

**REPORT OF THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

Seoul, 5 October 2007

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

A. Opening, duration and organization of the Conference

1. The Ministerial Conference on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific was organized and hosted by the Government of the Republic of Korea, through the Ministry of Planning and Budget, in Seoul on 5 October 2007, with support provided by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).

2. H.E. Mr. Chang Byoung Wan, Minister of Planning and Budget of the Republic of Korea, gave an opening address. Mrs. Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Secretary of UNESCAP, read out a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and delivered a statement.

1. Opening address by the Minister of Planning and Budget

3. The Minister of Planning and Budget of the Republic of Korea extended his warmest welcome to the delegates and acknowledged with appreciation the high-level of participation in the Conference. He underscored the importance of infrastructure investment to the socio-economic development of the Asian and Pacific region, and observed that the total annual financing needs for infrastructure development in the region in the next five years would be around US\$160 billion, representing about 6 per cent of GDP. Limited public budget could only fulfil about half of that demand.

4. Highlighting the significant role that public-private partnerships (PPPs) played in increasing available resources and enhancing efficiency and sustainability of public services, the Minister said that this had brought many challenges, giving rise to the need to foster greater understanding of the issues relating to PPPs as well as to exchange information and experiences among regional leaders. It was therefore essential to provide a regional platform whereby diverse experiences could be exchanged and important policy issues addressed as well as to strengthen the role of regional cooperation in tackling the challenges in this field.

5. The Minister noted that countries in the region had different political, economic, social and cultural backgrounds and, therefore, there was no PPP model that could be considered equally suitable for all countries. However, despite these significant differences between nations, one fact applied to everyone: building partnerships and sharing responsibilities between the public and private sectors would contribute towards ensuring successful implementation of PPPs. He also noted that the provision of an institutional framework for PPPs and promotion of good governance were critical issues requiring greater

government effort.

6. In the Republic of Korea, demand for public investment in other sectors such as social welfare, educational and defense facilities had limited the Government's ability to set aside funds for infrastructure development. In order to bridge the gap between demand for infrastructure investment and supply, focus of attention had been placed increasingly on enhancing private sector investment in infrastructure development. In this context, the Minister noted that his Government's spending had focused mainly on ensuring future growth and meeting the basic needs of the people, while private investment was utilized in those areas that required the efficiency and effectiveness of the private sector. He also mentioned that, in August 1994, the Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) system was first introduced by virtue of the PPI Act. The Act was revised in 2005 to embrace social infrastructure such as educational, cultural and social welfare facilities. By the end of 2006, the share of private investment to public investment in infrastructure development exceeded 17 per cent.

7. In concluding, the Minister expressed the view that member countries of the region needed to share best practices and come together to discuss issues of common concern, thereby facilitating the institutionalization of the PPP system in each country. He also underscored the importance of the expected outcome of the Conference, namely the Seoul Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific, which would provide an effective instrument for fostering collaboration among countries in the region. He also expressed confidence that the Conference would serve as a major step forward in the establishment of a regional network and revitalizing PPPs.

2. Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations

8. In his message, the Secretary-General extended his heartfelt greetings to the delegations and said that the issues to be placed before the Conference were among his priority concerns. He thanked the Government and people of the Republic of Korea and the UNESCAP for making the Conference possible.

9. The Millennium Development Goals were adopted to create an unstoppable momentum towards bringing the benefits of globalization to all. In this respect, great efforts were being made by both the public and private sectors to translate the Goals into reality for millions of disadvantaged human beings. This required developing adequate infrastructure for transport, energy, water and health services which, in turn, needed investments, goods and expertise that could not be provided by

the public sector alone. As a result, Governments needed to create an enabling environment through strategic long-term planning and supportive policies as well as to work with the private sector to develop innovative solutions to financing and delivering services. In this context, PPPs enabled businesses around the world to actively and productively contribute to critical infrastructure projects.

10. Transparency and trust were vital components of PPPs. Through the United Nations Global Compact - the world's largest corporate citizenship initiative - the United Nations was working with businesses, Governments and civil society to advance notions of corporate responsibility, thereby establishing an atmosphere of accountability and trust that allowed for more collaborative solution-finding.

11. The Conference would help shape the future of a region which was home to more than half of the world's population and which accounted for a quarter of international trade. Beyond the accountability of Governments to their electorate and the responsibility of companies to their shareholders, everyone had a joint mission to give citizens of this region the tools to create their own prosperity. With this exciting challenge ahead, the Secretary-General conveyed his best wishes for successful deliberations.

3. Statement by the Executive Secretary of UNESCAP

12. The Executive Secretary extended a warm welcome to the delegations and expressed deep gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea for the wonderful arrangements made for the Conference, and for the warm hospitality extended to all delegations. She also expressed sincere appreciation to the Minister of Planning and Budget for his presence at the Conference. The hard work and dedication of the officials and staff at the Ministry of Planning and Budget, the Korea Development Institute and other institutions in the preparatory process were deeply valued. She said that the assembly of such a distinguished group of participants at the Conference was in itself a PPP, and expressed the hope that the deliberations would foreshadow what was expected of best partnerships – a combination of strengths, styles and perspectives.

13. The Executive Secretary noted that although the Asia-Pacific region was one of the world's most dynamic, it was also home to more than half of the world's extreme poor of more than 630 million. She also observe that in the region we see: poor rural communities cut off by bad roads; farmers who cannot communicate with their markets; decrepit hospitals that are short of the most

basic equipment; women walking miles to fetch water; schools with classrooms that may be nothing more than four bare walls and a blackboard. She then raised the question “What would it take to build those roads, those communication systems, those water supplies, those hospitals and those schools.”

14. UNESCAP had estimated that over the period to 2010 the region would need to invest US\$608 billion annually, while the actual investment in recent years had been in the region of US\$388 billion. This meant that the projected overall demand for infrastructure finance would far outstrip supply. Furthermore, larger emerging economies in Asia had greater access to infrastructure finance than other developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, the Pacific island developing countries and the countries with economies in transition. Consequently, there was an urgent need for governments, the private sector, central and multilateral development banks, the United Nations and bilateral development agencies to work more closely together to address the infrastructure financing needs in the region, including the rural and isolated areas as well as the exploding urban cities. In this context, it was noted that PPPs had the potential to combine the strengths of governments which had the responsibility to ensure the provision of public goods with the strengths of the private sector, particularly its ability to deliver high-quality services within the budget and on time.

15. As an intergovernmental body with universal membership in the region, the UNESCAP had a pivotal role to play in efforts that had transnational and cross-regional dimensions. It could help look across the region to track developments and highlight critical areas. For example, the importance of capacity-building was being addressed through the interregional Development Account Project implemented jointly with the United Nations Regional Commissions in Europe and Africa. The High-Level Expert Group Meeting which preceded the Conference recognized the importance of expanding this cross-regional work through regional and global alliances, prompting the UNESCAP secretariat to include this as one of its key priorities over the next 18 months. In addition, a diagnostic tool had been developed by the UNESCAP to help governments analyze the key issues of PPPs and prepare the necessary action plans.

16. The Executive Secretary observed that the region was testament to the fact that a strong PPP could help generate inclusive and sustainable economic growth. In this context, she expressed the hope that everyone concerned would come together to seize new opportunities not only to build on the

experience, but also to develop a more integrated economic and social framework that would drive the region forward. For its part, the UNESCAP was ready to play its full part in this endeavour, not just through its efforts within the secretariat, but also as a place for a meeting of minds.

17. In concluding, the Executive Secretary called on the delegations to put forward suggestions on ways in which the UNESCAP could play its full part in facilitating PPPs to advance inclusive and sustainable economic, social and environmental development in Asia and the Pacific.

4. Welcome message from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea

18. A welcome message from H.E. Mr. Han Duck-soo, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, was circulated to the delegations.

19. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea welcomed the delegations and noted that the presence of ministers and vice ministers from the Asian and Pacific region demonstrated the interest of member countries in promoting PPPs in infrastructure development. He also conveyed his congratulations on the opening of the Conference which marked an important milestone in the region's efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development.

20. The Prime Minister observed that the Asian and Pacific region was richly endowed with human and natural resources and had an enormous potential for growth. In order to stimulate economic growth and spread benefits to all citizens, there was a need to accelerate the development of infrastructure facilities and services. However, in the face of growing fiscal demands for various sectors, available funding had fallen short of the investment needs, with the result that private sector participation in infrastructure development had emerged as an alternative means of overcoming this challenge. Fortunately, due to high global liquidity of financial resources in recent years, there was a good outlook for infrastructure development by the private sector. The challenge was however to devise an appropriate modality which would attract ongoing private sector investment, and establish an institutional framework which would engender private sector confidence in PPPs.

21. The Prime Minister noted that the key factors for successful PPPs were positive driving force of the government, a well-defined objective and proper analysis of available options. Furthermore, the risks and responsibilities associated with service provision needed to be appropriately allocated between the public and private sectors.

22. In the Republic of Korea, continuous efforts had been made for over a decade to promote private

sector participation in infrastructure development as well as to optimize the efficiency and creativity of the private sector. The Republic of Korea was, for its part, ready to collaborate with other member countries in revitalizing PPPs in the region.

23. In conclusion, the Prime Minister expressed the hope that the Conference would not only provide a forum for fostering greater understanding of PPPs as well as exchanging information and experiences, but would also mark a significant milestone of friendship and cooperation between countries of the Asian and Pacific region.

B. Attendance

24. The Conference was attended by representatives of the following members and associate members of ESCAP: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam.

25. Attending was a representative of the following United Nations Secretariat Unit: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

26. Representatives of the following United Nations body attended: United Nations Development Programme.

27. The following intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other organizations attended as observers: Islamic Development Bank, Global Hand, Asian Development Bank Institute, Board of Investment of Sri Lanka, Environmental Management Corporation, Global Infrastructure Fund, Korea Culture and Tourism Institute, Korean Educational Development Institute, and National Council for Public-Private Partnerships.

28. The following private sector organizations attended in the capacity as observers: Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Center, Partnership British Columbia, PT Jaya Development, Farne Project Consultancy, Kookmin Bank, Construction Association of Korea, Daelim Industrial, Dongrim Consultant, Institute of International Strategy, Institute of National Unification Policy, Hanyang University, Ernst & Young, Korea Teachers' Credit Union, Shinhan Bank, Chungsook Engineering, Macquarie Shinhan Infrastructure Asset Management, Samjung KPMG, GS Engineering & Construction Corporation, SK Enc., Dongsung Engineering, Cerik, Hanul Accounting, Korea-China Ferry Corporation, Macquarie International Limited, LIG Kun Young Corporation, Doosan

Heavy Industries & Construction, Ultra Construction & Engineering, Hwa Sung Industrial, Victon Int'l Victon Oil & Gas, De Ryook International Law Firm, Samsung Heavy Industries, Samsung Corporation, KODIT, Hanwha Engineering & Construction, Hanil Engineering & Construction, Byuck San Engineering & Construction, Lotte Engineering & Construction, Halla Engineering & Construction, Kumho Engineering & Construction, SSangyong Engineering & Construction, Samwhan Corporation, Namyang Corporation, Nam Yang Construction, POSCO Engineering, Kaeng Nam Enterprises, Namhai, Korea Life Insurance Corporation, Daelim Industrial, Namkwang Engineering, Daewoo Construction, POSCO A.C., Dong Yang Engineering, Kumho Industrial, SAMBU, Yongin Rapid Transit, and Young One Trade

29. The list of participants is contained in the Annex II to this present report.

C. Election of officers

30. The Conference elected H.E. Mr. Chang Byoung Wan (Republic of Korea) Chairperson.

31. Following past practice, the Conference decided to elect as Vice-Chairpersons all heads of delegations with ministerial or an equivalent rank. Mr. Aidar Jundybayev (Kazakshtan) was elected Rapporteur.

D. Agenda

32. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. PPP policies, performances, and prospects of member countries.
5. Report of the High-Level Expert Group Meeting on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development:
 - (a) Introduction;
 - (b) Account of Proceedings;
 - (c) Draft Ministerial Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific;
 - (d) Major conclusions and recommendations;
 - (e) Adoption of the report.
6. Adoption of the report and the draft ministerial declaration on public-private partnerships for infrastructure development in Asia and the Pacific.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A. PPP policies, performances, and prospects of member countries

(Agenda item 4)

33. In their statements during the policy debate segment of the Conference, ministers and representatives of member and associate member States highlighted the problems and objectives as well as experiences and policy initiatives related to the development of PPPs for infrastructure development in the Asian and Pacific region.

34. The delegations emphasized the crucial and leading role of improved infrastructure in supporting economic growth, social development and poverty reduction. It was noted that improved infrastructure had also contributed substantially to enabling member States to benefit from the process of globalization. By facilitating more equitable access to, and distribution of, resources and opportunities, infrastructure helped to reduce disparities. However, as the growth rate of the region's economies accelerated and globalization intensified, the demand for infrastructure in the region would continue to grow. To meet the demand, the region needed to be prepared to invest heavily in infrastructure in the coming decade. However, in view of fiscal constraints which had seriously limited the ability of Governments to set aside funds for infrastructure development, it was essentially important for policymakers to pay particular attention to the magnitude of the effort needed to mobilize resources that could finance the needed level of investment. In this context, it was felt that the delivery of the necessary level and quality of infrastructure would greatly depend on the ability of governments to form stable and balanced relationships with the private sector and attract ongoing private sector investment.

35. The delegations recognized the need for having an overall policy and legal framework that provided guidelines on critical issues in PPP development. They observed that without these frameworks PPPs may result in inconsistencies in development across the sectors, operational problems of infrastructure services, high risk of default that finally may lead to low confidence and interest of private investors in the long run.

36. Recognizing that PPPs could help meet infrastructure capacity requirements, improve

efficiency in the delivery of services, and provide access to more advanced technology and management skills, many countries of the region had formulated national and sectoral PPP policies as well as established special administrative arrangements and PPP units, and enacted PPP Acts or instruments. Additionally, the Conference noted with satisfaction the commitments of member States to further develop and enhance PPPs for economic and social infrastructure development through the development of policy frameworks that address critical areas in PPP development, and placing an emphasis on the need for capacity building.

37. Noting that efficient infrastructure had a vital role to play in strengthening economic links between countries in the region, the Conference highlighted the importance of regional cooperation in meeting infrastructure development challenges, as well as the involvement of the United Nations and other international agencies, intergovernmental organizations and subregional organizations in meeting those challenges.

38. The Conference recognized the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in the region arising from their geographical constraints.

39. The Conference stressed the importance of infrastructure development in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. A number of delegations provided examples of the projects and programmes they were undertaking to improve access to economic and social opportunities in rural and urban areas.

B. Report of the High-level Expert Group Meeting on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development

(Agenda item 5)

40. The report of the High-Level Expert Group Meeting on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development held in Seoul from 2 to 4 October 2007 was presented for information of the Conference.

41. The Conference noted that the Meeting deliberated extensively on major issues in governing PPP development, governance issues in PPPs, administration and management of PPP programmes, and the way forward for creating successful PPPs. The Meeting also discussed the draft Seoul Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific, which was ready for consideration and adoption of the Conference.

III. SEOUL DECLARATION ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

(Agenda item 6)

42. The Conference had before it the draft Seoul declaration on public-private partnerships for infrastructure development in Asia and the Pacific.

43. The Conference was pleased to note that the draft declaration had been developed by the Government of the Republic of Korea in cooperation with the ESCAP secretariat. It was circulated and reviewed by member States of ESCAP and extensively discussed at the High-Level Expert Group Meeting on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development, held in Seoul from 2 to 4 October 2007.

44. The Conference held the view that the draft declaration provided a clear framework for promoting regional cooperation in support of socio-economic development in the region and thereby meeting the growing challenges of globalization and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

45. The Conference adopted by acclamation the Seoul Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific. The text of the Declaration is presented as annex I to this present report.

IV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

(Agenda item 7)

46. The Ministerial Conference on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific adopted its report on 5 October 2007. In so doing, it expressed deep gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea for organizing and hosting the Conference, including the Asia-Pacific Business Forum. It felt that the Forum provided a valuable platform for discussing experiences, prospects and important policy issues from the perspective of both the public and private sectors.

ANNEX I**Seoul Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific****PREAMBULAR**

We, the Ministers attending the Ministerial Conference on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific, held at Seoul, Republic of Korea, 5 October 2007,

Recognizing the increasing impact of globalization, and the substantial growth in output, trade and investment being experienced by many countries in the Asia and Pacific region,

Stressing the crucial role of economic and social infrastructure, including transport facilities and services, water, waste water treatment, power supply, telecommunications, education, health and welfare facilities in supporting continued economic and social development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that inadequate infrastructure facilities and services have strong adverse effects on production and transactions costs as well as on levels of social and personal health and welfare, which are affecting development efforts and preventing our countries from realizing their full development potential,

Realizing that infrastructure requirements are significantly larger than normal budget provision and that innovative solutions are needed to raise resources for financing the development of infrastructure, as well as to create incentives to promote the maintenance of infrastructure,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/2 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000; General Assembly resolution 60/1 on 2005 World Summit Outcome of 16 September 2005; the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development adopted at the 17th plenary meeting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development on 4 September 2002; and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, adopted at the 5th plenary meeting on 22 March 2002, all of which support and promote the concept of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the development process,

Reiterating the importance of the ten universal principles of the United Nations Global Compact in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption,

Convinced of the important role that PPPs can play in infrastructure development,

Realizing the need to address a number of issues of major concern to both the public and private sectors that impede the development of effective partnerships,

Being aware of the need to enhance or create an environment that is conducive to private sector participation in the provision of infrastructure facilities and services including:

- (a) Formulation of a PPP policy framework;
- (b) Reform of legislative and regulatory regimes;
- (c) Establishment of administrative mechanisms to promote good governance in PPPs; and
- (d) Enhancement of the capacity of the public sector to implement PPPs,

Taking note of the eight major characteristics of good governance, namely that it is participatory,

consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law,

Convinced that application of information and communications technologies (ICT) has considerable potential to promote and realize good governance in PPPs,

Being aware that standardization of terminology, contracts, processes and procedures reduces the transactions costs of PPPs and is a prerequisite for introduction of ICT and e-Governance initiatives,

Noting the significant progress made in some countries that have facilitated and promoted PPPs,

Commending the work of the regional commissions of the United Nations for:

- (a) Establishing a global PPP Alliance and corresponding networks at the regional and national levels;
- (b) Developing training materials to support capacity-building of public officials;
- (c) Assessing PPP-readiness and developing action plans to improve such readiness in participating countries; and
- (d) Creating Internet-based training and resource facilities,

Recognizing the important contribution that bilateral donors, international financial institutions and other organizations are making to assist countries in their PPP endeavours,

COUNTRY COMMITMENT

Confirm that infrastructure development needs to be given high priority in our national development agendas,

Agree that PPP is an effective means to complement the efforts of governments in the development and provision of infrastructure facilities and services,

Declare our commitment to the promotion of PPPs in infrastructure development in our countries,

Resolve that our respective governments will develop and implement policies at the regional, subregional, national and sub-national levels in line with the above-mentioned principles of good governance,

Invite countries to review and assess their:

- (a) Public-Private Partnership, sectoral and other relevant policy frameworks and action plans for infrastructure development;
- (b) PPP-Readiness to identify the key issues that governments need to address in order to promote PPPs in infrastructure development;
- (c) Processes and procedures for implementing PPPs, including effective management over their whole life cycle;
- (d) Legislative, regulatory and institutional environment for PPPs at the general and sectoral levels that may impede effective PPPs; and
- (e) Capacity to implement PPPs and evaluate their impact on development,

Encourage countries to actively engage in regional cooperation initiatives including:

- (a) Participation in regional networking arrangements;
- (b) Development and delivery of educational and training programmes;
- (c) Development and sharing of databases on PPP projects, statistics, laws, guidelines, model agreements, etc;
- (d) Standardization of terminology, contracts, processes and procedures; and
- (e) Provision of technical assistance,

Request bilateral donors; United Nations secretariat, bodies and specialized agencies; international financial institutions and other organizations to support the implementation of this Declaration, including providing technical assistance and sharing experience,

Welcome the offer of the Government of Indonesia to host the next biennial Ministerial Meeting on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific.

Seoul, 5 October 2007

ANNEX II**Ministerial Conference on Public-Private Partnerships
for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific****5 October 2007****Seoul****LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****BANGLADESH**

Mr. Mohammad Mahbubur Rahman, Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Dhaka

Mr. Mustafa Kamal, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Seoul

Mr. Miah Mohammad Mainul Kabir, Second Secretary & Head of Chancery, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Seoul

CAMBODIA

H.E. Mr. Sok Chenda Sophea, Personal Advisor to the Prime Minister, Secretary General of the Council for the Development of Cambodia, Phnom Penh

Mr. Net Mony, Director, State Property Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Phnom Penh

Mr. Eng Touch, Head of Private Sector Development Coordination Division, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Phnom Penh

Mr. Viv Sokhom, Commercial Counsellor, Royal Embassy of Cambodia, Seoul

CHINA

Ms. Wang Yanli, Attaché, Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Seoul

FIJI

H.E. Mr. Poseci Bune, Minister, Ministry of Public Enterprises and Public Sector Reform, Suva

Ms. Jiu Daunivalu, Senior Economist, Ministry of Public Enterprises and Public Sector Reform, Suva

Ms. Salote Madanavosa, Economist, Ministry of Public Enterprises and Public Sector Reform, Suva

INDONESIA

H.E. Mr. Bambang Susantono, Deputy Minister Infrastructure and Regional Development, Office of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Jakarta

H.E. Mr. Dedy S. Priatna, Deputy Minister for Infrastructure Affairs – Bappenas, Ministry of National Development Planning, Jakarta

H.E. Mr. Jakob Tobing, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Seoul

Mr. Mesra Eza, Assistant Deputy for Transportation, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Jakarta Pusat

Ir. Kemal Heyandri, Head, Planning Division, Ministry of Communications, Jakarta

Mr. Donny Warmadewa, Third Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Seoul

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Mr. Mehdi Mokhber, Head of Planning Group, Planning and Education Bureau, Ministry of Road and Transportation, Tehran

JAPAN

Mr. Yoshio Umehara, Executive Director, Japan Construction Information Center (JACIC), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Tokyo

Mr. Tetsuya Ikeda, Japan Construction Information Center (JACIC), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Tokyo

KAZAKHSTAN

H.E. Mr. Dulat Bakishev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Seoul

Mr. Aidar Jundybayev, Assistant Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to UNESCAP, Bangkok

Mr. Arman Shakkaliyev, Director, Department of Policy on State Assets Management, Astana

Mr. Tokseitov Nurlan Aldabergenovich, Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Seoul

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

H.E. Mr. Hiem Phommachanh, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vientiane

H.E. Mr. Soukthavone Keola, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Seoul

Mr. Somchith Inthamith, Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Committee for Planning an Investment, Vientiane

Mr. Laokham Sompheth, Deputy Director General, Department of Roads, Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction, Vientiane

MONGOLIA

H.E. Mr. Tsegmid Tsengel, Minister, Ministry of Road, Transport and Tourism, Ulaanbaatar

Mr. Galsan Bekhbat, Director General, Finance, Investment and Cooperation Department, Ministry of Road, Transport and Tourism, Ulaanbaatar

MYANMAR

H.E. U Tint Swe, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Construction, Nay Pyi Taw

Mr. U Khin Maung, Superintending Engineer (Roads), Public Works, Ministry of Construction, Nay Pyi Taw

NEPAL

Mr. Tula Raj Basyal, Senior Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance, Kathmandu

Mr. Yadav Khanal, Chargé d' Affaires a.i., Royal Nepalese Embassy, Seoul

PAKISTAN

H.E. Mr. Salman Shah, Adviser to Prime Minister on Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs & Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Islamabad

Mr. Abdul Basit Khan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Islamabad

H.E. Mr. Murad Ali, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Seoul

Mr. ASAF Ghafoor, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Seoul

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

H.E. Mr. Chang Byoung Wan, Minister, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Mr. Kim Dae-Ki, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Mr. Chung Nae-Sam, Director General, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Mr. Cho Yong-Man, Director, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Mr. Kim Wan-Sup, Director, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Mr. Chung Gun-Yong, Director, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Mr. Park Seong-Hoon, Senior Deputy Director, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Mr. Lee Myong-Sun, Senior Deputy Director, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Mr. Choi Byung-Wan, Deputy Director, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Ms. Oh Jung-Yoon, Deputy Director, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

Ms. Lee Seung-Yeon, Deputy Director, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Seoul

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Ms. Yliya V. Zvorykina, Head of Economy and Investment Department, Ministry of Transport, Moscow

Mr. Maxim Seregin, Head of Section, Department of Economics and Investment, Ministry of Transport, Moscow

Mr. Vladimir A. Uskov, Second Secretary, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow

SINGAPORE

Mr. Chua Thai Keong, Embassy of Singapore

SRI LANKA

H.E. Mr. Sarath Leenanada Bandara Amunugama, Minister, Ministry of Enterprise Development & Investment Promotion, Colombo

H.E. Mr. Asitha John Perera, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Seoul

Mr. Thosapala Hewage, Secretary, Ministry of Enterprise Development and Investment Promotion, Colombo

Mr. Asanke Dodanwela, Ministry of Enterprise Development

THAILAND

H.E. Mr. Chalongphob Sussangkarn, Minister, Ministry of Finance, Bangkok

Mr. Sun Vithespongse, Deputy Director-General, Public Debt Management Office, Ministry of Finance, Bangkok

Ms. Tasanawadee Miancharoen, Minister, Royal Thai Embassy, Seoul

Mr. Acksiri Buranasiri, Deputy Director-General, Fiscal Policy Office, Bangkok

Ms. Kirutchra Tintamusik, Senior Economist, Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance, Bangkok

Ms. Bhavivarn Noraphallop, First Secretary, Royal Thai Embassy, Seoul

UZBEKISTAN

H.E. Mr. Shavkat A. Tulyaganov, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economy, Tashkent

Mr. Sakhil I. Saifnazarov, Head, Transport and Communications Department, Ministry of Economy, Tashkent

Mr. Sardor Koshnazarov, UNDP in Uzbekistan Project, Tashkent

VIET NAM

H.E. Mr. Vo Hong Phuc, Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Hanoi

Mr. Phan Huu Thang, Director General, Foreign Investment Agency, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Hanoi

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