



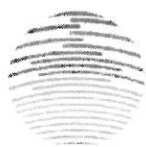
**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2014/SOM3/IEG/DIA/005

Session: 1

The Role of China in Infrastructure Connectivity Under APEC

Submitted by: China



APEC
CHINA 2014

**Promoting Infrastructure Investment
Through Public Private Partnership
Beijing, China
13 August 2014**




中国人民大学重阳金融研究院
Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China

The Role of China in Infrastructure Connectivity under APEC


Wei Benhua

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Senior Fellow of Chongyang Institute for Finance Studies,
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中国人民大学重阳金融研究院
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- 1、Significance of Promoting the Construction of Infrastructure Interconnectivity in the Asia-Pacific Region
- 2、How Should We Finance Infrastructure Construction in the Asia-Pacific?




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1、Significance of Promoting the Construction of Infrastructure Interconnectivity in the Asia-Pacific Region

The global economic recovery is still weak, uneven and relatively risky


Increasing infrastructure investment is very important for the Asia-Pacific economy



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2、How Should We Finance Infrastructure Construction in the Asia-Pacific?

2.1 At present there exists a paradox in Asia-Pacific infrastructure financing: There is adequate capital stock, but inadequate supply of financing for infrastructure.



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2.2 End the Paradox: Asian infrastructure investment bank: a new mechanism for infrastructure investment financing in the Asia-Pacific region



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2.3.1 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AIIB is a regional, intergovernmental, multilateral Asian development bank.




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2.3.2 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

**China advocates open regionalism
for AIIB to respect**


**Introduce PPP to realize the
participation of the public and
private sectors**



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2.3.3 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

**Introduce PPP to realize the
participation of the public and private
sectors**



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3、 Policy Recommendations

One: The experience of the ancient silk road

Two: Complimentary not competitive



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Thank you !

Chongyang Institute for Finance Studies

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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2014/SOM3/IEG/DIA/006

Session: 1

Infrastructure Investment in China: Review and Reform

Submitted by: China



**Promoting Infrastructure Investment
Through Public Private Partnership
Beijing, China
13 August 2014**

Infrastructure Investment in China: Review and Reform

**Zhao Xijun Renmin University of China
2014-08-13 Beijing**

China Investment Overview

- **Major part of capital formation and contributor to economic growth**
- **Fast growth**
- **Infrastructure investment is the most important part of total investment**
- **Including: utility, transportation, environment protection, research & technology, education, health care, culture and social administration**

Fixed Investment in China

year	Amount (in 100millions)	%YoY
2001	37213.49	13
2002	43499.91	16.9
2003	55566.61	27.7
2004	70477.4	26.6
2005	88773.6	26
2006	109998.16	23.9
2007	137323.9	24.8
2008	172828.4	25.9
2009	224598.8	30
2010	278121.9	23.8
2011	311485.13	23.8
2012	374694.74	20.3
2013	447,074.36	19.3

Investment Decomposition

Industries	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Agriculture & primary	10,996.44	8,757.82	7,923.09	6,894.86	5,064.45	3,403.50
Mining	13,300.82	11,747.00	11,000.95	9,210.84	7,705.80	5,878.81
Manufacture	124,550.04	102,712.85	88,619.20	70,612.90	56,702.36	44,505.13
Utility	16,672.67	14,659.75	15,679.72	14,134.56	10,997.29	9,467.58
Construction	3,738.97	3,357.12	2,802.24	1,992.46	1,555.93	1,302.25
Transportation	31,444.96	28,291.66	20,074.48	24,974.67	17,324.38	14,154.01
Information	2,691.96	2,174.45	2,454.49	2,588.95	2,162.64	1,848.09
Wholesale & retail	9,810.67	7,439.42	6,032.19	5,132.81	3,741.84	2,880.32
Hotel & food	5,153.47	3,956.63	3,366.76	2,625.38	1,959.22	1,519.43
Finance	923.92	638.73	489.38	360.15	260.55	157.56
Real estate	99,159.31	81,686.06	64,877.29	49,358.51	40,441.82	32,438.90
Leasing & service	4,700.40	3,382.82	2,692.56	2,036.18	1,355.86	949.34
Research & Technology	2,475.76	1,679.77	1,379.25	1,200.84	781.89	566.63
Environment	29,621.56	24,523.15	24,827.59	19,674.56	13,534.32	10,154.31
Service	1,905.03	1,443.27	1,114.06	801.93	522	434.68
Education	4,613.09	3,894.69	4,033.61	3,521.18	2,623.75	2,375.56
Health care	2,617.15	2,320.27	2,118.98	1,858.64	1,155.61	885.03
Culture & sport	4,271.26	3,161.97	2,959.40	2,383.39	1,989.93	1,213.36
Social administration	6,947.40	5,647.79	5,078.55	4,735		

Investment Decomposition as % of the Total

Industries	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Utility	4.45%	4.71%	6.23%	6.43%	6.36%	6.36%	7.81%	8.51%	8.22%
Transportation	8.39%	9.08%	11.95%	11.12%	9.85%	9.85%	11.03%	10.83%	10.85%
Research & technology	0.66%	0.54%	0.55%	0.53%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.49%	0.47%
Environment	7.91%	7.87%	9.86%	8.85%	7.83%	7.83%	7.41%	7.07%	7.20%
Education	1.23%	1.25%	1.60%	1.57%	1.46%	1.46%	2.06%	2.49%	2.87%
Health care	0.70%	0.75%	0.84%	0.83%	0.67%	0.67%	0.70%	0.75%	0.73%
Culture & sport	1.14%	1.02%	1.18%	1.06%	0.92%	0.92%	0.87%	0.97%	1.10%
Social administration	1.61%	1.81%	2.26%	2.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Investors

- **Investors for infrastructure are diversified**
- **There are different categories of investors, both of the economy and other economies**
- **Investors of the economy including: SOE, Collective-owned firms, Cooperatives, Hybrid firms, Limited liability firms, Share holding firms, Private-owned firms, Individuals and Other firms of the economy**
- **Other investors including: investors from Hong Kong, China, Macao & Chinese Taipei, and investors from other area of the globe**

Investor Decomposition

Categories	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Firms of the economy	353,871.73	292,768.30	260,914.40	209,111.00	157,421.40	123,970.04	99,139.90
SOE	96,220.25	82,494.78	83,316.50	69,692.50	48,704.89	38,706.35	32,963.39
Collective-owned firms	11,973.72	10,245.11	10,041.90	8,482.96	6,297.28	4,637.44	3,604.12
Cooperatives	1,745.48	1,627.52	1,445.60	1,158.23	1,031.18	874	757.2
Hybrid firms	1,265.97	988.6	831	666.36	645.91	607.56	519.71
Limited liability firms	102,511.84	86,254.94	70,321.50	53,592.63	42,044.26	33,509.33	26,265.47
Share holding firms	21,484.86	19,023.44	17,203.00	14,092.47	12,052.35	9,655.34	8,174.24
Private-owned firms	91,422.35	71,337.98	60,572.30	46,903.21	35,575.62	27,055.59	19,267.18
Individuals	11,588.67	10,483.23	9,506.70	8,891.72	7,190.80	6,058.67	5,163.87
Other firms of the economy	15,658.58	10,312.66	7,676.00	5,630.96	3,879.12	2,865.77	2,424.73
Hong Kong, China, Macao & Chinese Taipei	10,275.88	9,431.00	8,295.10	7,091.70	6,956.15	5,998.51	4,745.14
Foreign investors	10,547.13	9,285.90	8,912.40	8,396.00	8,450.84		

全社会固定资产投资按登记注册类型可分为国有、集体、联营、股份制、私营和个体、港澳台商、外商、其他等。

联营企业指两个及两个以上相同或不同所有制性质的企业法人或事业单位法人，按自愿、平等、互利的原则，共同投资组成的经济组织。联营企业包括国有联营企业、集体联营企业、国有与集体联营企业和其他联营企业。

Financing Sources

- **The main financing sources for infrastructure investment are: government budget, bank loans, self financing, foreign investment and some other ways**
- **Self financing plays the most important way for infrastructue investment**

Financing Sources Decomposition

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
total		409,675.65	345,984.17	285,779.24	250,229.70	182,915.29	150,803.61	118,956.99	94,590.84	74,564.88
Gov't budget	22,374.49	18,958.66	14,843.29	13,012.75	12,685.73	7,954.75	5,857.06	4,672.00	4,154.29	3,254.91
Loan of the economy	59,060.93	51,593.50	46,344.51	44,020.83	39,302.82	26,443.74	23,044.20	19,590.47	16,319.01	13,788.04
Foreign investment	4,304.18	4,468.78	5,061.99	4,703.64	4,623.73	5,311.94	5,132.69	4,334.31	3,978.80	3,285.68
Self financing	334,550.37	277,792.36	229,346.84	178,744.34	153,514.80	118,510.45	91,373.23	71,076.45	55,105.78	41,272.59
Other sources	71,203.69	56,862.35	50,387.54	45,297.68	40,102.62	24,694.42				

Investment from Gvn't Budget

year	amount	% YoY	% of total
2001	2546.42	20.70	6.84%
2002	3160.96	24.10	7.27%
2003	2687.82	-15.00	4.84%
2004	3255.10	21.10	4.62%
2005	4154.30	27.60	4.68%
2006	4672.00	12.50	4.25%
2007	5857.10	25.40	4.27%
2008	7954.80	35.80	4.60%
2009	12685.70	59.50	5.65%
2010	14677.80	15.70	5.28%
2011	14843.29	14.10	4.77%
2012	18958.66	27.70	5.06%

Gvn't Budget by Industries									
Industries	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Utility	1,116.07	973.64	904	1,059.98	679.82	584.88	381.26	320.72	253.15
Transportation	3,940.76	3,413.69	3,403.00	3,162.19	2,119.43	1,614.36	1,386.73	1,069.53	830.45
Research & technolgy	205.75	152.88	165.6	132.7	81.8	70.3	79.45	86.96	56.48
Environment protection	5,395.81	3,897.73	3,272.30	2,879.85	1,895.17	1,264.34	942.72	773.74	607.47
Education	1,148.23	838	793.1	703.61	362.21	275.77	218.15	183.55	157.3
Health care	450.75	390.11	412	364.54	135.92	81.49	83.26	70.11	51.88
Social Security	44.95	34.29	22.4	23.29	4.1	3.26	1.93	2.64	1.03
Culture	452.85	368.38	326.6	261.34	201.5	176.59	115.22	79.35	58.64
Social management	1,395.05	1,369.62	1,178.70	921.84	798.2	637.74	590.57	574.27	462.94

Bank Loans			
year	amount	% YoY	% of total
2001	7239.79	7.60	19.45%
2002	8859.07	22.40	20.37%
2003	12044.36	36.00	21.68%
2004	13788.00	14.40	19.56%
2005	16319.00	18.40	18.38%
2006	19590.47	20.00	17.81%
2007	23044.20	17.60	16.78%
2008	26443.70	14.80	15.30%
2009	39302.80	48.60	17.50%
2010	47258.00	20.20	16.99%
2011	46344.51	5.30	14.88%
2012	51593.50	11.30	13.77%

Bank Loans by Industries

Industries	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Utility	4695.52	4840.90	4889.10	4759.07	4129.74	3670.90	3573.76	3130.02	2372.59
Transportation	9211.90	8967.58	10206.60	8071.77	5139.07	3979.29	3349.13	2759.49	2369.57
Research & technology	195.04	151.69	92.00	53.74	69.24	39.26	30.09	27.35	17.34
Environment protection	3611.47	3514.19	4477.40	3651.36	1985.87	1737.81	1666.92	1411.91	1207.78
Education	311.86	302.98	441.00	404.57	277.82	288.11	372.91	381.21	389.65
Health care	277.96	219.44	192.40	149.18	78.49	87.64	85.48	71.86	56.65
Social Security	12.43	13.33	2.50	6.77	3.62	0.72	4.35	0.35	0.01
Culture	311.88	252.03	229.80	173.31	88.52	94.37	99.11	85.55	57.59
Social management	220.96	259.63	270.20	189.98	150.75	79.96	102.03	86.80	144.25

Self Financing

year	amount	%YoY	% of total
2001	19903.12	15.20	53.48%
2002	22813.69	14.60	52.45%
2003	31449.82	37.90	56.60%
2004	41272.60	31.20	58.56%
2005	55105.80	33.50	62.07%
2006	71076.45	29.00	64.62%
2007	91373.20	28.60	66.54%
2008	118510.40	29.70	68.57%
2009	153514.80	29.50	68.35%
2010	197099.20	28.40	70.87%
2011	229346.84	28.30	73.63%
2012	277792.36	21.10	74.14%

Self Financing by Industries

Industries	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Utility	10556.93	8767.07	7929.00	6778.79	5302.02	4215.91	3655.23	3159.51	2411.11
Transportation	14513.33	12635.06	11189.20	9402.86	6949.80	5515.56	4885.45	3872.19	2959.01
Research & technology	2084.40	1363.39	1013.10	877.07	537.59	378.24	292.17	255.38	198.24
Environment protection	17791.69	14856.88	12838.20	9749.69	6853.39	5231.51	4061.48	3298.60	2504.43
Education	2836.62	2492.46	2252.80	1958.28	1595.77	1480.00	1348.35	1253.43	1056.60
Health care	1914.45	1673.62	1318.40	1134.14	810.71	577.79	489.94	406.29	303.26
Social Security	147.76	118.60	73.90	35.91	9.89	5.26	6.59	6.29	2.07
Culture	3455.01	2455.60	1951.80	1499.06	1076.24	813.28	548.78	455.54	357.77
Social management	3938.02	3664.24	3094.60	2512.30	1954.73	1667.26	1581.72	1393.51	1179.23

Foreign Investment

year	amount	%YoY	% of total
2001	1730.73	2.00	4.65%
2002	2084.98	20.50	4.79%
2003	2599.35	24.70	4.68%
2004	3285.70	26.40	4.66%
2005	3978.80	21.10	4.48%
2006	4334.31	8.90	3.94%
2007	5132.70	18.40	3.74%
2008	5311.90	3.50	3.07%
2009	4623.70	-13.00	2.06%
2010	4986.80	7.90	1.79%
2011	5061.99	7.60	1.63%
2012	4468.78	-11.70	1.19%

Foreign Investment by Industries

Industries	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Utility	99.82	151.15	156.30	109.20	111.22	128.32	120.54	172.34	224.46
Transportation	146.70	201.53	156.10	203.70	221.41	213.68	294.55	212.14	180.00
Research & technology	29.76	29.15	12.80	12.47	9.09	8.84	10.25	10.51	10.13
Environment protection	79.47	104.74	87.60	79.74	78.90	87.13	71.68	67.96	41.99
Education	47.37	27.20	14.00	8.46	8.99	12.50	15.38	15.51	9.40
Health care	6.69	12.93	7.80	18.64	6.58	4.64	5.35	8.03	7.10
Social Security				6.48			0.00	1.00	0.01
Culture	50.76	36.26	31.70	17.79	21.47	21.47	18.23	15.71	11.23
Social management	17.80	14.56	7.10	6.43	7.15	7.33	10.05	13.34	11.59

Other Finance Sources

year	amount	% YoY	% of total
2001	6566.92	23.70	17.65%
2002	8128.22	23.80	18.69%
2003	9834.94	21.00	17.70%
2004	12963.70	22.00	18.39%
2005	15033.00	16.00	16.93%
2006	19283.75	28.30	17.53%
2007	25396.40	31.70	18.49%
2008	24694.40	-2.80	14.29%
2009	40102.60	62.40	17.86%
2010	46942.40	17.10	16.88%
2011	50387.54	11.20	16.18%
2012	56862.35	12.90	15.18%

Other Finance by Industries									
Industries	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Utility	731.01	727.47	1115.00	971.93	595.39	544.33	540.82	443.39	382.32
Transportation	2626.25	2637.01	2191.30	2156.97	1385.78	1017.75	959.75	514.54	420.30
Research & technology	85.52	85.12	58.20	55.44	45.94	55.60	43.64	44.57	36.62
Environment protection	2836.51	2291.19	2315.20	1508.99	1040.05	887.88	614.01	490.85	402.75
Education	316.75	294.44	333.30	269.14	158.19	180.53	183.69	179.36	142.95
Health care	139.30	157.23	150.50	136.89	63.55	52.19	48.26	38.09	31.56
Social Security	13.28	19.60	16.10	9.97	3.19	2.63	5.24	1.00	0.80
Culture	255.02	223.94	179.40	182.33	114.29	91.47	64.06	72.78	45.11
Social management	531.67	525.38	477.00	450.40	359.05	361.10	377.77	338.17	325.82

Challenges

- **New urbanization, new industrilization, mordenization of traditionnal agriculture**
- **Huge investment needed in infrastructure**
- **Current financing sources are too narrow and too limited to satisfied the demande**
- **The major way of financing is still limited to selffinancing and bank loans**
- **Lack of institutional and market way to mobilize funds into infrastructure investment**

Reform and Innovation

- **Reform of financial market: to let the market play more important role**
- **Direct financing should be enhanced and created: bond market, paper and note market, collective pooling instruments, stock market, securitization instrument, etc.**
- **New institutional framework should be created: such as PPP**
- **To increase the stability in infrastructure financing**
- **To cut the fluctuations caused by selffinancing and economic cycles**

Thank You



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2014/SOM3/IEG/DIA/007

Session 2

**Facilitate Infrastructure Development Through PPP -
Work Under the APEC FMP**

Submitted by: China



**Promoting Infrastructure Investment
Through Public Private Partnership
Beijing, China
13 August 2014**

Facilitate Infrastructure Development
through PPP
--Work under the APEC FMP

Lu Xia
International Department
Ministry of Finance, China

Outline

- * Work on Infrastructure PPP under the APEC FMP in 2014
 - background
 - meeting activities
 - potential deliverables
- * Key Findings

Work on Infrastructure PPP under the APEC FMP in 2014

- * Infrastructure development has long been an important topic under the APEC FMP.
- * Last year the Multi-Year Plan on Infrastructure Development and Investment (MYPIDI) was endorsed.
- * China MOF identified infrastructure investment and financing especially PPP modality as a key thematic topic for APEC FMP 2014.

3

Meeting Activities

A series of meetings have been held:

- * Official Meetings
 - APEC Finance Deputies Meeting in February
 - APEC Senior Finance Officials Meeting in May
- * Two PPP Panel Meetings
- * Two Infrastructure Seminars
 - Public Sector's Role in PPP Modality
 - Mobilizing Long-term and Stable Financing for Infrastructure Development

4

Potential Deliverables

- * Showcase successful PPP projects in infrastructure
- * Formulate an implementation roadmap
- * Strengthen capacity building and networking of PPP Centers

5

Key Findings

- * Creating an enabling environment
 - PPPs are more complex
 - A consistent and predictable environment is a cornerstone
- * Ensuring value-for-money and bankability
 - Not all projects are suitable for PPP
 - A project screening process needs to be in place

6

Key Findings (cont'd)

- * Properly allocating risks
 - Basic principle
 - Transparent and competitive process as discovering mechanism
- * Strengthening institutional capacity
 - Government plays a leading role in PPP
 - Set up PPP center/unit in government
- * Considering differences of APEC economies

7

Thank You!



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2014/SOM3/IEG/DIA/008

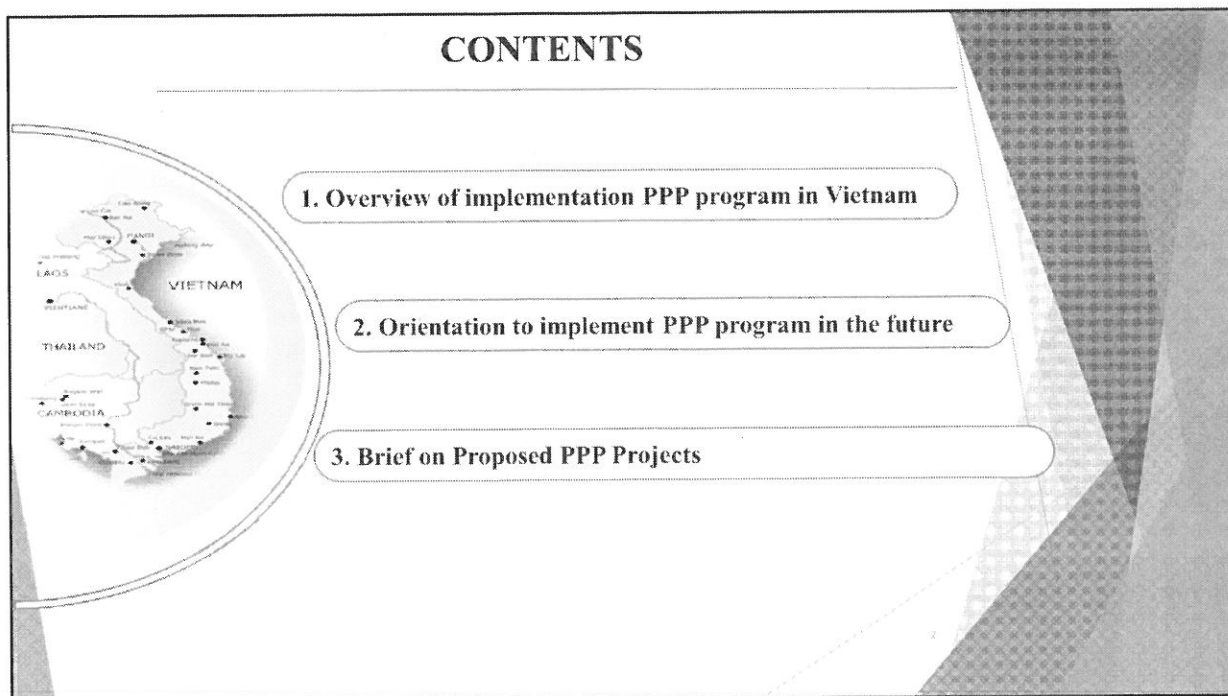
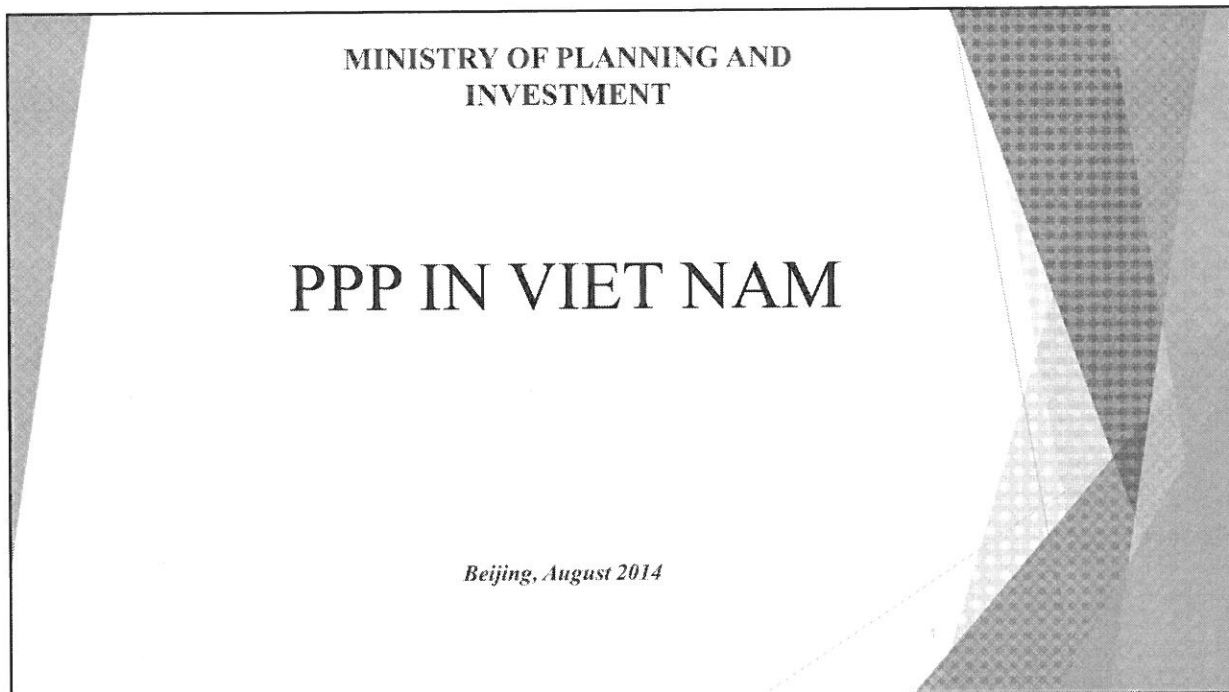
Session: 2

PPP in Viet Nam

Submitted by: Viet Nam



**Promoting Infrastructure Investment
Through Public Private Partnership
Beijing, China
13 August 2014**



1. Overview of implementation PPP program in Vietnam

Vietnam's infrastructure investment demand

Average annual infrastructure investment supply: ~USD 8 billion



Average annual infrastructure investment demand: ~ USD 40 billion

Shortage of funds

Negative impact on socio-economic development

Barrier to growth and FDI environment

1. Overview of PPP program implementation in Vietnam

► Current legal framework:

- Decree No.108/2009/ND-CP guiding the implementation of BOT, BTO, BT
- Decision No.71/2010/QD-TTg promulgating the regulation on pilot investment in the form of public – private partnership

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 5年歷史. 實施100項目
 共投資額超
 實事部門, 交通部門
 另外投資不多. 儘量吸引外資投資
 情況尚不理想.
 執行性補償性基金

1. Overview of BOT implementation in Vietnam

► Decree No.108/2009/ND-CP:

- About 300 projects implemented
- Only 10 projects with FDI, mainly power
- In transportation: mainly national players

1. Overview of PPP implementation in Vietnam

► Decision No.71/2010/QD-TTg:

1. Although seen as priority, **no PPP projects come to financial close yet**, only those in preparation;
2. **The PPP Steering Committee** is chaired by a Deputy Prime Minister, with members from relevant Ministries and agencies which demonstrates Viet Nam's high-level political will and strong determination to build confidence among investors and financial organizations;
3. The **PDF** is ready for project preparation; the **VGF** is planned to enhance project bankability and risks will be shared between the government and the private partners;
4. Supports by donor community: ADB, WB, AFD, DFID, JICA, etc.

1. Overview of PPP program implementation in Vietnam - Difficulties and Challenges -

1. **Legal framework:** So far Vietnam hasn't had PPP Law like some other economies; and Vietnam also lacks regulatory documents to provide guidance for PPP implementation.
2. **PPP staff capacity:** Staff for PPP implementation have not been trained of PPP knowledge and not acquired practical experiences with PPP model.
3. **Financing issue:** Vietnam's public investment sources are reduced, which may affect the allocation of state portion in PPP projects.
4. **Competition with other economies for private investment in infrastructure.**

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缺乏前心, 技术
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10亿美金投资, 基金。

1. Overview of PPP program implementation in Vietnam - Solutions and Action plan -

To resolve difficulties and speed up the PPP program in the coming time, main actions to be taken by PPP Steering Committee include the following:

1. **Complete the PPP Decree**
2. **Screen and select projects for PPP implementation** with priority given to highly bankable candidates;
3. **Allocate US\$1 bil. from the central government budget** for PPP selected projects in the period 2013-2015;
4. **Build capacity for staffs and officials** who directly implement PPP tasks in central and local government agencies;
5. **Make effective use of funding** from donors, international financial organizations for implementation of PPP program in Vietnam.

2. Orientation to implement the PPP program in the future Consolidated Decree

- ▶ Consolidate Decree 108 and Decision 71 into one Decree to ensure the consistency and efficiency of policies to attract investment in the PPP form.
 - ❑ Forms of the project contracts will consist of BOT, BTO, BT and other forms of contracts involving the participation of the State and the private sector.
 - ❑ Prescribe objectives, principles, conditions and fields for implementation of PPP projects.
 - ❑ Prescribe the State participation portion, conditions, procedures and management mechanism of State capital in PPP projects.
 - ❑ Project preparation: clarify standards and procedures for project selection; process of making, announcing the project list; making, appraisal and approval of the FS, Pre-FS for consistency with the nature and requirements of PPP projects with the new approach

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2. Orientation to implement the PPP program in the future Consolidated Decree

- ❑ Synchronize regulations on selection of investors with corresponding contents of the Draft Law on Procurement (Amendment) :
 - International bidding
 - Forms of selection (Open bidding, designating an investor)
 - Process of selection
 - Form of contract
- ❑ Procedure of examination and issuance of Investment Certificate, establishment of Project enterprise and implementation of project: towards strengthening the inspection and supervision, increase accountability of authorized State Agencies in the whole process of project implementation .

2. Orientation to implement the PPP program in the future Consolidated Decree (an update 1)

- ▶ Target is to mobilize private investment, especially FDI, in infrastructure
- ▶ Areas of doing PPP are those within the Government's obligation to provide for its citizen
- ▶ Encourage project proposal and project preparation from the private investors
- ▶ Competitive investor selection will only take place when there are two or more interested investors

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470 亿美元规模

2. Orientation to implement the PPP program in the future Consolidated Decree (an update 2)

- ▶ Make pricing/tolling schedule transparent to save time in negotiation
- ▶ The government Decree should be a framework specifying principles in different sectors, under it there will be ministerial circulars for those specific sectors
- ▶ Strong decentralization of PPP implementation
- ▶ A wholly new chapter which state obligations of the Government in PPP project, eg no change in master plan, different types of guarantee
- ▶ Pay full attention to provisions on dispute resolution

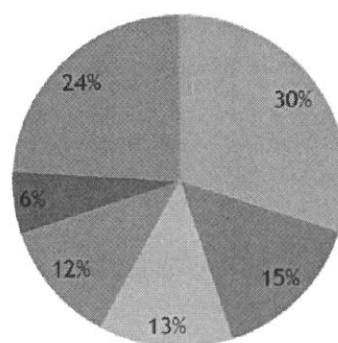
3. Brief on Proposed PPP Projects

- ▶ Number of proposal projects: 298
- ▶ Total of Est. Capex: 982.266 bil. VND (≈ 47 bil. USD).
- ▶ Proposal projects from ministries: 55
- ▶ Proposal projects from provinces: 243

3. Brief on Proposed PPP Projects

Potential sectors:

- 1. Transportation: 90 projects;
- 2. Environment: 44 projects;
- 3. Agriculture and Aquaculture: 39 projects;
- 4. Water supply: 35 projects;
- 5. Infrastructure of economic and industrial zone: 18 projects;
- 6. Other sectors: Energy, health, information technology...



THANK YOU!

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