

PECC

VNCPEC

SINCPECC

**Enhancing People-To-People Connectivity
by Promoting Tourism and Education.
Improving Ease of doing business and
Agenda for ensuring food security**

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Ease of movement of people across borders: provision of services, education, tourism- **Challenges:**

- ❖ **Limit working opportunities abroad;**
- ❖ **Procedures for obtaining work permits.**
- ❖ **Immigration procedures for tourism.**
- ❖ **Proficiency in English and technical language**
- ❖ **Open foreign owned university, vocational training schools.**
- ❖ **Movement by airplan has increased shaply.**
- ❖ **Environmental problems**

Ease of movement of people across borders: provision of services, education, tourism- **Efforts**

- ❖ Facilitation better movement by airplan: Open new airroute;
- ❖ Accelerating common labor market in the APEC countries for some profession (accounting; tourism ... ;
- ❖ Improve imigration procedure and the extend stay duration for tourism visa: for example, issue visa of 30 days for a group of APEC countries.
- ❖ Common regional promotion program
- ❖ Special Agenda on Vocational trainnings for APEC Region.
- ❖ Public private partnership

Easy of doing business 2017 index by World

Characteristics:

- ❖ **Index cover:** Starting a business; Dealing with construction permits; Getting electricity; Registering property; Getting credit; Protecting minority investors; Paying taxes; Trading across borders; Enforcing contracts; Resolving insolvency
- ❖ **The Index does not cover:** Macroeconomic Stability; Development of Financial System; Quality of labor Force; Incidence of Bribery and Corruption; Market Size; Lack of Security; and other.
- ❖ Economies in Europe and Central Asia (not APEC) have the highest share of reformers . The index of South East Asia and Pacific is far from OECD countries.
- ❖ In Top ten economies of Easy doing Business Index, there are 5 only from APEC Region: Newzealand; Singapore; Hongkong SAR China; Korea Rep; USA

Easy of doing **business**

Challenges:

- ❖ - Complicate business registration; Slowing down Trade Facilitation Agenda; Custom procedures; Procedure of paying tax
- ❖ Technical Trade Barriers;

Efforts

- ❖ Improving APEC entrepreneurship Eco-System
- ❖ APEC business registration
- ❖ Streamline customs and other procedures- single window Custom data exchange/ Special Trade Facilitation Agenda for APEC (ATA carnet scheme for APEC; TIR Carnet scheme ...)
- ❖ Empowerment of private sector, supporting SME, MSEs (Law on Supporting SME).
- ❖ Creation of some hub to connect SMEs in Global Value Chain.
- ❖ - Covering the dimension not having been measure by Easy of doing business index of WB, for instance: Measure official and unofficial cost of doing business (Vietnam case by Resolution 35)

Agenda of Food Security-Challenges

- ❖ Major transformation of the food security landscape
 - Rapid urbanization
 - Availability of natural resources
- ❖ By 2050, global food demand will increase by 60%
- ❖ Climate change affects agricultural growth, fisheries production, and food security.

Agenda of Food Security- Efforts

1) Regional market & trade

- ❖ Identify barriers that may inhibit trade
- ❖ Support business models that promote smallholders' associativity
- ❖ Support international food related standards setting bodies
- ❖ Acknowledge the private sector's capability

2) Sustainability

- ❖ Foster efficient use of natural resources
- ❖ Ensure ecosystem integrity and enhance resilience
- ❖ Sustain marine fisheries resources
- ❖ Conserve and sustainably manage fish habitats and coastal and marine ecosystems

- ❖ Include science-based management plans
 - ❖ Increase capabilities on climate change adaptation and mitigation suited for different economies
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3) Innovation and Technology

- ❖ Broader regional collaboration on reducing disaster risks
- ❖ Extension programs
- ❖ Better technologies to boost productivity and enhance resource efficiency
- ❖ Apply information and communications technologies
- ❖ Recognize the crucial role of science communication as a mean to engage the public
- ❖ Support research on food supply and nutrition
- ❖ Exchange best practices
- ❖ Ensure the availability of safe, nutritious, varied food for vulnerable groups

4) Rural-Urban Development

- ❖ Empower smallholders and MSMEs in agriculture and food systems, as well as value chains – ease of doing business

- ❖ Education for women and young adults in farming professions
- ❖ Protect and enhance agri-food heritage and locally adapted farming practices
- ❖ Apply technologies for better integration and gains across the food system

5) Infrastructure, Investment, and Services for Food Security

- ❖ APEC Cold Chain Forum
- ❖ The Global Cold Chain Alliance
- ❖ Trade facilitation: public-private partnerships and cross-border cooperation

Food Harmonisation -Challenge

- ❖ Inconsistent, arbitrary or discriminatory implementation of good regulations and standards
 - ❖ Complex and burdensome administrative procedures
 - ❖ Lack of common science-based regulations and standards
- Consequentially create uncertainty for all stakeholders

Food Harmonisation -Efforts

1) Approaches

- ❖ Good governance; Rigorous impact assessment
- ❖ Scientific basis, proportionality and non-discrimination
- ❖ Open consultation; Minimal restrictiveness

2) Commitments

- ❖ Proactive collaboration
- ❖ Building the evidence base
- ❖ Rallying regional food value chain support
- ❖ Capacity building, forming APEC foods business association or Apec Food Advisory Committee..
- ❖ Leveraging international networks : Asean Food Beverage Association; Apec Foods Committee...

Thank You For Your Attention!

