

REMOTE AREA DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development in the Long Term



What is a remote area?

A place that is not geographically or economically connected

It lacks connectivity due to geographic isolation, terrain or travel time.

Its remoteness is a constraint to development.

*Definitions of remote areas differ among economies

People in remote areas are faced with many challenges



Insufficient infrastructure



Poor access to services



Lack of human capital



High costs of living

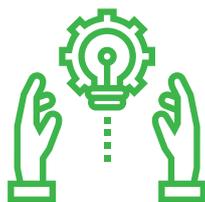


Environmental vulnerability

But remote areas could have untapped economic opportunities



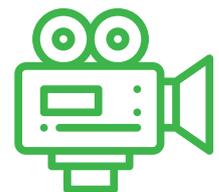
Abundant natural resources



Untapped strategic locations can be made attractive to investors



Exotic places and unique cultures could attract tourists



Ideal for filming

Today's major cities were remote areas before their economic opportunities were realized.

SAN FRANCISCO

Year	Population
1833	250
1848	1,000
1849	25,000
2017	880,000



Don't Just Dole-out. Develop!

A lot has been written on remote areas, but solutions are often limited to handing out assistance or subsidies.

APEC can take it a step further by initiating economic exploration to tap the potential of remote areas.

Regional cooperation has a key role



Promote knowledge creation and dissemination between economies, research institutions and the private sector



Develop guidelines or toolkits for feasibility analysis, evidence-based policymaking, sustainable development and stakeholder engagement



APEC's geographic and developmental diversity provides an ideal ground for sharing lessons and experiences in remote area development

APEC workstreams that are relevant to remote area development



CONNECTIVITY



STRUCTURAL REFORM



LINKING TO GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS



INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT



ICT INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILISATION



TOURISM DEVELOPMENT



HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT



ENERGY SECURITY



DISASTER RESILIENCE