



YOUR LOGO



The Greater Mekong Subregion Cooperation Programme

Building Connectivity, Competitiveness and Community

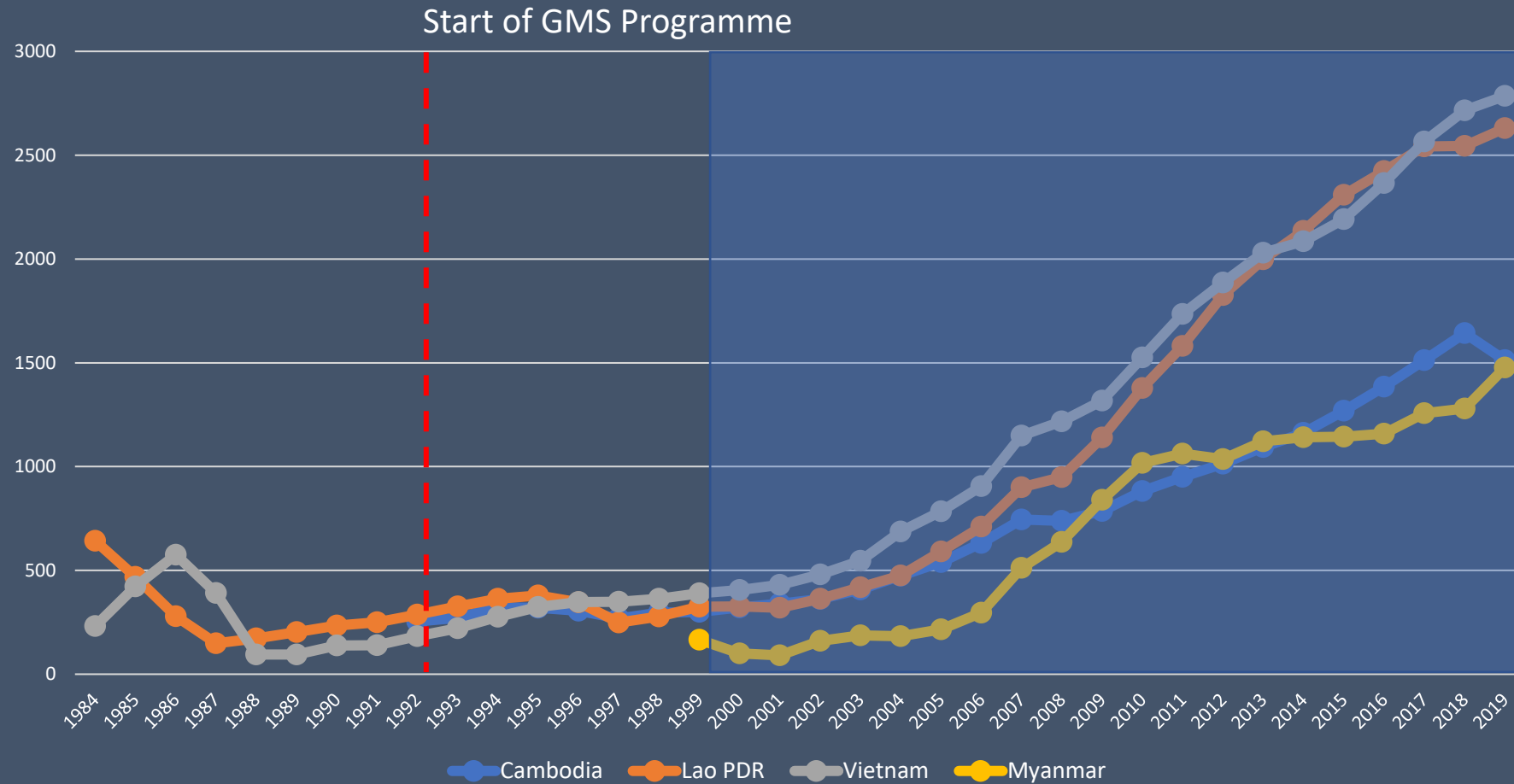
The GMS Programme

- Established in 1992 by six countries in the GMS to enhance economic relations within the region
- Comprises Cambodia, PR China (Yunnan Province and Guangxi), Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam
- The GMS Programme identifies and implements high-priority subregional projects in a wide range of sectors



Area of 2.6 million km²; population 334 million

GDP per Capita, 1984-2019



Key Challenges

- Economic differences that exist between the countries of the GMS
- Relationships between CLMV with the larger economies of PR China, Thailand and ASEAN had just started
- Inability to cope with emerging political, technological, climatic and health challenges
- Global trends: energy, financial, food, pandemic and other crises
- Poor physical and social infrastructure



Vision and Purpose

Vision: Mekong subregion that is more prosperous, integrated, and harmonious

Purpose: Create an enabling policy environment develop infrastructure to:

- facilitate cross-border trade, investment, tourism, and economic cooperation
- develop human resources and skills competencies
- ensure sustainable, environment and social development



Development Strategy

- Increase **connectivity**: develop sustainable infrastructure and transformation transport corridors into economic corridors
- Improve **competitiveness**: facilitate cross-border movement of people and goods and integrate markets
- Build a greater sense of **community** through projects and programs that address shared social and environmental concerns



Translating Strategy into Actions

Connectivity

- Multimodal transport (highways, toll roads, public transportation, MRTs)
- Information technology
- Policy and regulatory reforms

Competitiveness

- Cross-border economic corridor development
- Regional value chains/SMEs
- Regional capital market development

Community

- Regional health
- Climate change and disaster preparedness
- Cross-border energy trade
- Natural resource management

Economic Corridor Development

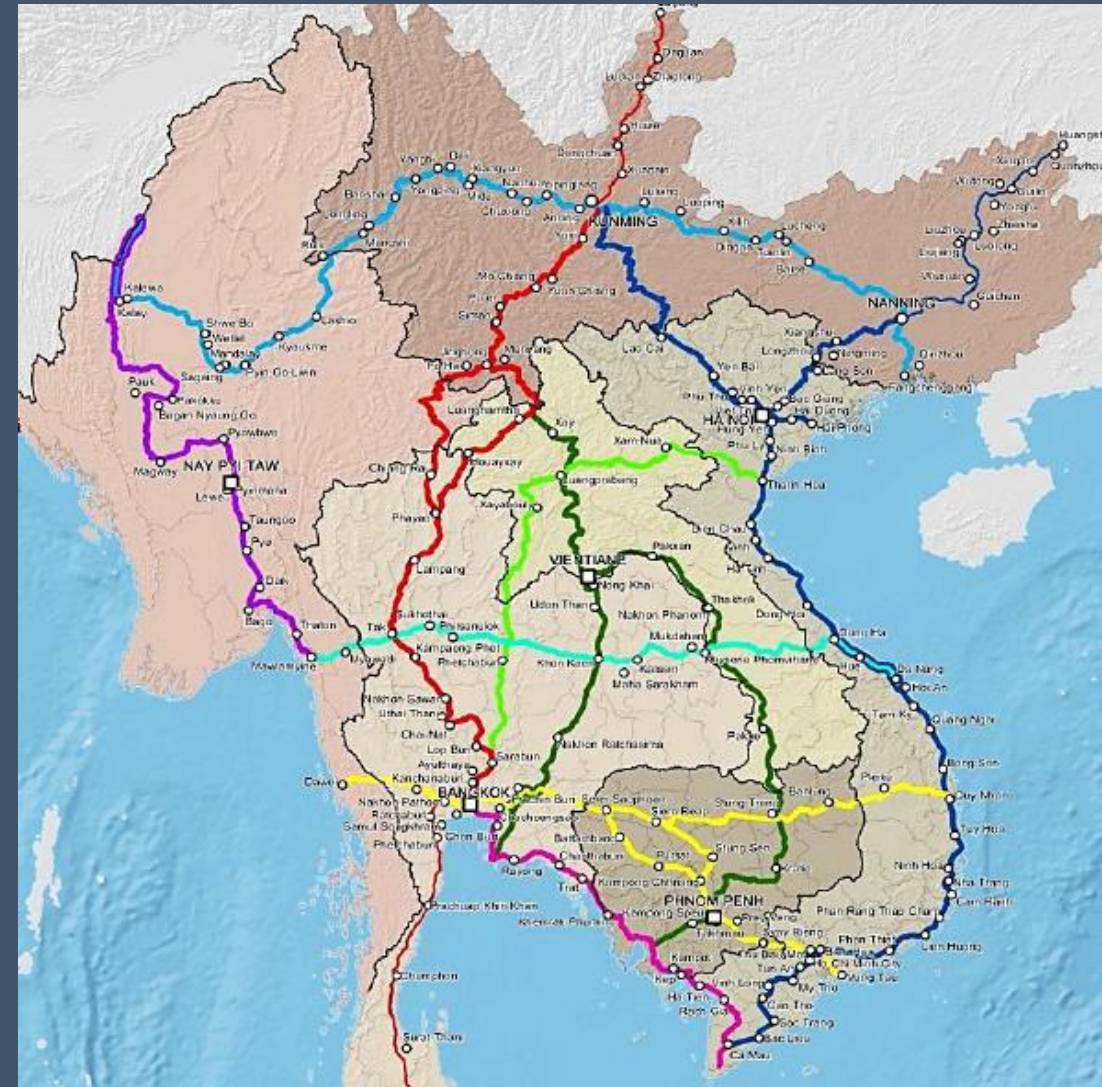
- Purpose: catalyze economic activities, develop special economic zones
- Coordinate across multiple sectors
- Maximize the benefits of economic corridors through multisector projects involving public and private sector investments

What are economic corridors?

- Areas along transport routes **that host a variety of economic and social activities**
- These include, among others, factories, tourism, trade, environmental protection activities and other aspects of the economy and social development

Economic Corridor Development

- Since 1992, \$20.4 billion invested, mostly in transport and energy infrastructure
- Expanded to 9 corridors from 3 main economic corridors
- GMS Regional Investment Framework: transport, agriculture, tourism, energy, urban development, and other multisector/border zone development account for over 98% of total cost of projects



KEY AREAS OF COOPERATION



Transport

- Develop transport corridors that link urban centers, agricultural production, markets, tourist destinations, and other areas of economic activity
- Promote trade, tourism, investment, and access to social and other services
- The main transport corridors the North–South, East–West, and Southern economic corridors



Trade Facilitation

- Focuses on nonphysical or “software” measures to enhance connectivity and linkages among member countries
- Provide a framework for trade facilitation, efficient cross-border movement of goods, vehicles, and people; and investment
- GMS Cross-Border Transport Facilitation Agreement signed by GMS countries in 1999 (Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam), 2001 (Cambodia), PR China (2002) and Myanmar (2003)



Energy

- Establish a competitive and integrated regional power market that will develop, in a sustainable manner, the rich energy resources of the GMS
- Improve the subregion's energy security and the people's access to modern and affordable energy supplies



Agriculture

- Improve agricultural productivity in GMS countries
- Facilitate production of safe food using climate-friendly agricultural practices and integrated into global markets
- Implement the GMS Core Agriculture Support Program Phase II (2011–2020)



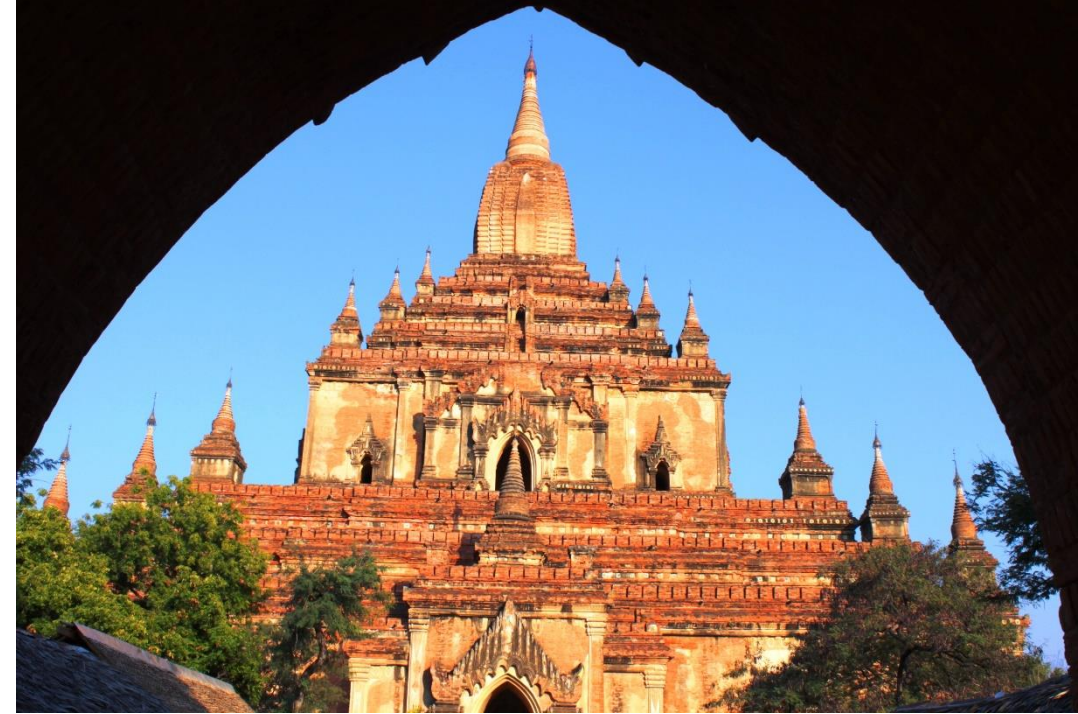
Urban Development

- Invest in priority urban infrastructure and services in small and medium-sized cities
- Contribute to the transformation of transport corridors into economic corridors
- Assist in preparing strategies for sustainable, competitive and livable cities
- Provide rural areas with greater access to jobs and markets



Tourism

- Develop and promotes the GMS as a single destination, offering a diversity of good quality and high-yielding subregional products that distribute the benefits of tourism
- Minimize adverse impacts of tourism
- Invest in infrastructure that supports tourism, combined with capacity building and training and community-based tourism development to reduce poverty, generate employment generation, and ensure sustainable development



Information Technology

- Improve telecommunications linkages, promote information and communications technology applications
- Facilitate increased access to information and communications to lower transaction costs and enhance the competitiveness of the GMS





Human Development

- Promote cooperation in health, education, labor and migration, and social development
- Support communicable diseases control and HIV/AIDS prevention,
- Provide training on technical and vocational training, and higher education and research

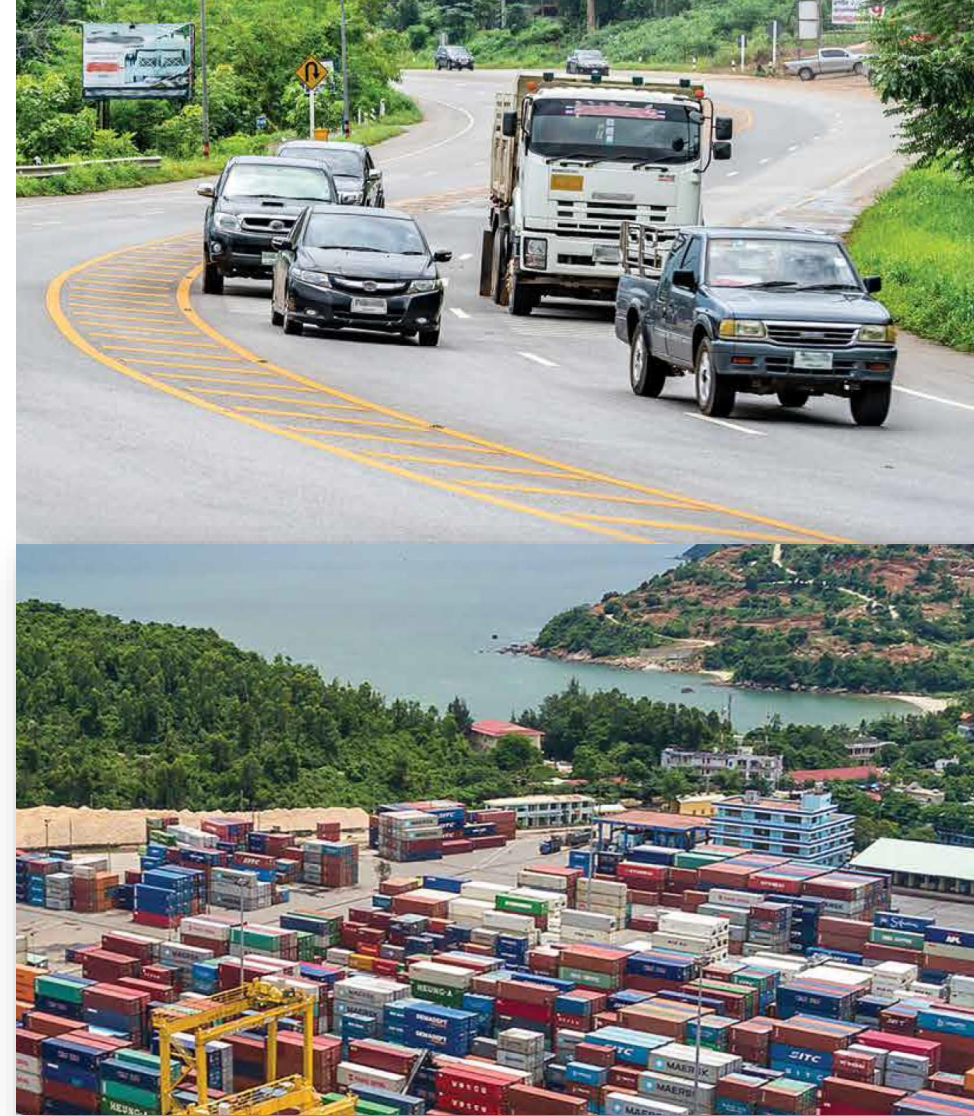


Achievements so far

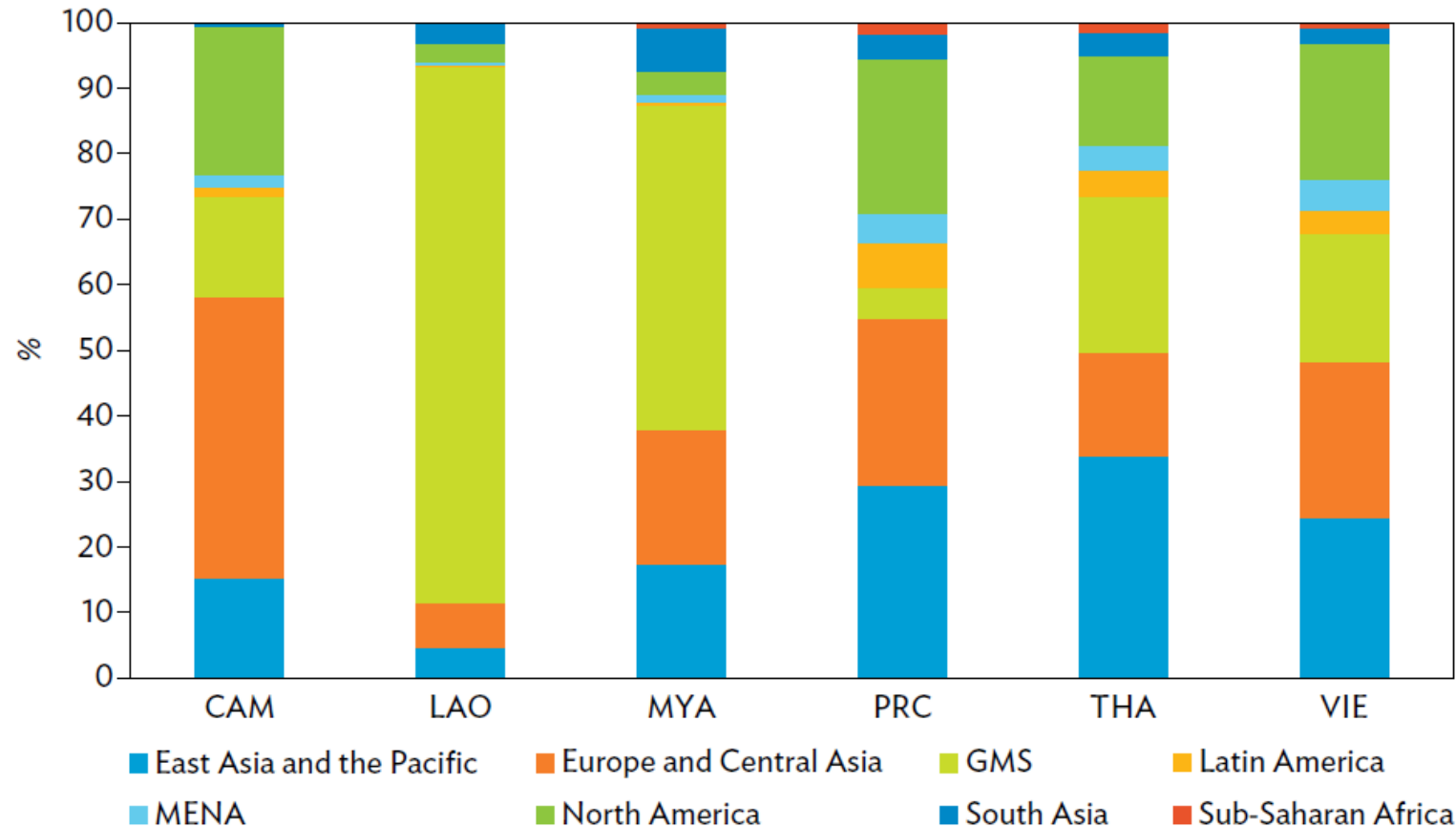
<p>5.4% GDP Growth (2019)</p>	<p>3 Economic Corridors Learn how these have become a catalyst for growth for the subregion</p>	<p>200+ <small>Follow</small>    Projects in the Pipeline Get information on proposed and approved projects</p>
<p>Close to 12,000 km Roads Constructed, Upgraded, or Improved</p>	<p>2,600 km Power Transmission and Distribution Lines Built/Added</p>	<p>\$639 billion Annual Trade in 2020 between GMS countries From \$5 billion in 1992</p>

Looking into the future

- **Integration into the global economy:** more integrated, but benefits are not equal
- **Export structure:** CLM rely on intra-region trade while Vietnam imports and exports are more global in nature
- **Specialization patterns:** CLM are marginally engaged in international trade; most commodity and extractive products; Vietnam is moving towards industry and higher value products
- **Growth spillovers from neighboring countries:** Increased demand from, richer, neighboring countries provide opportunities for cooperation and trade



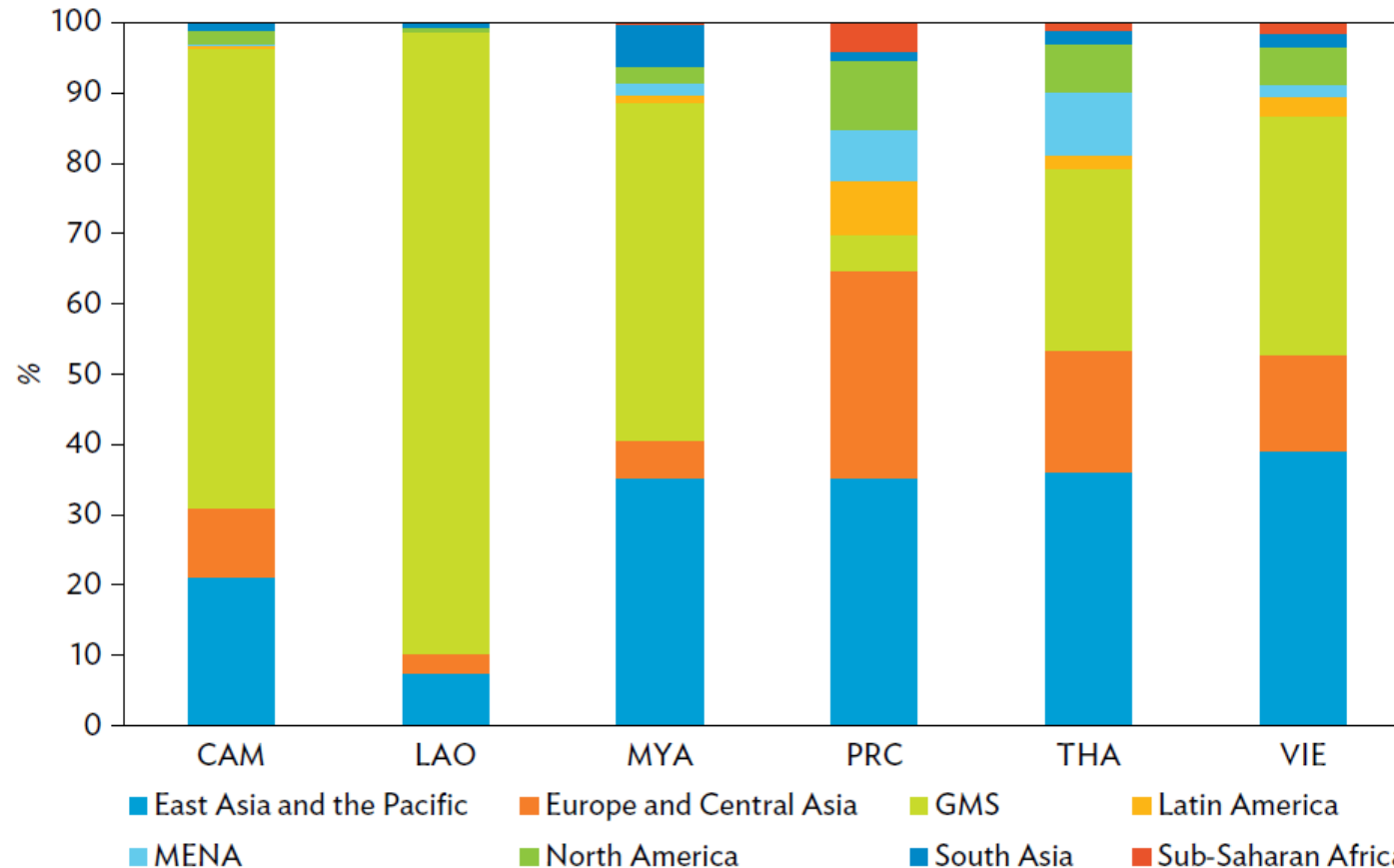
GMS exports by region of destination



CAM = Cambodia, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MENA = Middle East and North Africa, MYA = Myanmar, PRC = People's Republic of China, THA = Thailand, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: United Nations Comtrade.

GMS imports by region of origin

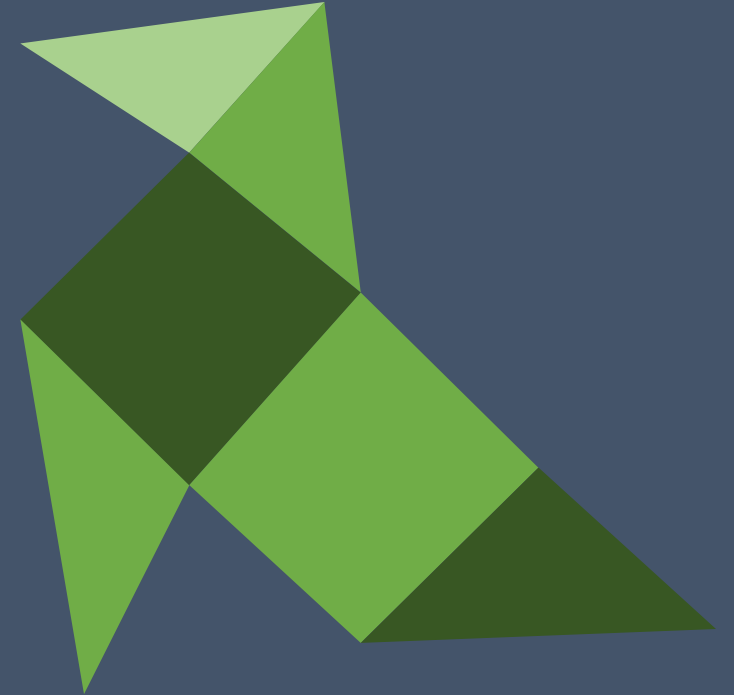


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Conclusion

- GMS Program has achieved success in fostering regional cooperation. At the inception of the program, the region was just emerging from a period of prolonged regional conflict.
- The GMS Program is flexible yet results-oriented, delivering projects to promote regional cooperation and thereby contributing to growth and poverty reduction as well as addressing regional public goods



Conclusion

- As of December 2018, the GMS Program had implemented 95 investment programs and projects totaling \$22 billion
- Projects include subregional roads, airport and railway improvements, agricultural production, electricity generation and transmission, cross-border trade facilitation, tourism infrastructure development, vocational and educational training and communicable disease control.



THANK **Y**OU!

Merry Christmas!

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