

CHAPTER 5

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Present Institution for Regional Development

The development of the BMR (Bangkok Metropolitan Region) or the Non-BMR areas may be viewed both from the perspective of regional development and the perspective of provincial development. In terms of development, region can be treated as a spatial unit and province similarly treated. Administratively, only province is treated as a unit, which is a part of the so-called provincial administration.

Thus, the planning for regional development as such does not exist in Thailand. Although planning for provincial development exists, the scope for planning, at least up to very recently, was limited to only the rural area of the province, which is spatially the same as the CAO. The following public agencies are involved in the development of provinces which cover the urban and rural areas within the provincial boundary and which come under the jurisdiction of all types of local governments and provincial administration.

At the national level, there are two (2) national committees and 13 principal national agencies as follows.

National Committees

- 1) National Rural Development Committee (NRDC)
- 2) Joint Public-Private Consultative Committee (JPPCC)

National Agencies

- 1) Office of the Secretary to the National Rural Development Committee (SNRDC)
- 2) Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)
- 3) Board of Investment (BOI)
- 4) Bureau of the Budget (BOB)
- 5) Ministry of Interior (MOIT)
- 6) Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)
- 7) Ministry of Industry (MOID)
- 8) Ministry of Commerce (MOC)
- 9) Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)
- 10) Ministry of Finance (MOF)
- 11) Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)
- 13) Ministry of Defense (MOD)

At the provincial level, there are two standing systems; one concerns the fund and the other is the committee. Standing systems include the so-called "Provincial Development Project" and "Tambon Development Project". The fund, called the "Rural Development Fund", is established to support local private projects initiated by villagers. The committee is called "Provincial Joint Public-Private Consultative Committee".

These are the organizations the decisions of which directly affect the development of provinces and regions where affected provinces are located. These organizations affect provincial development through their direct activities in the area and indirectly through local government bodies and the private sector. Brief description of the work scope of the national agencies may amplify the remark.

The NRDC is the most important national committee insofar as rural development is concerned. Its direct mission is to oversee the living improvement of the rural poor. With the prime minister as its chairman, the NRDC formulates the development strategy for rural areas. The policy and strategy are channelled through the counterpart committees set up at the provincial level, the district level and the tambon level (see Figure 5.1). The policy on the types of activities to be promoted for national financing is passed down to the lowest level which will in turn pass up the proposed development projects to be screened at the provincial level. Rural development projects in each province, which is officially called the provincial development plan, will finally be approved by the NRDC.

More specifically, the primary objectives of NRD Program are, as stated in the 7th National Development Plan (1992-1996), to alleviate poverty in rural areas by enhancing income for the wider segments of population and realize better distribution of benefits to the less-privileged.

The NRD Program is operated by the six ministries : Interior, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Public Health, Industry, Education and Commerce.

To provide accurate, timely and useful information to those who formulate the policy for the rural development and undertake its planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation, the government established successively the information system for rural development at every national, ministry/department and provincial levels.

This information system was set up mainly aiming to :

- 1) decentralize more responsibility to the province for development planning,
- 2) focus development resources primarily in the poorest villages,
- 3) consolidate coordination among government and private agencies to solve rural problems, and
- 4) foster more self-help by support of people's organization in community problem solving.

Until very recently, the provincial development plan is indeed a rural development plan for the province. It excluded the development plans of the sanitary district and the municipality(ies) in the province. Presently, the idea that the work scope of the NRDC should also cover the development of urban areas has been accepted. So the coverage of the so-called provincial development plan will also contain projects for the development of urban areas (under the jurisdiction of local governments). The effective implementation of this area remains to be seen.

To carry out its principal policy of distribution of development throughout all regions in Thailand, the present democratic government has resolved to expand the activity of the NRDC to take charge of the formulation of specific policies and programs for the purpose of development distribution.

The Office of the Secretary to the National Rural Development Committee (SNRDC) is established under NESDB for the purpose of implementing the National Rural Development (NRD) Program.

The NESDB is the national planning agency, serving as the secretariat of the Board (see Figure 5.2). It has 24 divisions or equivalent. More relevant to the discussion at hand a few divisions should be singled out, namely Central Development Center, Northeastern Development Center, Southern Development Center and Northern Development Center. The four development centers are not assigned the task of formulating the development plan for the entire region (of their respective charge) as part of the national plan. They are responsible for the monitoring of economic condition for the assigned region. Official document on this matter is issued periodically, e.g. "Opportunities and approaches for the development of the northern region during the 7th National Plan, 1992-1997".

Upon the initiation of the center's head, the possibility of development of a given area within the center's responsibility may be looked into and a plan formulated accordingly (e.g. the Upper Central Region Development Plan). However, the strategic issues of such a plan may or may not become a part of a larger development scenario for the entire nation.

The Eastern Seaboard (ESB) Committee, as a division in the NESDB, is created to monitor the progress of the investment program for the ESB. Implementation of the ESB investment program involves many agencies, each being capable of going its separate way at a differential speed, comes under no particular agency's responsibility. There is therefore need for an office such as the ESB Committee to oversee the program. It is assigned the task of Southern Seaboard Development as well.

JPPCC is a national committee created as a channel to permit the private sector to participate in the development process. The JPPCC is chaired by the Prime Minister. The principal works performed by the JPPCC are confined mostly to identifying administrative and regulatory obstacles to private sector initiative and performance. The early success of this national committee led to the formation of the JPPCC at the provincial level. The JPPCC-Provincial will channel its complaints and ideas which require national attention to the JPPCC-National.

Up to now the JPPCC-Provincial has not been as effective a development instrument as the JPPCC-National. The increasing recognition of its importance may change the situation. The JPPCC-Provincial has just assigned more active role in the formulation of the so-called "provincial development plan".

In the early years, the secretariat office of the JPPCC-National was a division in the NESDB. Presently, the secretariat work is handled by the BOI. The secretariat assistance for the JPPCC-Provincial has been lodged with the Provincial Office, which is part of the Office of the Provincial Administration.

The BOI is a privilege granting agency. It has been an important instrument in promoting private investment in the BMR. Now, with its regional offices in various parts of the country, BOI's attention has increasingly been directed to the promotion of investment in provinces. Its effort is directed to the individual entrepreneur, not through the provincial administration.

The Bureau of the Budget (BOB) is an agency under the Office of the Prime Minister as are the other agencies described earlier. It is a financing agency which both directly and indirectly affects the activity in the province. It appropriates central fund for the provincial administration and local governments of all forms. The budget approved for central line agencies under various ministries are spent in provinces. Its decision on the suitable size of central fund for activities to be carried out in the provinces has important bearing on the well-being of provincial people.

The MOIT with its departments is the most important central agency which affects the development of province (see Figure 5.3). Effectively, the Department of Local Administration oversees local governments. In conjunction with the MOF, it also determines the nature of local finance. Officials from the MOIT are found in every part of the country. Provincial Governors, being MOIT's officials influence the nature of provincial development program.

The MOID is increasingly important as Thailand moves from agriculture-based to manufacturing-based economy. Its provincial offices are responsible for the issue of manufacturing permit (not over certain investment value) and promotion of provincial industrialization through its Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT), a public enterprise. The IEAT establishes industrial estate. It also facilitates the establishment of private industrial estate.

Although Thailand is moving away from agriculture, the MOAC is still a very important agency in provincial development. It oversees the development of forestry, use and ownership of agricultural land, development of fishery, and farming. All these are important parts of the Thai rural scene.

The MOTC is involved in provincial development via its responsibility for development of highway, land, air and waterway transportation and for development of telecommunications. Adequate provision of these basic services all over Thailand is an important factor for successful development.

The MOE and MOPH are important in provinces as they are responsible for the provision of basic social services which are the foundation of any development. Unless people are well educated and healthy development cannot proceed very far.

The last Ministry to be noted here is the Ministry of Defense (MOD). At first glance, this ministry should not be expected to get involved in provincial development. As a matter of fact, the Army has many development projects in various part of the country. Indeed the so-called "Green Isam" project was conceived and initiated by the Army for the development of the Northeastern region.

5.2 Institutional Constraints

5.2.1 General remarks

The focus of all these agencies has been directed to provincial organization, be it a part of provincial administration or local government. Assuming that each agency is successful in directing its development effort through the provincial organization, the effort is within the confinement of a single province. Provincial needs help determine the agency's effort. Priority is inevitably determined within the light of these needs, which can be different from one province to the next. If failure of implementation takes place in a province, it would not be linked to the possibility of that in another

province. The negative effect resulted from the failure on development effort of another province will tend to be overlooked as well.

Thus, the institutional framework for local development in Thailand has been as effective as could be expected. Although rural development has been actively pursued with formalized administrative apparatus, development of any given region has not been so handled. That is, Thailand, has no formal regional planning as an on-going task with regular planning machinery.

Of course, certain areas covering many provinces (e.g. Eastern Seaboard and Southern Seaboard) are planned as a unit by an agency specifically assigned the task. As noted, the so-called Central Development Center, Northern Development Center, etc. are units for monitoring spatial development.

This anomaly inhibits the formulation and integration of development projects that must be launched together in separate provinces within the same region. Even when the formulation of development projects for several provinces within a region can be effected, the strategic implementation of these development projects is highly unlikely as there is no mechanism by which the relevance of implementation can be pushed and monitored. This happens quite easily. Even when there is an agency to oversee the implementation and coordination of spatial development (e.g. ESB), the performance of the agency has not been impressive. The absence of a regional context in which to politicize and articulate the development of the region may be said to account for its ineffectiveness.

5.2.2 Specific shortcomings

Taking into account the present conditions and implications just noted, the following are some problems which the central and local governments have to tackle from now on.

- 1) Although there have been, for a long time, the policy and strategies promulgated to accelerate the decentralization, the local governments are, in practice, not really autonomous from the administrative and financial viewpoints.
- 2) In planning and implementing provincial or rural development programs/projects, relationships at various levels among the central ministries/agencies, among the local authorities and between the central and local governments are not well coordinated. The information management system in the Provincial Rural Development Coordination Center established in every provinces does not seem to be functioning well as it is expected to.
- 3) Particularly in the local authorities, the number of staff in charge of planning, implementing and managing rural development programs/projects are very limited.
- 4) In general, capabilities of the staff in planning, implementing and managing rural development programs/projects have not sufficiently been developed in provincial and local authorities.

- 5) In spite of the existence of an information system for rural development, the basic and/or accurate data are not yet properly stored nor distributed to the authorities interested.

5.3 Strengthening Regional Institution

The Thai government has attempted to set forth the policy to decentralize the present administration system to provincial and local authorities to establish a bottom-up managing system. Decentralization of the administration system aims to allow greater participation of provincial administration and local governments in the annual planning and budgeting process and link regional development needs to national decision-making processes.

Judging from the analyses described in the previous Section, this policy does not seem to be thoroughly put into practice. To realize the above decentralization, it is essential to expand and increase the institutional, financial and technical capabilities of both provincial administration and local governments. Rural development will only be successful, when the local governments taking the leading role in planning, implementation and coordination of the development programs/projects. The role of central government will be mainly to provide technical guidance for their smooth implementation.

Since there exist an established rural development organization system in Thailand, it is proposed to improve and/or consolidate it as a foundation for further development. The following are some general ideas on how to strengthen the local governments and enable the decentralization of administration system.

- 1) First of all, the central government should promote human resource development in cooperation with the local authorities. To develop the capabilities of local authorities in planning, implementing and managing rural development programs/projects, it is required to increase the number of staff in charge and provide them proper trainings.
- 2) In accordance with the decentralization of administration system, it is necessary to reassess the role of each local authority, provide it with functional responsibilities and improve the capabilities, especially to plan, coordinate and finance rural development programs/projects.
- 3) The information system for rural development management established for implementation of the National Rural Development (NRD) Program should be more developed/improved, so that useful data can be timely distributed to those who need them, even at any levels.
- 4) Since it is very difficult to promote rural development effectively unless local authorities are really autonomous, financial decentralization should be strongly performed together with institutional reform.

5.4 Institutional Arrangements for Implementing the LNE-UE Projects

Thai government has already established the management system for rural (or regional) development. Using its information system, the government is actively implementing the "Rural Development Program" to alleviate poverty in rural areas.

Basically, it seems to be practical to make the most of the existing system and strengthen it rather than establish a new one. Therefore, institutional arrangements proposed here are based on the existing management system.

Figure 5.4 shows the proposed structure for implementing the LNE-UE Projects.

(1) Project management system

As the present system seems practical, basic directions of such reforms are to be further pursued to enable rural development institutions to assume regional roles. A key to the envisioned reforms is to increase and strengthen administrative and financial capacities of local administrations : muang and tambon municipalities, sanitary districts and changwat administration organizations (CAOs).

To realize this effectively, a new institution called a Project Management Unit (PMU) may be established to facilitate the regional/provincial level coordination and provide technical assistance to local administrations for plan and project formulation.

For the LNE-UE regions, PMU may be based on the two regional offices concerned (Northeastern and Central Development Centers) in NESDB for initial staffing and budgeting. The development administration with PMU is described below for national, regional/provincial and local levels.

(2) Supervision and coordination at the national level

As national governing body on the rural (or regional) development management, the National Rural Development Committee (NRDC) (which has to be renamed as "National *Regional* Development Committee [NRDC]") will assume policy formulation, final decision and approval on the integrated regional development management matters.

The functions of this Committee are to provide overall policy and guidance, review annual and multi-year programs/projects, supervise their implementation at the central level, and promote institutional and financial capabilities in the regions.

As a working office, the Office of the Secretary to the National Regional Development Committee (SNRDC) is responsible for the coordination of the overall regional development management activities and for the review, recommendation and advisory matters for the NRDC. Major tasks of SNRDC are to formulate the development programs/projects, their screening, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and submit them for final approval by the NRDC.

The inter-regional and inter-provincial programs/projects will be coordinated at the NRDC/SNRDC level.

(3) Management and coordination at the provincial level

At the provincial level, the existing Provincial Development Committee (PDC) and Provincial Rural Development Coordination Center (PRDCC) (to be renamed respectively as Provincial *Regional* Development Committee and Provincial *Regional* Development Coordination Center) will be strengthened with the support of PMU (see Figure 5.5). The LNE-UE council may be established to coordinate these provincial institutions, consisting of governors of LNE-UE provinces and a representative of the office of the Prime Minister, chaired by the PMU director.

Main functions of PMU to be effected through PDC and PRDCC are the following :

- 1) to review and update the Master Plan occasionally,
- 2) to review the programs of line agencies, and coordinate and integrate them for submission to NRDC,
- 3) to identify fund sources for implementation of the programs,
- 4) to prepare/initiate integrated area development and multi-sector programs, and
- 5) to promote investment opportunities to Thai and foreign investors.

PMU will also develop strong links with the local administrations as shown in Figure 5.4 and 5.5.

(4) Monitoring and evaluation at the local level

At the local government level, the line rural (or regional) development committees established in each district, tambon and village undertake the monitoring and evaluation of the programs/projects, and submit revised proposals for the annual and multi-year programs/projects to PDC/PRDCC.

To improve and strengthen the capabilities of the existing rural (or regional) development management system, it is recommended to start an "institutional supporting program". The program comprises the following major components.

- 1) To assist the PDC/PRDCC activities in each province and ensure the smooth implementation of the development programs/projects, this program will dispatch from the central office an experienced development expert to each development office and committee for a period of five years.
- 2) A principal ministry (e.g. Ministry of Interior) and agencies concerned will assign/dispatch the experts in planning, implementing and managing the regional development programs/projects to the respective provincial and local government offices. They will undertake the counterpart training.
- 3) This program will assist this decentralized management system for 10 years mainly by means of providing the salary of experts and certain local staffs and necessary equipment like personal computers.
- 4) To deal with a large volume of data and information, it is necessary to standardize the document formats as simple as possible, while the

equipment and instruments for filing/keeping system will be provided with appropriate instructions and procedures.

- 5) While the regional (or rural) development management is a joint responsibility of the central and local governments, especially at the initial stage, its effectiveness and success will depend largely on their skills and resources and the involvement of private organizations and general public in the areas. To realize the expected satisfactory results, it is vital to provide training seminars and workshops with a view to disseminate all development related information to the interested people.

PMU may play important roles in implementing this program. The following functions seem particularly relevant :

- 1) to provide technical assistance to local governments comprising municipalities, sanitary districts and CAOs for the preparation of local development plans and land use plans,
- 2) to prepare simple standardized document formats and system for various data necessary for development management, including monitoring and evaluation of project/program implementation, and
- 3) to organize training seminars and workshops as mentioned above.

Tables

Table 1.1 Key Economic Indicators in The Development Plans

Item	Average 5th Plan (1982-1986)	Average 6th Plan (1987-1991)	Target Average 7th Plan (1992-1996)
1. Real Economic Growth (%)			
1.1 Agriculture	3.9	3.4	3.4
1.2 Non Agriculture	5.7	12.1	8.6
- Manufacture	5.6	13.9	9.5
- Construction	2.7	18.1	8.9
- Others	7.6	11.0	8.0
1.3 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5.4	10.8	8.2
2. Expenditure (growth,%)			
2.1 Private			
- Consumption	4.6	9.2	5.7
- Investment	2.9	26.0	8.8
2.2 Government			
- Consumption	5.1	2.0	3.3
- Investment	2.2	6.5	8.5
3. Trade (Current Price)			
3.1 Value (billion Baht)			
- Exports	179.8	497.0	1,062.7
- Imports	233.8	675.9	1,375.7
- Balance	-54	-178.9	-313.0
3.2 Value Growth (%)			
- Exports	9.6	24.5	14.7
- Imports	3.1	31.9	11.4
3.3 Trade Balance /GDP (%)	-5.7	-8.4	-9.4
4. Current Account			
4.1 Value (billion baht)	-34.9	-91.1	-170.3
4.2 Current Account/GDP (%)	-3.7	-4.5	-5.2
5. Inflation (CPI)	2.8	4.7	5.6
6. Population (million)*	52.5	56.9	61.0
7. Per Capita Income (baht)*	20,865.0	41,021.0	71,706.0

Notes : All baht figures are in current prices.

* Figures as of the last year of the Plans.

Source : Thailand : Economic Review and Bank Operations,
Asian Development Bank, Aug. 1991.

Table 1.2 (1) National Budget Classified by Sector, FY 1991-92

(1/2)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Appropriation 1992 (million baht)	Share in Sector (%)	Share in Sub-Sector (%)	No. of Projects	(%)
1. Agriculture	45,512.6	9.8	100.0	353	15.2
- Agriculture Administration	6,807.8		15.0		
- Cultivation	9,475.1		20.8		
- Livestock	1,990.7		4.4		
- Fisheries	2,464.3		5.4		
- Forestry	3,458.1		7.6		
- Water Resources for Agriculture	21,316.6		46.8		
2. Industry and Mining	1,631.6	0.4	100.0	51	2.2
- Industry	1,116.1		68.4		
- Mining	515.5		31.6		
3. Transportation and Communication	31,043.5	6.8	100.0	116	5
- Transportation and Communication Administration	116.7		0.4		
- Land Transportation	28,322.3		91.2		
- Water Transportation	790.6		2.5		
- Air Transportation	1,736.0		5.6		
- Communication	77.9		0.3		
4. Commerce and Tourism	5,670.8	1.2	100.0	42	1.8
- Commercial Administration	1,957.5		34.5		
- Domestic Trade	1,625.4		28.7		
- Foreign Trade	790.7		13.9		
- Tourism	1,297.2		22.9		
5. Science, Technology, Energy and Environment	6,655.0	1.5	100.0	106	4.6
- Science and Technology Development to Improve Production Efficiency	2,680.9		40.3		
- Energy Development	1,346.6		20.2		
- Environment Development	2,627.5		39.5		
6. Education	86,576.9	18.8	100.0	956	41.2
- Education Administration	9,267.4		10.7		
- Education Service	69,193.1		79.9		
- Educational Quality Improvement	5,572.2		6.5		
- Fine Arts, Cultural and Behavioural Study Promotion	1,310.1		1.5		
- Research	426.0		0.5		
- Academic Service for Public	459.1		0.5		
- Student Affairs	349.0		0.4		

Table 1.2 (1) National Budget Classified by Sector, FY 1991-92

(2/2)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Appropriation 1992 (million baht)	Share in Sector (%)	Share in Sub-Sector (%)	No. of Projects	(%)
7. Public Health	27,238.2	5.9	100.0	192	8.3
- Public Health Administration	751.9		2.8		
- Public Health Service	21,992.2		80.7		
- People Participation in Primary Health Care	234.9		0.9		
- Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	4,064.9		14.9		
- Consumers Protection of Public Health	194.3		0.7		
8. Social Services	37,928.6	8.2	100.0	182	7.9
- Social and Public Welfare	2,052.5		5.4		
- Social Service and Development	25,017.8		66.0		
- Special Target Group Development	1,053.1		2.8		
- Urban and Environment Development and Basic Service	9,805.2		25.8		
9. Maintenance of National Security	78,675.3	17.1	100.0	58	2.5
- Defence	68,119.2		86.6		
- Internal Security	7,722.8		9.8		
- Security Affair	2,833.3		3.6		
10. Maintenance of Internal Peace and Order	19,686.9	4.3	100.0	76	3.3
- Justice	3,922.1		19.9		
- Security in Life and Property	15,764.8		80.1		
11. General Services	61,428.3	13.3	100.0	181	7.8
- Economical and Social Administration	5,268.7		8.6		
- Organs of State Administration	56,159.6		91.4		
12. Debt Services	58,352.3	12.7	100.0	5	0.2
Total	460,400.0	100.0	-	2,318	100.0

Source : Thailand's Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year 1992, Bureau of the Budget.

Table 1.2 (2) National Budget Classified by Sector, FY 1992-93

(1/2)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Appropriation 1993 (million baht)	Share in Sector (%)	Share in Sub-Sector (%)	Increased ratio (1993/1992)
1. Agriculture	57,849.8	10.3	100.0	1.3
- Agriculture Administration	7,069.6		12.2	1.0
- Cultivation	13,341.6		23.1	1.4
- Livestock	2,729.5		4.7	1.4
- Fisheries	2,686.5		4.6	1.1
- Forestry	5,120.2		8.9	1.5
- Water Resources for Agriculture	26,902.4		46.5	1.3
2. Industry and Mining	2,032.2	0.4	100.0	1.2
- Industry	1,395.8		68.7	1.3
- Mining	636.4		31.3	1.2
3. Transportation and Communication	48,430.4	8.6	100.0	1.6
- Transportation and Communication Administration	116.0		0.2	1.0
- Land Transportation	46,406.8		95.8	1.6
- Water Transportation	875.9		1.8	1.1
- Air Transportation	848.6		1.8	0.5
- Communication	183.1		0.4	2.4
4. Commerce and Tourism	7,058.4	1.3	100.0	1.2
- Commercial Administration	1,996.5		28.3	1.0
- Domestic Trade	2,475.9		35.1	1.5
- Foreign Trade	990.6		14.0	1.3
- Tourism	1,595.4		22.6	1.2
5. Science, Technology, Energy and Environment	8,845.6	1.6	100.0	1.3
- Science and Technology Development to Improve Production Efficiency	2,504.5		28.3	0.9
- Energy Development	1,165.8		13.2	0.9
- Environment Development	5,175.3		58.5	2.0
6. Education	109,869.7	19.6	100.0	1.3
- Education Administration	10,318.1		9.4	1.1
- Education Service	88,345.3		80.4	1.3
- Educational Quality Improvement	7,549.0		6.9	1.4
- Fine Arts, Cultural and Behavioural Study Promotion	1,764.2		1.6	1.3
- Research	637.4		0.6	1.5
- Academic Service for Public	779.4		0.7	1.7
- Student Affairs	476.3		0.4	1.4

Table 1.2 (2) National Budget Classified by Sector, FY 1992-93

(2/2)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Appropriation 1993 (million baht)	Share in Sector (%)	Share in Sub-Sector (%)	Increased ratio (1993/1992)
7. Public Health	36,407.4	6.5	100.0	1.0
- Public Health Administration	737.1		2.0	1.0
- Public Health Service	28,672.5		78.8	1.3
- Health Behaviour Development and People Participation in Primary Health Care	261.3		0.7	-
- Disease Control and Prevention	2,992.8		8.2	-
- Consumers Protection of Public Health	243.9		0.7	1.3
- Health Manpower Production and Develop.	805.1		2.2	-
- Health Promotion	1,248.0		3.4	-
- Environment Develop. for Public Health	1,254.3		3.4	-
- Development of Health Technics	192.4		0.5	-
8. Social Services	48,201.6	8.6	100.0	1.3
- Social and Public Welfare	4,659.8		5.4	2.3
- Social Service and Development	29,191.3		66.0	1.2
- Special Target Group Development	1,652.4		2.8	1.6
- Urban and Environment Development and Basic Service	12,698.1		25.8	1.3
9. Maintenance of National Security	89,066.4	15.9	100.0	1.1
- Defence	77,141.7		86.6	1.1
- Internal Security	8,733.7		9.8	1.1
- Security Affair	3,191.0		3.6	1.1
10. Maintenance of Internal Peace and Order	25,334.0	4.5	100.0	1.3
- Justice	4,736.4		19.9	1.2
- Security in Life and Property	20,597.6		80.1	1.3
11. General Services	64,354.7	11.5	100.0	1.0
- Economical and Social Administration	7,125.2		8.6	1.4
- Organs of State Administration	57,229.5		91.4	1.0
12. Debt Services	62,549.8	11.2	100.0	1.1
Total	560,000.0	100.0	-	1.2

Source : Thailand's Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year 1993, Bureau of the Budget.

Table 1.3 Central Government Budget Summary, 1986-91
(At Current Prices)

(Unit : billion baht)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991/P
Expenditure	204.3	212.0	223.1	263.8	304.5	362.2
- Current expenditure	173.6	180.9	194.4	225.7	249.2	282.5
- Capital expenditure	30.7	31.1	28.7	38.1	55.3	79.7
Revenue	169.9	202.0	258.2	327.1	411.7	462.6
- Tax revenue	154.2	185.7	241.8	302.0	385.7	427.2
- Non-tax revenue	15.7	16.3	16.4	25.1	26.0	35.4
Net lending [+(-)]	7.0	(1.9)	0.1	2.2	1.2	-
Non-budgetary balance [+(-)]	(0.7)	2.6	1.6	(0.4)	(0.5)	7.3
Overall budget balance [+(-)]	(42.1)	(5.5)	36.6	60.7	105.5	107.7
Financing (net)	42.1	5.5	(36.6)	(60.7)	(105.5)	(107.7)
- Domestic (net)	48.6	8.8	(32.0)	(54.5)	(66.3)	(103.9)
- Foreign (net)	(6.5)	(3.3)	(4.6)	(6.2)	(39.2)	(3.8)
(% of GDP)						
Expenditure	18.7	16.9	14.8	14.9	14.6	15.2
- Current expenditure	15.8	14.4	12.8	12.7	11.9	11.9
- Capital expenditure	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.3
Revenue	15.5	16.1	17.1	18.4	19.7	19.4
- Tax revenue	14.1	14.8	16.0	17.0	18.5	17.9
- Non-tax revenue	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5
Overall surplus/(deficit)	(3.9)	(0.4)	2.4	3.4	5.0	4.5
Financing [net]	3.9	0.4	(2.4)	(3.4)	(5.0)	(4.5)
- Domestic [net]	4.4	0.7	(2.1)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(4.4)
- Foreign [net]	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(1.9)	(0.2)

Note : /P Preliminary

Source : Thailand : Economic Review and Bank Operation, Asian Development Bank,
Aug. 1991;
Bank of Thailand.

Table 1.4 Expenditure on Gross National Product (At Constant 1972 Prices), 1985-92

	(Unit : billion baht)									
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 *		
Consumption	300.2	310.7	333.5	359.7	392.3	423.9	451.7	482.7		
- Private	242.0	252.4	274.6	298.8	331.5	361.3	385.1	412.1		
- Public	58.2	58.3	58.9	60.9	60.8	62.6	66.6	70.6		
Gross Fixed Investment	85.8	82.5	95.2	116.0	141.5	179.9	208.1	225.8		
- Private	55.3	55.5	71.8	94.8	119.0	147.0	165.1	175.8		
- Public	30.5	27.0	23.4	21.2	22.5	32.9	43.0	50.0		
Exports of Goods and Services	83.0	95.1	116.6	148.0	177.5	196.7	230.3	264.2		
Imports of Goods and Services	67.1	69.3	89.0	117.8	142.5	178.6	201.5	232.7		
GDP	394.1	413.5	452.6	512.5	574.2	631.6	681.2	736.1		
GNP	389.1	406.9	446.2	505.8	568.5	625.1	672.6	726.5		
ICOR = GFI/Δ GDP	6.4	4.3	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.1		

Notes : Figures in the parentheses () indicate the annual growth rates.

* Estimate

Source : General Economic Section, Bank of Thailand

Table 1.5 Savings and Investment (At Current Prices), 1986-91

	(Unit : billion baht)					
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990*	1991*
GDP	1,095.3	1,253.1	1,507.0	1,776.0	2,086.8	2,381.0
Gross Domestic Investment (GDI)	238.7	299.8	434.5	559.7	791.3	925.3
Net National Savings	135.6	193.7	312.7	392.3	478.5	539.4
- Net Private Savings	115.7	145.7	201.5	242.5	268.0	298.5
- Net Public Savings	19.9	48.0	111.2	149.8	210.5	240.9
Depreciation Allowance	93.4	103.2	118.5	143.8	177.4	211.9
Statistical Discrepancy	-16.6	4.0	38.1	40.9	50.2	28.9
Foreign Savings	-6.9	6.9	41.4	64.5	185.7	203.0
Gross National Savings (GNS)**	245.6	292.9	393.1	495.2	605.6	722.3
GDI/GDP Ratio (%)	21.8	24.0	28.8	31.5	37.9	38.8
GNS/GDP Ratio (%)	22.4	23.4	26.1	27.9	29.0	30.3
Investment-Savings Gap (%)	-0.6	0.6	2.7	3.6	8.9	8.5

Sources : Thailand : Economic Review and Bank Operations, Asian Development Bank, August 1991;
General Economic Section, Bank of Thailand.

Notes : * Estimated by Bank of Thailand

** Including depreciation allowance but excluding statistical discrepancy.

Table 1.6 Summary of Promoted Investment, 1985-91

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Number of:							
Applications Received	325	431	1,057	2,128	1,285	1,015	631
Applications Approved	210	295	623	1,464	1,179	927	600
Promotion Certificates	182	191	373	912	848	730	534
Investment (million baht)	18,075	35,028	49,729	87,064	183,477	193,360	180,621
Registered Capital of Promoted Firms:							
Thai - owned	2,939	3,190	7,351	14,340	28,042	42,857	44,259
Foreign - owned	1,503	799	4,999	14,963	16,388	19,178	15,270
TOTAL	4,442	3,989	12,350	29,302	44,430	62,029	59,525
Number of Projects Starting Operations:	78	145	172	223	276	415	433

Source : Department of Economic Research, Bank of Thailand

Table 1.7 Foreign Direct Investment Inflows by Sector, 1986-91

(Unit : million baht)

Sector	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991/P
Financial Institutions	510 (7.4)	443 (4.9)	2,576 (9.2)	2,843 (6.2)	3,834 (6.1)	6,813 (13.3)
Trade	1,783 (25.8)	853 (9.4)	3,882 (13.9)	6,822 (14.9)	13,003 (20.8)	7,637 (15.0)
Construction	1,235 (17.9)	1,349 (14.9)	1,841 (6.6)	3,926 (8.6)	3,295 (5.3)	3,351 (6.6)
Mining and Quarrying	240 (3.5)	192 (2.1)	473 (1.7)	575 (1.3)	1,139 (1.8)	2,065 (4.0)
Agriculture	202 (2.9)	286 (3.2)	315 (1.1)	603 (1.3)	761 (1.2)	598 (1.2)
Industry	2,124 (30.7)	4,749 (52.5)	16,162 (57.8)	21,866 (47.9)	29,071 (46.5)	23,350 (45.7)
Services	813 (11.8)	1,171 (13.0)	2,528 (9.0)	8,702 (19.0)	10,939 (17.5)	5,412 (10.6)
Others	-	-	186 (0.7)	361 (0.8)	474 (0.8)	1,843 (3.6)
Total	6,908 (100.0)	9,044 (100.0)	27,964 (100.0)	45,698 (100.0)	62,516 (100.0)	51,069 (100.0)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate the shares (%) of each sector.

Source : Bank of Thailand

Table 1.8 PUBLIC INVESTMENT INDICATORS, 1986-91

	(Unit : million baht)					
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991/P
1. Government Investment						
1.1 Budget disbursement	29,266	27,658	26,364	33,026	49,101	72,704
		(-5.5)	(-4.7)	(25.3)	(48.7)	(48.1)
1.2 Foreign aid	933	687	980	1,120	942	1,175
		(-26.4)	(42.6)	(14.3)	(-15.9)	(24.7)
1.3 Foreign borrowing	7,240	4,821	4,469	3,572	3,468	5,163
		(-33.4)	(-7.3)	(-20.1)	(-2.9)	(48.9)
Total Government Investment	37,439	33,166	31,813	37,718	53,511	79,042
		(-11.4)	(-4.1)	(18.6)	(41.9)	(47.7)
2. State Enterprises Investment						
Investment expenditure *	35,444	32,426	48,503	48,669	72,000	99,296
	(-0.8)	(-8.5)	(49.6)	(0.3)	(47.9)	(37.9)

Notes : * Fiscal year basis.
/P Preliminary

Figures in the parentheses () represent the percentage changes from the same period of the previous year.

Source : Quarterly Bulletin, Bank of Thailand.

Table 1.9 Key Economic and Financial Indicators, 1985-91

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991/P
1. Population (million)	51.8	53.0	53.9	55.0	55.9	56.3	57.0
2. GDP							
2.1 GDP at current price (billion baht)	1,014.0	1,095.0	1,253.0	1,507.0	1,776.0	2,087.0	2,381.0
2.2 GDP at Constant 1972 price (% change)	3.5	4.9	9.5	13.2	12.0	10.0	7.9
2.3 GNP per capita (baht)	19,287.0	20,377.0	22,960.0	27,179.0	31,608.0	36,800.0	41,300.0
3. Trade Balance (billion baht)	-61.7	-14.4	-43.8	-100.8	-139.8	-254.7	-257.0
3.1 Export (billion baht)	191.7	231.5	298.1	399.2	509.9	583.2	718.0
(% Change)	(10.5)	(20.8)	(28.8)	(33.9)	(27.7)	(14.4)	(23.1)
3.2 Import (billion baht)	253.4	245.9	341.9	500.0	649.7	837.9	975.0
(% change)	(4.6)	(3.0)	(39.1)	(46.2)	(29.9)	(29.0)	(16.4)
4. Current Account Balance (billion baht)	-41.9	6.5	-9.3	-40.5	-64.4	-185.7	-203.0
(as % of GDP)	4.1	(0.6)	0.7	2.7	3.6	8.9	8.5
5. Net Capital Movement (billion baht)	51.4	11.4	21.6	73.2	152.2	206.7	288.2
- Private	19.6	12.6	16.5	74.6	159.9	238.3	268.2
- Public	31.8	-1.2	5.1	-1.4	-7.7	-31.6	20.0
6. Balance of Payments (billion baht)	12.5	33.6	18.2	40.5	111.5	57.0	112.4
7. Official Reserve (billion US \$)	3.0	3.8	5.2	7.1	10.5	14.3	18.4
8. Total Debt Outstanding* (billion US \$)	14.7	16.0	17.5	17.9	19.4	25.1	33.1
- Of which ; Public debt (billion US \$)	(9.5)	(11.0)	(13.0)	(12.6)	(11.8)	(11.5)	(12.5)
9. Total Debt Service Ratio (%)	22.7	20.6	17.1	12.9	10.6	9.1	10.0
- Of which ; Public (%)	(11.1)	(10.7)	(9.4)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(5.0)	(4.1)

Notes : /P Preliminary

* Include short term debt.

Source : Bank of Thailand

Table 1.10 Forecast of Economic Indicators, 1991-95

Item	1988	1989	1990	Proj. Average 1991-1995
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (% at constant 1972 Prices)	13.2	12.0	10.0	8.5
2. Expenditure on Real GDP (%)				
2.1 Private consumption	8.8	10.5	8.1	8.0
2.2 Government consumption	3.5	4.1	3.2	6.2
2.3 Gross domestic investment	35.5	14.1	24.6	8.6
2.4 Exports of goods and services	27.0	21.8	12.1	10.9
2.5 Imports of goods and services	32.4	21.3	23.2	9.8
3. Savings and Investment (% of GDP)				
3.1 Nominal gross domestic investment	28.8	31.5	36.8	37.1
3.2 Nominal gross domestic savings	29.8	31.1	31.0	31.6
3.3 Resource gap	1.0	-0.4	-5.7	-5.5
4. Government Account				
4.1 Revenue				
- Value (billion baht)	258.2	327.1	411.7	569.9
- Growth (%)	27.8	26.7	25.8	10.9
4.2 Expenditures				
- Value (billion baht)	223.1	263.8	305.4	427.8
- Growth (%)	5.2	18.2	15.8	11.4
4.3 Overall deficit				
- Value (billion baht)	-36.6	-60.7	-105.5	-141.3
- Deficit/GDP (%)	-2.4	-3.4	-5.1	-4.9
5. External Account				
5.1 Exports				
- Value (million US\$)	15,781.0	19,824.0	23,100.0	37,048.9
- Growth (%)	36.1	25.6	16.5	16.1
5.2 Imports				
- Value (million US\$)	17,856.0	22,772.0	29,200.0	43,940.0
- Growth (%)	48.6	27.5	28.2	13.2
5.3 Trade balance (million US\$)	-2,075.0	-2,948.0	-6,100.0	-6,891.1
6. Current Account Balance				
6.1 Value (million US\$)	-1,655.0	-2,454.0	-6,095.0	-6,866.8
6.2 Balance/GDP(%)	-2.8	-3.5	-7.6	-6.2
7. Consumer Price Index (%)	3.8	5.4	6.0	4.3

Source : A Macroeconomic Model of Thailand : Medium-Term Projections and Policy Simulations,
Document of Asian Development Bank, Aug. 1991.

Table 2.1 Government Receipts*, FY 1987-93

Receipts	(Unit : million baht)							Annual Growth Rate (1987-1991)
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
<u>Revenues</u>								
- Taxes	176,142	224,937	279,591	359,226	423,084	416,308(90.4)	468,796(87.7)	24.5%
- State enterprises	9,106	10,227	13,585	18,620	23,752	20,941(4.6)	35,500(6.7)	27.1%
- Sales of assets & services	5,629	8,920	11,591	18,032	-	13,817(3.0)	18,763(3.5)	25.2%
- Others	6,625	5,889	11,603	9,009	30,138**	9,334(2.0)	11,341(2.1)	
<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>197,502</u>	<u>249,973</u>	<u>316,370</u>	<u>404,887</u>	<u>476,974</u>	<u>460,400(100.0)</u>	<u>534,400(100.0)</u>	<u>27.7%</u>
<u>Domestic Borrowing</u>	<u>42,000</u>	<u>42,660</u>	<u>12,981</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,600</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>239,502</u>	<u>292,633</u>	<u>329,351</u>	<u>429,888</u>	<u>476,974</u>	<u>460,400</u>	<u>560,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes : * Receipts FY 1988-1991 are actual ; Receipts FY1992 & FY1993 are estimates.

** Included sales of assets and services.

Source : Bureau of the Budget

Table 2.2 Government Revenues & Budget Expenditures and GDP (FY 1983-93)

Fiscal Year *	Revenues		Gov. Revenue		Budget Expenditures		Budget Exp. Total (5)	GDP Current Prices (6)	(Unit : million baht)				
	Taxes (1)	Non-taxes** (2)	Total (2)	Capital (3)	Current (4)	Repayment (4)			(1) as % of (6)	(2) as % of (6)	(3) as % of (6)	(4) as % of (6)	(5) as % of (6)
1983	120,340	17,111	137,451	35,115	135,688	6,197	177,000	910,054	13.2	15.1	3.9	14.9	19.4
1984	131,509	17,312	148,821	35,122	148,465	8,413	192,000	973,412	13.5	15.3	3.6	15.3	19.7
1985	141,923	20,287	162,210	35,639	164,144	13,217	213,000	1,014,399	14.0	16.0	3.5	16.2	20.1
				(34,845)	(160,939)	(13,217)	(209,000)				3.4	15.9	20.6
1986	146,261	19,367	165,628	34,767	169,399	13,833	218,000	1,099,541	13.3	15.1	3.2	15.4	19.8
				(34,267)	(167,419)	(9,964)	(211,650)				3.1	15.3	19.2
1987	176,142	21,360	197,502	36,311	175,689	15,500	227,500	1,253,147	14.1	15.8	2.9	14.0	18.2
1988	224,937	25,036	249,973	40,311	185,831	17,358	243,500	1,506,977	14.9	16.6	2.7	12.3	16.2
1989	279,591	36,779	316,370	53,592	210,572	21,336	285,500	1,775,987	15.7	17.8	3.0	11.9	16.1
1990	359,226	45,662	404,888	82,034	227,550	25,416	335,000	2,051,208	17.5	19.7	4.0	11.1	16.3
					(229,058)		(336,508)					11.2	16.4
1991	425,292	51,216	476,508	105,648	261,932	19,920	387,500	2,350,000	18.1	20.3	4.5	11.1	16.5
1992	416,308	44,092	460,400	130,652	301,819	27,929	460,400	2,620,000	15.9	17.6	5.0	11.5	17.6
1993	468,796	65,604	534,400	172,165	350,503	37,332	560,000	2,970,000	15.8	18.0	5.8	11.8	18.9
Average Share (1983 - 1987)													
Average Share (1988 - 1993)													
Average Share (1983 - 1993)													

Notes : Figures in the parentheses () for FY 1985, 1986 & 1990 are included supplementary budgets.

* Figures for FY 1983-1991 are actual; Figures for FY 1992-1993 are revised estimates.

** Non-taxes revenue includes sales of assets & services, state enterprises and others.

Source : Budget Policy Division, Bureau of the Budget

Table 2.3 Government Financial Outlook & Prospect (Treasury Account Balances : 1987-97)

	(Unit : million baht)										
FY	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Revenues	192,505	245,577	308,911	395,074	465,169	496,700	520,730	579,850	662,769	757,505	865,874
- Growth Rate (%)		(27.6)	(27.8)	(27.9)	(17.7)	(6.8)	(4.8)	(11.4)	(14.3)	(14.3)	(14.3)
Expenditures	224,274	204,195	267,307	315,677	360,997	442,500	522,500	613,936	721,377	847,617	995,951
- Growth Rate (%)		(7.1)	(11.3)	(18.1)	(17.3)	(22.6)	(18.1)	(17.5)	(17.5)	(17.5)	(17.5)
Budget Cash Balances	-31,769	5,382	41,604	79,397	104,172	54,270	-1,770	-34,086	-58,608	-90,072	-130,077
Non-budget Cash Balances	-10,076	-37,826	-14,889	-5,334	-53,552	-9,790	-	-	-	-	-
Overall Cash Balances	-41,845	-32,444	26,715	74,063	50,620	44,480	-1,770	-34,086	-58,608	-90,072	-130,077
Financing :											
- Domestic borrowing	42,000	42,660	12,981	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Use of treasury cash balances	-155	-10,216	-39,695	-99,064	-50,620	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury Account Balances	11,104	21,320	61,015	132,679	183,299	227,779	226,009	191,923	133,315	43,243	-86,835

Note : Figures in FY 1987-1991 are actual; Figures in FY 1992-1997 are estimates of the Ministry of Finance.

Source : Comptroller General's Department and Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance.

Table 2.4 Salient Features of Financial Institutions (Year End 1989)

Financial Institutions	No.	Household		Credit Extended (%)	Investment (%)
		Saving Mobilized	Investment (%)		
Commercial Banks	29	887,648.5	(73.4)	1,110,596.2	(48.3)
Finance Companies	94	117,669.0	(9.7)	238,516.5	(8.9)
Life Insurance Companies	12	30,755.7	(2.5)	11,479.3	(5.5)
Agricultural Cooperative	1,357	3,569.4	(0.3)	10,440.0*	(0.1)
Savings Cooperatives	827	31,850.7	(2.6)	27,680.0*	(0.2)
Pawnshops	357	-	-	6,500.0*	(0.2)
Credit Foncier Companies	18	1,790.3	(0.2)	2,793.0	(0.1)
Government Savings Bank	1	107,210.0	(8.9)	5,972.5	(34.6)
BAAC	1	9,598.9	(0.8)	29,822.0	(2.2)
Industrial Finance Corp. of Thailand (IFCT)	1	-	-	14,998.6	(0.1)
Government Housing Bank	1	19,345.3	(1.6)	21,566.8	-
Small Industries Finance Office	1	-	-	69.1	(0.0)
Total	2,700	1,209,437.8	(100.0)	1,480,431.0	(100.0)
					297,757.3 (100.0)

Note : * Estimated figure

Source : IFCT

Table 2.5 Projects Approved by BOI and Their Investment Amounts (1989-91)

Province Concerned	No. of Projects				Investment				Annual Average (1989-1991)	Average per Project (1989-1991)
	1989	1990	1991	Total (%)	1989	1990	1991	Total (%)		
	1989	1990	1991	Total (%)	1989	1990	1991	Total (%)		
Prachin Buri	5	13	7	25 (16.0)	2,530.8	3,435.3	3,198.0	9,164.0 (30.7)	3,054.7	367
Nakhon Nayok	2	3	3	8 (5.1)	218.6	173.9	132.2	524.7 (1.8)	174.9	66
Nakhon Ratchasima	30	26	37	93 (59.6)	3,760.9	3,950.9	4,081.3	11,973.1 (39.5)	3,931.0	127
Buri Ram	1	1	0	2 (1.3)	230.0	60.0	0.0	290.0 (1.0)	96.7	145
Surin	1	0	2	3 (2.0)	75.0	0.0	85.0	160.0 (0.5)	53.3	53
Si Sa Ket	1	0	2	3 (2.0)	65.0	0.0	74.0	139.0 (0.5)	46.3	46
Ubon Ratchathani	1	3	15	19 (12.2)	4,000.0	355.0	2,789.9	7,144.9 (24.0)	2,382.0	376
Yasothon	1	0	1	2 (1.3)	531.0	0.0	39.4	570.4 (1.9)	190.1	285
Mukdahan	0	1	0	1 (0.5)	0.0	41.9	0.0	41.9 (0.1)	14.0	42
Study Area	42	47	67	156 (100.0)	11,411.3	8,017.0	10,399.8	29,828.1 (100.0)	9,942.7	191

T-18

(Unit : million baht)

Province Concerned	Registered Capitals											
	1989			1990			1991			Total (1989-1991)		
	Thai	Foreign	Total	Thai	Foreign	Total	Thai	Foreign	Total	Thai (%)	Foreign (%)	Total (%)
Prachin Buri	287.5	268.0	555.5	540.6	429.5	970.1	496.6	117.4	614.0	1,324.7 (25.2)	814.9 (25.0)	2,139.6 (25.3)
Nakhon Nayok	80.8	52.2	133.0	47.4	27.6	75.0	41.2	25.8	67.0	169.4 (3.2)	105.6 (3.2)	275.0 (3.2)
Nakhon Ratchasima	755.0	285.7	1,040.7	564.2	544.3	1,108.5	1,196.7	1,014.3	2,211.0	2,515.9 (47.9)	1,844.3 (56.5)	4,360.2 (51.5)
Buri Ram	57.5	0.0	57.5	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5 (1.7)	0.0 (0.0)	87.5 (1.0)
Surin	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0 (0.5)	0.0 (0.0)	25.0 (0.3)
Si Sa Ket	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	33.0 (0.6)	0.0 (0.0)	33.0 (0.4)
Ubon Ratchathani	520.0	280.0	800.0	72.0	16.0	88.0	441.0	154.0	595.0	1,033.0 (19.7)	450.0 (13.8)	1,483.0 (17.5)
Yasothon	51.0	49.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	57.7 (1.1)	49.0 (1.5)	106.7 (0.7)
Mukdahan	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	7.0 (0.1)
Study Area	1,791.8	934.9	2,726.7	1,261.2	1,017.4	2,278.6	2,200.2	1,311.5	3,511.7	5,253.2 (100.0)	3,263.8 (100.0)	8,517.0 (100.0)

Source : Board of Investment

Table 2.6 Deposit and Credit in The Study Area, 1989-91

(Unit : million baht)			
Provinces in Study Area	Total Deposit	Total Credit	D/C Ratio
<u>Monthly as of December 1989</u>			
(Central)			
Prachin Buri	4,060	2,678	1.52
Nakhon Nayok	1,921	1,076	1.79
(Northeast)			
Nakhon Ratchasima	14,141	12,538	1.13
Buri Ram	2,962	2,594	1.14
Surin	2,641	2,449	1.08
Si Sa Ket	2,313	2,292	1.01
Ubon Ratchathani	6,413	5,080	1.26
Mukdahan	970	872	1.11
Yasothon	1,325	1,042	1.27
Study Area	36,746	30,621	1.20
<u>Monthly as of December 1990</u>			
(Central)			
Prachin Buri	5,494	3,313	1.66
Nakhon Nayok	2,717	1,499	1.81
(Northeast)			
Nakhon Ratchasima	18,370	15,411	1.19
Buri Ram	3,533	3,591	0.98
Surin	3,109	3,059	1.02
Si Sa Ket	2,890	2,908	0.99
Ubon Ratchathani	7,924	6,752	1.17
Mukdahan	1,197	1,316	0.91
Yasothon	1,595	1,383	1.15
Study Area	46,829	39,232	1.19
<u>Monthly as of December 1991</u>			
(Central)			
Prachin Buri	6,139	3,982	1.54
Nakhon Nayok	3,033	1,890	1.60
(Northeast)			
Nakhon Ratchasima	20,404	17,778	1.15
Buri Ram	4,168	4,455	0.94
Surin	3,913	3,373	1.16
Si Sa Ket	3,460	3,246	1.07
Ubon Ratchathani	9,542	7,960	1.20
Mukdahan	1,472	1,709	0.86
Yasothon	1,840	1,639	1.12
Study Area	53,971	46,032	1.17

Source : Money and Finance Section, Bank of Thailand

Table 2.7 Deposit and Credit Data as of December 1990

Region & Area	Population (^{'000})	Deposit (billion B)	Credit (billion B)	Per Capita Deposit (B)	Per Capita Credit (B)
<u>W. Kingdom</u>	54,532(100.0)	1,430(100.0)	1,478(100.0)	26,223	27,103
BMR	5,876(10.8)	861(60.2)	1,045(70.7)	146,528	177,842
North	10,583(19.4)	105(7.3)	90(6.1)	9,922	8,504
South	6,964(12.8)	85(6.0)	74(5.0)	12,206	10,626
Central	12,072(22.1)	298(20.8)	196(13.3)	24,685	16,236
Northeast	19,037(34.9)	81(5.7)	73(4.9)	4,255	3,835
		(million B)	(million B)		
<u>Study Area</u>	9,909(100.0)	46,829(100.0)	39,232(100.0)	4,726	3,959
(Central)					
Prachin Buri	785(7.9)	5,494(11.7)	3,313(8.4)	6,999	4,220
Nakhon Nayok	222(2.2)	2,717(5.8)	1,499(3.8)	12,239	6,752
(Northeast)					
Nakhon Ratchasima	2,375(24.0)	18,370(39.2)	15,411(39.3)	7,735	6,489
Buri Ram	1,357(13.7)	3,533(7.6)	3,591(9.2)	2,604	2,646
Surin	1,220(12.3)	3,109(6.6)	3,059(7.8)	2,548	2,507
Si Sa Ket	1,286(13.0)	2,890(6.2)	2,908(7.4)	2,247	2,261
Ubon Ratchathani	1,870(18.9)	7,924(16.9)	6,752(17.2)	4,237	3,611
Mukdahan	265(2.7)	1,197(2.6)	1,316(3.4)	4,517	4,966
Yasothon	529(5.3)	1,595(3.4)	1,383(3.5)	3,015	2,614

Note : Figures in the parentheses () are percentages of the total : Whole Kingdom or Study Area.

Source : Money and Finance Section, Bank of Thailand

Table 2.8 Government Expenditures for Rural Development, 1984-92

(Unit : million baht)

Year	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total
Ministries Concerned										
- Agriculture and Cooperatives	3,146.0	3,853.0	4,039.0	5,350.7	5,204.6	6,921.6	8,533.2	11,713.4	12,476.8	61,238.3
- Interior	2,552.0	2,263.0	2,398.0	2,484.3	2,443.4	4,192.1	8,918.8	10,822.8	11,971.8	48,046.2
- Education	954.0	912.0	439.0	502.7	450.7	369.4	465.6	638.2	870.6	5,602.2
- Public Health	3,057.0	3,770.0	3,671.0	4,283.0	4,535.1	5,237.3	7,199.1	8,526.2	10,183.1	50,461.8
- Industry	-	-	-	259.5	340.5	401.6	543.0	620.5	670.4	2,835.5
- Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	27.6	13.9	100.9	153.6
- Office of the Prosecutor General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	18.7
- Office of the Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.1
Sub-total	9,709.0	10,798.0	10,547.0	12,880.2	12,974.3	17,133.2	25,687.3	32,335.0	36,297.4	168,361.4
Government Policy										
- Development Plan for Security	64.4	46.2	101.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Development Plan for Poverty Areas	1,282.9	1,438.4	1,668.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Water Resources Dev. Plan	1,944.0	1,754.0	1,382.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Job Creation Projects in Rural Areas	1,880.0	2,042.0	2,045.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	5,171.3	5,280.6	5,196.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,648.7
Grand Total	14,880.3	16,078.6	15,743.8	12,880.2	12,974.3	17,133.2	25,687.3	32,335.0	36,297.4	184,010.1

Source : Rural Development Coordination Division, NESDB.

Table 2.9 Provincial Budget Allocation by Classified Expenditures (FY 1989-92)

(Unit : million baht)

Region/Province	Capital Expenditures				Current Expenditures				Total Budget			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
Central Region	6,992	10,492	14,217	12,071	14,349	10,616	19,063	24,841	24,833			
Prachin Buri	591	954	1,076	822	913	565	1,413	1,867	1,641			
Nakhon Nayok	84	175	185	264	315	181	348	490	366			
Northeastern Region	8,363	13,260	16,213	15,376	18,158	9,797	23,739	31,418	26,010			
Nakhon Ratchasima	1,434	1,773	2,800	1,874	2,164	1,230	3,308	3,937	4,030			
Buri Ram	647	1,097	1,440	913	1,102	476	1,560	2,199	1,916			
Surin	400	1,052	596	919	1,083	537	1,319	2,135	1,133			
Si Sa Ket	316	528	716	851	1,035	419	1,167	1,563	1,135			
Ubon Ratchathani	835	1,112	1,607	1,580	1,872	1,106	2,415	2,984	2,713			
Yasothon	234	406	427	397	470	195	631	876	622			
Mukdahan	153	359	301	256	306	160	409	665	461			
(Study Area) *	(4,694)	(7,456)	(9,148)	(7,876)	(9,260)	(4,869)	(12,570)	(16,716)	(14,017)			
[%]	[37.3]	[44.6]	[65.3]	[62.7]	[55.4]	[34.7]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]			
Northern Region	6,167	8,332	11,311	10,525	12,451	8,477	16,689	20,783	19,788			
Southern Region	4,107	5,791	8,533	7,560	8,866	6,358	11,667	14,657	14,891			
Regional Total	25,629	37,875	50,274	45,532	53,824	35,248	71,158	91,699	85,522			
[%]	[36.0]	[41.3]	[58.8]	[64.0]	[58.7]	[41.2]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]			
Bangkok	14,324	22,279	31,967	134,212	144,385	128,473	148,536	166,664	160,440			
[%]	[9.6]	[13.4]	[19.9]	[90.4]	[86.6]	[86.1]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]			
Central Fund	13,639	21,880	23,407	52,164 **	54,757 **	118,131 **	65,806	76,637	141,538			
Whole Kingdom	53,592	82,034	105,648	231,908	252,966	281,852	285,500	335,000	387,500	460,400		
[%]	[18.8]	[24.5]	[27.3]	[81.2]	[75.5]	[72.7]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]		

Notes : * Figures in the parentheses () are totals of the study area.

** Differences due to the principal repayments are adjusted in current expenditures of the central government budgets.

Figures in the brackets [] are expenditure percentages by economic classification.

Figures in FY1992 are not yet available, except the national estimated total.

Source : Bureau of the Budget

Table 2.10 Provincial Budget Allocation by Development Plan (FY 1989-92)

Region/Province	(Unit : million baht)												
	Development Expenditures					Non-Development Expenditures					Total Budget		
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1992	1989	1990	1991
Central Region	14,134	18,494	17,155	17,155	6,347	4,928	6,347	7,678	19,062	24,841	24,833		
Prachin Buri	999	1,447	1,175	1,175	420	413	420	466	1,412	1,867	1,641		
Nakhon Nayok	270	379	256	256	111	78	111	110	348	490	366		
Northeastern Region	19,417	26,534	20,131	20,131	4,884	4,322	4,884	5,878	23,739	31,418	26,009		
Nakhon Ratchasima	2,611	3,187	3,152	3,152	750	697	750	878	3,308	3,937	4,030		
Buri Ram	1,395	1,999	1,602	1,602	200	165	200	314	1,560	2,199	1,916		
Surin	1,032	1,852	794	794	283	287	283	339	1,319	2,135	1,133		
Si Sa Ket	1,019	1,381	924	924	182	148	182	211	1,167	1,563	1,135		
Ubon Ratchathani	1,903	2,369	1,983	1,983	615	511	615	730	2,414	2,984	2,713		
Yasothon	527	790	504	504	87	104	87	119	631	877	623		
Mukdahan	299	544	335	335	121	110	121	126	409	665	461		
(Study Area) *	(10,055)	(13,948)	(10,725)	(10,725)	(2,769)	(2,513)	(2,769)	(3,293)	(12,568)	(16,717)	(14,018)		
[%]	[80.0]	[83.4]	[76.5]	[76.5]	[16.6]	[20.0]	[16.6]	[23.5]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]		
Northern Region	13,128	16,893	14,444	14,444	3,889	3,561	3,889	5,344	16,689	20,782	19,788		
Southern Region	9,089	11,579	11,191	11,191	3,077	2,579	3,077	3,700	11,668	14,656	14,891		
Regional Total	55,768	73,500	62,921	62,921	18,197	15,390	18,197	22,600	71,158	91,697	85,521		
[%]	[78.4]	[80.2]	[73.6]	[73.6]	[19.8]	[21.6]	[19.8]	[26.4]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]		
Bangkok	27,344	49,427	60,617	60,617	117,237	121,192	117,237	99,823	148,536	166,664	160,440		
[%]	[18.4]	[29.7]	[37.8]	[37.8]	[70.3]	[81.6]	[70.3]	[62.2]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]		
Central Fund	18,121	18,107	45,633	45,633	58,532	47,685	58,532	95,906	65,806	76,639	141,539		
Whole Kingdom	101,233	141,034	169,171	215,978	193,966	184,267	193,966	218,329	285,500	335,000	387,500	460,400	
[%]	[35.5]	[42.1]	[43.7]	[46.9]	[57.9]	[64.5]	[57.9]	[56.3]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]	

Notes : * Figures in the parentheses () are totals of the study area.

Figures in the brackets [] are allocation percentages of expenditures by development plan.

Figures in FY 1992 are not yet available, except the national estimated total.

Source : Bureau of the Budget

Table 2.11 Budget Allocation Analyses

Region/ Province	Government Budget (mil.baht)		Total Budget	Provincial Dev. Project Fund **	Private Finance *** (mil.baht) Annual Average (1989-1991)	Population in 1990 (%)	Per Capita Per Capita		Per Capita Per Capita		Per Capita Per Capita	
	Capital Expend. *	Development Expend.					Capital Expend.	Develop. Expend.	Total Budget	Proj. Fund	Per Capita Prov. Dev.	Per Capita Investment
	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)
Central Region	10,492 (17.4)	18,494 (15.1)	24,841 (11.9)	1,193 (20.1)	151,374.4 (44.0)	12,071,800 (22.1)	869	1,532	2,058	99	12,540	
Prachin Buri	954	1,447	1,867	107	3,054.7	877,441 (1.6)	1,087	1,649	2,128	122	3,481	
Nakhon Nayok	175	379	490	43	174.9	228,981 (.4)	764	1,655	2,140	188	764	
Northeastern Region	13,260 (22.1)	26,534 (21.6)	31,418 (15.1)	2,374 (40.0)	10,215.0 (3.0)	19,037,300 (34.9)	697	1,394	1,650	125	537	
Nakhon Ratchasima	1,773	3,187	3,937	192	3,931.0	2,384,548 (4.4)	744	1,337	1,651	81	1,649	
Buri Ram	1,097	1,999	2,199	180	96.7	1,410,516 (2.6)	778	1,417	1,559	128	69	
Surin	1,052	1,852	2,135	183	53.3	1,288,503 (2.4)	816	1,437	1,657	124	41	
Si Sa Ket	528	1,381	1,563	193	46.3	1,336,161 (2.5)	395	1,034	1,670	144	35	
Ubon Ratchathani	1,112	2,369	2,984	218	2,382.0	1,932,473 (3.5)	575	1,226	1,544	113	1,233	
Yasothon	406	790	877	89	190.1	527,133 (1.0)	770	1,499	1,664	169	361	
Mukdahan	359	544	665	65	14.0	288,141 (.5)	1,246	1,888	2,308	226	49	
[Study Area]	[7,456] (12.4)	[13,948] (11.3)	[16,717] (8.0)	[1,270] (21.4)	[9,942.7] (2.9)	[10,278,897] (18.8)	[726]	[1,358]	[1,627]	[124]	[968]	
Northern Region	8,332 (13.9)	16,893 (13.7)	20,782 (10.0)	1,471 (24.8)	9,488.8 (2.8)	10,583,300 (19.4)	787	1,596	1,964	139	897	
Southern Region	5,791 (9.6)	11,579 (9.4)	14,656 (7.0)	900 (15.1)	12,414.9 (3.6)	6,964,000 (12.8)	832	1,663	2,105	129	1,783	
Regional Total	37,875 (63.0)	73,500 (59.8)	91,697 (44.0)	5,938 (100.0)	183,493.0 (53.4)	48,656,400 (89.2)	778	1,511	1,885	122	3,771	
Bangkok	22,279 (37.0)	49,427 (40.2)	16,664 (56.0)	- (-)	160,391.3 (46.6)	5,875,900 (10.8)	3,792	8,412	19,855	-	27,296	
Whole Kingdom	60,154 (100.0)	122,927 (100.0)	208,361 (100.0)	5,938 (-)	343,884.4 (100.0)	54,532,300 (100.0)	1,103	2,254	3,821	122	6,306	

Notes : * Capital expenditure of the whole Kingdom includes the central government budget.

** Data in 1992

*** Investment approved by BOI.

Table 2.12 Capital Expenditures Allocation to Provincial Administrations by Sector (1990-92)

Sector	(Unit : thousand baht)												Annual Average (1990-92)
	Study Area											Total 1990-92 (%)	
	Prachin Buri	Nakhon Nayok	Nakhon Ratchasima	Buri Ram	Surin	Si Sa Ket	Ubon Ratchathani	Mukdahan	Yasothon	Total			
1. Agriculture	909,758	219,853	3,887,589	1,810,072	738,520	457,359	1,520,111	242,262	464,507	10,250,031	{41.6}	3,416,677.0	
2. Industry and Mining	364	1,181	1,220	1,641	1,870	4,008	1,442	325	287	12,338	{0.1}	4,112.7	
3. Transportation and Communication	439,309	88,793	774,642	274,253	300,801	243,476	590,983	224,061	221,005	3,157,323	{2.8}	1,052,441.0	
4. Commerce and Tourism	565	5,842	83,429	61,989	30,733	33,373	21,888	8,019	478	246,316	{1.0}	82,105.3	
5. Science, Technology, Energy and Environment	147,610	96,760	32	-	-	-	245	340	-	244,987	{1.0}	81,662.3	
6. Education	275,229	120,459	672,075	465,488	410,021	372,827	677,447	148,634	139,247	3,281,427	{13.3}	1,093,809.0	
7. Public Health	130,972	37,252	395,701	161,855	121,284	102,420	348,754	75,869	99,539	1,473,646	{6}	491,215.3	
8. Social Services	1,049,030	117,148	1,256,332	781,763	617,842	589,696	931,407	308,158	319,078	5,970,454	{24.2}	1,990,151.3	
	(2,952,837)	(687,288)	(7,071,020)	(3,557,061)	(2,221,071)	(1,803,159)	(4,092,277)	(1,007,668)	(1,244,141)	(24,636,522)	{100.0}	8,212,174.0	
9. Maintenance of National Security	198,575	-	39,931	2,726	66,134	8,903	129,587	2,577	-	448,433	-	149,477.7	
10. Maintenance of Internal Peace and Order	41,152	12,069	297,514	108,629	41,894	36,300	52,025	1,337	15,655	606,575	-	202,191.7	
11. General Services	16,574	4,088	50,287	48,782	17,082	33,713	84,552	22,728	10,733	288,539	-	96,179.7	
12. Debt Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	3,209,138	703,445	7,458,752	3,717,198	2,346,181	1,882,075	4,358,441	1,034,310	1,270,529	25,980,069	-	8,660,023.0	

Notes: Figures in the parentheses () are sectoral totals of 1. to 8.

Figures in the brackets { } are percentages [%].

Source: Budget Policy Division, Bureau of the Budget

Table 2.13 Provincial Development Projects and Their Budgets (FY 1992)

(Unit : thousand baht)

Region/Province	Drinking & Domestic Use Water		Employment & Income Generation		Natural Resources & Env. Conserv.		Total	
	No. of Projects	Amount (%)	No. of Projects	Amount (%)	No. of Projects	Amount (%)	No. of Projects	Amount (%)
Central Region (%)	963	774,724 (64.9)	401	110,278 (9.2)	330	308,788 (25.9)	1,694 (19.5)	1,193,787 (100.0) (20.1)
Prachin Buri	11	65,502 (61.2)	19	15,165 (14.2)	11	26,333 (24.6)	41	107,000 (100.0)
Nakhon Nayok	19	23,509 (54.8)	14	6,748 (15.7)	4	12,666 (29.5)	37	42,923 (100.0)
Northeastern Region (%)	1,653	1,533,086 (64.6)	836	368,472 (15.5)	467	472,301 (19.9)	2,956 (34.1)	2,373,859 (100.0) (40.0)
Nakhon Raichasima	51	75,076 (39.1)	120	78,272 (40.8)	37	38,625 (20.1)	208	191,973 (100.0)
Buri Ram	29	92,069 (51.2)	121	39,864 (22.1)	53	49,067 (26.7)	203	180,000 (100.0)
Surin	117	127,436 (69.7)	55	30,611 (16.7)	19	24,950 (13.6)	191	182,997 (100.0)
Si Sa Ket	72	158,741 (62.3)	42	21,266 (11.0)	15	12,957 (6.7)	129	192,964 (100.0)
Ubon Raichathani	26	137,546 (63.1)	33	24,032 (11.0)	18	56,422 (25.9)	77	218,000 (100.0)
Yasothon	53	44,428 (49.9)	31	18,748 (21.1)	31	25,821 (29.0)	115	88,997 (100.0)
Mukdahan	24	51,394 (79.1)	17	8,111 (12.5)	16	5,490 (8.4)	57	64,995 (100.0)
[Study Area] (%)	[402]	[775,701] (61.1)	[452]	[242,817] (19.1)	[204]	[251,331] (19.8)	[1,058] (12.2)**	[1,269,849] (100.0) (21.4)
Northern Region (%)	1,612	904,403 (61.5)	863	225,507 (17.4)	362	310,958 (21.1)	2,837 (32.9)	1,470,868 (100.0) (24.8)
Southern Region (%)	648	513,940 (57.1)	360	225,783 (25.1)	162	160,095 (17.8)	1,170 (13.5)	899,818 (100.0) (15.1)
Whole Kingdom * (%)	4,876	3,726,153 (62.7)	2,480	960,040 (16.2)	1,321	1,252,139 (21.1)	8,677 (100.0)	5,938,332 (100.0) (100.0)

Notes : * Excluding BKK

** Population of the Study Area account for about 17% of the total population.

Source : Rural Development Coordination Division, NESDB

Table 2.14 Total Revenues and Expenditures of 17 Municipalities in The LNE-UE Regions (1986-90)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Composition in 1990(%)	Annual Growth Rate(%)1986-90
(Unit : thousand baht)							
I. Revenue							
1. Regular Revenue	255,636	277,321	306,978	357,126	422,778	60.0	13.4
[Taxes]	[184,459]	[202,496]	[230,935]	[279,009]	[335,728]	[(47.6)]	16.2
2. Other Revenue	192,333	223,463	237,130	230,443	281,800	40.0	10.0
[Subsidies]	[170,665]	[175,750]	[187,243]	[176,569]	[205,694]	[(29.2)]	4.8
3. Total Revenue	447,969	500,784	544,108	587,569	704,578	100.0	12.0
II. Expenditure							
1. Regular Expenditure	182,864	200,671	212,516	237,097	283,953	47.8	11.6
2. Other Expenditure	231,165	260,385	282,289	286,428	310,435	52.2	7.6
3. Total Expenditure	414,029	461,056	494,805	523,525	594,388	100.0	9.5
III. Balance (Surplus)	33,940	39,728	49,303	64,044	110,190	-	34.2
IV. Financial Capability (I.1 - II.1)	72,772	76,650	94,462	120,029	138,825	-	17.5
V. Investable Amount (IV + I.2)	265,105	300,113	331,592	350,472	420,625	-	12.2

Note : Figures in the brackets [] are total amounts of taxes in the regular revenue or subsidies in the other revenue.

Source : Compilation of the tables : " Financial Situations of 17 Municipalities in the LNE-UE Regions" (1986-90).

For details, refer to Appendix B-1.

Table 2.15 Overview of 17 Municipalities Financial Capabilities (1990)

Municipalities	Population (%)	Total Revenue ('000 baht)	Total Tax Coll. ('000 baht)	Total Expend. ('000 baht)	Financial Capability ('000 baht)	Per Capita Revenue (baht)	Per Capita Tax Revenue (baht)	Per Capita Expend. (baht)	Per Capita Fin. Capab. (baht)
1. Prachin Buri	22,167(3.4)	36,742	14,852	30,746	5,510	1,658	670	1,387	249
2. Kabin Buri	4,501(0.7)	17,553	7,443	14,888	3,154	3,900	1,654	3,308	701
3. Aranyaprathet	15,336(2.4)	24,005	10,802	20,486	3,969	1,665	704	1,336	259
4. Nakhon Nayok	11,858(1.8)	24,869	10,850	22,513	2,336	2,097	915	1,899	197*
5. Nakhon Ratchasima	204,121(31.3)	150,226	75,254	116,482	37,672	736*	369*	571 *	185*
6. Pak Chong	42,856(6.6)	25,932	19,631	22,722	3,190	605*	458*	530*	74*
7. Bua Yai	15,863(2.4)	38,823	21,184	29,991	10,652	2,447	1,335	1,891	671
8. Non Sung	10,249(1.6)	22,371	16,309	16,551	7,580	2,183	1,591	1,615	740
9. Buri Ram	29,504(4.5)	57,806	18,569	55,338	5,739	1,959	629	1,876	195*
10. Nang Rong	32,624(5.0)	16,294	8,786	13,661	3,285	499*	269*	419*	101*
11. Surin	40,239(6.2)	56,284	27,529	48,992	20,649	1,399	684	1,218	513
12. Si Sa Ket	35,401(5.4)	42,102	26,247	33,864	11,754	1,189	741	957	332
13. Ubon Ratchathani	98,832(15.2)	72,507	39,124	58,213	14,498	734*	369*	589*	147*
14. Warin Chamrap	29,582(4.5)	38,444	12,108	35,042	3,865	1,300	409*	1,185	131*
15. Phibun Mangsahan	13,092(2.0)	24,582	9,942	22,652	1,992	1,878	759	1,730	152
16. Mukdahan	25,008(3.8)	19,157	6,165	17,900	999	766*	246*	716*	40*
17. Yasothon	20,625(3.2)	36,881	10,933	34,347	1,981	1,788	530	1,665	96*
Study Area Total	651,858(100.0)	704,578	335,728	594,388	138,825	1,081	515	912	213

Note : * Figures below the Study Area averages.

Source : Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior.

Compiled based on the tables in Appendixes B-1 (5), B-2 (1) and B-2 (2).

Table 2.16 Total Revenues and Expenditures of Sanitary Districts in The LNE-UE Regions (1986-1990)

	(Unit : thousand baht)					Composition in 1990(%)	Annual Growth Rate (%) 1986-90
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990		
I. Revenue							
1. Regular Revenue	116,952	123,670	138,633	166,137	199,346	(76.0)	14.3
[Taxes]	[91,469]	[97,538]	[110,531]	[134,093]	[162,686]	[(62.1)]	15.5
2. Other Revenue	44,222	50,042	50,300	60,642	62,780	(24.0)	9.2
[Subsidies]	[31,153]	[33,219]	[38,274]	[46,692]	[39,370]	[(15.0)]	6.0
3. Total Revenue	161,174	173,712]	188,933	226,779	262,126	(100.0)	12.9
II. Expenditure							
1. Regular Expenditure	65,421	68,296	77,174	91,055	108,426	(48.9)	13.5
2. Other Expenditure	81,319	91,044	91,776	106,871	113,497	(51.1)	8.7
3. Total Expenditure	146,740	159,340	168,950	197,926	221,923	(100.0)	10.9
III. Balance (Surplus)	14,434	14,372	19,983	28,853	40,203	-	29.2
IV. Financial Capability (I.1 - II.1)	51,531	55,374	61,459	75,082	90,920	-	15.3
V. Investable Amount (IV + I.2)	95,753	105,416	111,759	135,724	153,700	-	12.6

Note : Figures in the brackets [] are total amounts of taxes in the regular revenue or subsidies in the other revenue.

Source : Compilation of the tables : " Financial Situations of Sanitary Districts in the LNE-UE Regions" (1986-90).
For details, refer to Appendix B-2.

**Table 2.17 Total Revenues and Expenditures of Changwat Administration Organizations (CAOs)
in The LNE-UE Regions (1989-90)**

	(Unit : thousand baht)		
	1989	1990	Composition in 1990 (%) Annual Growth Rate(%) 1989-90
I. Revenue			
1. Regular Revenue	447,413	541,346	(81.7)
[Taxes]	[391,362]	[467,287]	([70.6])
2. Other Revenue	68,441	120,964	(18.3)
[Subsidies]	[44,925]	[88,148]	([13.3])
3. Total Revenue	515,854	662,310	(100.0)
II. Expenditure			
1. Regular Expenditure	280,481	334,560	(53.5)
2. Other Expenditure	201,629	290,435	(46.5)
3. Total Expenditure	482,110	624,995	(100.0)
III. Balance (Suplus)	33,744	37,315	-
IV. Financial Gpebility (I.I - II.1)	166,932	206,786	-
V. Investable Amount (IV + I.2)	235,373	327,750	-
			39.2

Note : Figures in the brackets [] are total amounts of taxes in the regular revenue or subsidies in the other revenue.

Source : Compilation of the tables: " Financial Situations of Changwat Administration Organization in the LNE-UE Regions" (1989-90). For details, refer to Appendix B-4.

Table 2.18 Loans Made by Local Government Affair Promotion Funds in Thailand, 1990-92

Loans	1990		1991		1992	
	Amount (thousand baht)	No. of Loans	Amount (thousand baht)	No. of Loans	Amount (thousand baht)	No. of Loans
Loans made by the Municipal Affair Promotion Fund (MAPF)	175,493.0	34	187,187.0	56	221,251.3	51
Loans made by the Sanitary District Affair Promotion Fund (SDAPF)	11,039.5	5	31,411.8	17	167,598.7	46

Source : Ministry of Interior

Table 2.19 Loans Made by CAO Affair Promotion Fund

(unit : thousand baht)

Province	Loan (Value)	Period (year)	Province	Loan (Value)	Period (year)
1. Krabi	2,550.0	10	22. Phetchabun	6,093.0	10
2. Kanchanaburi	4,900.0	10	23. Pichit	5,600.0	10
3. Chanthaburi	3,000.0	7	24. Phayao	6,400.0	10
4. Chaiyaphum	3,450.0	10	25. Mukdahan*	4,365.0	10
5. Chai Nat	10,911.0	10	26. Mae Hong Son	1,000.0	10
6. Chon Buri	9,945.5	10	27. Yala	960.0	5
7. Chiang Rai	7,930.0	10	28. Yasothon*	2,300.0	10
8. Chumphon	8,024.5	10	29. Lampang	4,950.0	10
	4,711.5	10	30. Lampun	7,260.0	10
9. Trang	2,336.0	10	31. Ratchaburi	7,401.0	10
	2,700.0	10		6,563.4	10
10. Tak	6,647.9	10	32. Ranong	2,732.0	10
11. Trat	1,721.9	10	33. Rayong	1,700.0	10
	500.0	5	34. Sukhothai	10,322.8	15
12. Nonthaburi	3,500.0	10	35. Samut Sakhon	2,000.0	10
	18,591.0	10	36. Samut Songkhram	4,000.0	10
13. Nakhon Nayok*	1,774.2	10	37. Suraj Thani	3,360.0	10
14. Narathiwat	6,800.0	10		4,810.0	10
15. Nong Khai	8,375.0	10	38. Samut Prakan	5,125.0	10
16. Pattani	6,035.0	10		13,040.1	10
17. Pathum Thani	8,245.0	10	39. Ang Thong	3,245.0	10
18. Ayutthaya	6,381.4	10	40. Udon Thani	1,561.6	10
	1,218.7	10		10,038.6	10
19. Phatthalung	2,100.0	10	41. Uthai Thani	1,806.1	10
20. Phrae	3,500.0	10		2,500.0	10
	10,000.0	10	42. Ubon Ratchathani*	9,690.0	10
21. Phetchaburi	5,330.9	10	43. CAO Savings Cooperatives	16,000.0 30,000.0	10 10
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>151,179.5</i>	-	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>174,823.6</i>	-
			Total	326,003.1	-

Note : * Province in the LNE-UE Regions

Source : Ministry of Interior

Table 2.20 Revenues and Expenditures of All Local Governments and Central Provincial Budget in The LNE-UE Regions, 1990-91

Provinces	(unit : million baht)				[3] over [1] (times) [3]/[1]
	Total Local Revenue* [1]	Total Local Expenditure [2]	Central Government Prov. Expenditure [3]	Total Expenditure (2) + [3] [4]	
1990					
Nakhon Nayok	63.7	57.6	490.0	547.6	7.7
Prachin Buri	164.8	134.3	1,867.0	2,001.3	11.3
Nakhon Ratchasima	474.9	374.9	3,937.0	4,311.9	8.3
Buri Ram	179.6	155.5	2,199.0	2,354.5	12.2
Mukdahan	43.0	39.2	665.0	704.2	15.5
Yasothon	79.0	69.7	876.0	945.7	11.1
Si Sa Ket	130.8	106.0	1,563.0	1,669.0	11.9
Surin	148.0	129.3	2,135.0	2,264.3	14.4
Ubon Ratchathani	290.8	257.7	2,984.0	3,241.7	10.3
1991					
Nakhon Nayok	77.1	71.9	366.0	437.9	4.7
Prachin Buri	199.1	168.0	1,641.0	1,809.0	8.2
Nakhon Ratchasima	586.0	527.1	4,030.0	4,557.1	6.9
Buri Ram	225.1	201.7	1,916.0	2,117.7	8.5
Mukdahan	42.3	34.8	461.0	495.8	10.9
Yasothon	92.1	83.1	622.0	705.1	6.8
Si Sa Ket	183.1	168.3	1,135.0	1,303.3	6.2
Surin	178.7	182.6	1,133.0	1,315.6	6.3
Ubon Ratchathani	363.7	333.5	2,713.0	3,046.5	7.5

Note : * including central grants.

Source : Ministry of Interior

Table 3.1 Indicative Investment Schedule for LNE-UE Regional Development (1/2)

			(Unit : million baht)				
Sector/Projects	Agency	Status	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total	(%)
			-1996	1997-2001	2002-2010		
1. Agriculture and Water Resources			<i>21,296</i>	<i>36,194</i>	<i>102,178</i>	<i>159,667</i>	<i>25</i>
1.1 Agricultural Diversification Program (ADIP)	Inter-agency	New	800	2,500			
1.2 Drip Irrigation Development & Drainage	RID, etc.	"	2,300	10,500			
1.3 Small Pumping Reservoirs Development	Inter-agency	"	2,700	6,500			
1.4 Lam Don Yai / Huai Tha Multipurpose	"	"	100	*			
1.5 Lam Nam Chi / Lam Plai Mat Multipurpose	"	"	100	*			
1.6 Huai Bang Sai Multipurpose	"	"	50	*			
1.7 Nakhon Nayok/Prachin Buri Multipurpose	"	"	50	*			
1.8 Yathoton Water Network	"	"	100	*			
1.9 Revised Water Jar	"	"	*	*			
1.10 Groundwater Exploration	"	Extension	*	*			
1.11 Phanom Dong Rek Water Resources Dev.	RID	On-going	1,400	700			
1.12 Others			13,696	15,994			
- Implementation of 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 & 1.9							
2. Energy			<i>14,481</i>	<i>24,612</i>	<i>69,481</i>	<i>108,573</i>	<i>17</i>
2.1 Lam Takong Pumped Hydropower	EGAT	On-going	5,300	12,000			
2.2 Pak Mun Hydropower	"	"	*	*			
2.3 Natural Gas Pipeline Extension	PTT	Planned	*				
2.4 Co-generation System	EGAT	"	100	*			
2.5 Others			9,081	12,612			
- Power Transmission & Distribution	EGAT	Extension	*	*			
- Rural Energy Program	Inter-agency	New	*	*			
- Joint Hydropower Development with Laos	"	Planned		*			
3. Transportation and Communications			<i>21,296</i>	<i>36,194</i>	<i>102,178</i>	<i>159,667</i>	<i>25</i>
3.1 Regional Artery Establishmant	DOH	New	1,700	6,900			
3.2 Railway Improvement	SRT	Extension	100	2,200			
3.3 Route No.24 Improvement	DOH	"	500	2,200			
3.4 Second Mekong Bridge	MOTC	Planned	100	700			
3.5 Buri Ram International Airport	AAT	New	100	400			
3.6 Local Air Services Network	"	"	100	100			
3.7 Provincial Roads and Highways	MOTC	Extension	*	5,035			
3.8 Other Transport Projects			18,696	18,659			
- Ubon Ratchathani Airport	AAT	Extension					
- Mukdahan Local Airport	"	New					
- Nakhon Ratchasima Airport	"	Planned					
- Regional Truck Terminals	MOTC	New	50	50			
- Rural Road Maintenance System	"	"	*	*			
- Inland Waterways, etc.	"	"					
3.11 TOT Rural Long Distance Telephones	TOT	Extension	5,000	10,000			
- Rural Telecommunications		New					
- Others							
3.12 Teleport	MOTC	New	200	800			
3.13 Other Communication Projects	"		4,800	9,200			

Table 3.1 Indicative Investment Schedule for LNE-UE Regional Development (2/2)

			(Unit : million baht)				
Sector/Projects	Agency	Status	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Total	(%)
			-1996	1997-2001	2002-2010		
4. Urban Development			7,666	13,030	36,784	57,480	9
4.1 Nakhon Ratchasima Integrated Urban Dev.	Inter-agency	New	800	1,800			
4.2 Ubon Ratchathani Integrated Urban Dev.	"	"	400	2,000			
4.3 Mukdahan Integrated Urban Dev.	"	"	200	1,000			
4.4 Aranyaprathet Intagrated Urban Dev.	"	Extension	200	1,000			
4.5 Buri Ram / Surin Twin City Development	"	"	200	1,600			
4.6 Others	"		5,866	5,630			
- Secondary Town Development		Extension					
- Rural Centers Development		"					
5. Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Environment			2,555	4,343	12,261	19,160	3
5.1 Northeast Indusrtly Promotion Sub-Center	MOID	New	50	250			
5.2 Khao Yai Resort and Research Development	TAT & MOE	"	100	1,400			
5.3 Agropolis	Inter-agency	"	50	150			
5.4 Nakhon Ratchasima Industrial Modernization	MOID	"	50	100			
5.5 Others			2,305	2,443			
6. Education			5,963	10,134	28,610	44,707	7
6.1 Si Sa Ket Agriculture Trainig Center	MOIT	New	30	*			
6.2 Korat Skill Trainig Center	MOAC	On-going	540	*			
6.3 Thai-Vietnam Culture Bridge Project	"	New	20	*			
6.4 Yasothon Aquaculture Center	"	"	19	*			
6.5 Thai-Khmer Culture Bridge Project	TAT	"	*	20			
6.6 Thai-Cambodia Skill Development Center	MOID	"	*	120			
6.7 Others			5,354	9,994			
- Buri Ram Provincial Training Center	MOIT	New					
7. Public Health			4,259	7,239	20,436	31,933	5
7.1 Tambon Health Care Center Expansion	MOPH	New	1,344	1,680			
7.2 Others (conventional programs)	"	Extension	2,915	5,559			
- Village Health Care Center Dev. Program							
8. Social Development			7,666	13,030	36,784	57,480	9
8.1 Rural Enviro'tal Enhancement Program [REEP	MOIT	New	2,000	5,000			
8.2 Others			5,666	8,030			
Public Fund Availability (Total)			85,183	144,774	408,710	638,667	100

* Costs to be incurred but not estimated; some costs included in other projects.

Table 3.2 Indicative Public Investment Allocations to Core Projects (1/2)

(Unit : million baht)

Programs/ Projects	Phase 1 (- 1996)	Phase 2 (1997-2001)	Total
Regional/Inter-regional Projects			
Regional artery establishment	1,700	6,900	8,600
Railway improvement	100	2,200	2,300
Route No.24 improvement	500	2,200	2,700
Second Mekong bridge	100	700	800
Local air services network development	100	100	200
Small pumping reservoirs development	2,700	6,500	9,200
Phanom Dang Rek water resources development	1,400	700	2,100
Lam Thakong pumped storage power generation	5,300	12,000	17,300
Pak Mun hydropower	*	*	-
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>11,900</u>	<u>31,300</u>	<u>43,200</u>
Area Development Programs			
1. Greater Nakhon Ratchasima Industrial Center			
1.1 Nakhon Ratchasima integrated urban dev.	800	1,800	2,600
1.2 Nakhon Ratchasima industrial modernization	50	100	150
1.3 Natural gas pipeline extension	*	-	-
1.4 Co-generation system	100	*	100
1.5 Khao Yai resort and research development	100	1,400	1,500
	<u>1,050</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>4,350</u>
2. Ubon Ratchathani Agro-industrial Forefront			
2.1 Ubon Ratchathani integrated urban dev.	400	2,000	2,400
2.2 "Teleport"	200	1,800	2,000
2.3 "Agropolis"	50	150	200
2.4 Border trade center	50	-	50
2.5 Lam Don Yai / Huai Tha multipurpose	100	*	100
	<u>800</u>	<u>3,950</u>	<u>4,750</u>
3. Buri Ram - Surin Integrated Central Area			
3.1 Buri Ram international airport	100	400	500
3.2 Northeast industrial promotion sub-center	50	250	300
3.3 Lam Nam Chi / Lam Plai Mat multipurpose	100	*	100
3.4 Buri Ram - Surin twin city development	200	1,600	1,800
	<u>450</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>2,700</u>
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>9,500</u>	<u>11,800</u>

Table 3.2 Indicative Public Investment Allocations to Core Projects (2/2)

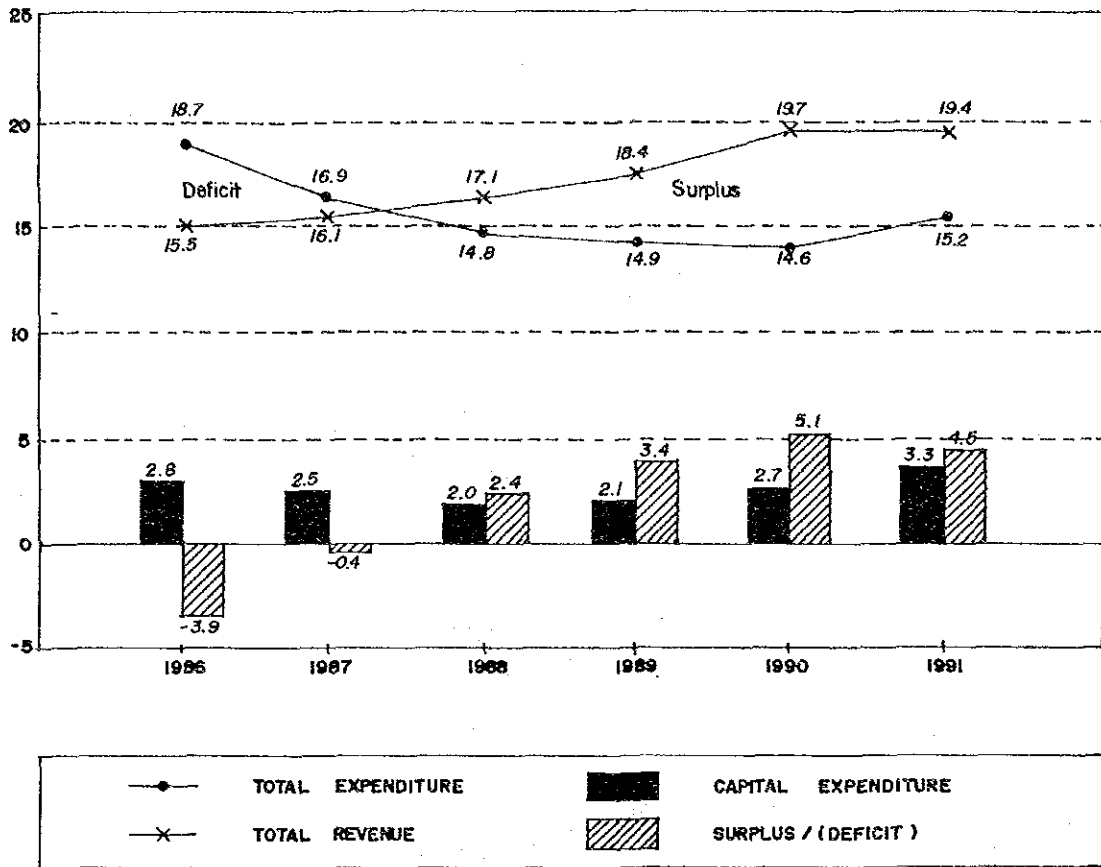
(Unit : million baht)

Programs/ Projects	Phase 1 (- 1996)	Phase 2 (1997-2001)	Total
Special Sector Programs			
1. Agricultural diversification (ADIP)			0
1.1 Drip irrigation development	2,300	10,500	12,800
1.2 Other components	800	2,500	3,300
	<u>3,100</u>	<u>13,000</u>	<u>16,100</u>
2. Rural environment enhancement (REEP)			
2.1 Total allocation	<u>2,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>
3. Broad based border activities promotion (Allocation included in other projects)	*	*	-
	<u>5,100</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>23,100</u>
Other Local Projects			
Mukdahan IUD / border trade center	200	1,000	1,200
Aranyaprathet IUD / border trade center	200	1,000	1,200
Yasothon water network development	100	*	100
Yasothon aquaculture center	50	150	200
Huai Bang Sai multipurpose development	50	*	50
Nakhon Nayok/Prachin Buri multipurpose dev.	50	*	50
	<u>650</u>	<u>2,150</u>	<u>2,800</u>
	<u>19,950</u>	<u>60,950</u>	<u>80,900</u>
Share to the Public Fund Availability	23%	42%	35%

* Costs to be incurred but not estimated; some costs included in other projects.

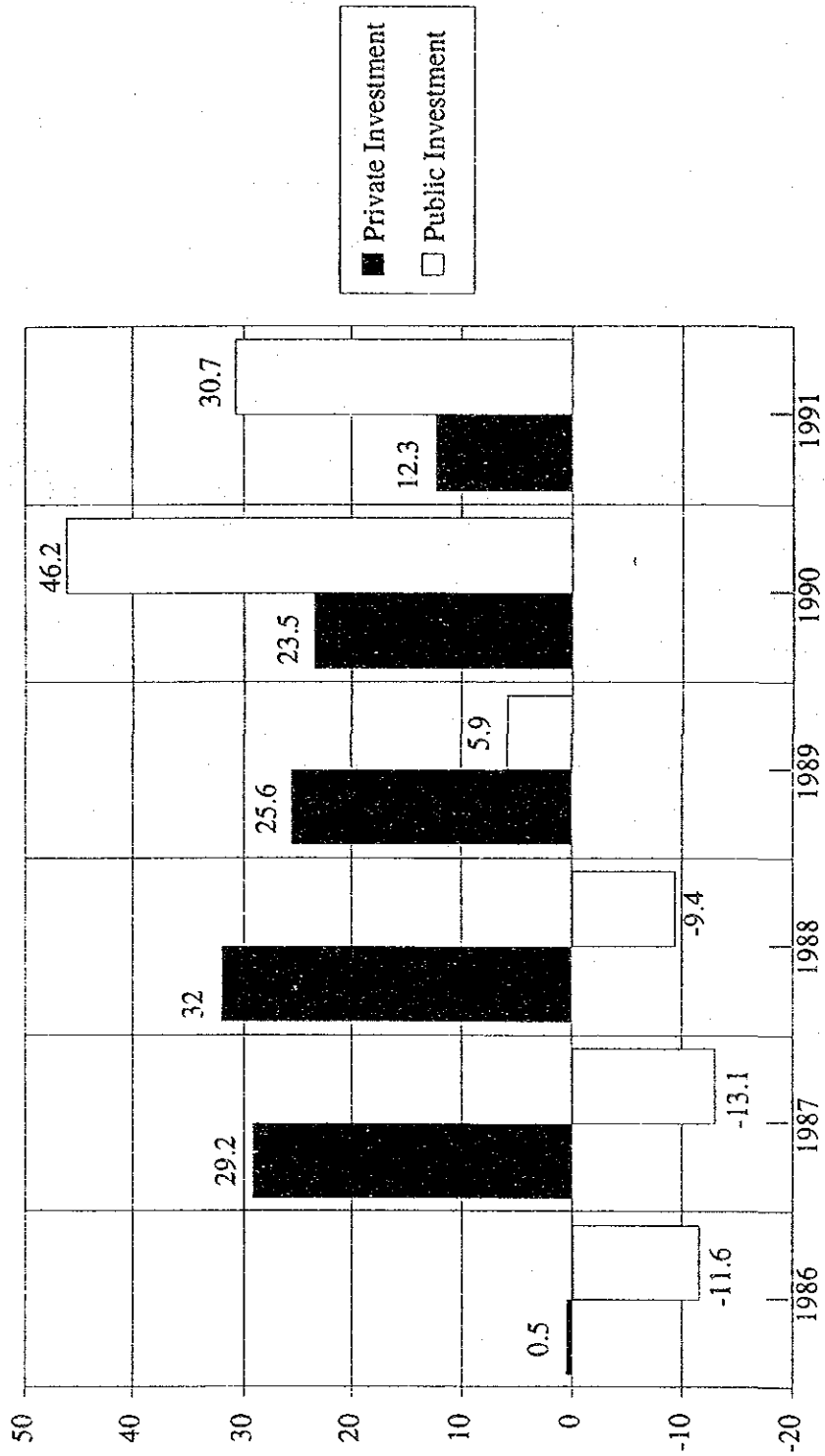
Figures

Figure 1.1 Fiscal Developments
(Percentage of GDP)



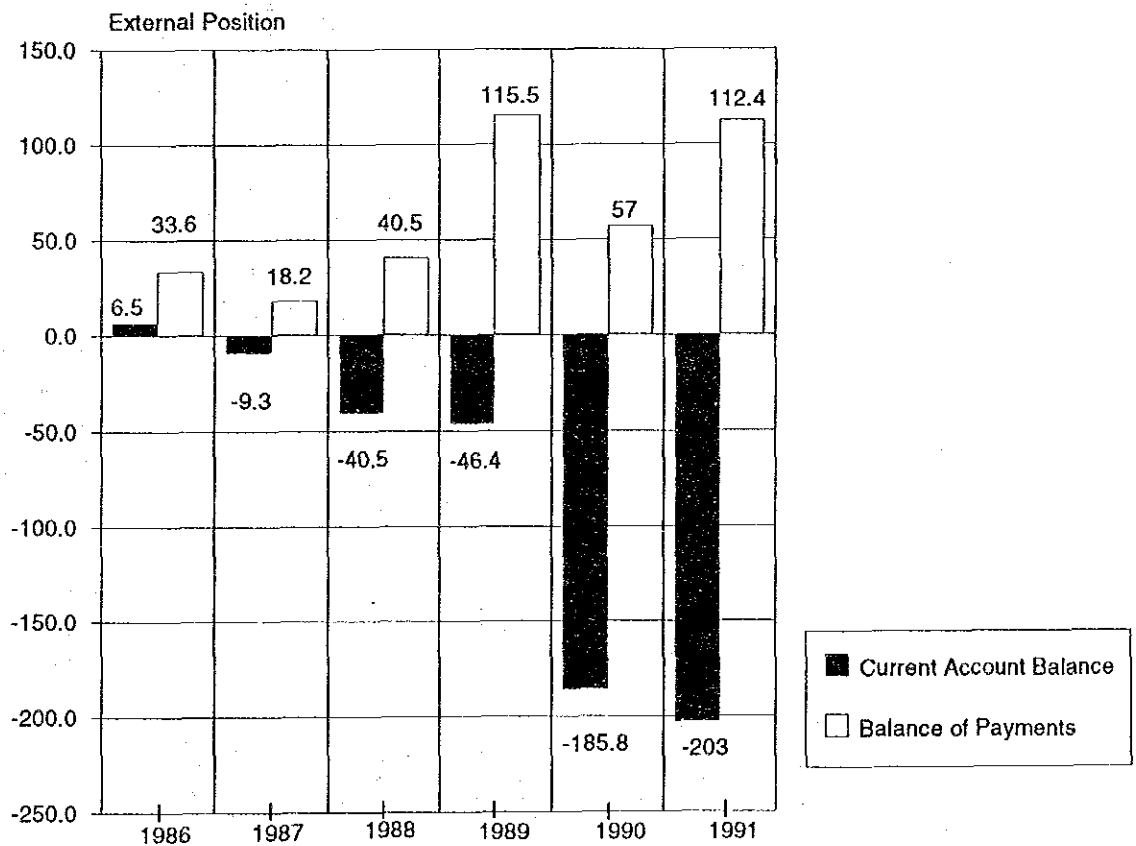
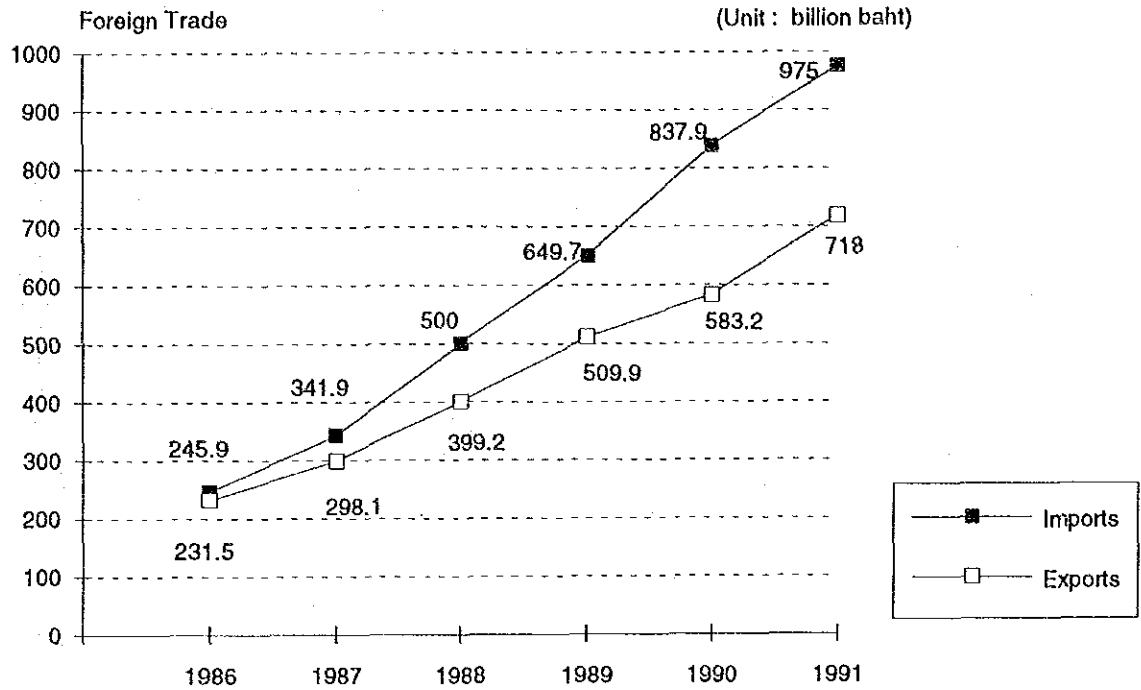
Source: Prepared based on Table 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Investment Trend (Percentage Change)



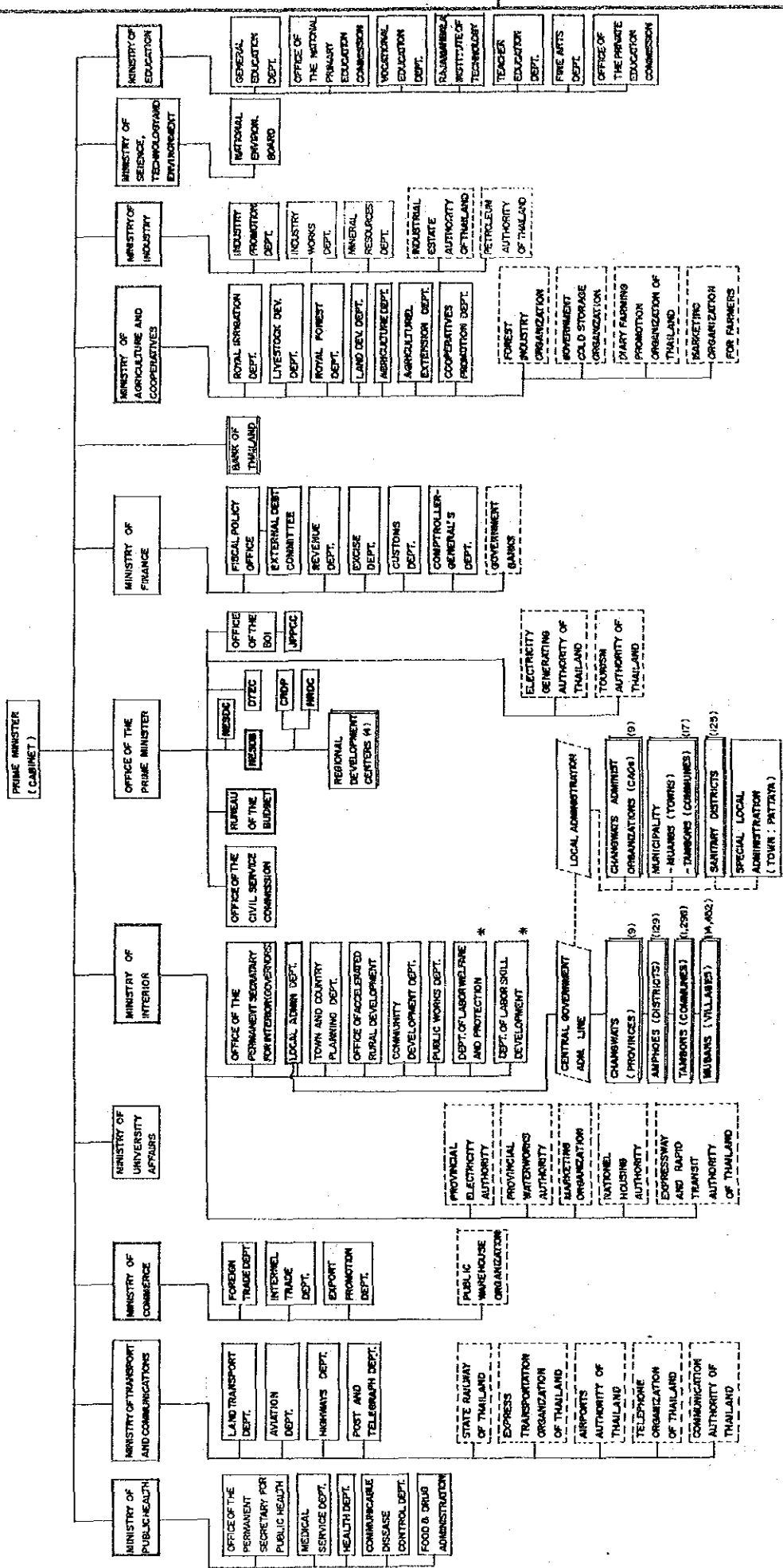
Source : Prepared based on Table 1.4.

Figure 1.3 Balance of Payments



Source : Prepared based on Table 1.9 : Key Economic and Financial Indicators.

Figure 2.1 Overall Development Organization in Thailand



LEGEND :

- PRIMARY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
- SUPPORTING AUTHORITY
- INDEPENDENT PUBLIC AGENCY
- STATE ENTERPRISES CONCERNED
- ADMINISTRATION CATEGORY
- DIRECT SUPERVISION
- SUPERVISION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

ABBREVIATIONS : BOI : BOARD OF INVESTMENT
 CROP : COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE ROYAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
 DTIC : DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION
 RESDC : NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
 NRDC : NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
 NRDC : NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
 JPPDC : JOINT PUBLIC / PRIVATE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

NOTES : FIGURES IN PARENTHESES INDICATE NUMBERS OF THE RESPECTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION UNITS IN THE LINE-UP REGIONS (STUDY AREA)
 * PLANNED TO BE ATTACHED TO THE "MINISTRY OF LABOR" WHICH WILL BE NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

Figure 2.2
Administrative Division of the LNE-UE Regions

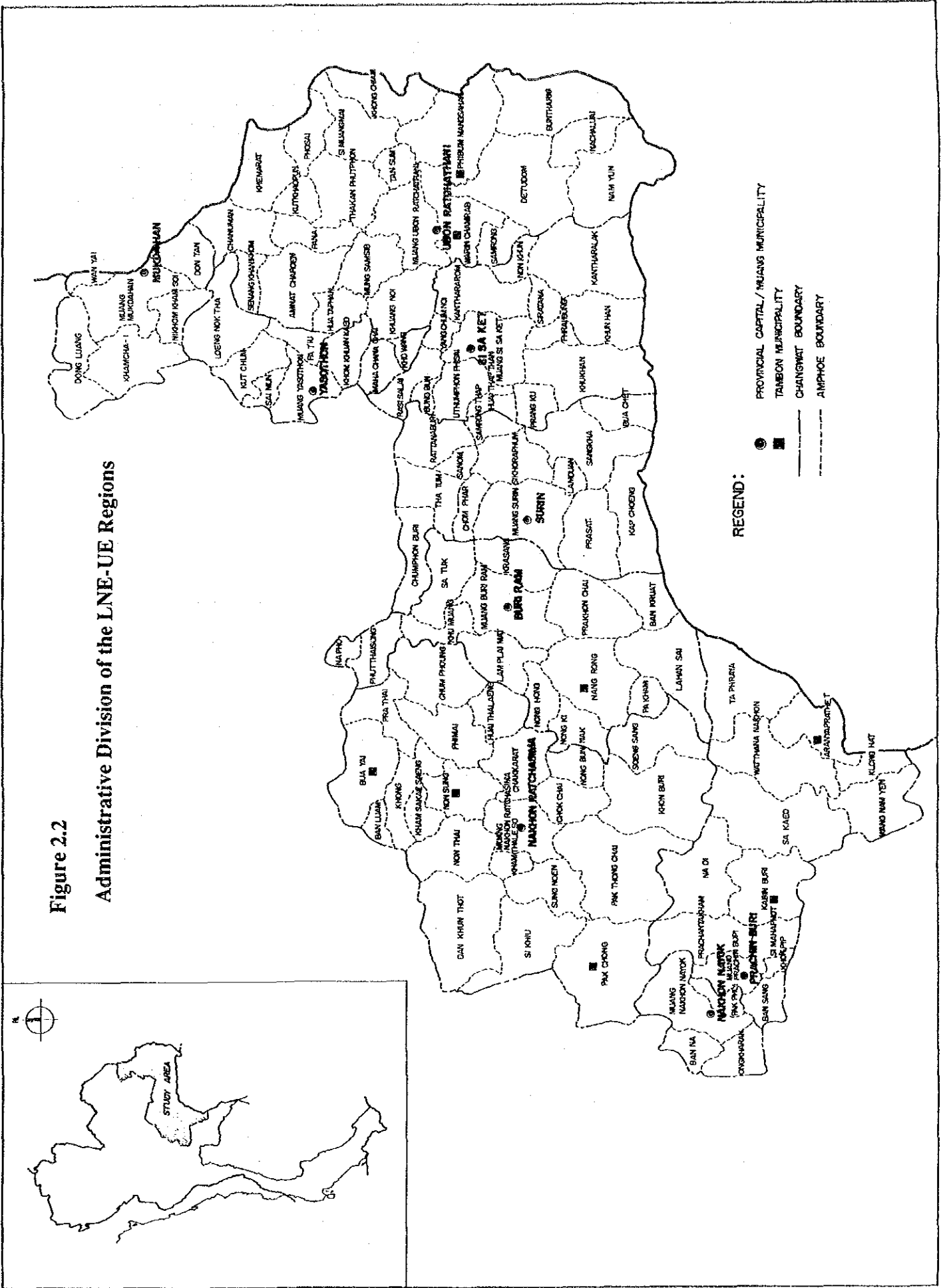
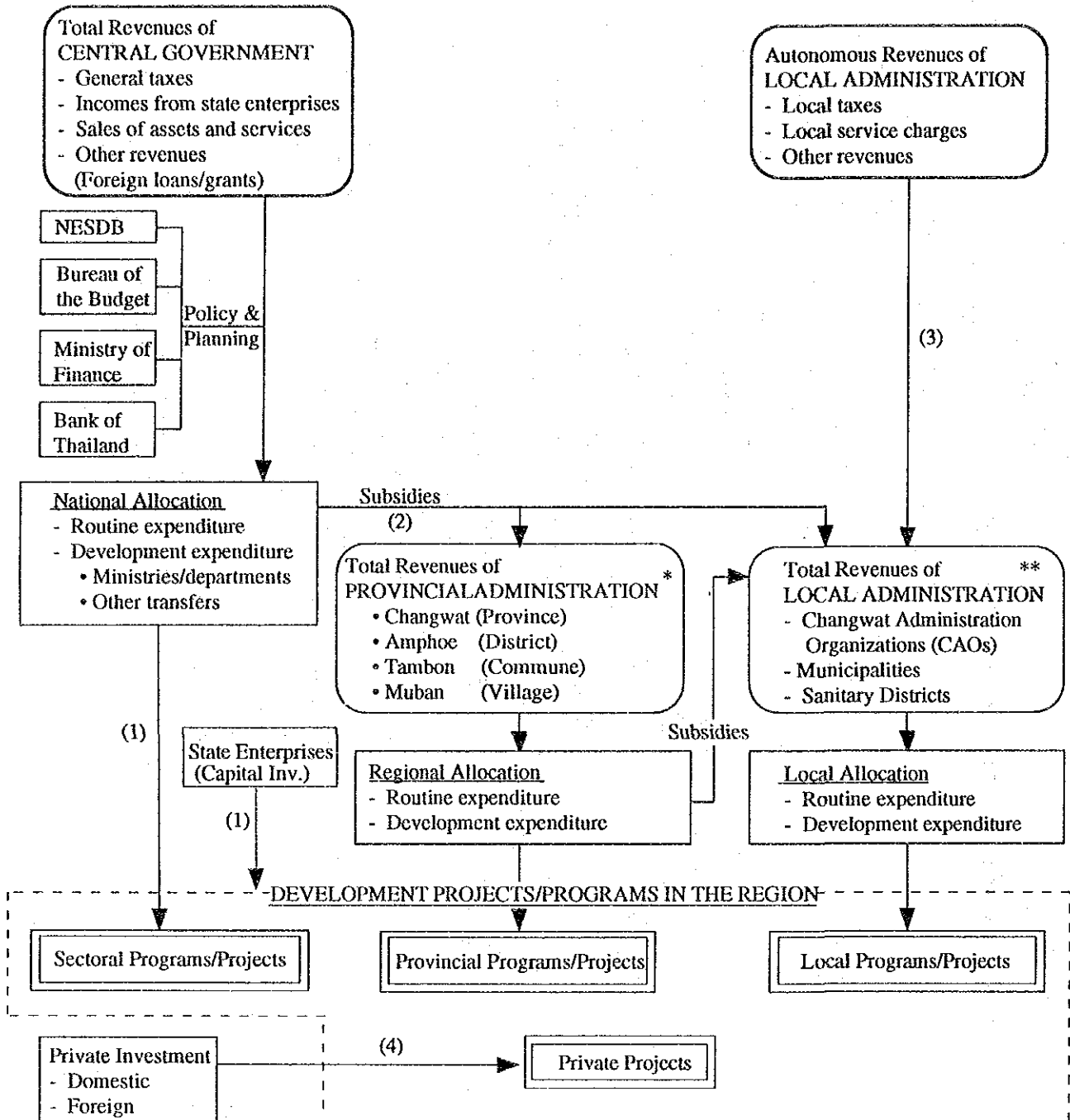


Figure 2.3 Financial Flow for Regional Development in Thailand



LEGEND:

- Revenue
- Receipt/Distribution
- Expenditure (Allocation)
- Projects/Programs

NOTES : * "Provincial Administration" implies the national administrative system consisting of Changwat (Province) - Amphoe (District) - Tambon (Commune) - Muban (Village). This system is commanded by the Central Government in terms of budget and policies.

** "Local Administration" includes three (3) types of authorities: Changwat Administration Organizations (CAOs), Municipalities and Sanitary Districts. These authorities are established based on an autonomous concept so that they have their own budget, personnel and authorities.

Figure 2.4 Investment Promotion Zones

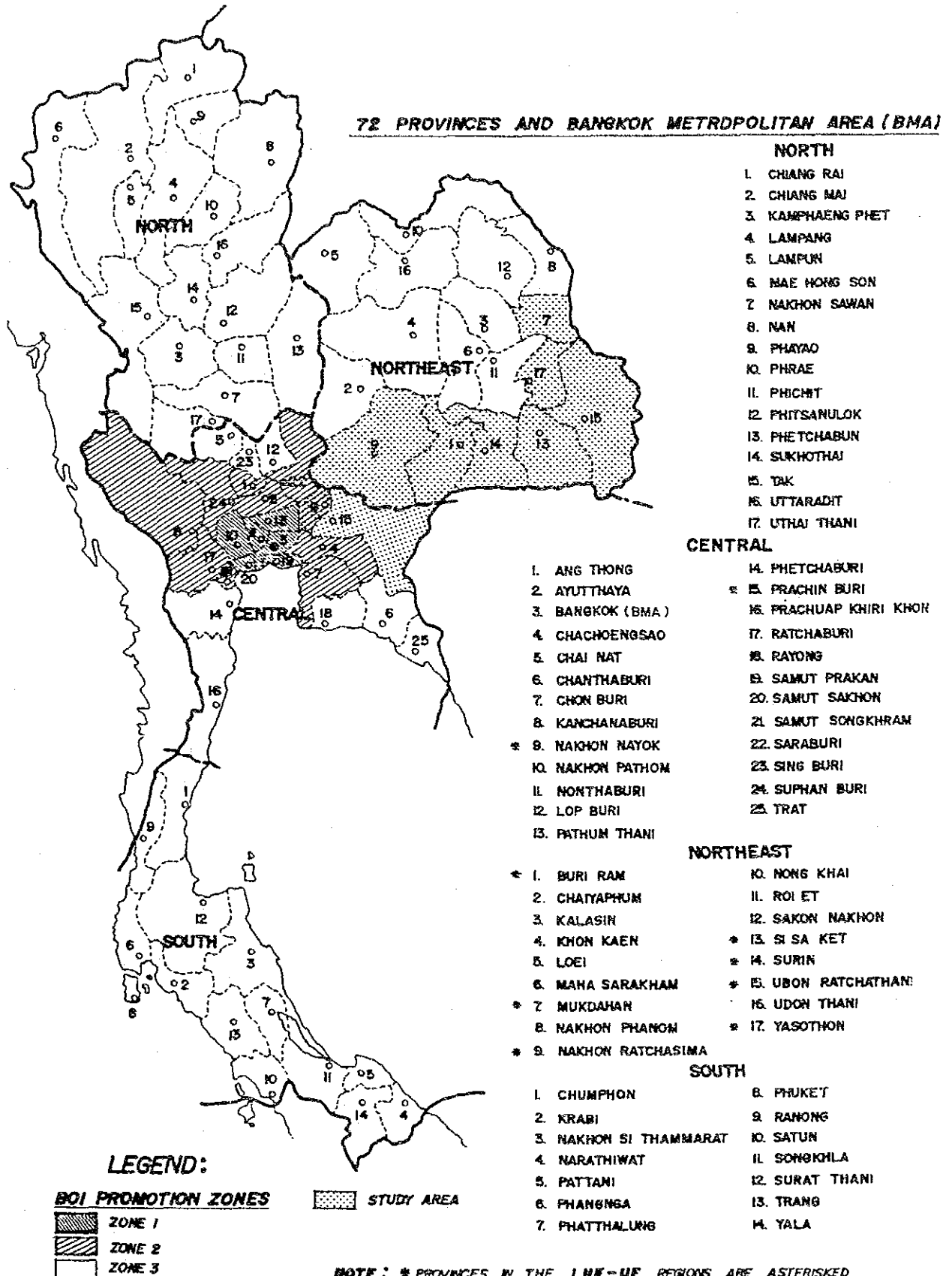


Figure 2.5 Financial Trend of 17 Municipalities in The LNE-UE Regions

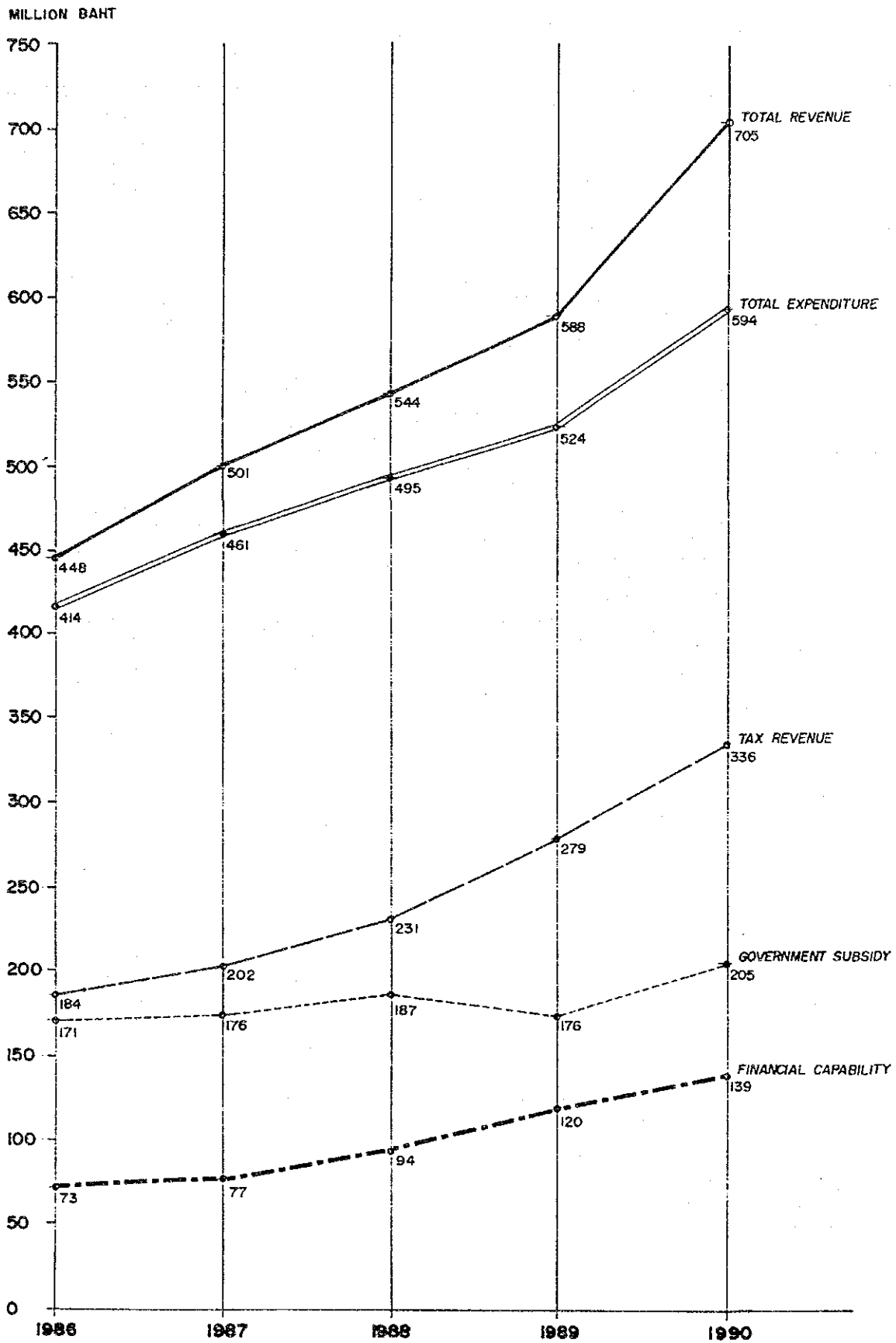


Figure 2.6 Financial Trends of Sanitary Districts and CAOs in the LNE-UE Regions

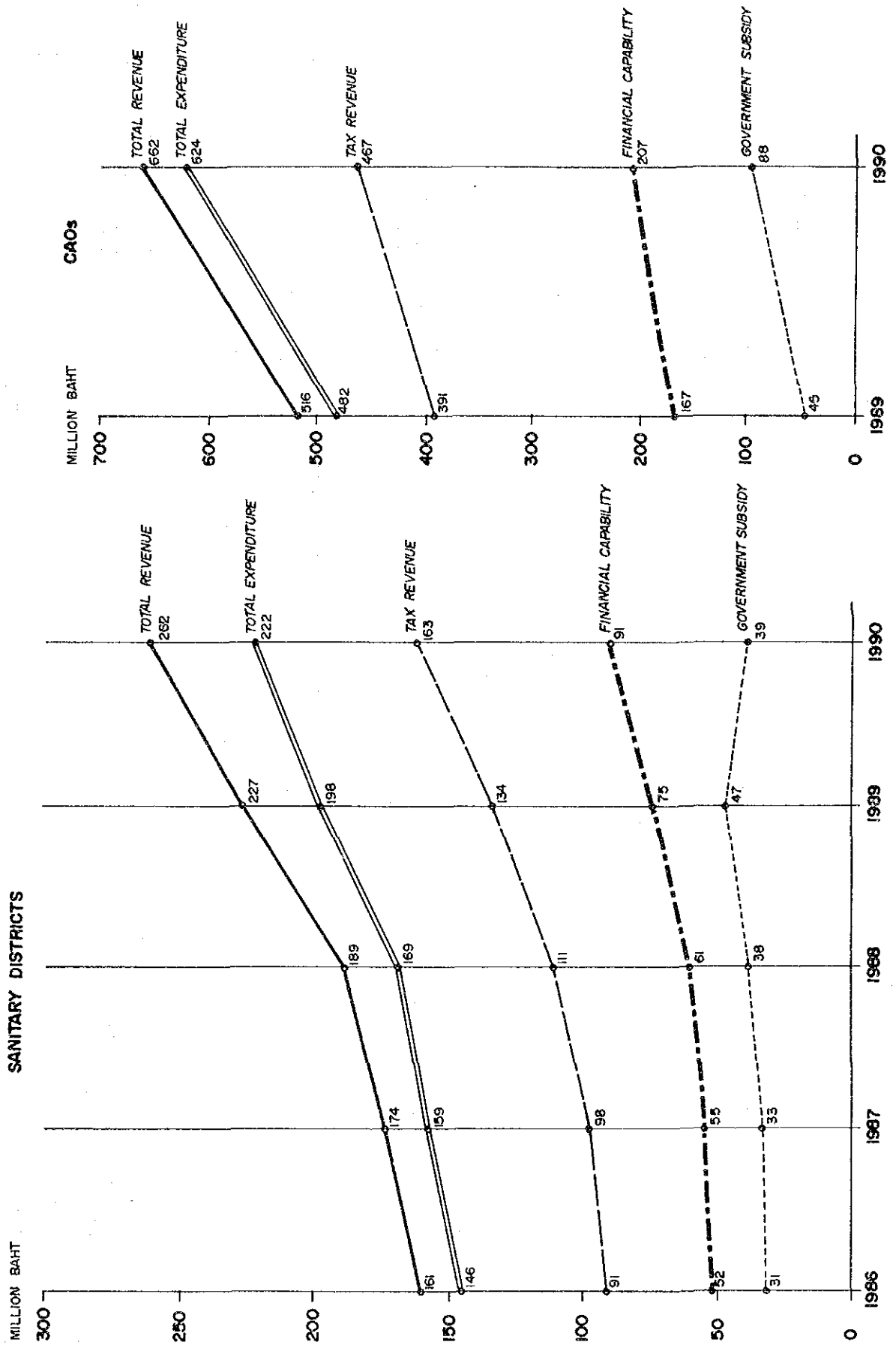


Figure 4.1 Project Preparation Worksheet for The Technical and Economic Cooperation from Foreign Countries

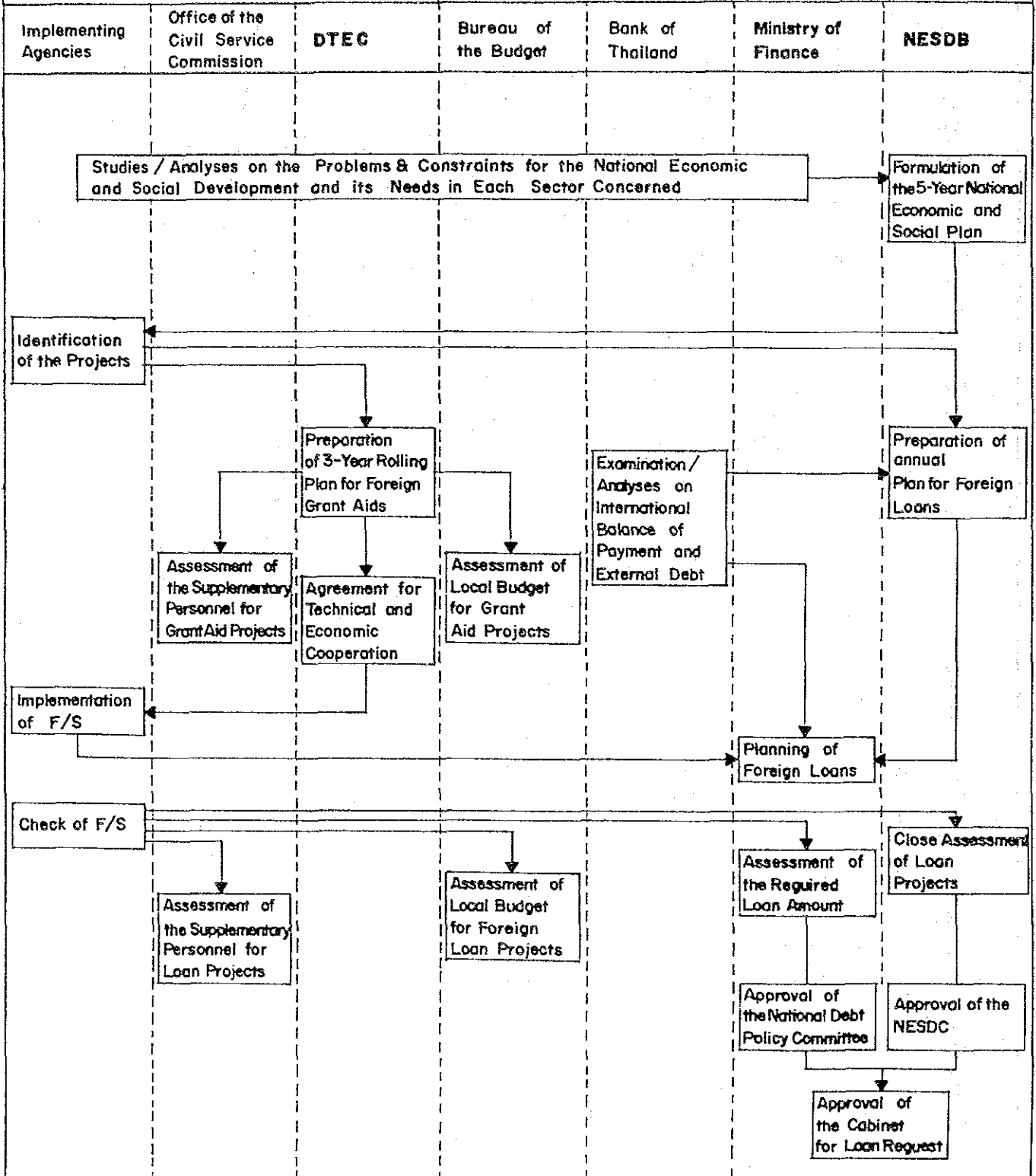
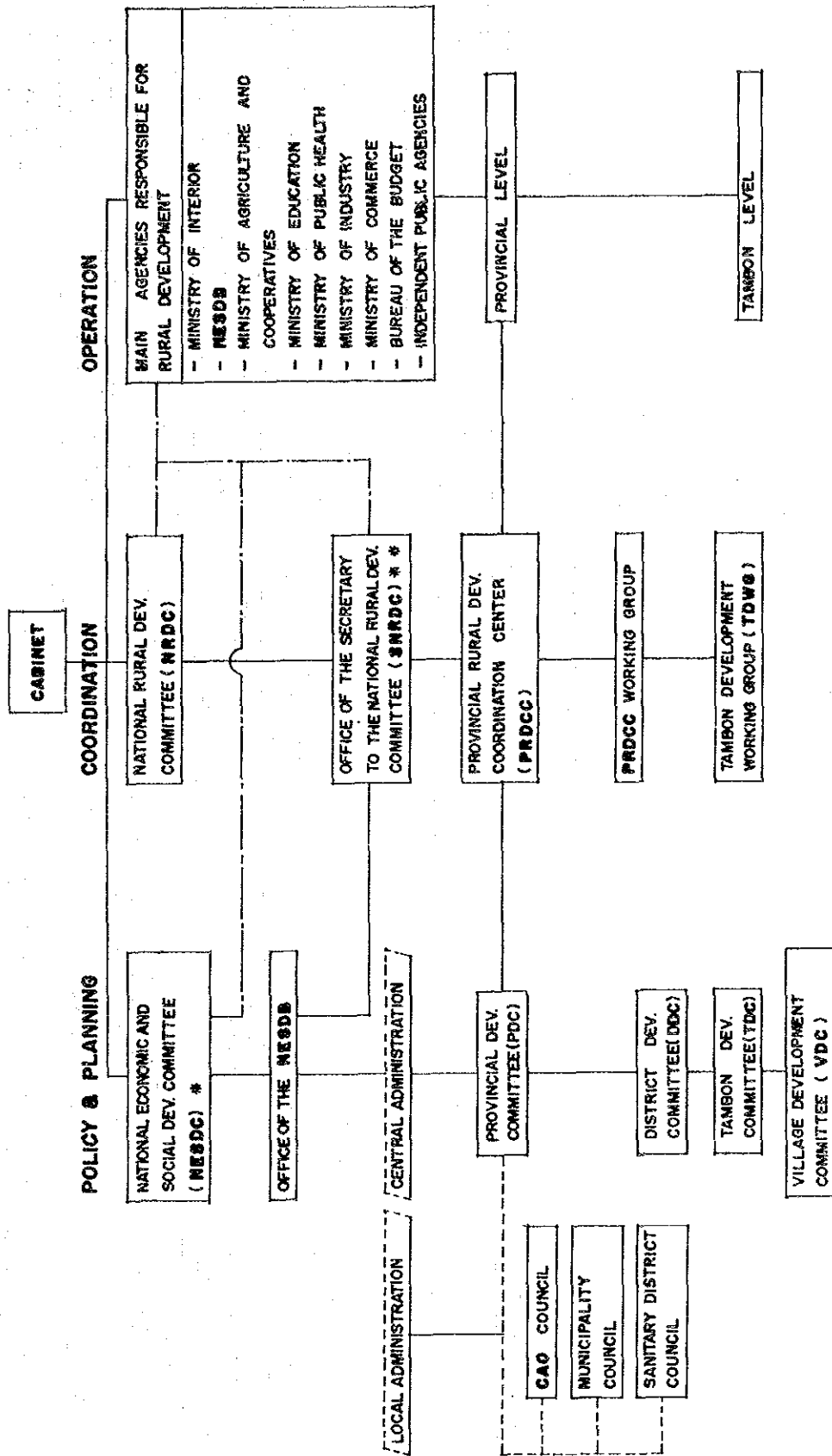


Figure 5.1 Rural Development Organization System



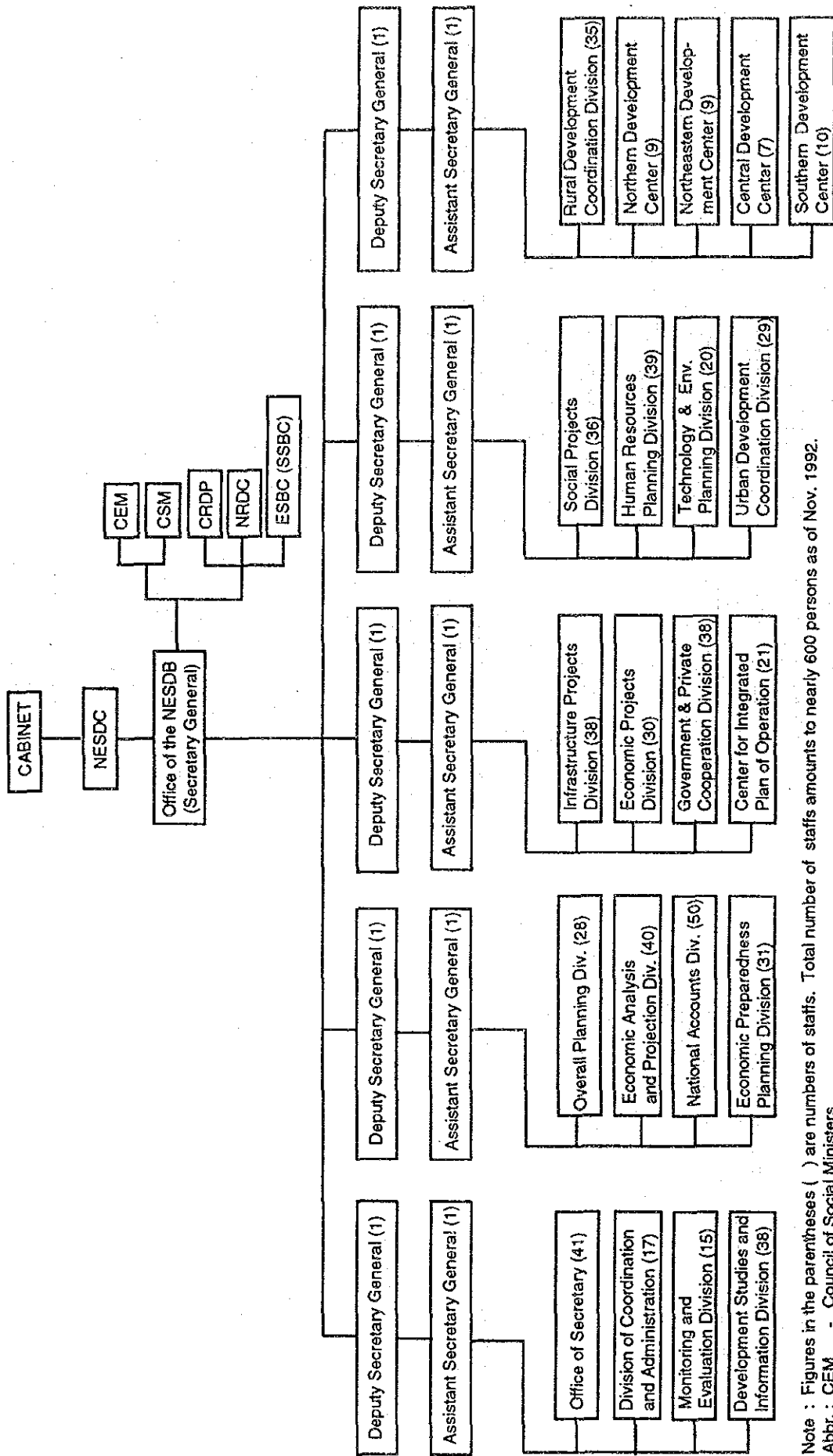
LEGEND:

- DIRECT SUPERVISION
- - - MEMBERSHIP OR COORDINATION
- - - - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION IN PLANNING

NOTES:

- * THE NESDC CONSISTS OF THE MEMBERS FROM NESDB, BANK OF THAILAND, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET, FISCAL POLICY OFFICE, ETC.
- * * THE SNRDC WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.
- THE NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT (NRD) PROGRAM IS OPERATED BY THE SIX MINISTRIES: INTERIOR, AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES, PUBLIC HEALTH, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION AND COMMERCE.

Figure 5.2 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE OFFICE OF NESDB



Note : Figures in the parentheses () are numbers of staffs. Total number of staffs amounts to nearly 600 persons as of Nov. 1992.

Abbr. : CEM - Council of Social Ministers

CRDP - Coordinating Committee for the Royal Development Projects

CSM - Council of Social Ministers

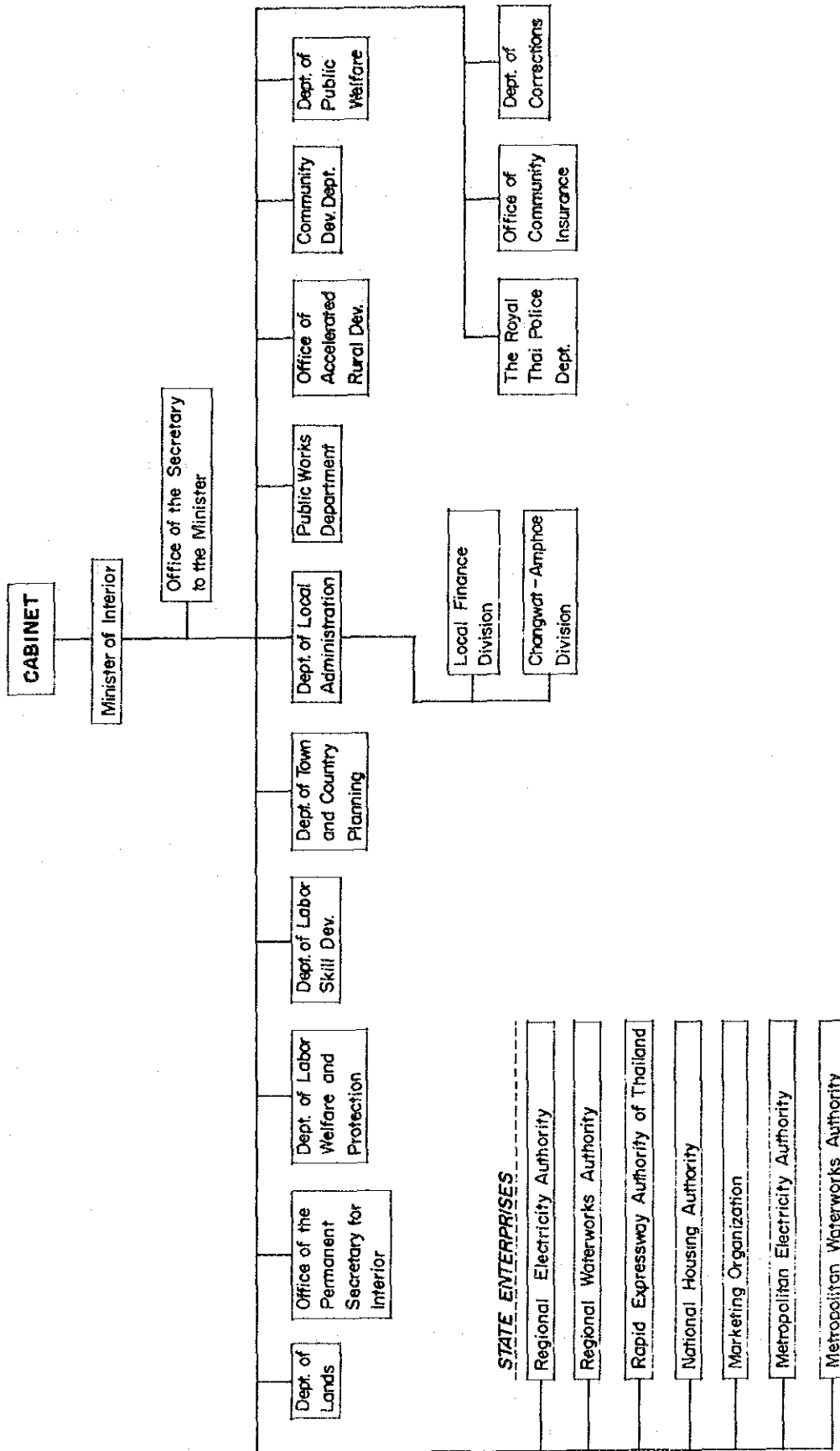
Source : Development Studies and Information Division, NESDB

NESDC - National Economic and Social Development Committee

NRDC - National Rural Development Committee

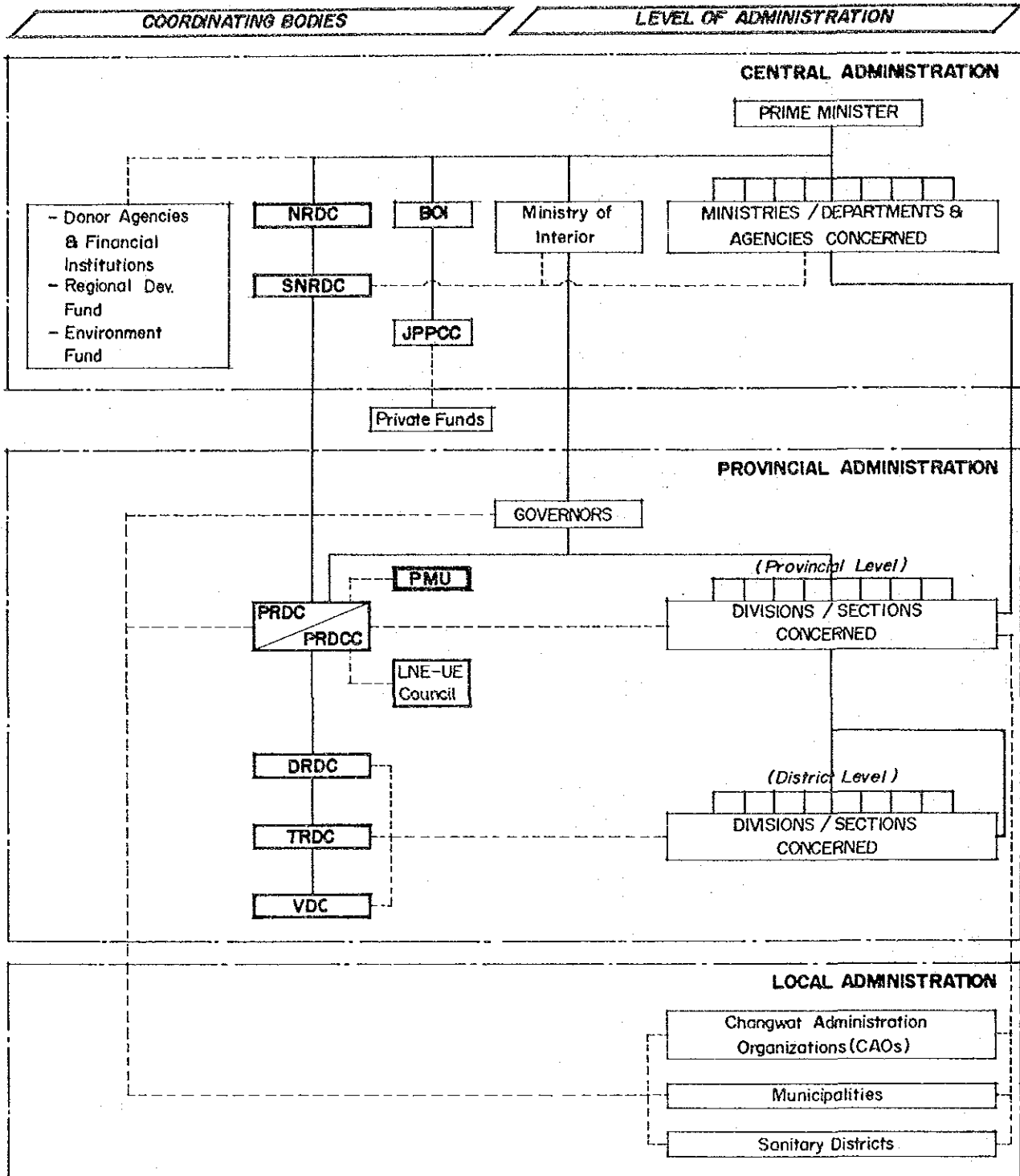
ESBC (SSBC) - Eastern Seaboard Committee (Southern Seaboard Committee)

Figure 5.3 Organizational Chart of The Ministry of Interior



Source : Ministry of Interior

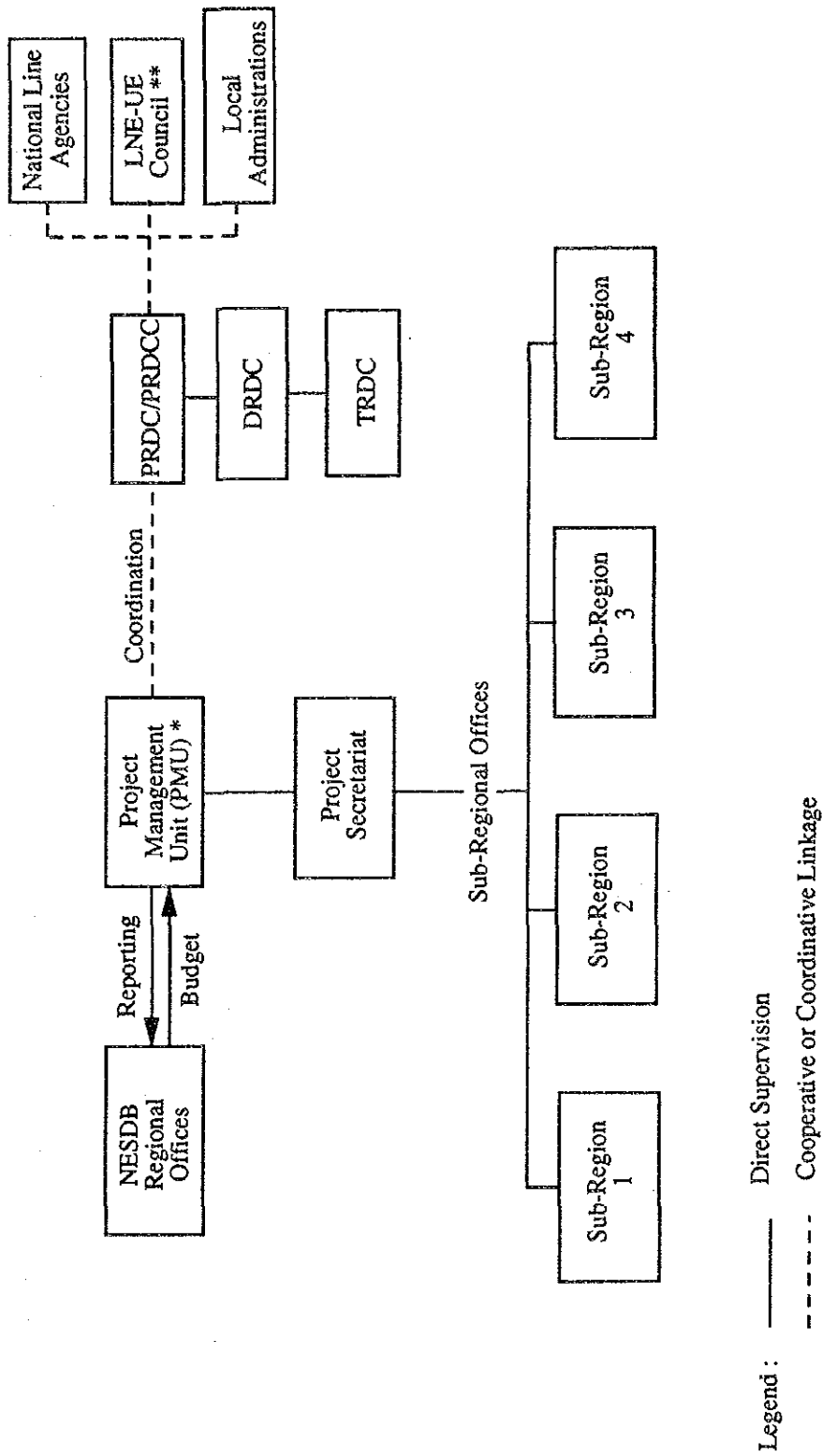
Figure 5.4 Proposed Structure for Implementing The LNE-UE Projects



LEGEND : ——— DIRECT SUPERVISION
 - - - - - COOPERATIVE OR COORDINATIVE LINKAGE

- ABBR. :**
- NRDC** NATIONALREGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
 - SNRDC** OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
 - PRDCC** PROVINCIAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CENTER
 - PRDC** PROVINCIAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
 - DRDC** DISTRICT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
 - TRDC** TAMBON RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
 - VDC** VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
 - CAOs** CHANGWAT ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATIONS
 - BOI** BOARD OF INVESTMENT
 - JPPCC** JOINT PUBLIC-PRIVATE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
 - PMU** PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT FOR LNE-UE PROJECTS

Figure 5.5 Structure of Project Management System



Notes : * Project Management Unit (PMU) consists mainly of representatives of NESDB, Ministry of Interior and other development agencies.
 ** LNE-UE Council consists of 12 members. Two are representatives of NESDB regional centers. The others are representatives of each province. The Council is headed by a representative of the NRDC.

Appendices

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
(Nakhon Nayok) 1. Study for the Maintenance of Irrigation Project II	On-going	26 Months (Mar. 1989)	MOAC (RID)	Germany	44,392
2. Training Centre of ARD-Eastern	Pending	12 Months (Feb. 1988)	MOI	"	-
3. Pilot Project for the Mechanized Production of 5,000 tons of Kenaf Fibre per year in a Particular under Developed Area	"	26 Months (-)	MOD	Italy	-
4. Regional Industrial Estates Feasibility Study	"	24 Months (1990)	MOD	UNDP	-

Note: /* Projects "completed" and "rejected by donor" or "withdrawn by agency" are excluded from this list.
Source: DTEC

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start. Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
(Prachin Buri)					
1. Land Tifing Phase I (Extension)	On-going	48 Months (Oct. 1990)	MOIT	Australia	234,327
2. Village Development Programme II-V	"	(Mar. 1985)	MOD	Germany	485,815
3. Study for the Maintenance of Irrigation Project II	"	26 Months (Mar. 1989)	MOAC (RID)	"	44,392
4. Linking Self-help Groups and Banks to Promote Savings Mobilization and Credit Delivery among the Rural Poor	"	36 Months (1991)	MOF & BAAC	"	33,630
5. Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children)	"	48 Months (Jan. 1985)	Redd Barna	Norwege	61,849
6. The Environmental Awareness and Development Subproject	"	48 Months (Sep. 1987)	WFT	USAID	5,244
7. Village Development Programme VI & VII	Approved by Donor	-	MOD	Germany	336,301
8. Training Centre of ARD-Eastern Field Operation Centre	Pending	12 Months (Feb. 1988)	MOIT	Germany	-
9. The Model of Environmental Health Management on Trades concerning Production Repacking and Collection of Insecticide and Other Pesticides	Approved by DTEC	17 Months (-)	MOPH	UNEP	355
10. Support to the Watershed Rehabilitation in the Eastern Region	New Project	60 Months (-)	MOAC (RID)	"	-

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
(Nakhon Ratchasima)					
1. Land Tiling Phase I (Extension)	On-going	48 Months (Oct. 1990)	MOIT	Australia	234,327
2. Diagnosis and Control of Foot and Mouth Disease in the Kingdom of Thailand (Phase II)	"	36 Months (Oct. 1989)	MOAC	"	22,795
3. Australia Species and Provanence Trials in Thailand	"	36 Months (Oct. 1989)	MOAC (RFD)	"	334
4. System Improvement Programme (NEWMASIP)	"	60 Months (May. 1990)	"	EEC	4,924,800
5. Development of Silk Production in the Northeast	"	60 Months (Feb. 1990)	"	"	384,120
6. Community Base Integrated Rural Development Project	"	36 Months (1990)	PCDA	Germany	26,904
7. Thailand Upland Social Forestry Project Phase II	"	24 Months (Jan. 1990)	MOAC (RFD)	Ford Foundation	7,840
8. Regional Centres of Medical Sciences	"	48 Months (Jan. 1989)	MOPH	Italy	23,491
9. Agriculture Cooperative Promotion Project	"	60 Months (-)	MOAC	Japan	-
10. National Animal Health and Production Institute	"	- (-)	MOAC	"	-
11. Feasibility Study on Lam Ta Kong Pumped Storage Project	"	- (-)	OPM & EGAT	"	-
12. BAAC/FMO Cooperative Banking Development Pilot Project	"	36 Months (Feb. 1990)	MOF & BAAC	Netherlands	-
13. Construction Demonstration of Flexilo System	"	24 Months (-)	MOAC	UNIDO	-
14. Northeast Small Scale Irrigation Project	"	96 Months (Aug. 1980)	MOAC (RID)	USAID	316,519
15. A Project of Khon Kaen University Improve Management Skills and to Streng then the Regional Institutional Base for Management Research, Assessment and Training in Northeast Thailand	"	36 Months (Jun. 1985)	MOUA (Khon Kaen Univ.)	"	3,276

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start. Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
<u>(Nakhon Ratchasima)</u> 16. John Snow, Incorporated Factory-based Family Planning Services	On-going	48 Months (1986)	John Snow, Inc.	USAID	4,837
17. The Environmental Awareness and Development Subproject	"	48 Months (Sep. 1987)	WFT	"	5,244
18. Parent/Peer Groups Drug Abuse Prevention Subproject	"	48 Months (1987)	PCDA	"	3,839
19. Technical Support for Institute of Rural Pending Development Administration, Academy for Government Administration (AGA)	Pending	36 Months (Oct. 1990)	MOIT	Australia	-
20. Training Development Project	"	36 Months (Oct. 1989)	MOIT	Canada	-
21. New Technologies Innovations for the Vocational Training Development Centre (VTDC) at Nakhon Ratchasima Technical College	"	24 Months (1990)	MOE	Italy	-
22. Slope Stabilization of Railway Cuts in Mountainous Areas along the Northeastern Main Line	"	30 Months (1991)	MOTC & SRT	Japan	-
23. Centre for Production Improvement and Post-harvest Pest Control for Fruits, Vegetables and Cut-flowers for Export	"	60 Months (-)	MOAC	"	-
24. Temporary Steel Truss Bridges in Rural Area	"	36 Months (-)	MOIT	"	-
25. Support for the Implementation of Dendrothermal Power Production Demonstration Project	"	17 Months (-)	MSTE	Sweden	-
26. Feed Year Strategies for Efficient Utilization of Local Available Resources for Improved Livestock Production	Approved by DTEC	36 Months	MOAC	Australia	-
27. Australian Woody Species for Saline Sites in Area	"	36 Months (Nov. 1988)	"	"	1,358
28. Land Remodelling Project	"	60 Months (1990)	"	"	560,000
29. Promotion of Handicraft Business	"	36 Months (-)	MOC	Canada	-
30. ESMAF: Northeast Region Village Forestry and Wood Fuels Preinvestment Study	Reviewing by Agency	60 Months (-)	MOAC (RFD)	USAID	-

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start: Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
Nakhon Ratchasima 31. Fungi and Mycotoxins in Thailand Food and Feed Stuffs	New Project	36 Months (-)	MOAC	Australia	-
32. Geophysical Exploration for Groundwater Development in Rural Area	"	34 Months (-)	MOIT & PWA	Canada	-
33. Surface Water Resources Development Project in the Northeast, Thailand	"	48 Months (-)	MOIT	Germany	-
34. Expert in Management Development	"	36 Months (-)	MOF & BAAC	Netherlands	-
35. Regional Industrial Estate Pre-feasibility Study	"	12 Months (-)	MOID	UNIDO	-

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start. Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
(Buri Ram)					
1. Community Based Integrated Rural Development (CBIRD) Phase II	On-going	60 Months (Mar. 1990)	PCDA	Canada	95,645
2. Integrated Small-Scale Fish Farming and Animal Husbandry Demonstration Centers in Village Primary Schools	"	42 Months (Aug. 1988)	GGAT	Catholic Relief Services	3,401
3. PVO/Children's Health and Environment Magazine	"	48 Months (Sep. 1989)	CARE/T	CARE	2,332
4. Development of Silk Production in the Northeast	"	60 Months (Feb. 1990)	MOAC	EEC	384,120
5. Village Development Programme II-V	"	- (Mar. 1985)	MOD	Germany	485,815
6. BAA/FMO Cooperative Banking Development Pilot Project	"	36 Months (Feb. 1990)	MOF & BAAC	Netherlands	-
7. Control of Acute Respiratory Infection	"	60 Months (1989)	MOPH	UN Children's Fund	32,406
8. Promotion of Non-Formal Education for Women	"	30 Months (Jan. 1988)	MOE	UNDFW	1,352
9. Northeast Small Scale Irrigation Project	"	96 Months (Aug. 1980)	MOAC (RID)	USAID	316,519
10. Affected Thai Village Programme II	"	60 Months (1987)	MOD	"	254,561
11. Income/Nutrition Vegetable Cultivation (Esaru Kiew)	"	36 Months (1989)	Governors of the Provinces	World Concern	11,000
12. Pilot Project for Development of Education Management Information Systems	Approved by DTEC	24 Months (-)	MOE	IDRC	15,270
13. Improvement in Living Condition and Health of Women in Northeast	"	12 Months (Mar. 1990)	MOPH	UNFPA	1,250
14. Temporary Steel Truss Bridges in Rurel Area	Pending	36 Months (-)	OPM & TAT	Japan	-
15. Village Development Programme VI & VII	Approved by Donor	- (-)	MOD	Germany	336,301
16. Revolving Fund Aid Project for Farmer Institution Development in the Northeast of Thailand	New Project	48 Months (Oct. 1991)	MOAC	Belgium	-

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
Buri Ram 17. Geophysical Exploration for Groundwater Development in Rural Area	New Project	24 Months (-)	MOIT & PWWA	Canada	-
18. Surface Water Resources Development Project in the Northeast, Thailand	"	48 Months (-)	MOIT	Germany	-
19. Expert in Management Development	"	36 Months (-)	MOF & BAAC	Netherlands	-

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start. Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
(Surin) 1. Land Fitting Phase I (Extension)	On-going	48 Months (1990)	MOAC	Australia	234,527
2. Integrated Small-Scale Fish Farming and Animal Husbandry Demonstration Centers in Village Primary Schools	"	42 Months (Aug. 1988)	GGAT	Catholic Relief Services	3,401
3. Small Enterprise Development Project	"	60 Months (Jan. 1989)	RFA	"	27,234
4. Integrated Agricultural Training Program in Surin Province	"	36 Months (Nov. 1990)	IFG	"	484
5. Rural Friends Associated Integrated Rural Development Program	"	36 Months (Aug. 1990)	RFA	"	6,664
6. PVO/Children's Health and Environment Magazine	"	48 Months (Sep. 1989)	CARE/T	CARE	2,332
7. Village Development Program II-V	"	" (Mar. 1985)	MOD	Germany	485,815
8. The Thai-German Project of Teaching Intensive Fishery (Agriculture) at the Agricultural Campuses of ITVE	"	36 Months (1991)	MOE	"	13,452
9. Linking Self-help Groups and Banks to Promote Savings Mobilization and Credit Delivery among the Rural Poor in Thailand	"	36 Months (1991)	MOF & BAAC	Germany	33,630
10. A Seminar Workshop of Girl Guide Leaders from 4 Regions	"	17 Months (Apr. 1991)	GGAT	UNDFW	1,317
11. Improving Contraceptive Prevalence through Village Health Communicators and Village Health Volunteers in Muslim Area of the South and Khmer Areas in the Northeast of Thailand Project	"	36 Months (1987)	URC	USAID	2,113
12. Affected Thai Village Program II	"	60 Months (1987)	MOD	"	254,561
13. Income/Nutrition Vegetable Cultivation (Esaru Kiew)	"	36 Months (1989)	Governors of the Provinces	World Concern	11,000
14. Village Development Programme VII & VIII	Approved by Donor	(-)	MOD	Germany	336,301

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
SULID 15. A Study of the Possibility of Solid Waste Management System and Wastewater Treatment in Regional Cities and Peripheral Cities of Bangkok	Pending	36 Months (1990)	MOIT	Germany	-
16. National Buffalo Research and Development Centre	"	36 Months (-)	MOAC	Italy	-
17. Temporary Steel Truss Bridges in Rural Area	"	36 Months (-)	MOIT	Japan	-
18. Land Remodelling Project	Approved by DTEC	60 Months (1990)	MOAC	Australia	560,000
19. Improvement in Living Condition and Health of Women in Northeast (Translated by UN Sub-Division)	"	12 Months (1990)	MOPH	UNFPA	1,250
20. Geophysical Exploration for Groundwater Development in Rural Area	New Project	24 Months (-)	MOIT	Canada	-
21. Surface Water Resources Development Project in the Northeast, Thailand	"	48 Months (-)	"	Germany	-
22. Buffalo for Draught Power Phase II	"	36 Months (-)	MOUA (Kasetsart Univ)	IDRC	-

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start. Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
Si Sa Ket					
1. Land Titling Phase I (Extension)	On-going	48 Months (Oct. 1990)	MOIT	Australia	234,327
2. Integrated Small-Scale Fish Farming and Animal Husbandry Demonstration Centers in Village Primary Schools	"	42 Months (Aug. 1988)	GGAT	Catholic Relief Services	3,401
3. PVO/Children's Health and Environment Magazine	"	48 Months (Sep. 1989)	CARE/T	CARE	2,332
4. System Improvement Programme (NEWMASIP)	"	60 Months (May 1990)	MOAC (RID)	EEC	4,924,800
5. Village Development Programme II-V	"	(Mar. 1985)	MOD	Germany	485,815
6. Implementation of Health Card Programme in 5 Selected Masineses	"	36 Months (Jan. 1989)	MOPH	"	53,808
7. Northeast Rainfed Agricultural Development Project	"	90 Months (Aug. 1982)	MOAC	USAID	225,862
8. A Project of Khon Kaen University Improve Management Skills and to Strengthen the Regional Institutional Base for Management Research, Assessment and Training in Northeastern Thailand (AIM-KKU)	"	36 Months (Jun. 1985)	MOUA (Khon Kaen Univ.)	"	3,276
9. Primary Health Care Operations Research: Primary Health Care Management Improvement Project	"	36 Months (1987)	PHCOR	USAID	7,891
10. Affected Thai Village Program II	"	60 Months (1987)	MOD	"	254,561
11. Income/Nutrition Vegetable Cultivation (Esaru Kiew)	"	36 Months (1989)	Governors of the Provinces	World Concern	11,000
12. Seed Production in Northeast Thailand	Pending	60 Months (-)	MOAC	Japan	-
13. Temporary Steel Truss Bridges in Rural Area	"	36 Months (-)	MOIT	"	-
14. Land Remodelling Project	Approved by DTEC	60 Months (1990)	MOAC	Australia	560,000
15. Village Development Programme VI & VII	"	(-)	MOD	Germany	336,301
16. Surface Water Resources Development Project in the Northeast, Thailand	New Project	48 Months (-)	MOIT	"	-

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
Ubon Ratchathani					
1. Ubon Land Reform Area Development Support Project	On-going	42 Months (Jun. 1991)	MOAC	Australia	99,900
2. Northeast Fisheries	"	96 Months (Feb. 1985)	"	Canada	193,298
3. The Integrated Natural Resources Mangement	"	36 Months (Mar. 1987)	MSTE & ONEB	"	21,224
4. Small Enterprises Development Project	"	60 Months (Jan. 1989)	RFA	Catholic Relief Services	27,234
5. PVO/Children's Health and Environment Management	"	48 Months (Sep. 1989)	CARE/T	CARE	2,332
6. PVO/Ubon Micro Enterprise Extension Project	"	36 Months (Sep. 1990)	"	"	1,626
7. System Improvement Programme (NEWMASIP)	"	60 Months (May 1990)	MOAC (RID)	EEC	4,924,800
8. Thai German Land Settlement Promotion Project	"	24 Months (Mar. 1981)	MOIT	Germany	19,802
9. Village Development Program II-V	"	"	MOD	"	485,815
10. Promotion of Community Health through Parasite Control Project	"	84 Months (1992)	MOPH	Germany	47,082
11. Rice-Fish (Thailand)	"	36 Months (Jul. 1987)	MOAC	IDRC	7,910
12. Master Plan for Hat Yai-Songkhla and Other Towns Water Supply	"	54 Months (Nov. 1986)	MOIT	Italy	115,841
13. Ubon Institute for Skill Development Project (UBISD)	"	60 Months (Oct. 1988)	"	Japan	467,400
14. Educational Sponsorship Programme	"	"	St. Joseph's Convent	Save the Children Fund	2,103
15. Control of Acute Respiratory Infection	"	60 Months (1989)	MOPH	UN Children's Fund	32,406
16. Childhood Disability Prevention	"	60 Months (1989)	"	"	159,864

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start. Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
Ubon Ratchathani 17. Community Based Programme Communication	On-going	60 Months (1989)	MOIT	UN Children's Fund	2,057
18. Northeast Small Scale Irrigation Project	"	96 Months (Aug. 1980)	MOAC	USAID	316,519
19. Enhancing Genetic Variability and Breeding Improved Sesame Project	"	52 Months (Aug. 1985)	"	"	1,560
20. Pilot Provincial Natural Resources and Environment Management Project	"	12 Months (Nov. 1987)	OPM & NESDB	"	6,619
21. Association for Voluntary Sterilization: Development of VSC Medical and Safety Surveillance System Project/ Voluntary Singical Contraception Counselling Project	"	36 Months (1987)	Association for Voluntary Sterilization	"	364
22. Affected Thai Village Program	"	60 Months	MOD	"	254,561
23. Income/Nutrition Vegetable Cultivation (Esaru Kiew)	"	36 Months (1989)	Governors of the Provinces	World Concern	11,000
24. A Study of the Possibility of Solid Waste Management System and Wastewater Treatment in Regional Cities and Peripheral Cities of Bangkok	Pending	(1990)	MOIT	Germany	-
25. Project of Establishment of Center for Prevention and Control of Cancer in Provincial Areas	"	48 Months (-)	MOPH	Italy	-
26. The Establishment of Ubonratchathani Collage of Khon Kaen University	"	48 Months (-)	MOUA (Khon Kaen Univ.)	Japan	23,455
27. Temporary Steel Truss Bridges in Rural Area	"	36 Months (-)	MOIT	"	-
28. Tung Ma Hue Agricultural Land Development Project	"	- (-)	MOAC	"	-
29. Accelerated Fisheries Development Project, Sector I, the Lower Northeast	Approved by DTEC	60 Months (-)	"	Australia	442,678
30. Village Development Programme VI & VII	"	- (-)	MOD	Germany	336,301

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start, Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
Ubon Ratchathani 31. Strengthening of National Expanding Programme on Immunization (EPI) on Logistics, Cold Chain and Evaluation of Vaccine Efficacy	Approved by DTEC	48 Months (Jan. 1990)	MOPH	UN Children's Fund	201,335
32. Plant Improvement of Rainfed Lowland Rice in Drought Prone Areas of Thailand	New Project	36 Months (1991)	MOAC	Australia	-
33. Nutrition Improvement Project	"	48 Months (1988)	MOPH	Japan	-

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start. Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
Mukdahan					
1. Land Titling Phase I (Extension)	On- going	48 Months (Oct. 1990)	MOIT	Australia	234,327
2. PVO/Children's Health and Environment Magazine	"	48 Months (Sep. 1989)	CARE/T	CARE	2,332
3. Master Plan for Hat Yai-Songkhla and Other Towns Water Supply	"	54 Months (Nov. 1986)	MOIT	Italy	115,841
4. Northeast Small Scale Irrigation Project	"	96 Months (Aug. 1980)	MOAC (RID)	USAID	316,519
5. Affected Thai Village Program II	"	60 Months (1987)	MOD	"	254,561
6. Seed and Seedling Development by Breeding and Biotechnology Program	Pending	36 Months (Nov. 1991)	OPM, NESDB & CCRDP	Belgium	5,994
7. Temporary Steel Truss Bridges in Rural Area	"	36 Months (-)	MOIT	Japan	-
8. Surface Water Resources Development Project in the Northeast, Thailand	New Project	48 Months (-)	"	Germany	-

Appendix A LIST OF PROJECTS APPLIED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCES THROUGH DTEC /*
(AS OF MAY 1992)

Project Title	Status	Duration (Start Date)	Requesting Agency	Donor	Total Project Cost (thousand B)
Yasothon					
1. PVO/Childrens Health and Environment Magazine	On-going	48 Months (Sep. 1989)	CARE/T	CARE	2,332
2. Promotion of Community Health through Parasite Control Project	"	84 Months (1992)	MOPH	Germany	47,082
3. Control of Acute Respiratory Infection	"	60 Months (1989)	"	UN Children's Fund	32,406
4. Temporary Steel Truss Bridges in Rural Area	Pending	36 Months (-)	MOIT	Japan	-
5. Accelerated Fisheries Development Project, Section I, the Lower Northeast	Approved by DTEC	60 Months (-)	MOAC	Australia	442,678
6. Surface Water Resources Development Project in the Northeast, Thailand	New Project	48 Months (-)	MOIT	Germany	-
7. A.F.S on a Pilot Regional Rural Development Prefect Emphasizing the Multi-sectoral Approach in Thailand	"	6 Months (-)	MOAC	"	4,251

Note to Appendix A

Abbr.

BAAC	Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperation
CARE/T	The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere-Thailand
CCRDP	Coordinating Committee for Royal Development Project
EEC	European Economic Community
EGAT	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
GGAT	The Girl Guides Association of Thailand
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFG	Integrated Farming Group
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOID	Ministry of Industry
MOIT	Ministry of Interior
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MOUA	Ministry of University Affairs
MSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy
ONEB	Office of the National Environment Board
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PCDA	Population and Community Development Association
PFA	Rural Friends Association
PHCOR	Primary Health Care Operations Research
PWA	The Provincial Waterworks Authority
PWWA	Provincial Water Works Authority
RFD	The Royal Forest Department
RID	The Royal Irrigation Department
SRT	The State Railway of Thailand
TAT	Tourism Authority of Thailand
UNDFW	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
URC	University Research Corporation
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
WFT	World Fund Thailand

Appendix B-1 (1) FINANCIAL SITUATIONS OF 17 MUNICIPALITIES IN THE LNE-UE REGIONS (1986)

Municipalities	Revenue			Expenditure			Balance (Surplus) (7)=(3)-(6)	Financial Capability (8)=(1)-(4)	Investable Amount (9)=(8)-(2)
	Regular Revenue (1)	Other Revenue (2)	Total Revenue (3)	Regular Expenditure (4)	Other Expenditure (5)	Total Expenditure (6)			
1. Prachin Buri	11,693 [7,851]	10,949 (8,863)	22,642	9,818	11,016	20,834	1,808	1,875	12,824
2. Kabin Buri	5,811 [4,659]	2,884 (2,708)	8,695	3,781	3,809	7,590	1,105	2,030	4,914
3. Ananyapraibet	9,026 [6,214]	3,795 (3,795)	12,821	7,129	4,408	11,537	1,284	1,897	5,692
4. Nakhon Nayok	10,698 [6,784]	8,809 (6,624)	19,507	8,476	9,146	17,622	1,885	2,222	11,031
5. Nakhon Ratchasima	63,869 [40,215]	73,202 (66,775)	137,071	41,216	90,180	131,396	5,675	22,653	95,855
6. Pak Chong	14,670 [11,774]	3,069 (3,069)	17,739	11,536	5,152	16,688	1,051	3,134	6,203
7. Bua Yai	13,359 [11,460]	7,731 (5,776)	21,090	8,201	9,283	17,484	3,606	5,158	12,889
8. Non Sung	10,661 [9,367]	4,606 (4,606)	15,267	5,709	7,230	12,939	2,328	4,952	9,538
9. Buri Ram	19,505 [14,505]	11,229 (9,365)	30,734	13,315	13,775	27,090	3,644	6,190	17,419
10. Nang Rong *									
11. Surtin	21,495 [14,701]	8,767 (8,767)	30,262	11,503	15,725	27,228	3,034	9,992	18,759
12. Si Sa Ket	15,131 [12,403]	6,143 (4,867)	21,274	9,885	10,197	20,082	1,192	5,246	11,389
13. Ubon Ratchabani	27,468 [21,185]	15,992 (12,085)	43,460	23,522	13,881	39,403	4,057	3,946	19,938
14. Warin Chamrap	11,595 [7,587]	15,345 (15,212)	26,940	9,558	13,878	25,436	1,504	2,037	17,382
15. Phibun Mangsahan	7,196 [5,704]	4,688 (4,455)	11,884	6,509	4,743	11,252	632	687	5,375
16. Mukdahan	5,070 [3,663]	3,138 (2,529)	8,208	5,271	2,201	7,472	736	-201	2,937
17. Yasothorn	8,389 [6,387]	11,986 (11,249)	20,375	7,435	12,541	19,976	399	954	12,940
Study Area Total	255,636 [184,459]	192,333 (170,665)	447,969	182,864	231,165	414,029	33,940	72,772	265,105

Notes : * Data not available

Figures in the parentheses () are total subsidies (general & specific) whose amounts are included in the other revenue.

Figures in the brackets [] are total amounts of taxes in the regular revenue.

Source : Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior

Appendix B-1 (2) FINANCIAL SITUATIONS OF 17 MUNICIPALITIES IN THE L.NE-UE REGIONS (1987)

Municipalities	Revenue			Expenditure			Balance (Surplus)	Financial Capability	Investable Amount
	Regular Revenue (1)	Other Revenue (2)	Total Revenue (3)	Regular Expenditure (4)	Other Expenditure (5)	Total Expenditure (6)			
1. Prachin Buri	11,686 (8,300)	10,621 (8,945)	22,307	10,325	10,243	20,568	1,739	1,561	(9)-(8)-(2) 11,982
2. Kabin Buri	5,888 (4,724)	4,565 (2,810)	10,453	8,308	6,104	9,907	546	2,085	6,650
3. Aranyaprathet	9,157 (6,427)	10,029 (5,378)	19,186	7,477	10,769	18,246	940	1,680	11,709
4. Nakhon Nayok	10,487 (7,177)	8,145 (8,041)	18,632	9,478	8,001	17,479	1,153	1,009	9,154
5. Nakhon Ratchasima	65,839 (42,445)	65,674 (54,903)	131,513	45,154	77,392	122,546	8,967	20,685	86,359
6. Pak Chong	15,090 (12,887)	5,400 (4,720)	20,490	12,936	6,863	19,799	691	2,154	7,554
7. Bua Yai	13,953 (12,659)	9,588 (7,788)	23,541	8,798	10,451	19,249	4,292	2,155	14,743
8. Nont Sung	11,016 (10,373)	5,591 (4,631)	16,607	6,981	9,068	16,049	558	4,035	9,626
9. Buri Ram	16,561 (1,100)	12,078 (9,557)	28,639	13,410	12,256	25,666	2,973	3,151	15,229
10. Nang rong	6,616 (4,895)	789 (736)	7,405	2,825	2,463	5,288	2,117	3,791	4,580
11. Surin	25,399 (16,674)	12,537 (9,286)	37,936	12,528	23,880	26,408	1,528	12,871	25,408
12. Si Sa Ket	16,784 (13,542)	13,577 (9,688)	30,361	11,932	16,421	28,353	2,008	4,852	18,429
13. Ubon Ratchathani	31,420 (24,198)	16,310 (12,625)	47,730	22,512	19,280	41,792	5,938	8,908	25,218
14. Warin Chamrap	13,055 (8,656)	21,708 (15,619)	34,763	10,308	21,725	32,033	2,730	2,747	24,455
15. Phibun Mangsahan	8,540 (6,977)	9,335 (4,763)	17,995	7,665	9,193	16,858	1,137	975	10,330
16. Mukdahan	6,058 (4,431)	4,461 (4,051)	10,519	5,834	3,994	9,828	691	224	4,685
17. Yasothon	9,672 (7,130)	13,035 (12,209)	22,707	8,705	12,282	20,987	1,720	967	14,002
Study Area Total	277,321 (20,249)	223,463 (175,750)	500,784	200,671	260,385	461,056	39,728	76,650	300,113

Notes : Figures in the parentheses () are total subsidies (general and specific) whose amounts are included in the other revenue.
 Figures in the brackets () are total amounts of taxes in the regular revenue.

Source : Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior

Appendix B-1 (3) FINANCIAL SITUATIONS OF 17 MUNICIPALITIES IN THE LNE-UE REGIONS (1988)

(Unit : thousand baht)

Municipalities	Revenue		Total Revenue (3)	Expenditure		Total Expenditure (6)	Balance (Surplus) (7)=(3)-(6)	Financial Capability (8)=(1)-(4)	Investable Amount (9)=(8)+(2)
	Regular Revenue (1)	Other Revenue (2)		Regular Expenditure (4)	Other Expenditure (5)				
1. Prachin Buri	13,429 (9,974)	11,497 (10,410)	24,926	11,027	11,937	22,964	1,962	2,402	13,899
2. Kabin Buri	6,726 (5,506)	7,600 (7,600)	14,326	4,494	8,856	13,350	976	2,232	9,832
3. Aranyaprathet	9,936 (7,515)	4,722 (4,722)	14,658	7,062	6,497	13,559	1,099	2,874	7,596
4. Nakhon Nayok	11,627 (8,234)	8,067 (7,467)	19,694	9,835	8,119	17,954	1,740	1,792	9,859
5. Nakhon Ratchasima	70,929 (48,670)	94,092 (62,036)	165,021	45,672	102,671	148,343	16,678	25,257	119,349
6. Pak Chong	15,836 (13,200)	3,142 (3,142)	18,978	14,358	2,648	17,006	1,972	1,478	4,620
7. Bua Yai	15,045 (13,601)	6,431 (6,273)	21,476	9,232	9,003	18,235	3,241	5,813	12,244
8. Non Sung	11,311 (10,670)	7,314 (7,314)	18,625	7,874	10,220	18,094	531	3,437	10,751
9. Buri Ram	18,803 (13,136)	9,716 (9,716)	28,519	14,161	10,254	24,415	4,104	4,642	14,358
10. Nang Rong	8,970 (7,023)	2,193 (2,193)	11,163	5,417	3,768	9,185	1,978	3,553	5,746
11. Surin	29,388 (19,750)	15,964 (10,269)	45,352	12,722	31,397	44,119	1,233	16,666	32,630
12. Si Sa Ket	21,397 (17,611)	10,353 (7,431)	31,750	12,596	17,650	30,246	1,504	8,801	19,154
13. Ubon Ratchathani	34,396 (26,861)	14,101 (9,960)	48,470	26,729	17,637	43,916	4,554	8,090	22,191
14. Warin Chamrap	14,088 (9,372)	17,189 (19,257)	31,877	10,042	17,951	27,993	3,884	4,046	21,835
15. Phibun Mangsahan	8,800 (7,481)	8,735 (8,735)	17,535	7,237	8,914	16,151	1,384	1,563	10,298
16. Mukdahan	6,433 (4,556)	2,376 (2,376)	8,799	5,672	2,539	8,211	588	751	3,127
17. Yasothon	9,901 (7,775)	13,038 (12,342)	22,939	8,836	12,228	21,064	1,875	1,065	14,103
Study Area Total	306,978 (230,935)	237,130 (187,243)	544,108	212,516	282,289	494,805	49,303	94,462	331,592

Notes : Figures in the parentheses () are total subsidies (general and specific) whose amounts are included in the other revenue.

Figures in the brackets [] are total amounts of taxes in the regular revenue.

Source : Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior

Appendix B-1 (4) FINANCIAL SITUATIONS OF 17 MUNICIPALITIES IN THE LNE-UE REGIONS (1989)

Municipalities	Revenue		Total Revenue (3)	Regular Expenditure (4)	Expenditure		Total Expenditure (6)	Balance (Surplus) (7)-(3)-(6)	Financial Capability (8)-(1)-(4)	Investable Amounts (9)-(8)+(2)
	Regular Revenue (1)	Other Revenue (2)			Other Expenditure (5)					
1. Prachin Buri	15,060 [12,078]	14,231 (13,794)	29,291	11,996	14,817	26,813	2,478	3,064	17,295	
2. Kabin Buri	7,438 [6,130]	4,415 (3,961)	11,853	4,892	5,163	10,055	1,798	2,546	6,961	
3. Aranyaprathet	11,431 [8,898]	4,926 (4,926)	16,357	7,883	5,945	13,828	2,529	3,548	8,474	
4. Nakhon Nayok	12,247 [9,061]	8,354 (7,767)	20,601	10,305	9,873	20,178	423	1,942	10,296	
5. Nakhon Ratchasima	82,334 [62,624]	50,775 (44,733)	133,109	51,775	56,548	108,323	24,786	30,559	81,334	
6. Pak Chong	18,235 [15,237]	3,170 (3,170)	21,405	15,016	4,077	19,093	2,312	3,219	8,389	
7. Bua Yai	18,140 [16,293]	8,509 (8,169)	26,649	10,034	9,872	19,906	6,743	8,106	16,615	
8. Non Sung	13,297 [12,485]	10,652 (8,820)	23,949	8,436	14,978	23,114	835	4,861	15,513	
9. Buri Ram	21,971 [15,211]	11,622 (10,786)	38,593	15,365	20,982	36,347	2,246	6,606	23,228	
10. Nang Rong	9,345 [7,040]	2,575 (2,575)	11,920	7,064	4,044	11,108	812	2,281	4,856	
11. Surin	33,557 [24,569]	17,548 (10,359)	51,105	12,828	36,812	49,640	1,465	20,729	38,277	
12. Si Sa Ket	25,215 [21,957]	13,166 (7,610)	38,381	15,594	21,546	37,140	1,241	9,621	22,787	
13. Ubon Ratchaburi	44,210 [33,527]	27,437 (12,877)	71,647	30,010	33,519	63,529	8,118	14,200	41,637	
14. Warin Chamrap	16,078 [10,782]	26,643 (17,368)	42,721	11,545	27,633	39,173	3,543	4,533	31,176	
15. Phibun Mangsahan	9,908 [8,756]	5,206 (5,206)	15,114	8,199	5,694	13,893	1,221	1,709	6,915	
16. Mukdahan	7,414 [5,439]	2,695 (2,489)	10,109	6,675	1,987	8,662	1,447	739	3,434	
17. Yasothon	11,246 [8,942]	13,519 (11,959)	24,765	9,480	13,238	22,718	2,047	1,766	15,285	
Study Area Total	357,126 [279,009]	230,433 (176,569)	587,569	237,997	286,428	523,525	64,044	120,029	350,472	

Notes : Figures in the parentheses () are total subsidies (general and specific) whose amounts are included in the other revenue.
 Figures in the brackets [] are total amounts of taxes in the regular revenue.

Source : Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior

Appendix B-1 (5) FINANCIAL SITUATIONS OF 17 MUNICIPALITIES IN THE LNE-UE REGIONS (1990)

Municipalities	Revenue			Expenditure			Balance (Surplus) (7)=(3)-(6)	Financial Capability (8)=(1)-(4)	Investable Amount (9)=(8)+(2)
	Regular Revenue (1)	Other Revenue (2)	Total Revenue (3)	Regular Expenditure (4)	Other Expenditure (5)	Total Expenditure (6)			
1. Prachin Buri	17,921 [14,852]	18,821 (15,416)	36,742	12,411	18,335	30,746	5,996	5,510	24,331
2. Kabin Buri	8,942 [7,443]	8,611 (4,672)	17,553	5,788	9,100	14,888	2,665	3,154	11,765
3. Aranyaprathet	13,387 [10,802]	10,618 (7,628)	24,005	9,418	11,068	20,486	3,519	3,969	14,587
4. Nakhon Nayok	14,478 [10,850]	10,391 (9,071)	24,869	12,142	10,371	22,513	2,356	2,336	12,727
5. Nakhon Ratchasima	99,963 [75,254]	50,263 (33,515)	150,226	61,191	54,191	116,482	33,744	37,672	87,925
6. Pak Chong	22,786 [19,631]	3,146 (3,146)	25,932	19,596	3,126	22,722	3,210	3,190	6,336
7. Ban Yai	23,621 [21,184]	15,202 (8,404)	38,823	12,969	17,022	29,991	8,832	10,652	23,854
8. Non Sung	17,263 [16,309]	5,108 (5,108)	22,371	9,683	9,868	16,551	8,520	7,580	12,688
9. Buri Ram	25,407 [18,569]	32,399 (29,399)	57,806	19,668	35,670	55,338	2,468	5,739	38,138
10. Nang Rong	11,318 [8,786]	4,976 (4,527)	16,294	8,033	5,628	13,661	2,633	3,285	8,261
11. Surin	36,779 [27,529]	19,505 (9,215)	56,284	16,130	32,862	48,992	7,292	20,649	40,154
12. Si Sa Ket	29,630 [26,247]	12,472 (10,974)	42,102	17,876	15,988	33,864	8,238	11,754	24,326
13. Ubon Ratchathani	50,053 [39,124]	22,454 (14,957)	72,507	35,555	22,638	58,213	14,294	14,498	36,952
14. Warin Chamrap	172,058 [12,108]	21,239 (19,298)	38,444	13,340	21,702	35,042	3,402	3,865	25,104
15. Phibun Mangsahan	11,560 [9,942]	13,022 (8,684)	24,582	9,568	13,084	22,652	1,930	1,992	15,014
16. Mukdahan	8,711 [6,165]	10,446 (6,041)	19,157	7,712	10,188	17,900	1,257	999	11,445
17. Yasothorn	13,754 [10,933]	23,127 (15,636)	36,881	11,773	22,574	34,347	2,534	1,981	25,108
Study Area Total	422,778 [335,728]	281,800 (203,694)	704,578	283,953	310,435	594,388	110,190	138,825	420,625

Notes : Figures in the parentheses () are total subsidies (general and specific) whose amounts are included in the other revenue.

Figures in the brackets [] are total amounts of taxes in the regular revenue.

Detailed revenues and expenditures are given in Appendix B-2 (1) and B-2 (2).

Source : Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior

Appendix B-2 (1) REVENUES OF 17 MUNICIPALITIES IN THE LNE-UJ REGIONS, 1990

(Unit : thousand baht)

Municipalities	Taxes	Fee	Regular			Revenue			Sub-total	General Subsidy	Other Specific Subsidy	Accumulated Reserve	Loan	Sub-total	Total Revenue
			Assets Income	Public Utility	Other	Revenue	Revenue								
Prachin Buri															
Prachin Buri	14,852	851	1,587	436	195	17,921	1,734	13,682	3,405	0	18,821	0	18,821	36,742	
Kabin Buri	7,443	276	756	230	237	8,942	319	4,353	1,439	2,500	8,611	2,500	8,611	17,553	
Aranyaprathet	10,802	589	1,676	148	172	13,387	1,015	6,613	2,990	0	10,618	0	10,618	24,005	
Nakhon Nayok															
Nakhon Nayok	10,850	615	2,087	501	425	14,478	1,156	7,915	1,320	0	10,391	0	10,391	24,869	
Nakhon Ratchasima															
Nakhon Ratchasima	75,254	7,112	12,219	3,197	2,181	99,963	12,007	21,509	16,747	0	50,263	0	50,263	150,226	
Pak Chong	19,631	120	1,653	7	275	22,786	2,546	600	0	0	3,145	0	3,145	25,932	
Bua Yai	21,184	408	1,762	146	121	23,621	1,056	7,347	6,799	0	15,202	0	15,202	38,823	
Non Sung	16,309	244	641	0	69	17,263	608	4,500	0	0	2,108	0	2,108	22,371	
Buri Ram															
Buri Ram	18,569	1,766	3,540	801	731	25,407	1,786	27,613	0	3,000	32,399	3,000	32,399	57,806	
Nang Rong	8,786	538	1,727	0	267	11,318	1,763	2,764	449	0	4,976	0	4,976	16,294	
Surin															
Surin	27,529	1,433	4,931	1,806	1,080	36,779	2,400	6,815	0	10,290	19,505	10,290	19,505	56,284	
Si Sa Ket															
Si Sa Ket	26,247	950	1,536	472	425	29,630	1,992	8,982	1,498	0	12,472	0	12,472	42,102	
Ubon Ratchaburi															
Ubon Ratchaburi	39,124	3,614	5,169	908	1,238	50,053	6,017	8,940	7,497	0	22,754	0	22,754	42,507	
Warin Chamrap	12,108	979	3,836	0	282	17,205	2,136	17,162	1,941	0	21,229	0	21,229	38,444	
Phibun Mangsahan	9,942	280	988	16	334	11,560	920	7,764	0	4,338	13,022	4,338	13,022	24,582	
Muekdahan															
Muekdahan	6,165	614	1,466	0	466	8,711	1,633	4,408	1,805	2,600	10,446	2,600	10,446	19,157	
Yasothon															
Yasothon	10,933	1,090	1,492	126	113	13,754	2,216	13,422	3,829	3,660	23,127	3,660	23,127	36,881	
Study Area Total	335,728	22,579	47,066	8,774	8,611	422,778	41,304	164,389	49,719	26,588	281,800	26,588	281,800	704,578	

Source : Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior

Appendix B-2 (2) EXPENDITURES OF 17 MUNICIPALITIES IN THE LNE-UE REGIONS, 1990

(Unit : thousand baht)

Provinces/ Municipalities	Regular Expenditure			Public Utility	Subsidy	Other Expense	Sub-total	Other Expenditure			Special Expendit.	Central Budget Exp.	Sub-total	Total Expendit.
	Wage & Salary	Temporary Wages	Remun. & Materials					Land & Const.	Equipment					
Prachin Buri														
Prachin Buri	5,857	1,523	4,766	244	1	20	12,411	126	1,049	17,150	18,335	30746		
Kabin Buri	2,463	1,037	2,123	163	0	2	5,788	29	779	8,292	9,100	14888		
Arenyaprathet	3,815	1,806	3,335	95	1	366	9,418	1,077	388	9,603	11,068	20486		
Nakhon Nayok														
Nakhon Nayok	5,130	2,459	3,611	253	4	685	12,142	457	679	9,235	10,371	22513		
Nakhon Ratchasima														
Nakhon Ratchasima	21,252	14,730	20,166	2,416	35	3,692	62,291	12,523	38,244	3,424	54,191	116482		
Pak Chong	6,040	2,259	5,542	329	70	5,356	19,596	2,227	299	600	3,126	22722		
Bua Yai	4,865	2,300	3,911	247	559	1,087	12,969	1,498	1,378	14,146	17,022	29991		
Nong Sung	4,648	1,510	3,143	198	184	0	9,683	1,757	492	4,619	6,868	16551		
Buri Ram														
Buri Ram	7,474	2,373	5,570	148	7	4,096	19,668	4,054	1,650	29,966	35,670	55338		
Nang Rong	2,661	1,955	2,666	113	41	597	8,093	2,437	222	2,969	5,628	13661		
Surin														
Surin	5,370	4,684	5,142	198	0	756	16,130	13,224	2,533	17,105	32,862	48992		
Si Sa Ket														
Si Sa Ket	7,147	2,382	7,495	246	200	406	17,876	145	5,363	10,480	15,988	33864		
Ubon Ratchathani														
Ubon Ratchathani	13,737	5,058	15,127	837	72	724	35,555	3,400	2,821	16,437	22,658	58213		
Warin Chamrap	5,972	2,199	4,499	492	5	173	13,340	1,615	984	19,103	21,702	35042		
Phibun Mangsahan	5,134	1,212	3,056	147	0	9	9,568	367	597	12,120	13,084	22652		
Mukdahan														
Mukdahan	2,627	1,779	2,577	135	193	401	7,712	968	414	8,806	10,188	17900		
Yasothon														
Yasothon	6,136	953	3,543	106	0	1,035	11,773	1,372	477	20,725	22,574	34347		
Study Area Total	110,328	50,219	96,282	6,367	1,372	19,385	283,953	47,276	58,369	204,790	310,435	594,388		

Source : Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior