Mekong-India Economic Corridor Development

Endnotes

1. Note: Ten ASEAN countries + six countries - People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia and New Zealand

2. ADB, “GMS Flagship Initiative: East-West Economic Corridor”, 2005

3. Note: A Comprehensive Development Zone (CDZ) is defined as self-sustained area with combination of production units, residential areas, public utilities, logistics, and administrative services. CDZ would include one or more Industrial Estates, Logistic Parks, Free Trade and Warehousing Zones and cover existing settlements/industries and estates/services. A master plan for CDZ shall be prepared which has set of coordinated actions covering aforementioned aspects rather than individual projects

4. Note: It includes provinces of Bangkok, Nakhon Pathom, Pathum Thani, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram

5. Note: It comprises of provinces of Chonburi and Rayong Province

6. Note: It also includes parts of province of Kandal

7. Note: It includes provinces of Ho Chi Minh City, Binh Duong and Dong Nai


9. Board of Investment, Thailand, 1993: 4 out of 11 Industrial Parks are in Prachinburi Province

10. Note: Companies such as Hitachi GST which is second largest hard disk drive manufacturer in world

11. Note: Pathum Thani has a very high concentration of higher education institutions, especially ones in the field of science and technology like Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok University, Rangsit University, Shinawatra University, Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology, Thammasat University


13. UNESCAP, “Container Port Volumes” 2007: Share of container throughput of Ports in MIEC (Bangkok, Laem Chabang, Sihanoukville, Saigon) is almost 90% of total container throughput of Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam.

14. Note: Based on country-wise container growth rate estimated by UNESCAP

15. International Maritime Organization, “Council - 93rd session” 2004


18. Note: UNESCO reports GER at 11% for the year 1999. The GER now can be taken to be in the range of 11-14%.

19. Note: Demographic dividend is a rise in the rate of economic growth due to a rising share of working age people in a population. Given the availability of work and the resulting employment, the rising share of working age population means there is additional production or output per capita rises. This surplus means that resources are available for investments. As a result, growth of economy can accelerate. This usually occurs late in the demographic transition when the fertility rate falls and the youth dependency rate declines. It is often argued that high growth of the ‘East Asian tigers’ i.e. South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Taiwan came from demographic dividend.

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22. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Rail (page 13)

23. Note: Road has 65% share in total Container Transportation of Laem Chabang. Source: Laem Chabang Port

24. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Logistic Parks (page 17)

25. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Roads (page 13)

26. Note: India established many Software Technology Parks like Bangalore, STPI Chennai, STPI Hyderabad, STPI Mangalore, among many others.

27. Note: Light machinery producing electrical machinery, general machinery and its parts and components are main industries.
28. Note: Like Electronic-fuel injection systems, Moulds and Dyes, Jigs and fixtures, Anti-lock Braking Systems, Substrates for Catalytic Converters, etc.
29. Note: Its population is ageing, it relies heavily on imports for meeting its health care needs & plans to establish itself as Healthcare Centre of Asia. Thus growth of Pharma & Biotech Sector will become vital to Thailand.
30. Note: Cluster Research’ is identified as key strategy in National Biotechnology Policy Framework 2004-09 of Thailand
31. Note: According to UNESCAP data, 56% of the total population was engaged in agricultural sector in Kanchanaburi, 60% in neighboring Suphanburi
32. Note: GMP: Good manufacturing Practice; and HACCP: Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point are a systematic preventive approach to food safety and pharmaceutical safety. It addresses various physical, chemical, and biological hazards during the production or processing process as a means of prevention rather than finished product inspection. They are recognized internationally as a logical tool for food safety system and certification.
33. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Airports (page 15)
34. Note: For example, a Seafood Processing Park has been developed in Kozhikode in India
35. Note: These training centres will impart training on aspect of fish processing and preservation, fishing methods and gear technology, seamanship, boat building, etc. Many countries have started marine Fisheries Training Centres like India, Fiji Islands, Mauritius, Guinea, etc.
36. Note: There are many Agriculture Universities in the world like Punjab Agricultural University, Agricultural University of Athens, Agricultural University of Iceland, Warsaw Agricultural University, China Agricultural University, Hanoi University of Agriculture. India itself has more than 30 Agriculture Universities have been developed in India.
37. Note: Meeting, Incentive, Convention & Events
38. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Road (page 13)
40. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Rail (page 13)
41. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Rail (page 13)
42. Note: It includes provinces of Can Tho, An Giang, Bac Lieu, Ben Tre, Ca Mau, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, Soc Trang, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh, Vinh Long
43. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Port (page 15)
44. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for details on Road Link (page 13)
45. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Airports (page 15)
46. Note: Refer to Transport Linkages for detail discussions on Road and Rail (page 13)
47. Note: Under implementation and expected to be completed by 2010
48. Note: Already under implementation under assistance from ADB and expected to be completed by 2010
49. Note: This yard will have rail-sidings, marshalling and shunting yard along with single ‘Joint’ customs-immigration-quarantine (CIQ) station wherein cargo and passenger can be transferred between countries
50. Note: For the purpose of this study, the detailed analysis and proposals on ‘soft’ aspects like air services, freedom rights, bilateral air service agreements, are not covered under the study
51. Note: Knowledge city is envisioned as a community of institutions that serve the diverse range of educational needs from early childhood education to post-graduate study. It will provide land or built-up spaces for multiple educational institutes, business schools, academic services and support providers, professional training centres, research institutions and shall also house facilities for students including hostels, health and sports, medical and hospitality. It will also have requisite residential, commercial and recreational facilities to meet needs of student, teacher. The knowledge city is akin to educational cluster or university campuses like Oxford, Cambridge, and National University of Singapore. Unlike these, knowledge cities are specially planned, with all requisite facilities. Key examples of such knowledge city are Dubai Knowledge Village, Qatar Education City near Doha, King Abdullah University of Science & Technology at Jeddah.
52. Note: Provincial data for Myanmar is not available.
55. Note: These are indicative location and size of the projects. The detailed feasibility & project report will need to be prepared to identify the site and size of the projects.


59. Institute of Energy, Vietnam

60. Note: The Geographical Simulation Model (GSM) aims to focus on the geographical structure of the regional economy, mainly from the viewpoint of spatial economics. It focuses on the relationship between economic integration and regional economy at sub-national level. The GSM is designed to predict the effects of the regional economic integration, especially the development of transport infrastructure and reduction in “border costs”, and fits very well in the ERIA infrastructure project.

61. Note: Special Purpose Vehicles could be (i) entirely private sector entities, (ii) entities with joint-venture between public and private, or (iii) purely public sector entities, depending upon the type of projects being implemented.

62. Note: SDDA would essentially be a multi-faceted organization responsible for planning, coordination, and implementation of suggested action plans/projects (including associated managerial support and funding) and other activities related to development of corridor. It would take the ‘ownership’ of program and work independently from development agenda of governments in corridor.

63. Note: PMC shall be a consultant who as program manager shall work under the aegis of SDDA to provide necessary advisory assistance with respect to the project preparation, development, financing and implementation.

64. Note: VGF is a mechanism under which a lumpsum payment by Government is made to support PPP projects which eventually enhances the commercial viability of the projects. An infrastructure project may not be commercially viable for private sector to invest but have high economic benefit. In order to promote development of such projects through private sector participation, a financial support is generally given in form of grants (as percentage of total project cost). This reduces the capital cost for private sector thus making the project more attractive.

65. Note: “Program” means planning and development of “Mekong India-Economic Corridor (MIEC)” comprising of various projects viz. Industrial Corridors, development of expressways, other infrastructure projects and other activities as proposed in this concept paper.

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