



Mainstreaming Regional Cooperation in the National Development

The Case of Thailand in the GMS

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Presentation Outline



GMS Program in Brief

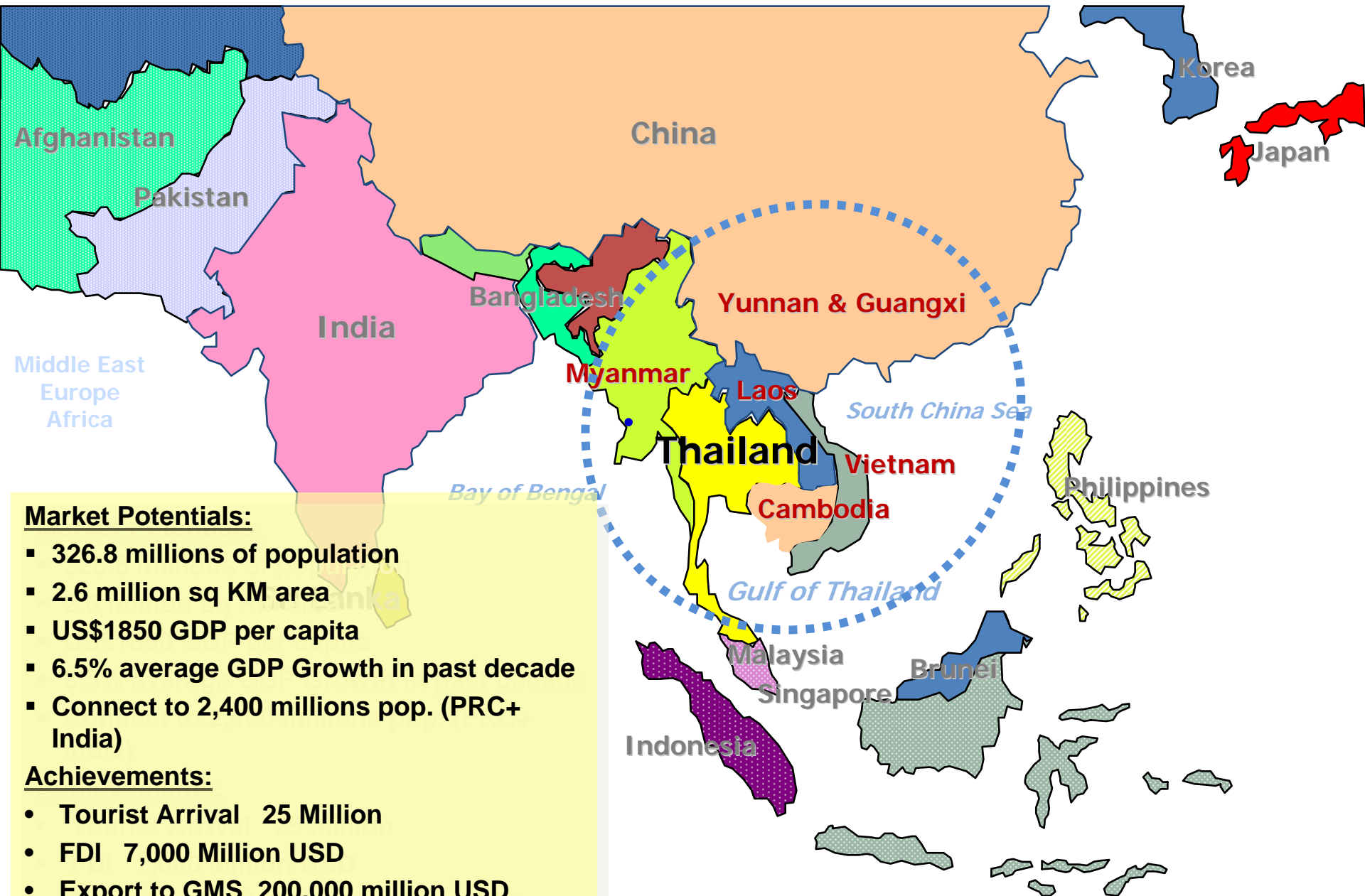


The Case of Thailand



Sharing Experiences

GMS Fact Sheet



Development of GMS Program : 20th Year Anniversary

3Cs Strategy ---- Connectivity – Competitiveness – Community

**From 1992
Establishment
of the GMS**

**From 1994
Infrastructure
Development**

**From 2000
Building
Competitiveness**

**From 2012
Strategic
Partnership**



ADB Secretariat
GMS National
Coordinator
Strategic Framework
and Action Plan

GMS's Key Success Factors:

- Output Oriented Approach
- 2+x Approach
- Strong Partnership with DP
- Sense of Ownership



Major Backbone Projects
Financial Mobilization
One Tourism Destination



Economic Corridor
Development
Cross Border Transport
Agreement
Supply Chain & Logistics
Sustainable Development



ASEAN Economic
Community
Public Private Partnership
Climate Change & Disaster
Management

Challenges for GMS in the Next Decade



- How can we better utilize infrastructure ?
How to transform road linkages to Economic Corridors?

How can we effectively address soft issues ?

How can we better handle the negative effects of increased connectivity?



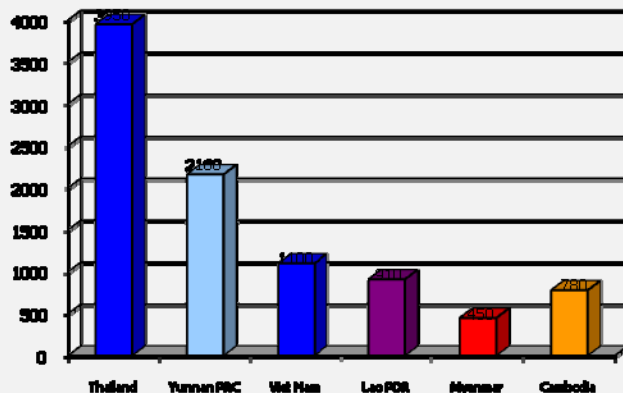
- How can we mobilize resources for more investment and get more private participation ?

How can we tap into emerging opportunities in dynamic Asia and World Economy?

How can we help our local to get more benefit ?



GDP Per Capita (PPP) Y2009



- How can we reduce gaps among countries/among urban-rural ?

How can we protect environment and achieve green growth?

How can we handle emerging crisis ?



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GMS in Thailand's National Agenda



11th National Plan

Creating Regional Economic Cooperation and Connectivity

Neighboring Countries Cooperation Strategy

- Partnership for Development
- Decreasing Development Gap among Countries
- Building Capacity to Deal with Transboundary Issues

Bilateral Cooperation Plan with Neighboring Countries

Bilateral Cooperation Plan with Cambodia, LaoPDR and Viet Nam

Spatial Development Strategy

- Border Town Development
- Special Policy for Cluster Development
- Special Border Economic Zone

Regional & Provincial Strategy

- Northern Region, Northeastern Region, Central Region
- 25 Provinces along the Economic Corridors

Mission

**“Prosperity with Justice,
Equitability and
Resiliency”**

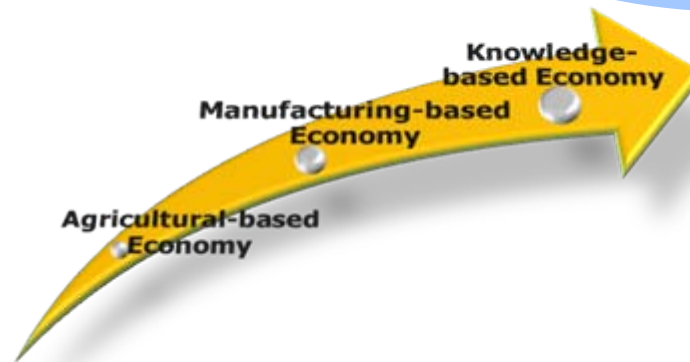
Key Objectives

- Balanced, Strong, Self-reliant Economy
- Improved Competitiveness
- Social Safety Net Available for All
- Peaceful Society under Good Governance

Development Strategy

- Creating Justice in Society
- Promoting Life Long Learning
- Creating Balance and Security on Food & Energy
- Economic Restructuring
- **Creating Regional Economic Cooperation & Connectivity**
- Sustainably Managing Natural Resources & Environment

Future Trend of Economic Restructuring



- Creating value to goods & services throughout supply chain.
- Improving country's competitiveness, income distribution and balance.
- Increasing standard of living.

Development Logistics
System to Link with
Asia and the World

Expand Production
Bases, Investment
and Explore new
market

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②

③

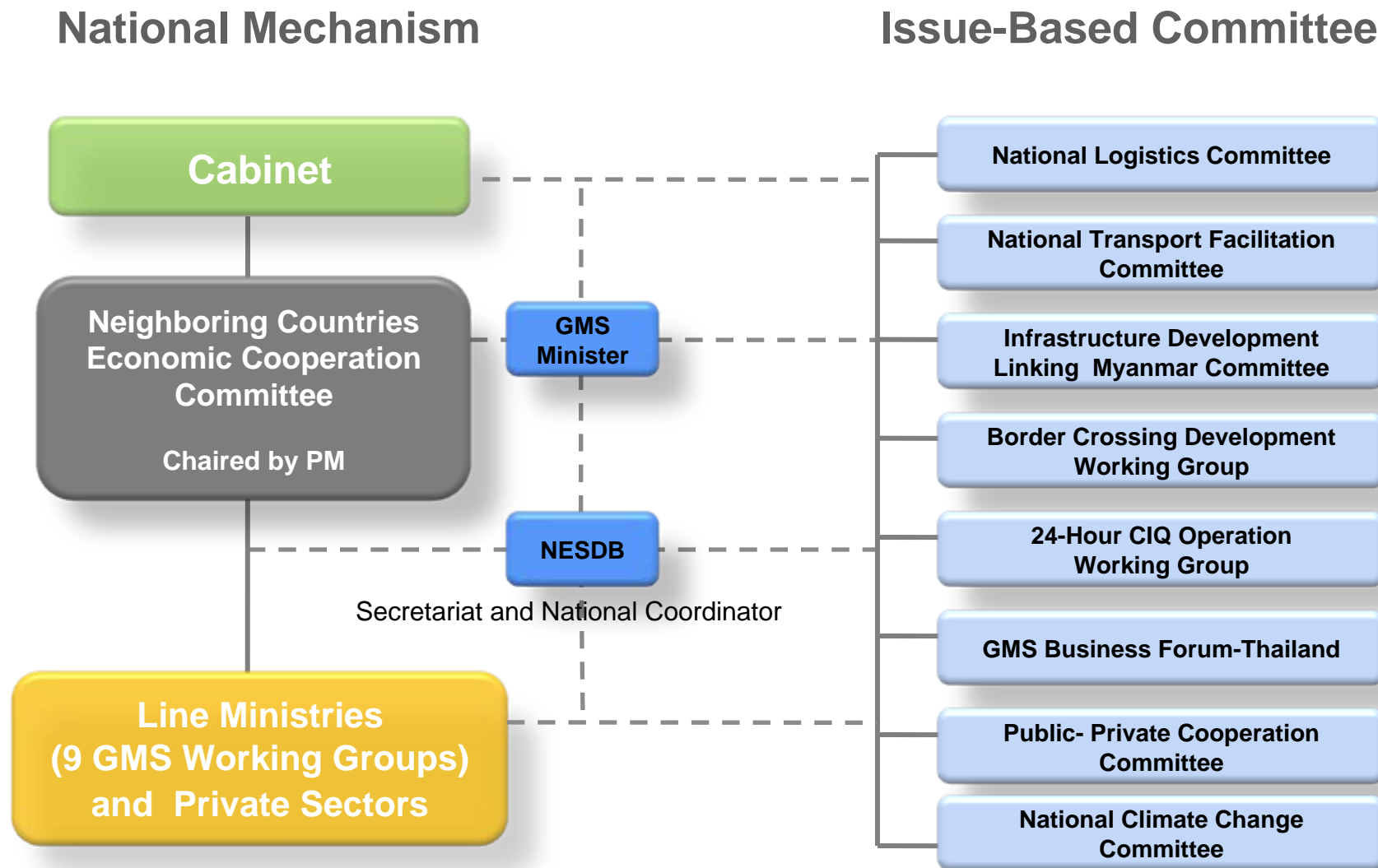
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Lower Development
Gap and Increase
Closer partnership
With Neighboring
Countries

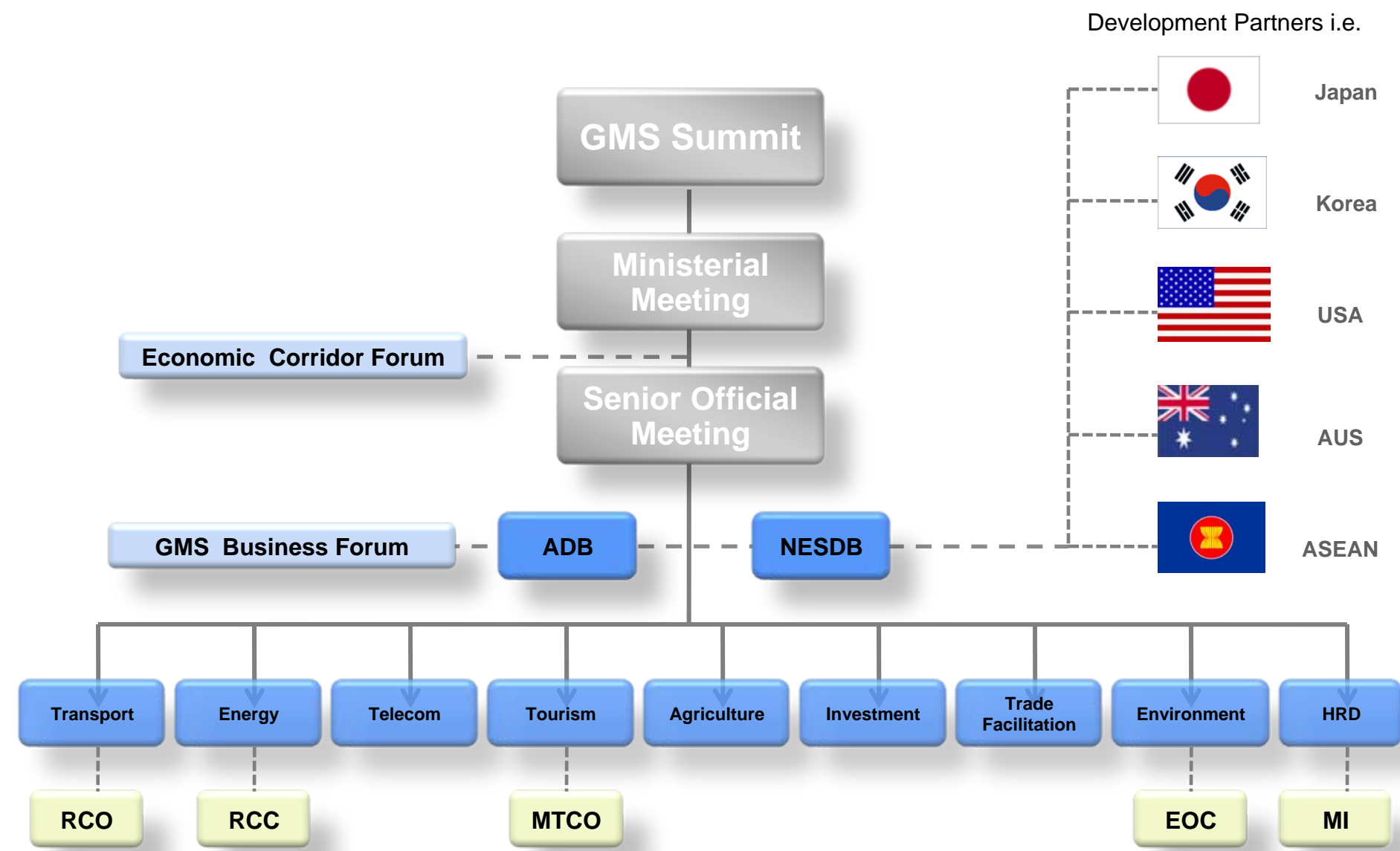
Balance Role and
Power of
Development
Partners



Mechanism at National Level



Mechanism at Subregional Level



Neighboring Countries Cooperation Strategy

TICA

NEDA

- Technical assistance

Assistance

- Soft loan and Related Grant

GMS Countries

Show Case of South-South Cooperation (THA-LAO-PRC)



Road No.3
Bangkok – Kunming
via Lao PDR



4rd Friendship Bridge:
Chiang Khong –
Huayxai

1. NSEC Bridge / Cost of construction shared by China and Thailand / Construction began Feb. 2010 / Completed in 2012

2. Road in Louangprabang / 18 Millions Baht / Completed

15. Bridge over Mae Sai River / 40 Millions Baht / Completed

16. Myawady-Kolariek-Thalon Road (189 kms) THA assists constructing the first 18 kms / THA finished the Detailed Design for 40 kms hill portion route / New revised cost is 872 Mil. Baht and result in decrease the length from 40 kms to 29 kms

17. R67 Chong Sa-ngum-Siem Reap (151 kms) worth 1,300 Mil. Baht / Under Construction

18. R68 Chong Chom-Klalanh (113 kms) worth 1,400 Mil. Baht / Loan Agreement is finalized

19. R48 Koh Kong-Sre Ample (151 kms) worth 1,156 Mil. Baht / Completed

Total 19 Projects

Worth 11,412 Millions Baht (326 Millions US\$)

Myanmar 2 Projects worth 152 Mil. Baht

Lao PDR 14 Projects worth 7,278 Mil. Baht

Cambodia 3 Projects worth 3,982 Mil. Baht

Thailand : Infrastructure Development Assistance to Neighboring Countries



3. R3E Chiangrai-Kunming : Laos Portion (228 kms) worth 1,385 Mil. Baht / Completed

4. Huaykohn-Pakbong (49 kms) worth 820 Mil. Baht / Completed in 2009

5. Railway Route (Nongkhai-Thanaelaeng (3.5 kms) worth 197 Mil. Baht / Completed

6. Rehab. Of Wattai Airport, Lao PDR worth 320 Mil. Baht / Completed

7. Construction of Drainage system in Vientiane worth 160 Mil. Baht / Completed

8. R11 Vientiane-Xaiyabouli (62 kms) / THA assists FIS worth 8 Mil. Baht

9. Bridge over Heuang worth 43 Mil. Baht / Completed

10. III Friendship Bridge (Nakhon Phanom-Kummuang) worth 1,885 Mil. Baht / Begin construction in 2009

11. Road from Port to R13 worth 30 Mil Baht / Completed

12. The II Mekong Friendship Bridge / Completed

13. Savannakhet Airport Development / under drafting discussion with Lao PDR

14. Pakse Airport Development worth 320 Mil. Baht / Under Construction

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Strengthen Local Participation in the GMS Program

Northern Thailand Brainstorming Forum of GMS Issue



Capacity Building



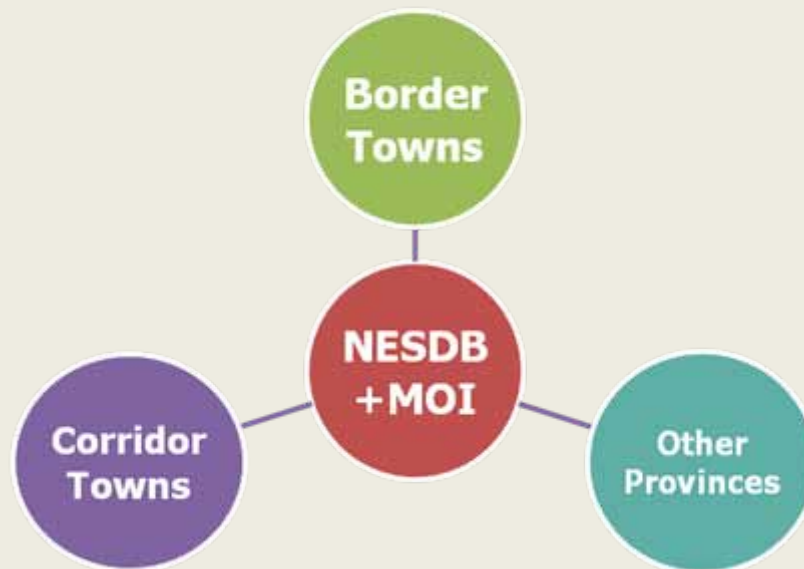
- Provincial Governors and Officers
- CIQ officers
- Logistics Providers
- Truck Drivers
- Farmers
- Private Sector/SMEs
- Service Sector

Information Sharing



Website
Quarterly GMS
Progress Report

Economic Corridor Forum (ECF)



NESDB Approach

- Create Coordination Channel
- Promote Public hearing and Brainstorming
- Support Capacity Building
- Improve Information Sharing

Priority Projects in Thailand to Support GMS Program



Exchange of Traffic Rights
Railways linking PRC
Labor Training Center



Contract Farming
Special Economic Zone



Spatial Development &
Border Facilities
to Link with Dawei Port



High Speed Train Hydro Power



24-Hour CIQ Operation



2nd & 3rd Mekong Bridges
24-Hour CIQ Operation
Supply Chain Development



Single VISA
One Tourism Destination

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Sharing Experiences

Sharing Experiences of Thailand

Constraints and Gaps

- Some of Line Ministries see regional cooperation as second priority.
- Required internal process has delayed some of Thailand's implementation under GMS.
- Development Gaps among the countries lead to social problems, conflict between national and regional interests.
- Political uncertainty especially at the border and the slow progress of border demarcation
- Difficulties in management sensitive issues i.e. Mekong water utilization
- There are still limited local and private sector participation in the GMS program

Government's Effort

- Incorporate GMS into national plan and national Agenda and Involve top decision makers in the related mechanisms.
- Introduce "Quick Win Projects" to accelerate the cooperation.
- Adopt "Assistance to Neighboring Countries" as one of key strategic approach for Thailand's regional cooperation.
- Strengthen partnership with international organizations and allow their roles as neutral bodies to help facilitate issues/projects.
- Bring more stakeholders into the planning and evaluation process
- Put more effort to build capacity of the local authorities
- Improve regulatory framework and encourage more private sector involvement

Benefits from GMS Cooperation

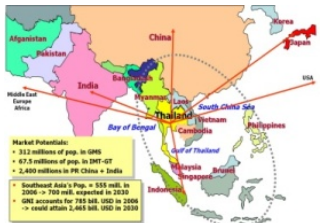
Growing Role of Thailand in Subregional and Regional Economy:

- Expand Thailand's trade and investment to GMS countries
- Play active role to support ASEAN by bridging the gap among ASEAN and CLMV and perform as emerging donor for neighboring countries



Building up Thailand's Competitive Advantage :

- Reduce risk from dependence on world economy
- Lower logistics cost and cross border procedure
- Promote co-production activities and regional supply chain based on comparative advantage
- Provide new option for tourism by tourism linkages across countries
- Increase energy security and sustainable development



Strengthening Efforts to Deal with External and Emerging Issues:

- Increase capability to deal with transboundary and emerging issues i.e., Communicable Disease Control and Surveillance Systems; Food and Drug Control;
- Create collective effort to interact with donors and development partners





**Thank You for Your
Kind Attention.**

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