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THAILAND AND CLMV

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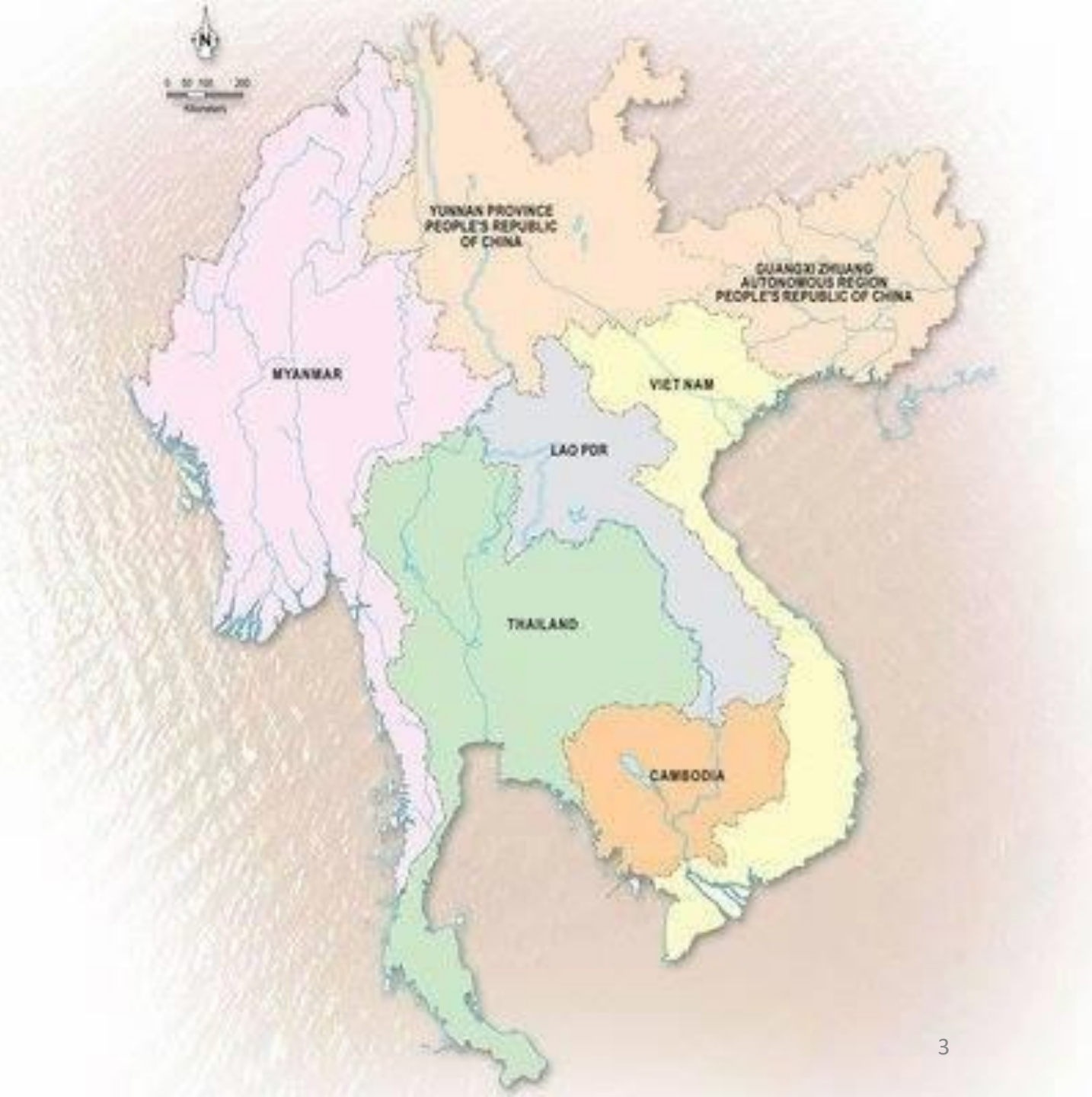
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Conclusion

THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

Thailand is a part of the GMS—a region of commonalities and contrast

	Land area (km2)	Population (million)
Cambodia	176.2	16.5
Lao PDR	230.8	7.2
Myanmar	653.1	54.0
Vietnam	310.0	96.5
Thailand	510.9	69.6
Yunnan PRC	394.0	48.6
Guangxi PRC	237.6	48.4



COMPARISON OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	Thailand
Population (in million)	16.5 million	7.2 million	54.0 million	96.5 million	69.6 million
Urban population (% of total)	23.8	35.6	30.8	36.6	50.6
Gross Domestic Product (2019)	\$27.1 billion	\$17.9 billion	\$76.1 billion	\$261.9 billion	\$543.5 billion
GNI/capita (current)	\$1,530	\$2,570	\$1,390	\$2,590	\$7,260
Under-5 mortality (/100,000 births)	26.6	45.5	44.7	19.9	9.0
Life expectancy at birth	69.8 years	67.9 years	67.1 years	75.4 years	77.15
Poverty rate (% of population)	17.7%	18.3%	24.8%	6.7%	9.9%



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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Design Option #7

THAI-CLMV TRADE

- Before 2010, between 70-90% of imports of CLM (except Vietnam) come from Thailand
- Since 2010, Thai exports to CLMV declined due to competition from PR China
- Thai imports from CLMV: consumer products energy goods, electrical appliances, electronics, machinery parts
- Thai exports: computers and components, finished oil, natural rubber and plastic pellets

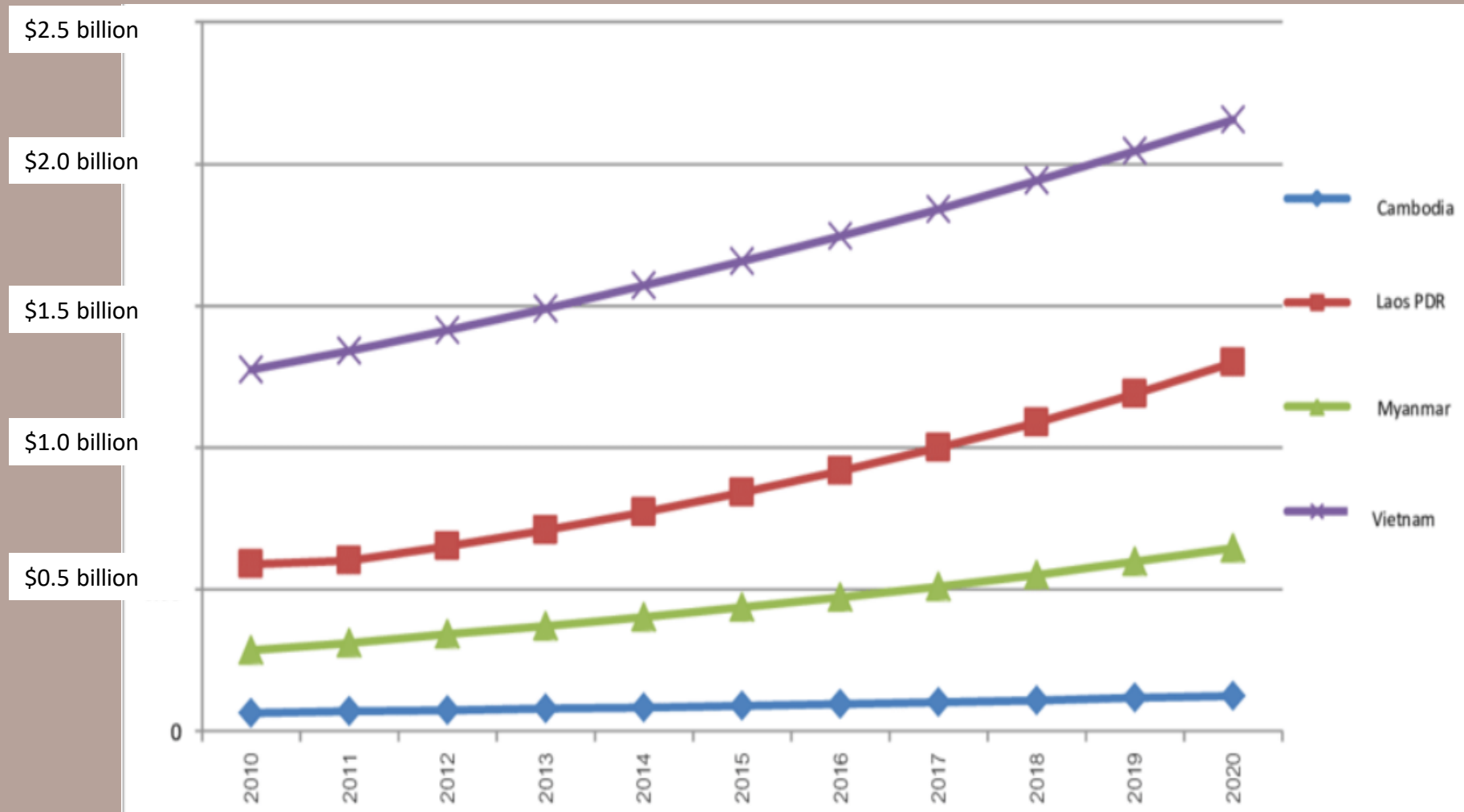


VALUE OF THAI TRADE WITH CLMV

- Between 2005 and 2008, Thai imports from CLMV increased from Baht 568 billion to Baht 851 billion (increase of 50%)
- During the same time Thai exports increased from Baht 558 billion to 867 billion (increase of 55%)



VOLUME OF THAI IMPORTS FROM CLMV, 2010-2020



THAI IMPORTS FROM CLMV, ITEMIZED 2005-2008

Table 1: Thailand's imports from GMS countries, 2005-2008

		Value: Million Baht			
Rank	Import Items	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Natural gas	60,088.6	76,448.8	71,922.4	103,880.6
2	Computers and parts	75,362.3	92,170.6	98,063.3	103,869.6
3	Electrical machinery and parts	89,226.4	101,973.2	76,254.1	82,517.1
4	Household electrical appliances	20,873.3	25,689.7	47,397.9	60,088.1
5	Machineries and parts	32,592.2	40,521.7	43,860.8	54,914.3
6	Iron and steel products	41,417.1	40,317.4	40,594.8	53,237.4
7	Chemical products	28,459.7	31,378.1	36,311.8	49,765.9
8	Mining, mineral products and scraps	21,791.2	31,174.2	34,969.9	36,014.9
9	Textiles	18,797.4	20,489.6	20,451.8	22,991.4
10	Chemical fertilizers and pesticides	5,576.4	7,981.3	14,788.1	22,862.4
Grand Total		567,156.8	665,796.1	701,235.8	850,863.6

Source: Department of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand

THAI EXPORTS TO CLMV, ITEMIZED 2005-2008

Table 2: Thailand's exports to GMS countries 2005-2008

		Value: Million Baht			
Rank	Export Items	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Computers and components	98,544.3	94,414.7	137,876.3	161,619.3
2	Finished oil	29,623.3	45,497.8	57,687.5	100,943.5
3	Natural rubber	34,055.6	36,061.9	37,220.1	67,819.8
4	Plastic pellets	43,917.2	48,438.8	49,221.2	51,817.8
5	Chemical products	28,873.5	53,005.4	54,118.8	39,141.3
6	Iron, steel and steel products	21,033.0	18,254.2	22,437.8	27,198.0
7	Integrate circuits	16,930.3	24,928.4	30,222.7	26,169.4
8	Rubber products	9,339.2	15,984.8	18,568.4	24,233.0
9	Crude oil	22,004.7	21,405.8	18,788.1	18,438.0
10	Cars and auto parts	7,741.0	10,044.8	12,690.2	17,068.4
Grand Total		558,335.0	677,457.4	766,917.6	866,704.9

Source: Department of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand



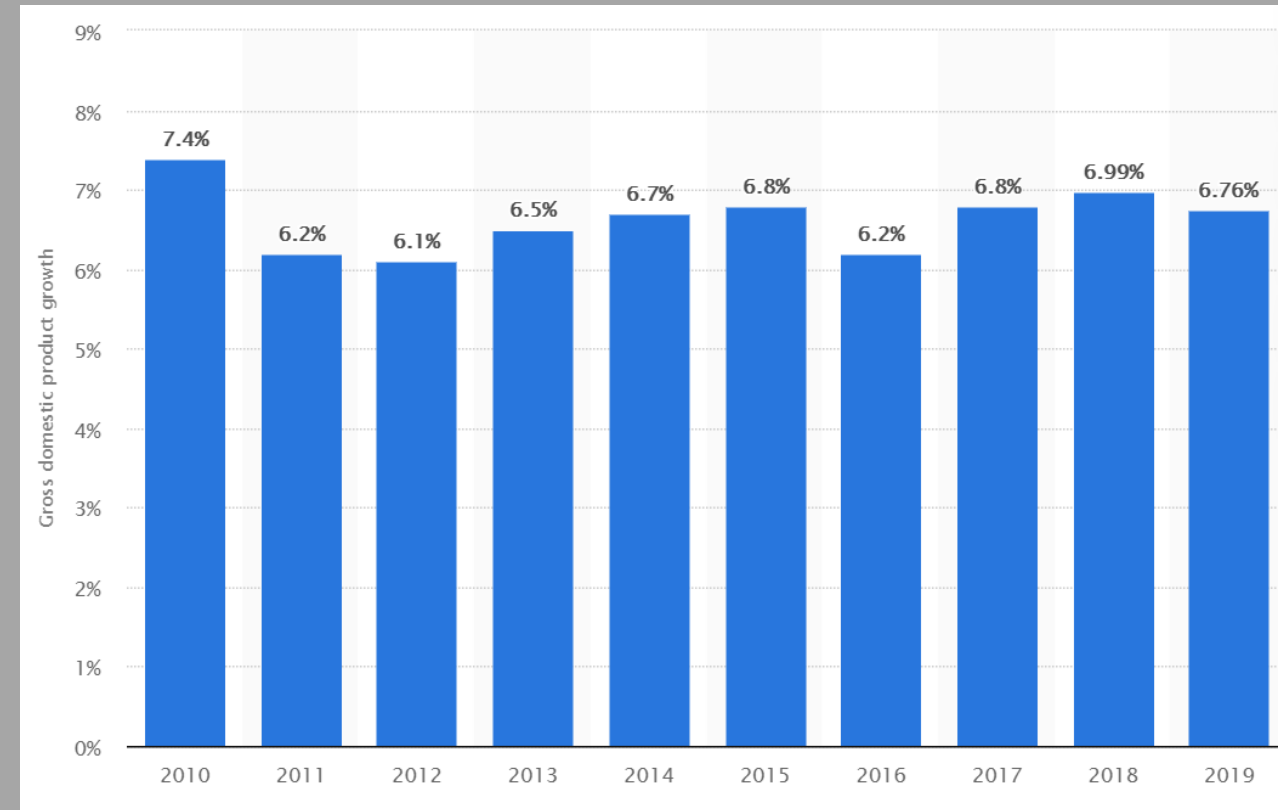
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THAI-CLMV ECONOMIC RELATIONS

VARIATIONS IN LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

- Thailand and CLMV have different levels of economic development
- Thailand had been implementing a market-based economic system since the 1960s
- CLMV experienced war and social conflicts, only opening up their economies since the late 1980s
- In 2008, Thailand's GDP was \$250 billion compared to Vietnam's (\$100 billion) and Cambodia's (\$10 billion)



Annual GDP growth of CLMV Countries, 2010-2019

THAI ODA AND DIRECT INVESTMENTS

- Thai direct investments in CLMV: natural resource-related projects, agricultural production and agro-industries and service-based investments and tourism
- Thailand has provided ODA to CLMV mostly in transportation, education scholarships and training, and technical assistance



THAI-CLMV TRADE

- Border trade between Thailand and CLMV have increased due to their geographical advantages
- Economic liberalization in CLMV and increased FDI and ODA has also increase trade between Thailand and CLMV
- However Thailand's economic relationships with CLMV has proportionally been declining as PR China has been expanding its economic relationships with CLMV



SUMMARY OF THAI–CLMV IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam
Thai imports from	- Plants and plant products - Iron and steel products - Lumber and processed wood	- Lumber and processed woods - Mining products and minerals - Energy	- Natural gas - Lumber and processed wood - Mining products and minerals	- Crude oil - Electronic products and machines - Computers and parts - Fisheries
Thai exports to	- Finished oil - Beverages - Cement - Refined sugar	- Finished oil - Cars and parts - Textiles - Iron and steel products	- Finished oil - Plant and animal products - Plastic pellets - Chemical products	- Finished oil - Plastic pellets - Iron and steel
Thai Foreign investments	- Hotel businesses - Agro-industry	- Livestock feed - Rubber plantations - Wood processing - Hydropower	- Agricultural processing - Industry (gems)	- Agribusiness and agro-industry - Beverages
Thai ODA	Roads and bridge construction and maintenance	- Railway - Internet technology - Scholarships	Road and bridge construction	
Main investors	- Malaysia - Republic of Korea - PR China - Thailand	- PR China - Vietnam - Thailand	- Singapore - Thailand - United Kingdom	- Japan - PR China - Republic of Korea



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DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN CLMV

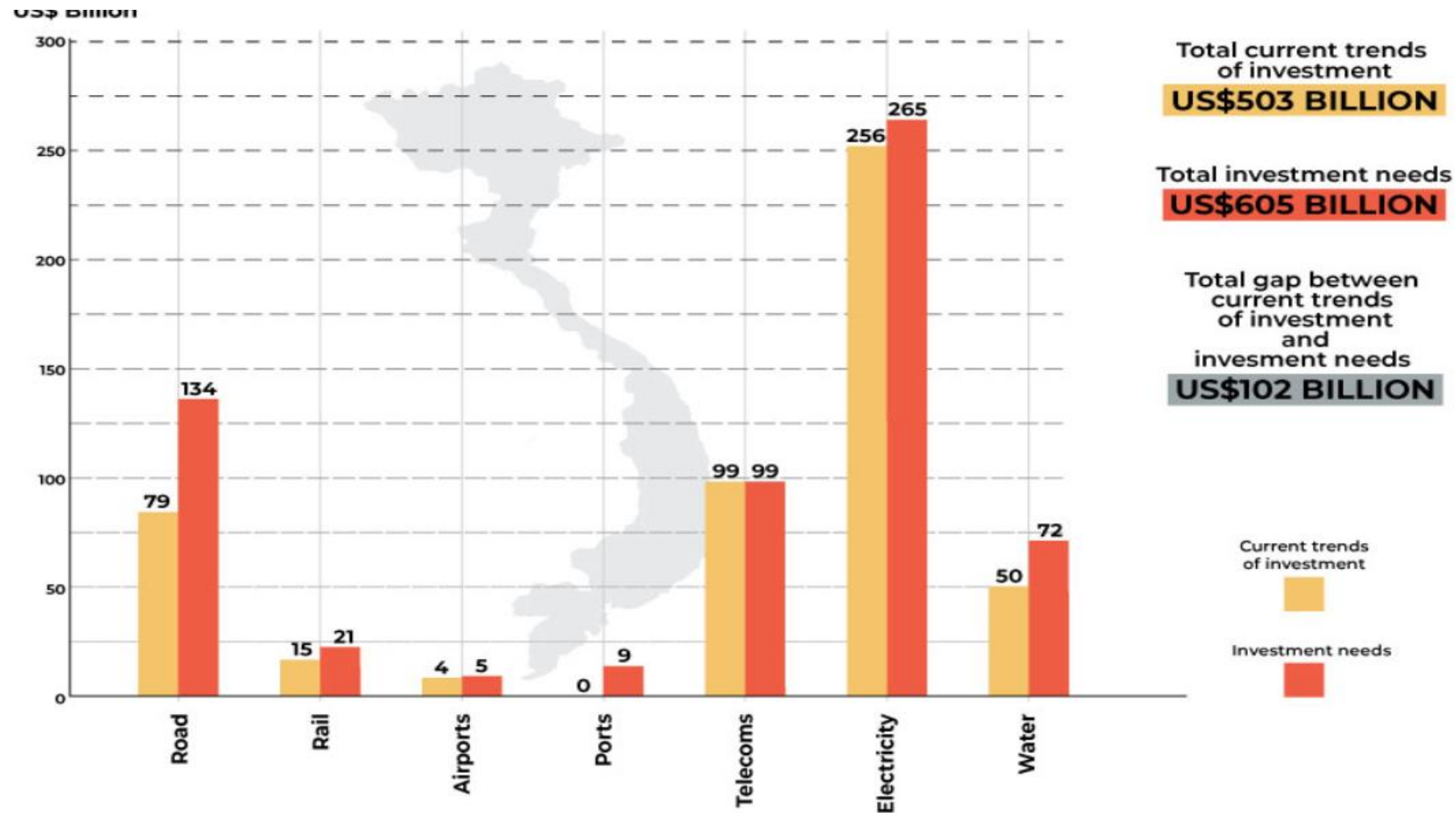
Design Option #6

CLMV THEN AND NOW

- During 1980-2000 Thailand was already a middle income country while CLMV countries were poor and undeveloped and poor; with average annual GDP growth of 7%, the countries are narrowing the gap
- Vietnam is currently a leading ASEAN nation in establishing 17 free-trade agreements with foreign partners; it is receiving less foreign aid but more foreign direct investments



CLMV THEN AND NOW



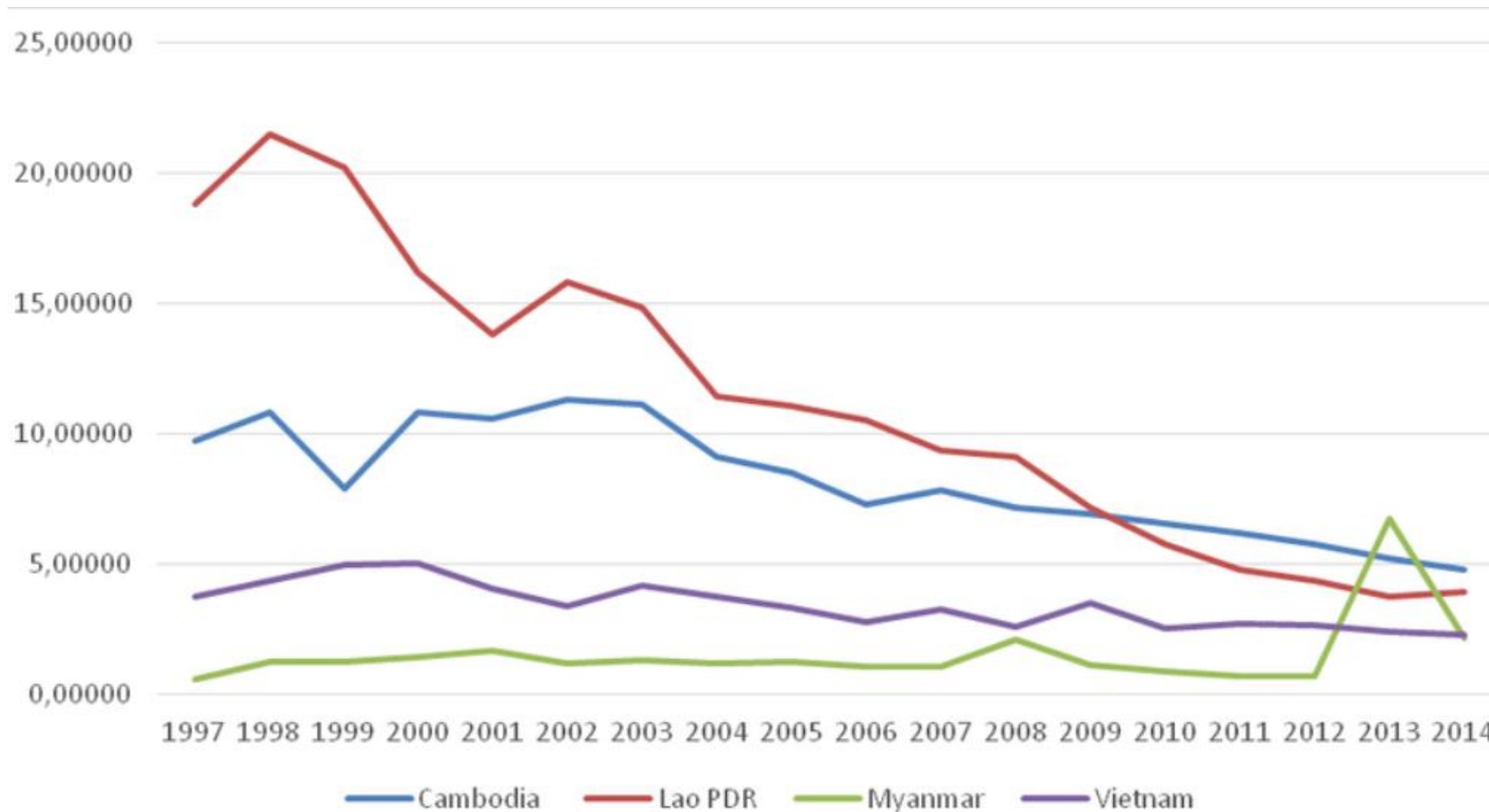
Vietnam's infrastructure investment plan, 2016-2040

CLMV THEN AND NOW

- From 2000-2015 Cambodia and Lao PDR have received large amounts of foreign aid
- In addition they are receiving large amounts of foreign investments, for new and rehabilitation of infrastructure, particularly from PR China
- Myanmar has resumed its foreign borrowings since 2012 after period of isolation; foreign direct investment remains in the extractive and primary industries
- CLMV countries(except Myanmar) have graduated from low-income to lower middle income country status



FOREIGN AID AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP IN CLMV





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FUTURE OF THAI-CLMV COLLABORATION

Design Option #9

THAI COLLABORATION WITH CLMV

- Since the end of the Vietnam war and with CLMV rapid economic growth since the 1980s, the Thai government has proposed strategies and plans to support CLMV development
- Effectiveness of these efforts have been rather mixed and circumstances have changed



FORMS OF FUTURE COOPERATION

Apart from huge infrastructure projects, Thailand could assist CLMV to realize smaller and deliverable projects in the agriculture and energy sectors.

Examples:

- Agricultural production and processing
- Renewable energy
- Sustainable hydropower development Joint research in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and energy



STRATEGIC POSITIONING

Thailand has the potential to continue to be a major economic force in the GMS

However it will need to understand, absorb, respond to the needs of CLMV and become a part of the existing atmosphere of cooperation

Thailand should intensify its cooperation with Japan, PR China and the Republic of Korea, ASEAN as well as key bilateral and multilateral partners



THANK **Y**OU!