such poverty. The proposal would combine a targeted approach with social integration.

iii) Fostering regional core cities

The above-described project would propose various measures to counter the expansion of the urban informal sector and the impoverishment of rural villages. However, there is a consensus within the policy community that the development of regional core cities could do much to relieve the poverty dilemma. therefore, This project, conducted jointly by two or three APEC areas, would, therefore, prepare a blueprint for building a model city that would integrate the three elements of building infrastructure, establishing administrative systems, and fostering education and culture. The social traditions of each of the participating areas would be reflected in the blueprint, as would a clear plan for achieving environmental harmony.

5. Implementing a comprehensive energy conversion program

The research of the Work Group on Energy Cooperation and of the Triple Es Project has made it clear that the energy supply and demand structure of the APEC region will change significantly over the next 20 to 30 years. Therefore, the advancing of energy conversion measures, while taking into account their environmental impact, will be a crucial condition to sustaining and promoting the economic dynamism of the APEC region in coming years. This work will need to be carried out in stages. The following projects should be implemented as the first step in this process.

- i) Research and development and technical transfer of new and renewable energy resources

This project would establish mechanisms for promoting cooperation in the research and development of clean, new and renewable energy resources such as solar, tidal and wind power. One such mechanism would be to transfer related technologies.

ii) Capacity building in the areas of energy research and management

This project would support countries in the APEC region that have an immediate need to either strengthen their research capacity and/or to foster personnel in the energy field. All aspects of energy supply and consumption could be considered under the project. Consideration might be given to carrying out the project with UNDP cooperation.

iii) Creating an APEC energy conversion facility

It is important for the individual member economies to themselves play the key role in energy conservation efforts. However, it may be desirable to establish a special fund for supporting work to set the direction of energy conversion from an APEC-wide position, to identify potential obstacles in pursuing that course, and to advance regional deliberation of this subject. This fund may also be used for promoting related capacity building in the region.

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Appendix I : PFP Center

1. The Center's Functions

- i) The Center will work to enhance the substance of projects recommended as PFP candidates by APEC committees and working groups. It will do this by adding companies, NGOs, and other suitable participants to the project team. When project funding by the sponsoring members and by the APEC Fund is insufficient, the Center will attempt to mobilize additional sources of financing for it.
- ii) The Center will collect, analyze, and provide open access to information on PFP participants (e.g., bi- and multilateral donor organizations, NGOs, and companies making direct investments).
- iii) It will review PFP projects.
- iv) It will create a system for deliberating and reviewing PFP projects in collaboration with development policy think tanks based in the member countries.
- v) The Center will make policy recommendations based on its project review and on its deliberations with think tanks to APEC, APEC members, other governments, and related agencies.
- vi) It will issue an annual report on economic and social conditions in the APEC region.
- vii) It will perform other functions needed for the smooth implementation of the PFP program.

2. Board of Trustees

- i) The board will initially comprise six members. (After it has operated for several years, the number of board members will be increased to 12.)
- ii) The term of each board appointment will be for three years. A member can serve for up to two terms. Two appointments will be made each year. (After

several years, four appointments will be made each year.)

- iii) A president and a vice-president will be elected from among the members. (After several years, the number of vice-presidents will be increased to two.)
- iv) In principle, the members of the board shall be persons who not concurrently serving as government officials.

3. The Center's Staffing

- i) The head of the Center shall be appointed by the chairman of the board.
- ii) The Center shall be staffed by a few specialists.
- iii) It shall also employ a few support personnel.
- iv) In principle, the staff will be made up of people from APEC member economies and areas.

4. The chairman will present an annual report on the Center's activities to the APBC Ministerial Meeting.

Appendix 2 : Infrastructure for Standardization and Certification - A Project Proposal

1. Purpose and Background

It will be necessary to move ahead in providing an APEC technical infrastructure comprising centers for conducting standardization and certification as part of the region's effort to harmonize and mutually recognize international standards. This measure is also needed to build mutual confidence among the members in each others' technical level. The Sub-Committee on Standardization and Certification is currently working on implementing the recommendation made by the Task Force on Technical Infrastructure and Certification; however, it may be best to concentrate over the next five years up to the year 2000 on cooperative efforts carried out on a voluntary basis to build a standardization and certification infrastructure in the region.

2. Progress on Task Force's Recommendation

(1) Recommendation of the Task Force on Technical Infrastructure and Certification

Last year, a task force was organized based on Australia's initiative. It is using APLAC and other regional specialized organizations to help in building the technical infrastructure. The Task Force's recommendation places emphasis on measurement standardization (including access to original standard instruments), networking among certification centers, and quality certification in efforts to advance cooperation among the members in building the technical infrastructure.

(2) Follow-up on the Task Force's recommendation

As to the implementation of the recommendation, Australia began conducting a survey in July 1994, and plans to issue a report on the results. New Zealand plans to make a request to the regional specialized organizations to provide information on the need for building a technical infrastructure.

3. Project Proposal

(1) A Pilot project

Standardization and certification development projects entailing a cooperative study on the promotion of industrial standardization and quality control in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines should be the starting

point. The project concept should be discussed with ASEAN-member states, after which it should be practical to compile and present a project proposal. Such a proposal might, for example, focus on a country in which the construction of a new certification center is necessary to meet an increasing certification demand accompanying economic growth, but which is only capable itself of providing land and staffing for the center. Under this scenario, it would be proposed that Country A provide ODA to construct the facility; Country B contribute the inspection equipment; Country C furnish an education fund to train the inspectors; and Countries D and E carry out the actual training program. (In this regard, Japan has experience cooperation in the establishment of the Center for Standardization and Testing in Thailand.)

(2) Formulation of a long-term project

Based on the results of the demand survey described below, a draft will be prepared for a long-term project.

i) Survey of demand for technical infrastructure

In order to ascertain the demand for building technical infrastructure, each member will be asked to report on the projected need for such infrastructure in its country through the year 2000. (This survey will be conducted as an extension of that described in section 2.(2) of this Appendix, and will be carried out by Australia at the start of the project.) In principle, each member economy should build its own technical infrastructure. In preparing the above report, however, members should include, in addition to their plans for constructing their technical infrastructure, parts of their plans that they will not be able to complete by themselves and also problems, such as a lack of technical personnel or funding, that they anticipate in implementing their plans.

Also, New Zealand should request that APLAC and other specialized organizations report on the need to establish technical infrastructure.

ii) Survey of existing bi- and multilateral projects

So as to ascertain the kinds of bi- and multilateral projects that have on are being conducted in this field, the members will be requested to report on their activities, and various organizations, including ESCAP, the Asian Development Bank, UNIDO, APLAC and other regional specialized organizations, will be requested to cooperate by reporting on their related project activities.

iii) Cooperation on a voluntary basis

Based on the results of the above survey, each APEC member will report the kind of cooperation that it is capable of contributing. No element of cooperation need be carried out exclusively by one member. It will be perfectly acceptable for members to make a partial contribution to an area of cooperation that they are unable to cover completely by themselves. For example, one member may be able to dispatch instructors for training certification inspectors, but may not be able to provide financial support for such training, whereas another member may be able to offer funding for training, but may not have an adequate supply of personnel to dispatch for this purpose.

Recommendations of the APEC Task Force on Technical Infrastructure and Certification(outline)

1. Members acknowledge the necessity of mutual recognition with regard to technical infrastructure and enforcement so as to facilitate trade in the region.
2. APEC promotes such a mutual recognition.
3. Cooperation is provided, while respecting the activities of regional specialized organization.
4. The activities of existing institutions are supported; new institutions will not be created except where clearly necessary.
5. Mechanisms will be considered to allow the APEC region to exert a significant influence in the work of international standardization.
6. It is recognized that measurement standardization is an essential element of technical infrastructure. APEC members will provide financial assistance to other needy APEC members. As much as possible this work should be done by each member, but it should be beneficial if the advanced members were to provide financial support where needed.
7. Members with original standard instruments will cooperate with other members requiring access to their instruments.
8. A network of bilateral cooperative arrangements will be built for verifying the equivalence between prototypes for weights and measurements.
9. Higher priority will be placed on a project financed by ODA from the advanced members to secure to original standard instruments.
10. Ways(including financial aid)will be studied for developing members to participate effectively in Asia Pacific Measurement Program (APMP).
11. Recognition of results of testing and measurement agencies in other countries.
12. Members' participation in APLAC will be promoted.

13. APEC will request membership for all the region's certification centers in APLAC.
14. Support will be given for APLAC activities (including inspector training and certification center comparisons) that are conducive to standardizing certification systems among the member countries.
15. Development of both domestic and regional institutions for certifying quality will be promoted.
16. Support will be given to PAC. (Established in October 1994.)
17. Support will be given to the convening of a conference to establish APLMF. (Established in November 1994.)
18. A joint meeting will be held between the APEC Sub-Committee on Standardization and Certification and the regional specialized organizations. (Held in February 1995.)

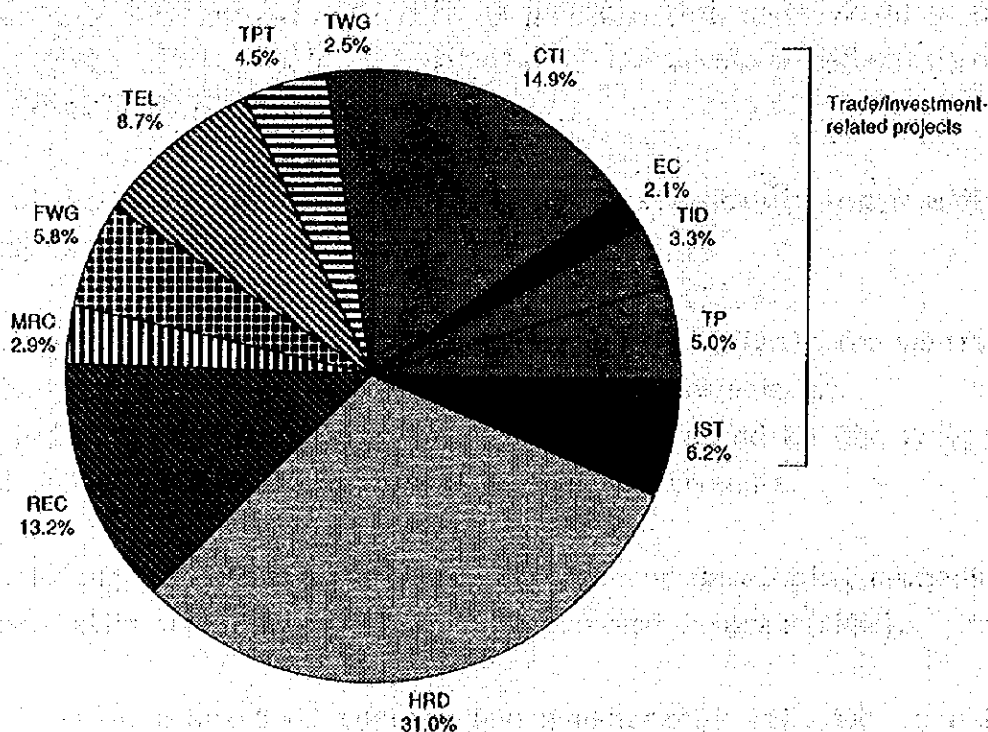
Appendix 3 APEC Project

Table 1. Number and Distribution of Projects by Stage

Stage	Planned		Ongoing		Completed		Unidentified		Total		Share (%)
	No. projects	Share (%)	No. projects	Share (%)	No. projects	Share (%)	No. projects	Share (%)	No. projects	Share (%)	
Committee project	2	4.9	32	76.0	7	17.1	0	0.0	41	100.0	16.9
CTI	2	5.6	28	77.8	6	16.7	0	0.0	36	100.0	14.9
EC	0	0.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	2.1
WG projects	15	7.6	144	71.9	33	16.4	9	4.6	201	100.0	83.1
TID	2	25.0	5	62.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	8	100.0	3.3
TP	1	8.3	9	75.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	12	100.0	5.0
IST	4	26.7	7	46.7	4	26.7	0	0.0	15	100.0	6.2
HRD	1	1.3	63	84.0	7	9.3	4	5.3	75	100.0	31.0
- NEDM	0	0.0	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	15	100.0	6.2
- HURDIT	1	5.0	12	60.0	6	30.0	1	5.0	20	100.0	8.3
- BMN	0	0.0	17	89.5	0	0.0	2	10.5	19	100.0	7.9
- Education Forum	0	0.0	11	91.7	0	0.0	1	8.3	12	100.0	5.0
- Others	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	100.0	3.7
REC	0	0.0	23	71.9	9	28.1	0	0.0	32	100.0	13.2
MRC	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	2.9
FWG	2	14.3	8	57.1	4	28.6	0	0.0	14	100.0	5.8
TEL	1	4.8	14	66.7	3	14.3	3	14.3	21	100.0	8.7
TPT	2	18.2	5	45.5	3	27.3	1	9.1	11	100.0	4.5
TWG	0	0.0	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	6	100.0	2.5
Total	17	7.0	176	72.7	40	16.5	9	3.7	242	100.0	100.0
Trade/Investment-related	5	7.8	50	78.1	8	12.5	1	1.6	64	100.0	26.4

Note: The projects "APEC Center for Technology Exchange and Training for SMEs" and "3Es," each of which is implemented by more than one committee or working group, are counted as projects of the Industrial Science and Technology Working Group and the Economic Committee, respectively.

Figure 1. Distribution of Projects by Committee and Working Group



Note: The category "trade/investment-related projects" includes all CTI, TID and TP projects, and some EC and IST projects.

Table 2.1. Number of Projects by Type of Activities (1)

	Data Compilation (2)	Survey/ Research	Publication (3)	Seminar (4)	Training (5)	Guideline/ system (6)	Other	Unidentified	Aggregate	Total no projects
Committee project	2	22	7	19	0	2	0	2	54	41
CTI	1	18	6	19	0	2	0	2	48	36
EC	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	5
WG projects	24	91	33	79	10	3	7	22	269	201
TID	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	9	8
TP	2	2	1	6	2	1	0	1	15	12
IST	0	10	1	6	0	0	0	0	17	19
HRD	1	37	8	43	6	0	6	8	108	75
- NEDM	0	9	3	8	0	0	0	0	20	15
- HURDIT	0	8	1	13	1	0	0	6	29	20
- BMN	0	8	2	14	2	0	1	2	29	19
- Education Forum	1	6	2	6	0	0	1	0	16	12
- Others	0	6	0	2	2	0	4	0	14	9
REC	10	10	11	11	1	0	0	1	44	32
MRC	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	9	7
FWG	1	9	2	5	0	0	0	1	18	14
TEL	3	9	5	2	2	1	1	5	28	21
TPT	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	12	11
TWG	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	6
Total	26	113	40	98	10	5	7	24	323	242
Trade/investment related	6	26	9	30	2	4	0	4	81	64

(1) Aggregates exceed total project numbers because some projects involve more than one type of activity.

(2) Gathering of existing statistics and information.

(3) Publication of data obtained and research papers.

(4) Includes workshops, forums, symposiums and meetings.

(5) Includes the dispatch of specialist personnel.

(6) Formulation of new guidelines and systems.

Table 2.2. Distribution of Projects by Type of Activity (%)

	Data Compilation (2)	Survey/ Research	Publication (3)	Seminar (4)	Training (5)	Guideline/ system (6)	Other	Unidentified	Total no projects
Committee project	4.9	53.7	17.1	46.3	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.9	100.0
CTI	2.8	50.0	16.7	52.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	100.0
EC	20.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
WG projects	11.9	45.3	16.4	39.3	5.0	1.5	3.5	10.9	100.0
TID	37.5	12.5	12.5	37.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
TP	16.7	16.7	8.3	50.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	100.0
IST	0.0	66.7	6.7	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
HRD	1.3	49.3	10.7	57.3	6.7	0.0	8.0	10.7	100.0
- NEDM	0.0	60.0	20.0	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
- HURDIT	0.0	40.0	5.0	65.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0
- BMN	0.0	42.1	10.5	73.7	10.5	0.0	5.3	10.5	100.0
- Education Forum	8.3	50.0	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
- Others	0.0	66.7	0.0	22.2	22.2	0.0	44.4	0.0	100.0
REC	31.3	31.3	34.4	34.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0
MRC	14.3	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	100.0
FWG	7.1	64.3	14.3	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0
TEL	14.3	42.9	23.8	9.5	9.5	4.8	4.8	23.8	100.0
TPT	9.1	54.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	100.0
TWG	33.3	83.3	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	10.7	46.7	16.5	40.5	4.1	2.1	2.9	9.9	100.0
Trade/investment related	9.4	40.6	14.1	46.9	3.1	6.3	0.0	6.3	100.0

(2) - (6) Same as above.

Figure 2. Number of Projects by Type of Activities

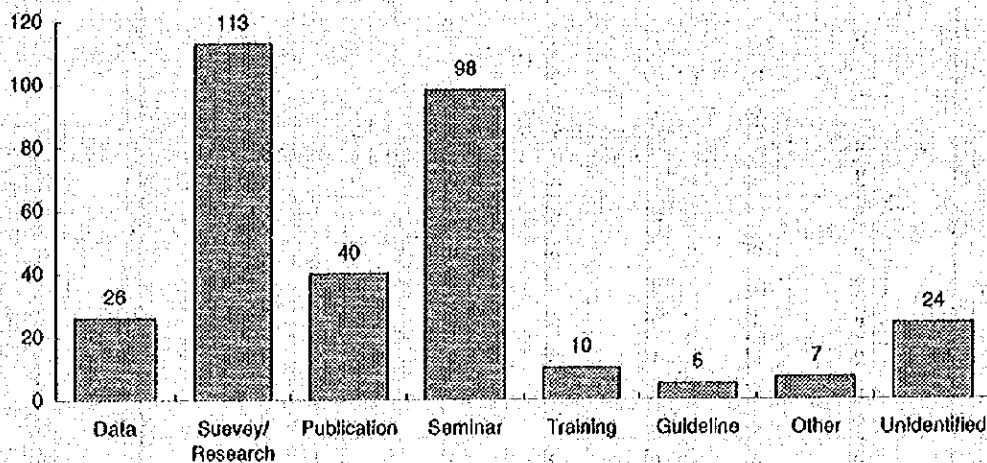


Table 3.1. Number of Projects by Overseer (1)

	Northeast Asia					Southeast Asia						Oceania			North/South America				Other (2)	Uniden- tified	Aggregate	Total (overseer)
	Ch	HK	Ja	Ko	CT	Br	In	Ma	Ph	Si	Th	Au	NZ	P N G	Ca	Chlo	Me	US				
Committed project	1	0	2	4	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	10	2	0	4	0	1	7	2	4	42	41
CTI	1	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	2	0	3	0	1	7	1	4	37	36
EC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	5
WG projects	7	1	24	18	8	0	8	1	8	5	11	38	8	0	17	0	0	36	4	21	215	201
Ind	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	8
TP	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	12	12
IST	3	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	15
HRD	3	0	7	10	4	0	3	0	6	1	3	12	2	0	7	0	0	14	1	4	77	75
- NEDM	1	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	16	16
- HURDIT	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	21	20
- BMN	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	2	19	19
- Education Forum	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	12
- Others	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	9	9
REC	1	0	6	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	5	41	32
MRC	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	9	7
FWG	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	15	14
TEL	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	4	1	3	21	21
TPT	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	11	11
TWG	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	6
Total	8	1	26	22	10	0	9	1	10	6	11	48	10	0	21	0	1	43	6	25	257	242
Trade/Investment related	2	0	4	7	4	0	1	0	2	2	0	15	3	0	4	0	1	9	1	10	65	64

(1) Aggregates exceed total project numbers because some projects involve more than one overseer.
 (2) Includes projects overseen by the APEC Secretariat, the NAFTA/FTA secretariats, PECC, or on a rotation basis.

Table 3.2. Number of Projects (Overseers) by Region

	Region				Degree of Economic Development			Other/ Uniden- tified	Aggregate	Total (projects)
	Southeast Asia	Northeast Asia	Oceania	North/ South America	OECD members (1)	NIEs (2)	Others (3)			
Committee project	9	9	12	12	25	7	4	6	42	41
OTI	8	2	11	11	22	7	3	5	37	36
EC	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	5	5
WG projects	58	33	46	53	123	32	35	25	215	201
TID	1	1	4	1	5	2	0	1	8	8
TP	3	1	3	1	5	3	0	4	12	12
IST	11	2	0	0	5	4	4	2	15	15
HRD	24	13	14	21	42	15	15	5	77	75
- NEDM	9	2	2	3	7	6	3	0	16	16
- HURDIT	2	7	4	6	11	2	6	2	21	20
- BMN	6	0	3	8	13	3	1	2	19	19
- Education Forum	4	3	3	2	6	2	4	0	12	12
- Others	3	1	2	2	5	2	1	1	9	9
REC	11	3	9	13	28	4	4	5	41	32
MRC	1	2	0	6	6	1	2	0	9	7
FWG	1	6	5	1	7	0	6	2	15	14
TEL	4	2	5	6	13	2	2	4	21	21
TPT	1	1	4	3	8	0	1	2	11	11
TWG	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	0	6	6
Total	67	36	58	65	148	39	39	31	257	242
Trade/Investment-related	17	5	18	14	35	14	6	11	65	64

- (1) Includes Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States.
 (2) Includes Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Chile, and Mexico.
 (3) Includes China, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Papua New Guinea.

Figure 3. Number of Projects (Overseers) by Region

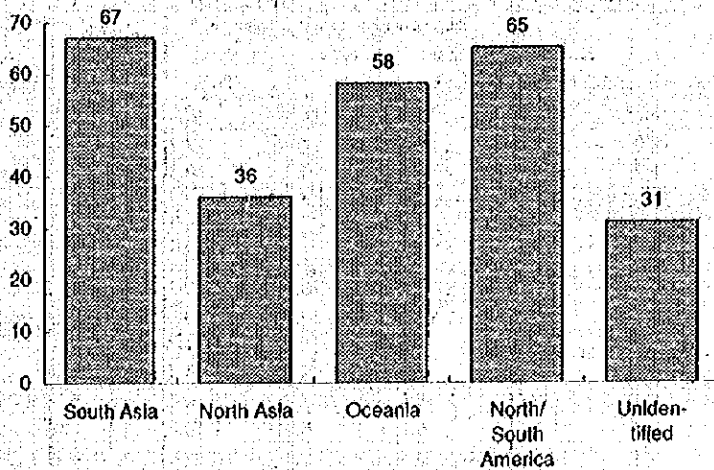


Table 3.3. Distribution of Committee/Working Group Projects (Overseers) by Region (%) (4)

Stage	Region				Degree of Economic Development			Other/ Undeter- mined	Total (projects)
	Southeast Asia	Northeast Asia	Oceania	North/ South America	OECD members (1)	NIEs (2)	Others (3)		
Committee project	22.0	7.3	29.3	29.3	61.0	17.1	9.6	14.6	100.0
CTI	22.2	5.6	30.6	30.6	61.1	19.4	8.3	13.9	100.0
EC	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
WG projects	29.9	16.4	22.9	26.4	61.2	15.9	17.4	12.4	100.0
TID	12.5	12.5	50.0	12.5	62.5	25.0	0.0	12.5	100.0
TP	25.0	8.3	25.0	8.3	41.7	25.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
IST	73.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	26.7	26.7	13.3	100.0
HRD	32.0	17.3	18.7	28.0	56.0	20.0	20.0	6.7	100.0
- NEDM	60.0	13.3	13.3	20.0	46.7	40.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
- HURDIT	10.0	35.0	20.0	30.0	55.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	100.0
- BMN	31.6	0.0	15.8	42.1	68.4	15.8	5.3	10.5	100.0
- Education Reform	33.3	25.0	25.0	16.7	50.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	100.0
- Others	33.3	11.1	22.2	22.2	55.6	22.2	11.1	11.1	100.0
REC	34.4	9.4	28.1	40.6	87.5	12.5	12.5	15.6	100.0
MRC	14.3	28.6	0.0	85.7	85.7	14.3	28.6	0.0	100.0
FWG	7.1	42.9	35.7	7.1	50.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	100.0
TEL	19.0	9.5	23.8	28.6	61.9	9.5	9.5	19.0	100.0
TPT	9.1	9.1	36.4	27.3	72.7	0.0	9.1	18.2	100.0
TWG	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	100.0
Total	27.7	14.9	24.0	26.9	61.2	16.1	18.1	12.8	100.0
Trade/Investment related	28.6	7.8	28.1	21.9	64.7	21.9	7.8	17.2	100.0

(1) Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States.

(2) Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Chile, and Mexico.

(3) China, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Papua New Guinea.

(4) Aggregates of regional, development-stage and other percentages exceed 100% because some projects involve more than one overseer.

Table 3.4. Distribution of Regional Projects (Overseers) by Committee/Working Group (%)

Stage	Region				Degree of Economic Development			Other/ Undeter- mined	Total (projects)
	Southeast Asia	Northeast Asia	Oceania	North/ South America	OECD members (1)	NIEs (2)	Others (3)		
Committee project	13.4	8.3	20.7	18.5	16.9	17.9	10.3	19.4	16.3
CTI	11.9	5.8	19.0	16.9	14.9	17.9	7.7	16.1	14.4
EC	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.0	2.6	3.2	1.9
WG projects	86.6	91.7	79.3	81.5	83.1	82.1	89.7	80.6	89.7
TID	1.5	2.8	6.9	1.5	3.4	5.1	0.0	3.2	3.1
TP	4.5	2.8	5.2	1.5	3.4	7.7	0.0	12.9	4.7
IST	16.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	10.3	10.3	6.5	5.8
HRD	35.8	36.1	24.1	32.3	28.4	38.5	38.5	16.1	30.0
- NEDM	13.4	5.6	3.4	4.6	4.7	15.4	7.7	0.0	8.2
- HURDIT	3.0	19.4	6.9	9.2	7.4	5.1	15.4	6.5	8.2
- BMN	9.0	0.0	5.2	12.3	8.8	7.7	2.6	6.5	7.4
- Education Forum	6.0	8.3	5.2	3.1	4.1	5.1	10.3	0.0	4.7
- Others	4.5	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.4	5.1	2.6	3.2	3.6
REC	16.4	8.3	15.5	20.0	18.9	10.3	10.3	16.1	16.0
MRC	1.5	5.6	0.0	9.2	4.1	2.6	5.1	0.0	3.6
FWG	1.5	16.7	8.6	1.5	4.7	0.0	15.4	6.5	5.8
TEL	6.0	5.6	8.6	9.2	8.8	5.1	5.1	12.9	8.2
TPT	1.5	2.8	6.9	4.6	5.4	0.0	2.6	6.5	4.9
TWG	1.5	5.8	3.4	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trade/Investment related	25.4	13.9	31.0	21.5	23.6	35.9	12.8	35.5	25.3

(1) Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States.

(2) Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Chile, and Mexico.

(3) China, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Papua New Guinea.

Table 5. Number and Distribution of Trade and Investment-Related Projects conducted by APEC and Other International Organizations

	No. projects		Share		Notes:
	Trade/ Investment	Total	Trade/ Investment	Total	
APEC	64	242	26.4%	100.0%	Includes surveys, meetings and seminars aimed at creating a system to facilitate trade and investment in the region.
UNDP	7	126	5.6%	100.0%	Includes support for the personnel training and for policy formulation in the trade field.
ADB (Finance)	6	589	1.0%	100.0%	Financing for investment banks, trade and investment organizations, and specific projects aimed at promoting trade and investment.
ADB (Technical Assistance)	5	804	0.6%	100.0%	Surveys and support for training in the trade and investment field.
ADB (Finance and Technical Assistance)	11	1,393	0.8%	100.0%	
ADB (Regional Cooperation)	35	580	6.0%	100.0%	Seminars and conferences on trade and foreign direct investment.
PECC	4	24	16.7%	100.0%	Surveys on trade policy and financial markets.
ASEAN	20	343	5.8%	100.0%	Meetings and seminars on trade and investment.

Note: Projects considered: All APEC, ADB and ASEAN projects; UNDP projects directed at Asian NIEs and ASEAN countries; and all current PECC projects.

Source: Materials supplied by each organization.

Table 6. Comparison of Committee and Project Areas in APEC and Other International Bodies

APEC	UNDP	ADB	BSCAP	PECC	ASEAN
Trade/Investment	Development/Trade and development	Industry and non-fuel minerals/Finance	Regional economic cooperation	Economic policy	Trade and Tourism
Economy			Statistics	Pacific region economic forecasts	
Industrial technology	Industry/Science and technology		Regional economic cooperation	Science and technology	Science and technology
HRD	Education/Employment/Development	Social infrastructure	Regional cooperation	HRD	All areas
Energy	Energy	Energy	Environment and sustainable development	Minerals and energy	Industrial mineral and energy
Marine resources	Natural resources	Industry and non-fuel minerals/Environment	Environment and sustainable development		Environment
Fisheries	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Agriculture and agri-business	Regional economic cooperation	Fisheries	Foods, agriculture, forestry
Telecommunications	Telecommunications and information	Transportation and telecommunications	Transportation and telecommunications	Transportation, telecommunications and tourism(3T)	Transportation and telecommunications/Culture and information
Transportation	Transportation	Transportation and telecommunications	Transportation and telecommunications	Transportation, telecommunications and tourism(3T)	Transportation and telecommunications
Tourism	Trade and development			Transportation, telecommunications and tourism(3T)	Trade and Tourism
(Foods/agriculture)	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Agriculture and agri-business	Regional cooperation	Foods and agriculture	Foods, agriculture, forestry
(Manufacturing)	Industry	Industry and non-fuel minerals			
(Finance)	Development	Finance		Others	Finance
(BHN)	Health/Housing	Social infrastructure	Poverty Alleviation through economic growth and social development		Social development/Culture and information/Narcotics-related/ Drugs
(Region)			Island nations	Pacific island nations	
(Region)			LDC, landlocked countries		

Note: Dark cells indicate areas with few projects.
Source: Materials supplied by each organization.

APEC Project List

A=Project overseer, abbreviated to initials or first two letters; CT=Taiwan;Ro=on rotation basis; Sec=Secretariat

B=Project stage; 1=Preratory; 2=Ongoing; 3=Completed

C=Amount provided by APBC Central Funds (US\$)

D=Other funding sources and amounts provided (US\$, unless otherwise indicated)

Blanks in columns A-D indicate information was not available.

"0" in column C indicates no funding was provided.

For projects involving more than one committee or group, the name thereof is given in parenthesis after the project name

<I> COMMITTEES

<1> COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT (CTI)

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D
(1) Trade Policy Dialogue					
Deregulation Initiative	Study	In	2		
Dispute Mediation	Meeting	Ca	2		
Sub-regional Arrangements such as NAFTA, AFTA	Meeting	NAFTA /AFTA Sec	2		
(2) Uruguay Round Implementation					
Workshop on Agriculture	Workshop	Me	1		
Workshop on Rules of Origin	Workshop	Ch	1		
Publication of the Reports of Deregulation/Liberalization Initiatives	Study, Publication	Ko	2	10,000	
Training Seminar	Seminar	US	2		
TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) Workshop	Workshop	Au	2		
Uruguay Round Implementation Workshops	Workshop	US	2	71,800	
Workshop covering GATT Articles, TRIMS, Anti-Dumping, Countervailing Measures, Safeguards, and Dispute Settlement	Workshop	Ko	2		
Workshop on the GATS	Workshop	CT	2		
Assessment of the Uruguay Round and Its Implications for the APEC Region		US	3		
(3) Impediments to Trade					
Administrative Aspects of Market Access (AAMA)	Study	Ph	2		
Survey of Impediments	Survey	Au	2	139,990	47,410
(4) Investment					
Investment Symposium	Symposium	Ca	2	44,000	
APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles (Leaders' Initiative)	Guidelines	Au, US	3	210,000	
Guide to the Investment Regimes	Study, Publication	US	3		
Publication of Investment Survey	Survey, Publication		3	63,000	
(5) Small-Medium Enterprises					
APEC Center for Technology Exchange and Training for SMEs <ISTWG, HRDWG>(Leaders' Initiative)	Study, Workshop 95	Ph	2		

APEC Venture Capital Workshop	Workshop 95	Ko	2			
Survey of Small-and Medium-Sized Enterprises in APEC Economies (Best Practices Work Project)	Survey	CT	2	10,000	CT	
Trade Policy Initiatives to Identify the Barriers to Trade, Investment and Technology Transfer	Survey	US	2			
(6) Tariff Database and Manual						
Identification of the Administrative Measures Affecting the Merchandise Trade	Study		2			
Pilot Project to Distribute CD ROMs	Pilot Project	Au	2			
Tariff Database	Study, Meeting		2	210,000		
Publication of the Tariff Manual	Manual, Publication	Ko	3			
(7) Customs (Sub-Committee)						
APEC Customs Cooperation	Guidelines	US	2			
Customs and Business Facilitation (Publication of APEC Customs Guide, EDI Systems for Air Express Couriers)	Study, Publication, Pilot Project	Au	2	50,000		
Customs Harmonization and Simplification (Harmonized System (HS))	Survey, Convention, Seminar	Au	2	2,800	Member	
Customs Implementation of the Uruguay Round (Valuation Project, Intellectual Property Rights Project)	Meeting	Ca	2			
(8) Standards and Conformance (Sub-Committee)						
Alignment with International Standards	Study	Ja	2			
Closer Cooperation with Specialist Regional Bodies	Conference	NZ	2	10,000		
Mutual Recognition in the Regulatory Sector (MRA)	Conference	Au	2			
Mutual Recognition in the Voluntary Sector			2			
Technical Infrastructure Development	Study	Au	2			
Publication of an APEC Standards and Conformance Guides	Survey, Publication	Au	3			
(9) Competition Policy						
Developing and Understanding of Competition Issues, Laws and Policies in the Region	Seminar	NZ	2			

<2>ECONOMIC COMMITTEE(EC)

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D
Economic Outlook	Survey, Publication	Ro	2		
Foreign Direct Investment	Study	Ca	2		
Privatization and Trade Liberalization	Study	Ph	2		
Exchange of Economic Data	Data Exchange	Au	2		
3E <RECWG>(Leaders' Initiative)	Study	Ja	3	0	Ja

<II>WORKING GROUPS

<1>TRADE AND INVESTMENT DATA REVIEW WG (TID)

Shepherds: US, Si, Ja, In

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D
Forum to Discuss Data Collection	Forum Apr 95	Au	1		
Technical Experts Workshop	Workshop	Au	1	0	Au, Member
Computer Support for Near Comparable Merchandise Trade Database	Computer System	US	2	144,200	
Near-Comparable Direct Investment Database	Database	Au	2	0	Au (ABS)
Near-Comparable Merchandise Trade Database	Database	Si	2	0	Member
Near-Comparable Service Trade Database	Database	NZ	2	0	NZ
Publication of the BTI Outlook	Survey, Publication	CT	2	6,000	
BTI Meeting I	Meeting		3	6,000	

<2>TRADE PROMOTION WG (TP)

Sheperds: Ko, Ma, Th, In

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D
Education and Training Program in Export and Export Management			1		
APEC Trade Display Calendar	Data compilation, Calendar	Au	2	0	Au A\$5000
APEC International Trade Fair	Fair	Ja	2	0	Ja Y97M
Asia-Pacific Business Network (APB-Net)	Meeting Aug. 94		2		
Asia-Pacific Trade Promotion Seminar	Seminar	Au	2	10,000	
Financial Planning Seminar on Trade Promotion	Survey, Seminar	CT	2	0	CT
Human Resources Development - Audit of Exporter Education & Training Services	Research	Au	2	0	Au
Trade and Economic Mission	Inf. exchange	US	2		
APECnet	Database, Network	Si	2	0	Si
Training Course on Trade Promotion	Training course	Ko	2	175,000	Ch 47,100
Seminar on Promoting the Expansion of Exports of Small & Medium Enterprises	Seminar		3	5,500	
Training Course for Medium-and Small-Scale Enterprises	Training course			5,000	

<3>INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WG (IST)

Shepherds: Ja, Ph, In

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D
Available Industrial Science and Technology Indicators - with PECC	Study	PECC	1		
Issue of Handbook for Industrial Park Management	Survey	Ja	1		
Research Information Network	Symposium 96		1		
Science and Technology Policy of APEC Member Economies	Study	Ja	1		

APEC Center for Technology Exchange and Training for SMEs <CTI, IIRDWG>(Leaders' Initiative)	Study, Workshop 95	Ph	2	0		
APEC Technomart	Fair 95	Ko	2	0	Ko	IM
Investment and Technology Transfer Information Network	Study	Ko	2			
Investment Seminar	Seminar Sep 94	Ja	2			
Preparation of a Guide to Investment Infrastructure	Survey, Publication	Ja	2	0		
Study and Analysis of Specific Innovation Encouragement Schemes in APEC Economies	Survey	Ch	2	0	Member(s)	
Survey of Relevant Laws and Regulations of APEC Members Governing Trade in and Investment-Related Technology	Survey	Ch	2	19,000		31,000
APEC Technology Transfer Seminar	Seminar	CT	3	0	CT	200,000
Development Strategies of Science and Technology Industrial Parks	Seminar May 94	Ch	3	22,100	Ch (SST)	RMB 250,000
Promotion of R&D on the Cultivation of Supporting Industries in APEC Region	Study	Ja	3	0	Ja, Member(s)	
Study on Work Programs in Industrial Science and Technology of Related Multilateral Organizations	Research	Si	3	0		

<4> HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT WG (HRD)

Shepherds: Ja, Ca, Ko, Th, Ma, In, Au

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D	
(1) NW for Economic Development Management (NEEDM)		Ro				
Collaborative Labor Market Studies	Study	Au	2	15,000	Au	A\$ 15,000
Cooperation, Strategic Alliances and the Transfer of Technology in Asia-Pacific Region	Study	US	2	19,000		
Development of an Accreditation System for Tertiary Level Engineering Programs as a Mechanism for Cross-Crediting	Study	Ph	2	42,250		
Development of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises	Seminar Dec 93, Publication	Ko	2	60,000		
Economic Impacts and Environment	Study, Seminar	Au	2	20,000	Au	A\$ 15,000
Feasibility Study for NEEDM Database	Study	Ko	2	25,000		
Gender Equity in Education and Training	Symposium Apr. 93	Ca	2			
HRD & Industrial Development	Study, Seminar	Ja	2			
HRD and Poverty Alleviation in the APEC Region	Study, Conference	Ph, Ca	2	0	CIDA, Ph	13,060
HRD and Women in Socio-Economic Development	Study	Ch	2	29,800		
HRD for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	Symposium	CT	2	22,000		
HRD, Capacity-Building and Development Cooperation in APEC	Research, Publication	Ko	2	15,000		
Industrial Structural Change	Seminar Dec 92, 93, 94	Ja	2			
Network-Developing Activities	Newsletter	Ko	2	3,000		
Technological Capability-Building of Developing Countries	Seminar Jun 92	Ko	3			
(2) Industrial Technology Network (HURDT)		Ro				
Tertiary Education Systems (Adjusting with UMAP)		In, Au	1			
APEC HRD in the Food Industry: Needs Assessment & Policy Reviews	Research, Conference	US	2	34,000		175,614

APEC on Ecosustainability HRD: Cross-Network Symposium	Seminar	Ph	2	34,407		
APEC Workshop on Offshore Technology	Workshop	US	2	19,719		
Assessing Skills Shortages in APEC Economies	Survey, Conference	Au	2	49,375		
Comparative Study of Best Practice Organization in Advance Manufacturing	Survey, Workshop	Au	2	27,000		
Critical Strategies for Responding to HRD Implications of Environmental Industrial Technology issues in APEC Seminar on Industrial Technology Education		In	2			
Development of an Inventory of Working Models for Skills Training and Upgrading in Industrial Technology	Publication, Research, Conference	Ca	2	14,500		
HRD Outlook and Strategies in Industrial Technology	Conference	Ph	2	7,000		
HRD Policies and Needs in Analog-Digital Design	Research	US	2	19,975		
Industrial Environmental Technology in APEC Economies for HRD	Survey, Workshop	Ko	2	68,450		
International Workshop on the Industrial Use of Polymers and Advanced Materials	Workshop	US	2	20,000		
Quality Workforce Through On-the-Job Training	Conference Nov. 92, Mission Apr-Jun 93, Dispatch experts 94	Si	2	119,450		
Assessment of the Role of APEC Centres on Pollution Prevention in Meeting Regional HRD Policy and Technical Needs	Study	US	3	20,000		
Development of an Accreditation System for Tertiary-Level Engineers Programs as a Mechanism for Cross-Crediting		Ph	3			
HRD for Industrial Technology in Small and Medium Business and the Informal Sector	Workshop Oct. 93, Symposium	In	3	18,000		
HURDIT Network Development			3	12,000		
Lifelong Skills Development		Au	3			
Training Program for Industrial Technology: Innovation of Production Systems in Manufacturing Industry	Study	Ja	3			
Future Direction of ind. Environment Technology HRD & its Policy in Asia-Pacific Region				68,450		
(3) Business Management Network (BMN)		Ro				
Advanced Management Program Education Network	Training	Ko	2	34,000		
APEC Top Management Seminar (APEC TOPS)	Seminar Feb. 95	Ja	2	0	Sponsor(s)	200,000
Capacity for Business Management Education	Workshop	NZ	2	30,000		
Conference on Leadership Development in SMEs in the APEC Region	Conference	US	2	24,446		132,700
Cross-Cultural Influences in International Joint Ventures	Study	US	2	16,023	MI St. Univ	
Cross-Cultural Management: Case Study Development and Delivery	Study, Publication	Au	2	25,000		
Development of Teaching Materials and Workshop for Cross-Cultural Technology Transfer	Workshop	Ja	2	96,000		270,000
BDZs Senior Management Training in Asia Pacific Region	Training, Study, Seminar	Ch	2	84,000	Revenue, PBEC, Univ of HI	392,000
Employer-Sponsored Training and Development	Survey	Ca	2	0		
HR for Sustainable Development	Workshop, Study	Au	2	25,000	AIDAB (Au)	47,900

Industrial Environmental Management	Survey, Conference	Ca	2	0		
Linking Organizational Strategy and HRD in Cross-Cultural Context	Study, Conference	US	2	18,904		49,169
Managing Corporate Change within APEC Economies: An International Study Tour	Study tour	Ca	2	0		
Managing Corporate Change in APEC	Workshop, Conference	Ca	2			
Marketing Strategy Assessment for SMEs	Publication, Workshop, Conference	US	2	32,369		40,767
Study of Key Success Factors in Quality Improvement	Study, Conference	CT	2	0		
Symposium on HRD for SMEs	Symposium	CT	2			
Management for Sustainable Development				25,000		
Capacity for Business Management Education in the APEC Region				10,000		
(4) Education Forum		US				
Comparative Study of Teacher Training & Professional Development Practices in APEC Members	Study	US	2	0	Member(s)	
Effective Uses of Educational Technology in Schools	Study	Th	2	0	Member(s)	
Exchange of Education Officials	Officials exchange	Ko	2	0	Member(s)	
Improving Mutual Understanding of Cultures	Survey	Au	2	0	Au	
Improving the Teaching of Science in Primary and Secondary Level	Case study, Seminar	Ph	2	25,000		
Math Curriculum Development and Achievement Standards	Survey, Publication	NZ	2	0	Member(s)	
Modalities of University-Industry Cooperation	Workshop	Th	2	0	Th	
New Exchanges in Higher Education for C21	Meeting	Ja	2	0	Ja	170,000
Performance Measurement of Education Systems	Conference, Survey	US	2	0	Member(s) US	
Resources Allocation in Post-Secondary Education	Seminar	CT	2	0	CT	
School Education Statistics	Data Compilation, Publication	Au	2	0	Member(s) Au	
Seminar on Oriental Moral Traditions	Seminar	Ch				
(5) Others						
APEC Center for Technology Exchange and Training for SMEs <CTE, ISTWG>(Leaders' Initiative)	Study, Workshop 95	Ph	2			
APEC Leaders Education Initiative - Next Generation Program	Study, Seminar	Ko	2			
APEC Leaders Education Initiative -APEC Study Center	Preparation for establishing centers	US	2			
APEC Vocational Training Program	Survey	Ko	2			
Business Volunteer Program	Study	Th	2			
Japan-APEC Partnership for Education and Training (JAPET)	Providing OJT	Ja	2			
Mutual Recognition of Qualifications	Survey	Au	2			
PECC-HRD Outlook	Study	PECC	2			
University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific (UMAP)	Student exchange program	Au	2			

US-APEC Partnership for Education	University partnership, Vocational support, Training	US	2			
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<5> REGIONAL ENERGY COOPERATION WG (REC)

Shepherd: Au

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D	
(1) Energy Supply and Demand						
Energy Database	Database, Publication	Ja	2	40,000	Ja	220,000
Seminar on Coal Supply and Demand	Seminar	Ja, Au	2	0	Ja, Au	375,000
(2) Energy and the Environment						
Technical Seminar on Utilisation of Clean Coal Technologies	Seminar 93, 94	US, In	2	85,550	Ja (NBDO)	10,000
Technical Training Course on Clean Coal Technologies	Training course	US, Ca, Ja, Au	2	49,975	Ja (NBDO)	80,000
Publication of a Report on the Role of Coal and Clean Coal Technologies in the Asia-Pacific Region	Study, Publication	US	3	20,000		
(3) Energy Efficiency and Conservation						
Directory of Urban Transportation Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuels Programs Service Providers and Vendors	Directory, Publication	Au	2	30,000		
Directory of Utility Demand-Side Management Program Service Providers and Vendors	Directory, Publication	US	2	20,000	Th, Ca	40,000
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Information System/Database (APECnet)	Database	US	2	0	Si, US	20,000 +
Seminar for Energy Efficiency Management and Energy Efficiency Standards	Seminar		2	55,000		
Study for Cogeneration Promotion through Commercialised Strategies	Study		2	20,000		
Survey of Commercialization Strategies for Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategies	Survey	Ko	2	20,000		
Survey of Regulation Strategies for Energy Efficiency and Conservation Technologies in Transportation Sector	Survey		2	45,000		
Workshop on Energy Audits	Workshop	US	2	0	CT	50,000
Workshop on Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuels Issues in Urban Transportation Systems	Workshop 95	US	2	20,500		
Workshop on Heat Recovery and Industrial Cogeneration Technologies and Systems	Workshop		2	30,000		
A Workshop on the Implementation of Successful Demand-Side Management Programs in the Asia-Pacific Region	Workshop May 93	US	3	20,000		
Compendium of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programs and Projects in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Member Economies	Data compilation, Publication	US	3	20,000		
Publication of a Compendium of Policies and Program Activities in Energy Efficiency and Conservation	Data compilation, Publication	US	3	20,000		
Publication of a Compendium of Energy Efficiency Practices and Conservation Measures	Data compilation, Publication	US	3	20,000	US	50,000
(4) Energy Research, Development and Technology Transfer						
Establishment of an Information Exchange Network on Natural Gas Vehicles		Au	2	20,000		
Publication of a Compendium of Renewable Energy Programs in the Asia-Pacific Region	Data compilation, Publication	US	2	20,000		

Publication of a Technology Cooperation Guide	Survey, Publication	Au	2	10,000		
Renewable Energy Resource Assessment Workshop	Workshop	Ch	2	20,000		
Research and Development Data Bank	Directory, Publication	Au	2	0	Au	
Review of the Quality and Completeness of Resource Assessment Data and Resource Studies for the APEC Region	Research		2	20,000		
Seminar on "Transfer of Technologies and Fostering of Human Resources Related to New Energy and Energy Conservation"	Seminar	Ko, Ja	2	0	Ja	
Survey of Impediments to the Use of New and Renewable Technologies	Survey	In, Au	2	20,000		
Survey of Technologies for New and Renewable Energy	Survey	Ko	2	0	Ko	
3E <BC> (Leaders' Initiative)	Study	Ja	3	0	Ja	
New Energy Seminar	Seminar	Ja, In	3	0	Ja (NEDO)	400,000
Prototype Information Visits Program on Photovoltaic Technology in Australia	Study	Au	3	50,000		
Energy R&D and Technology Transfer Seminar 1994	Seminar	Ja, CT	3	0	Ja (NEDO)	250,000
Publication of a Compendium of Renewable Energy Programs in the Asia-Pacific Region	Data compilation, Publication	Au	3	20,000		

<6> MARINE RESOURCE CONSERVATION WG (MRC)

Shepherds: Ca, NZ, In

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D	
Inventory of Marine Industry in Asia-Pacific Region		Ca	1			
Pilot Project on Polluted Semi-Enclosed Bay		Ko	1			
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategies	Survey	Th, Ca	2	3,500		
International Coastal Zone Management Policies and Activities	Workshop, Publication	Ca	2	20,300		
Red Tide/Toxic Algae Project	Study	Ca, In	2	79,540		
The Inventory of Multilateral Organizations Concerned with Marine Resource Conservation	Data compilation, Publication	Ca	2	0	Ca	1,000
UNCED Follow-up Project (Agenda 21)	Meeting	US	2	10,000		

<7> FISHERIES WG (FWG)

Shepherds: Ja, NZ, In, Th

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D	
Trade in Seafood Products (Improving Market Information on Seafood Trade in the APEC Region)	Study	Au	1			
Technical Workshop on Aquaculture Products	Study	Th	1			
Cooperation in Fish Harvesting and Post-Harvest Technologies	Study, Publication	NZ	2			
Fisheries Education and Training in the Region (Inter-regional Cooperation in Fisheries Education)	Survey, Workshop	NZ, PECC	2			
Health and Quality Rules of Fishery Products - Workshop on Fish Inspection System of NAFTA	Workshop	Th	2	25,000	Th	48,600
Health and Quality Rules of Fishery Products - Publication on Who is Who in Fish Inspection	Survey	Th	2	15,300	Th	58,300
Improving Market Information on Seafood Trade in the APEC Region	Study	Au	2	46,459		
Seminar on Fish Quality Inspection System	Seminar	Th	2			

Survey of Training Needs in the APEC Region	Survey	Ca	2			
Training Workshop on Sustainable Shrimp Culture with an Emphasis on Health Management and Disease Control	Study, Workshop	Th	2			
Health and Quality Rules of Fishery Products - Workshop on Principle and Application of HACCP and ISO 9000	Workshop	Th	3	33,300	Th	40,300
Inventory of Existing Facilities and Opportunities for Technical Transfer	Data compilation, Publication	NZ	3	0		
Survey of Species Requiring International Cooperation in Resources Management	Survey	Ja	3	0		
Working Program on Health and Quality Rules of Fish and Fishery Products			3	73,600		

<8>TELECOMMUNICATIONS WG (TEL)

Shepherd: US

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D
APEC Communications Database System (ACDS)		Sec	1		
Asia-Pacific Information Infrastructure (APII)		Ko	1		
Development of Action Plan for Harmonization of Equipment Certification and the Mutual Recognition of Test Data	Study	Au	2	15,050	
APEC Telecom HRD Resource Sharing Scheme	Survey, Establishment of training center	Ph	2		Ph
EDI Training Facilities		NZ	2	3,000	
Education and Awareness	Manual, Publication	Au	2	10,000	
Guidelines for the Trade in International Value-Added Networks Services (IVANS)			2		
IBRD Project	Training course	US	2	90,000	
Practical Manual for Consolidation of Telecoms Infrastructure (for Network Planning)	Manual, Publication	Ja	2	8,500	
Publication of "The State of Telecommunications Infrastructure and Regulatory Environment of APEC Economies"	Data compilation, Publication	US	2	31,000	
SME (Identifying ways in which SMEs can be integrated into EDI)	Survey	HK	2		US 5,000
Telecommunication and Information Infrastructure	Survey, Symposium	Ca	2	36,000	Ca 60,000
Telecommunications Skills Standards	Study	Au	2	20,000	Au 15,000
Telecommunications Information-Sharing Project	Study	Au	2	10,000	Au
Teleports	Research, Publication	Ja	2	2,500	Ja
Analysis of Regulatory Policy Trends within APEC Economies	Study	US	3	25,000	
HRD for Telecommunications (HRD Manual/ Guidelines: How to Approach Training within a Telecommunications Organization)	Publication, Seminar	Th	3	50,062	
Telecommunications Training	Training course (3 days)	US	3	50,000	
Electronic Commerce Policy and EDI Regulations to Determine Requirements within APEC	Study	Ca		8,000	
Publication of EDI Pilot Project Report				10,000	
Survey of EDI				21,000	

<9>TRANSPORTATION WG (TPT)

Shepherd: US

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D	
Electromagnetic Capability		Au	1			
Seminar on the Advance Passenger Information Systems (APIS) (related to the Customs Procedures Group)		Au	1			
BDI Project	Study, Survey	Au	2	5,000		
Road Transport Harmonization Project	Study, Pilot project	Au	2	0		
Surveys on Transportation Congestion Points (Previously called Bottlenecks Study)	Study, Survey	US	2	81,950		
Transport Technology Resources Database	Database, Publication	Ja	2	10,000	Ja	2,000
Transportation Data Survey	Survey	Ca	2			
Survey of Transport System and Services	Survey	US	3	15,000		
The Impact of Deregulation in the Transport Sector on SME	Study	In	3			
Survey of Existing Data Mechanisms			3	1,000		
Expansion of Transport-Related BDI Usage				5,000		

<10>TOURISM WG (TWG)

Shepherd: US

Project Name	Activity	A	B	C	D	
APEC Electronic Tourism Database Project	Study, Database	Au	2	0	Au	
Environmental Project	Study	Ja	2	0	Ja	Y14M
HRD	Manual, Publication	Ma	2	25,000		
National Tourism Offices, Structures and Organizations Project	Survey	US	2	0		
Tourism and Environment Project	Seminar, Survey	NZ	2	73,880	NZ	
Tourism Statistics and Planning Project	Survey	Si	3	0		

Sources: Minutes/reports of SOM, documents of the Budget and Administrative Committee, and other related materials.

