

Technical Paper 1

# The Changing Role of Thailand as a Recipient and as a Donor Country

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## TECHNICAL PAPER 1: The Changing Role of Thailand as a Recipient and as a Donor country.

### **Introduction:**

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the structural changes in the composition of the Thai economy and the related changes of country's position from the status of a developing economy to one classified amongst the Newly Industrialised Countries.

In the first section of this paper, a substantial part of the discussion centres on the changing role and the performance of the agricultural sector mainly due to the significant contribution of this sector to the overall economic performance of the country in the past as well as the continued significance in the present days in terms of labour absorption as well as the supply of raw material to support the agro-based industries of the country.

Reference is made of the performance of other economic sectors during the Seventh Plan period. With respect to the manufacturing sector, although industry has become a significant source of revenue, details of the performance of this sector will be elaborated in Technical Paper 4 in relation to decentralisation of economic activities. The latter part of the first section presents key aspects of the successive Five Year Plans up to the Seventh Plan Period.

In the second section of this paper, the discussion moves to the role of Thailand as a recipient and as a donor country. A case is presented that the economic development of the country has altered the international economic relationship between Thailand, the Developed Economies, the International Communities necessitating reconceptualisation of Thailand's role from that of being a recipient country to that of a donor. The second part of this paper attempts to present an overview of such changes.

# 1 Overview of Structural Changes in the Thai Economy During the Seven National Economic and Social Development Plans (1961-1994) and measures undertaken in order for achieving aims and strategies of each development plan.

## 1.1 Economic Changes

### 1.1.1 Overview of the Thai Economy

The change in the composition of the sectoral shares to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) already supports the thesis that Thailand has been transferred from an agrarian based economy to one that can be classified as 'semi-industrialized'. Percentage share of the agricultural sector to the GDP has been steadily declining from 47.1% in 1950 to 27% in 1971, 20% in 1985 and 17% in 1987<sup>1</sup>. The sectoral share reduced in 1990 to 12.6%. By the Seventh Plan Period (1992-1994), the agricultural sector share was down to only 10.91% (See Table 1 and Chart 1)

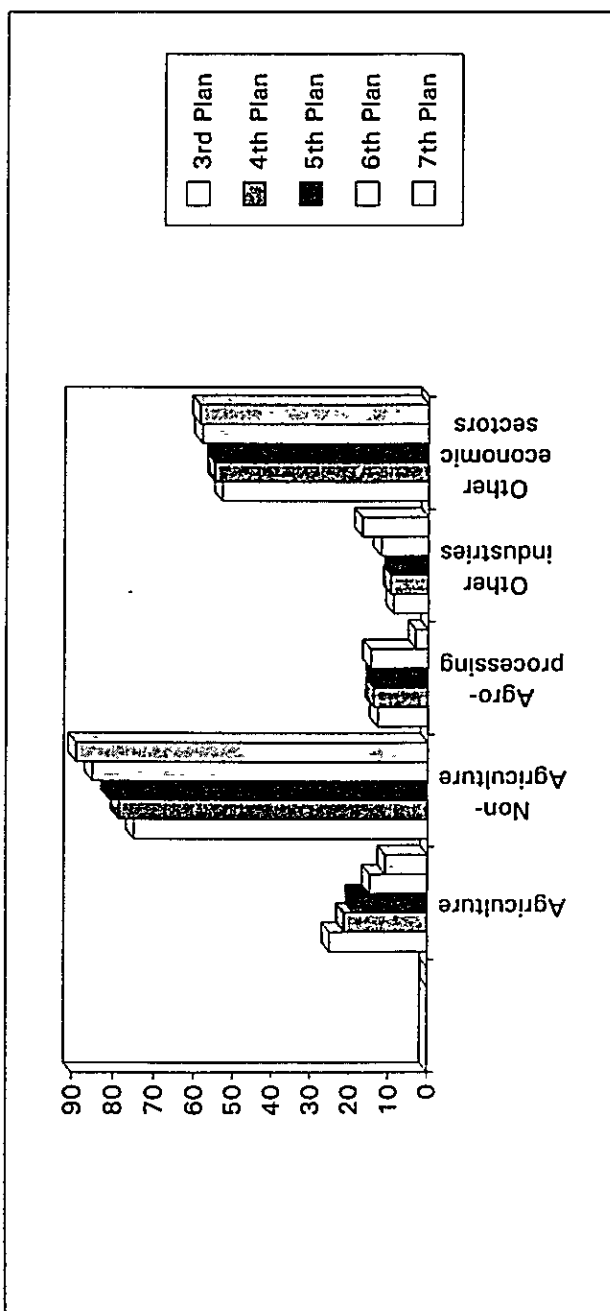
Table 1: Sector share between the Third and the Seventh Plan Period

	Unit: %				
	3rd Plan (1972-1976)	4th Plan (1977-1981)	5th Plan (1982-1986)	6th Plan (1987-1991)	7th Plan (1992-1994)
Agriculture	25.08	21.39	19.01	14.88	10.94
Non-Agriculture	74.92	78.61	80.99	85.12	89.06
Agro-processing	12.94	14.03	13.86	14.77	3.32
Other industries	8.98	9.69	9.38	12.21	17.04
Other economic sectors	53.00	54.89	54.89	58.14	58.70

Source: National Economic and Social Development Plan

<sup>1</sup>National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), National Income of Thailand, New Series, 1970-1987, (Bangkok: National Accounts Division, NESDB), 1998, pp.28-29.

**Chart 1 : Sector share between the Third and the Seventh Plan Period**



Similar to the structural shift in the composition of the GDP with steady decline of the sectoral share of the agricultural sector, there has been a decline in labour share of this sector. Changes in the composition of the labour force, however, is slower than that of the economic structure. That is during the first half of the 7th Plan period, the labour force in the agriculture and non-agricultural sector expanded at 0.76% p.a and 1.61% p.a respectively.

Sectoral rates of growth during the same period were respectively 2.81% and 8.67% p.a. Agricultural labour share during the Third Plan period was 67.8% reduced to 59% up until the first half of the 7th Plan period. The Agricultural sectoral share, on the other hand, reduced from 25.08% to 10.91% indicating the declining labour productivity.

Table 2: Composition of the Labour Force in the Major Economic Sectors:

Unit: (%)

	Total Population			Labour Force		
	Agric	Non Agric	Total	Agric	Non Agric	Total
1st Plan	78.46	21.54	100.00	75.88	24.12	100.00
2nd Plan	74.82	25.18	100.00	72.09	27.91	100.00
3rd Plan	68.37	31.63	100.00	67.84	32.16	100.00
4th Plan	67.54	32.46	100.00	64.51	35.49	100.00
5th Plan	64.84	35.16	100.00	61.88	38.12	100.00
6th Plan	63.94	36.06	100.00	60.79	39.21	100.00
7th Plan						
1992	62.46	37.54	100.00	59.63	40.37	100.00
1993	62.27	37.73	100.00	59.42	40.58	100.00
1994	62.01	37.99	100.00	59.13	40.87	100.00

Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board.

What is persistent about the people in the agricultural sector is the lower labour productivity and returns to labour. This is clearly illustrated by the increasing disparity of the per capita income between agricultural and non-agricultural sector as shown in Tables 3 and 4. In 1988 constant prices, average income of the

agricultural sector increased by 1.70% p.a between 1992 and 1994 and, in 1988 constant prices, the ratio of income between the two sectors is 1:13.96<sup>2</sup>

Table 3: Average Income in Current Prices, 1992-1994

Unit: Baht/Person/year

	1992	1993	1994	Average 1992-1994
Agriculture	8,808	9,222	9,951	9,327
Rate of increase (%)	2.8	4.7	7.9	5.1
Non-Agriculture	148,684	164,993	185,813	166,497
Rate of increase (%)	14.6	11.0	12.6	12.7

Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, MOAC

Table 4: Average Income in 1988 Constant Prices, 1992-1994.

Unit: Baht/Person/year

	1992	1993	1994	Average rate of increase
Agriculture	7,596	7,600	7,857	1.70
Non-Agriculture	95,937	102,918	109,717	6.94
Ratio of Agric: Non-Agriculture	1:12.63	1:13.54	1:13.96	

Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, MOAC

A further cause for alarm is the deteriorating situation of income distribution. On income distribution, figures from National Statistical Office show that whereas the top 20% earn the equivalent of 49.5% of the total income in 1962, in 1988/89 they owned 56%. In contrast the income share of the lowest 20% reduced from the already low 8% to 4.5% during the same two periods. The Gini-coefficient increased from 0.414 to 0.478.<sup>3</sup> Statistics also reveal two other significant developments within the agricultural sector, one is the regional disparity of income and

<sup>2</sup>Based on statistics from the NESDB and the Office of Agricultural Economics.

<sup>3</sup>National Statistical Office

within Regions, there is a pattern of concentration of poverty in rural areas, the other is the change in the composition of household income with the increasing share of off-farm income (which could be an indicator that income from farm produce is no longer sufficient to sustain the household needs).

### 1.1.2 The Agricultural Sector

The average annual growth rate of the agricultural sector during each the successive Five Year Plan Periods. An observable trend throughout is the persistent lower growth rate of this sector compared to the GDP. Notable also is the regressive growth rate of the agricultural sector itself. (Table 5 and Chart 2)

Table 5: Comparison of Growth Rates of the Agricultural Sector and the GDP

Period	Unit %	
	Agricultural Sector	GDP
First Five Year Plan 1961-1966	7.6	8.1
Second Five Year Plan 1967-1971	4.2	7.8
Third Five Year Plan 1972-1976	4.2	7.1
Fourth Five Year Plan 1977-1981	4.0	7.1
Fifth Five Year Plan 1982-1986	3.9	5.4
Sixth Five Year Plan 1987-1991	2.5*	10.5
Seventh Five Year Plan 1992-1996	3.4**	8.2**

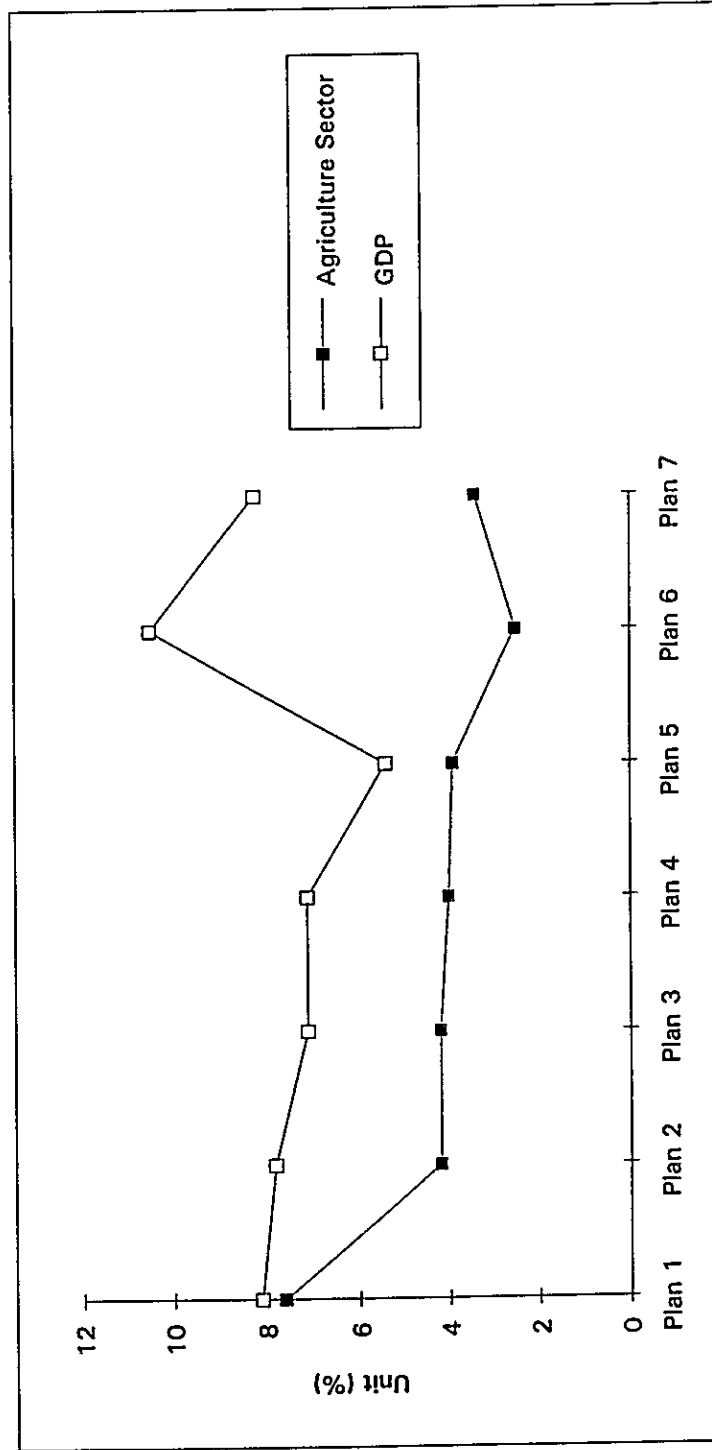
Source NESDB

Note \* Estimated by the Office of Agricultural Economics

\*\* Estimated by the NESDB



Chart 2 : Comparison of Growth Rate of the Agricultural Sector and the GDP



Within the agricultural sector, crop production is the largest sub-sector. The share of this sub-sector (up to the mid-7th Plan period) is 61.4%. The second and third largest are services and simple agro-processing<sup>4</sup> (16.2%), livestock (10.8%), fisheries (10.3%) and forestry (1.3%). The sub-sector share of the agro-processing sector has increased from 10.2% during the Third Plan Period to 16.2% during the Seventh Plan (Table 6)

Table 6: Composition of the Agricultural Sector

	Unit: %				
	3rd Plan	4th Plan	5th Plan	6th Plan	7th Plan
Crops	60.8	60.7	63.2	61.9	61.4
Livestock	8.8	9.9	9.5	10.6	10.8
Fisheries	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.7	10.3
Forestry	10.4	7.7	5.3	3.2	1.3
Agricultural services and simple agro-processing	10.2	12.0	12.6	13.6	16.2

Source. 1/ Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

2/ Office of Agricultural Economics, MOAC

Up to the Fourth Plan period when diversification was considered an urgency, the agricultural economy has been dependent on export earnings of a few traditional crops, such as rice, rubber and cassava. (Table 7)

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<sup>4</sup> Simple agro-processing here refers to processing activities done by the households using simple techniques and limited capital. It is distinctly different from the category of agro-processing referred to in Table 1 which applies to small, medium and large scale industries. These are business enterprises which employ workers and are registered with the Ministry of Industry.

Table 7: Value generated by the major cash crops in selected years

Unit: Million Baht

	1977		1982		1987		1991	
Rice	32,964	40.33%	47,422	37.16%	69,364	42.17%	76,763	36.57%
Upland Food Crops	14,359	17.57%	28,748	22.53%	31,993	19.45%	45,762	21.80%
Oil Seeds	3,022	3.70%	4,110	3.22%	8,623	5.24%	11,405	5.43%
Fibre Crops	2,012	2.46%	2,237	1.75%	1,913	1.16%	2,649	1.26%
Vegetables and Fruits	21,304	26.06%	38,116	29.87%	27,135	16.50%	54,032	25.74%
Rubber	4089	5.00%	6987	5.47%	15462	9.40%	19288	9.19%
Total	81740	100.00%	127620	100.00%	154490	93.92%	209899	100.00%

Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, MOAC.

A review of the value of agricultural export show that rice, maize, rubber, cassava and sugar have maintained their positions as the first five commodities which generate export values. Maize retained a steady second place throughout whereas other crops take turn as the commodity generating the highest export value. Between 1982-1991, the five commodities remained important export earners although fishery products may have increased its importance in contrast with the declining performance of sugarcane and maize. The export value of the five traditional export commodities listed above show a declining trend with the ratio of aggregate export value reducing from 67% in 1982 to 45% in 1991. This signifies also that there has been an increase in the value of export generated by other agricultural commodities which is a positive change likely to lead to the reduction of effect from price fluctuations of world price for any one specific commodity. Other than fishery products, one other sub-sector which has significantly increased its importance as supplier of both domestic and export markets is the livestock sub-sector. Between 1982-1991, with the exception of buffaloes, there has been increases in all other livestock production. The highest growth have been in the production of poultry and duck with growth rates of 3.81% p.a and 3.44% p.a. Cattle production during this period increased at a rate of 2.07% p a.

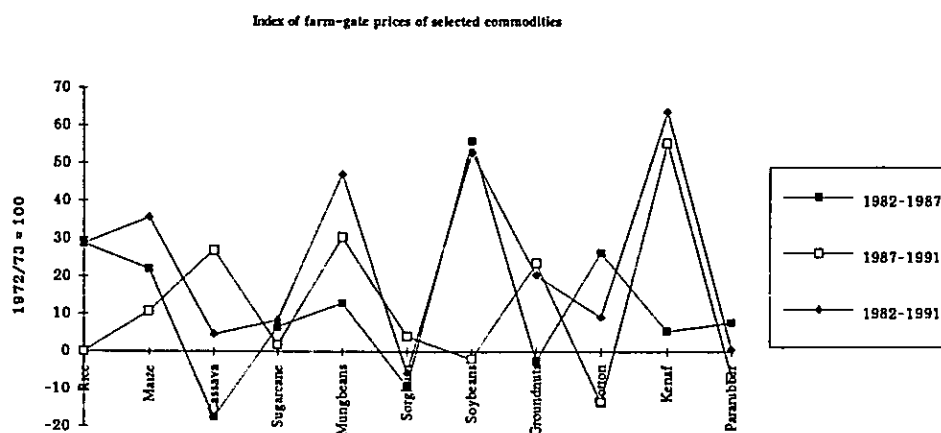
Reduced rate of export expansion as well as the sectors' share to total exports is also statistically shown to have a steady declining trend. Between 1972-

1981, the export value of agricultural exports increased by 20% p.a. Between 1982-1991, however, the growth rates of export values slowed down to only 12% p.a., a significantly lower rate than that of the non-agricultural sector which was 31% p.a. As a result of which, the sector share reduced from 73.5% of the total value of export earnings in 1977 to 51.5% in 1987 and further to 35.4% in 1991. Trade balance of the sector has nevertheless been positive throughout in contrast with the trade deficit situation of the economy as a whole.<sup>5</sup> The net gain for the sector in 1991 was 113,167 million Baht

Several other features have developed which do not depict bright prospects for this economic sector. This includes:

- **The long term decline in farm gate prices.** As shown in Chart 3, using 1972/73 as the base year, index of farm gate prices is shown to be negative for some of the cash crops, including cassava which is one of the major export commodities of the country.

Chart 3: Index of Farm-Gate Prices of Selected Commodities



Source. Office of Agricultural Economics, MOAC.

Note. Index is calculated from 1976/77 as base year

<sup>5</sup> 1977 figures derived from the Bank of Thailand and the Department of Customs. The 1991 figures is derived from Office of Agricultural Economics.

- ***Increasing import requirements.*** Value of imports in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors between 1971-1982 has been comparable at around 23%. Between 1982-1991, import values of both sectors increased by 22% p a and 20% respectively. Statistics show that the ratio between import and export value of the agricultural sector has increased from 0.28 in 1972 to 0.56 in 1991. This is mainly due to the higher rate of increase in import compared to export rate. If this trend persists, it is likely that the agricultural sector may also confront trade deficit situations.

Major imports include fibre crops, wood and wood products, paper and paper products, animal feed, most are raw materials which supply local agro-processing industries. Value of import is statistically shown to have a steady increasing trend reaching 158,454 million Baht equivalent to 15.30% of the total import value.

- ***The increasing competition in world trade of agricultural commodities, in addition to various protectionist policies.*** In an age of globalization, it has become increasingly less meaningful to conceptualize the performance of the agricultural sector within the confines of the country, particularly in the case of Thailand where a large proportion of the GDP is generated by foreign exchange earnings from export of agricultural commodities. To a large extent, performance of the sector hinges on the world trade conditions, on price changes that result from adjustments of demand and supply situation of the export markets, on changes in policies of importing countries and corresponding adjustments in terms of trade. While the concept of free trade is endorsed in principle, protectionist policies are still widely practiced which creates barriers of entry into certain export markets and effectively shelves the principle of comparative advantages, which more often than not, affect Less Developed Countries than Industrialized Countries.

For example, comparing Thailand with other exporting countries of agricultural commodities such as the EC, the U.S A. and Japan, the support which these governments provide are respectively 164, 950 and 3,508 billion Baht which are equivalent to 39.0%, 21.3% and 32.1% of the income from sales of agricultural commodities of those countries. In the case of Thailand, however, the ratio of subsidies provided only amounts to 2% of the value of agricultural commodities. This is an indicator that if all distortions were to be lifted, Thailand can become a very competitive exporting country.

The problems of the agricultural sector can also be related to the delay in technological break through in production as reflected in the low productivity and comparatively higher production cost vis a vis other producing countries. These issues will be elaborated in Technical Paper 3.

### **1.1.3 Industry and Services**

Industry and services sector now represent the largest economic sector in Thailand. In 1992, sectoral share to GDP was 30%. The main production sectors being textile and garment, transport sector, food products, machineries and electrical appliances, drinks. The value of Thai exports in 1993 was 89,552 million Baht (9.5% of the total export value). Computer and accessories export values on the otherhand, reached 62,751 million Baht (6.7%) Other major export items included precious ornaments, electrical circuits, shoes, textiles, auto and machine spareparts. (Table 8 and Chart 4)

Most of Thailand imports are machineries and equipments which reached 174,166 million Baht in 1993 accounting for 14.9% of the total import value. Other major imports included electrical appliances and steel with import values equivalent to 10.4% and 6.9% of the total import value.

Industrial activities are mainly concentrated in Bangkok and vicinity provinces, i.e., more than 75% are located in these 6 provinces 15% of industrial establishments are located in the Central Region and only 10% are located in the remaining regions, most of which are small resource based industries.

#### 1.1.4 Construction Sector.

The expansion of the construction sector runs parallel to the country's economic growth. Between 1992-1994, the construction sector expanded at a rate of 7.1% p a. Sector shares increased from 4.8% in 1988 to 6% in 1992. Public sector investment in major constructions particularly on network expansion of physical infrastructures and public utilities is also a major underlying reason for growth of this sector. Major public sector investment areas for example, have been in irrigation, construction and expansion of major highways and inter-region and inter-provincial road networks, construction of electrical power plants, etc. (Table 8, Chart 4)

#### 1.1.5 Mining and quarrying.

Mining and quarrying is still a major economic sector despite the depletion of the domestic mineral deposits, of tin, in particular which has been the traditional revenue generation in the mining sector. Statistics show an increase in sectoral share from 6.6% in 1993 to 9.1% in 1994, the increase being mainly due to the increase in production of natural gas from new deposits, the increase in extraction of coal as an energy option for electrical power plants, quarrying due to expansion of construction sector.

#### 1.1.6 Trade

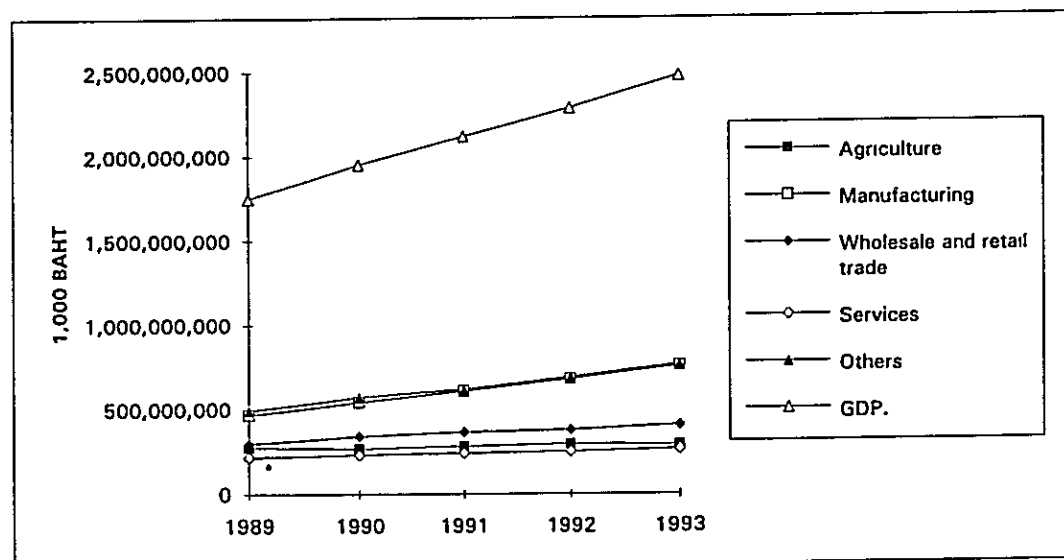
The trade sector has expanded significantly due to a combination of internal and exogenous factors. Sub-sectors which has been the major source of

Table 8 Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1988 Prices

	UNIT : 1,000 BAHT				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Agriculture	276,568,993	266,227,003	281,927,977	293,791,967	288,760,985
Manufacturing	467,632,000	542,668,998	608,777,992	677,365,980	755,488,991
Wholesale and retail trade	296,919,000	341,137,000	364,097,000	375,531,000	403,953,000
Services	218,122,000	231,839,000	242,700,000	250,842,000	262,527,000
Others	490,709,963	571,510,002	620,079,003	687,807,008	766,548,368
GDP.	1,749,951,956	1,953,382,003	2,117,581,972	2,285,337,955	2,477,278,344

Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Chart 4 Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1988 Prices



Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board



increase has been from sales of agricultural products, food and drinks, chemical products, plastic products, furniture and interiors, household goods (See Table 8, Chart 4)

### **1.1.7 Services.**

The key sub-sector underlying the growth of the service sector is the tourism sector. Other service sectors expanded but at less outstanding rate, i.e., education, health, recreation (Table 8, Chart 4)

## **1.2 THE EVOLUTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

### **1.2.1 The First National Economic and Social Development Plan (1961-1971)**

Average growth rate prior to the First Plan period was 5% p.a. The economic structure of the period was predominantly agricultural based economy with sectoral share to GDP of 44%, compared to industrial share of only 13%. Annual growth rate averaged at 8% p.a. The GDP value rose from 59,000 million Baht in 1960 to 89,190 million Baht in 1966. (in 1962 constant prices)

Average per capita income was 3,063 Baht/year. Export earning rose by an average rate of 11.40% p.a., a marginally slower rate than average rate of import value increase which was 11.8% p.a. during the same period. Inflation averaged at 1.3% p.a. (Table 9)

The major emphasis has been on promotion of economic growth with focus of attention being given to investment in basic physical infrastructures, e.g. the development of transport network, irrigation, electrical power plants, public utilities and urban amenities. The planning approach of the period assumed a technocratic top-down feature. Major investments were made by the public sector in order to

Table 9 : Profile of the Thai Economy between the First to the Seventh Plan Period

INDICATORS \ YEAR	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan
GROWTH RATE (%)	8.1	7.8	6.5	7.4	5.4	10.9	8.3
- Agriculture	6.3	4.5	4.2	4	2.8	4.2	2.4
- Non - Agriculture	9.1	9.4	7.3	8.4	5.9	12.2	
Manufacturing	11.2	11.4	11.3	8.1	5.7	15.6	11
Construction	12.9	2.5	2.8	9.1	6.2	17.8	9.2
Service	8	10	6.4	9.2	7.3	6.1	
Others	8.1	7.8	6.3	8.2	5.5	11.4	8
GDP (Mil Baht, at 1962)	72,386	126,338	195,984	284,163	1,136,544	1,749,822	
GDP (Mil Baht)	75,198	126,860	264,245	573,864	878,394	1,881,544	3,614,000
PER CAPITA INCOME/GDP (BAHT) 1/	3,063	4,104	8,136	15,673	21,157	43,405	60,680
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE							
Total Expenditure (% at 1962)	6.9	7.4	12.7	6.7	3.89	9.2	
- Private	6.8	6.8	12.6	5.8	3.85	10.1	7.4
- Government	7.9	11.3	13.3	11	4.28	4.6	6.4
(as % of GDP)	82.1	71.8	79.7	78.4	74.86	67.1	
GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (Mil.Baht)	15,197	32,773	67,088	154,359	276,416	697,409	
(as % of GDP)	20.2	25.8	25.4	26.9	31.5	37.1	39
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (Mil.Baht)	16,086	28,509	62,143	117,436	242,347	596,763	
(as % of GDP)	21.4	22.5	23.5	20.3	27.6	31.7	30.6
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Mil Baht)/2							
- Revenue	9,890	17,752	33,901	81,068	145,553	321,447	
(Growth rate, %)	10	8.8	17.8	20.8	8.6	23	614,900
- Expenditure	10,445	21,693	40,744	98,137	186,996	281,960	
(Growth rate, %)	-30.2	13.7	17.4	17.7	9.3	11.5	545,000
- Deficit	-555	-3,941	-6,844	17,069	-41,443	39,757	
(Growth rate, %)	12	46.3	-104.2	12.2	22.9	129.7	69,900
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Mil Baht)	12,690	14,453	41,346	108,371	179,797	502,201	1,112,100
(Growth, %)	11.4	4.1	31.5	20.1	9.5	25.7	14.1
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Mil Baht)	15,203	24,912	54,393	151,362	233,839	659,850	1,347,300
(Growth, %)	11.8	8	23.1	25.1	3.1	32.1	11.5
TRADE BALANCE (Mil.Baht)	-2,513	-10,459	-13,047	42,992	54,042	157,649	-234,300
(as % of GDP)	-3.3	-8.2	-4.9	-7.5	-6.2	-8.4	-7
CURRENT BALANCE (Mil Baht)	-492	-3,398	-5,038	37,377	34,451	99,668	-176,702
(as % of GDP)	-0.7	-2.7	-1.9	-6.5	-4	-5.3	-5.4
FOREIGN RESERVE (Mil \$US) 1/	864	777	1,484	2,670	3,776	18,416	-
EXCHANGE RATE (Baht/\$US) 1/	20.8	20.8	20.4	20.7	26.3	25.49	25.18
POPULATION (Mil person) 1/	33.1	35.24	42.59	44.4	52.5	56.9	143
INFLATION (%)	1.3	0.3	10.8	11.6	2.8	4.7	4.1

Source DTEC

encourage private sector industrial investments. The State tended to take a monopolistic cum leading role in economic investments. This is reflected in the number of State Enterprises developed during this period.

One of the persistent themes even to this day, is inadequate attention given to allocation of budgetary resources to local governments and State Enterprises,

There was a lack of human resource development aspect of the plan. Moreover, plan implementation lacked the qualified manpower who had sufficient understanding of the concept and the objectives of the plan to translate policy directives into workable and implementable measures. Major public investments lacked the supporting linkage to enable the target groups to capitalize on the facilities provided. A prime example is the large scale irrigation projects which lacked the network of secondary and tertiary canals and water management system to ensure adequate supply and distribution of water.

### 1.2.2 **The Second National Economic and Social Development Plan**

To a certain extent, the objectives of the Second plan was to address the shortcomings of the First Five Year Plan, i.e., with allocation of budgetary resources to expand the infrastructural networks to ensure better distribution of economic and development benefits. (Table 9)

Thus, despite continued emphasis on economic growth and investment in basic infrastructures, due recognition was given to the importance of social stability and the needs of those in the outlying regions. The contents of the Second Plan also covered the development of human resources, the allocation of development resources to the lagging regions in the forms of Regional Development Projects, Rural Development Acceleration Projects, the various programmes which are directed towards the economic needs of the people in lagging regions, the emphasis on national security.

Attention was also allocated to the efficiency of planning per se. Recognizing the shortcomings of inadequacy of information, basic data and planning skills experienced during the First Plan Period. A number of working groups were set up to study and analyse the socio-economic situations as well as to liaise with concerned agencies to solicit their involvement and contribution. The plan also gave due recognition to the importance of private sector investments that are consistent with the development directions outlined.

The country's economic development goals was to improve productivity and quality of agricultural produce that are consistent with the needs of the export markets. On industrial activities, State Enterprises and private industries were encouraged to utilize domestically supplied raw materials and human resources.

In terms of economic performance, the economic growth rate during this plan period slowed down to 7.8% p.a. mainly due to the depression in the world commodity market during period combined with the slowing down of foreign investments. Per Capita income rose to 4,104 Baht/year, an approximately 34% increase from the First Five Year Plan's average, a significant rise given that average inflation during this plan period was only 0.3% p.a. Rate of export growth, however was substantially lower than import growth at 4.10% p.a. and 8% p.a. respectively. The average annual export value reached only 14,453 million Baht compared to average import value of 24,912 million Baht. Annual trade deficit during this plan period was 10,459 million Baht.

Significant quantifiable achievements have been made, i.e., electricity generation capacity increased from 456.6 megawatts in 1961 to 1,169 megawatts in 1971, road surface coverage increased from 8,468 kms. to 11,761 kms during the same period and irrigated areas expanded from 9.7 million rai to 13.3 million rai. Regional income disparity increased

### 1.2.3 **The Third National Economic and Social Development Plan: (1972-1976)**

Thailand's economy was influenced by a number of exogenously induced factors. In 1971, the fall in the value of the US\$, the rise in oil price by about 4 folds during the first half of this plan period which resulted in rise in inflation in the Developed Countries, economic adjustments in these countries have led to the decline in the volume of international trade. Parallel situations of economic depression took place in Thailand, large construction projects halted, export volume declined, inflation increased. In the second half of the Third Plan period, however, the economic situations improved. The country's growth rate picked up towards the end of the Third Plan period. GDP growth averaged at 6.5% p.a. Average per capita income rose to 8,136 Baht/year, almost a 100% increase from the preceding Second Plan Period. But inflation was also high at 10.8% p.a. The export sectors made significant improvements with the export value rising from 21,750 million Baht at the beginning of the Third Plan Period to 60,361 million Baht by 1976, an average growth rate of 31.5% p.a. Import value increased by 23.10% p.a. during this plan period.

The significant departure of the Third Plan Period is the emphasis on reduction of income disparity, distribution of social services. Measures were undertaken during this period on increasing coverage of social health services, population control measures

Macro econometric modeling has been adopted as one of the planning tool enabling a clearer perception of the interrelationship between the economic sectors and enhancing the ability to formulate development directions and policies and identification of targets. The technique of project benefit cost analysis was also widely adopted during this period which aided in improved decision making processes particularly in terms of efficient allocation of resources to ensure the maximum utility.

The main objectives of the Third Plan has been to ensure national security, to maintain economic stability and growth, increase income while ensuring better income distribution, address problems of balance of trade, provide adequate

coverage of health services, reduce population growth rate and increase employment opportunities

Economic policy directives focused on consistency between production and marketing, promotion of export and restructuring of import requirements

#### **1.2.4 The Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1977-1981)**

Average GDP growth rate was 7.4% p.a during this plan period but the growth rate of the agricultural sector slowed down to only 3.5% p.a. as opposed to the set target of 5% p.a. Per capita income by the last year of this plan period almost doubled the average of the preceding Plan period at 16,673 Baht/year

Income disparity increased. The 1980 statistics showed per capita income of the agricultural sector averaging at 11,464 Baht compared to 29,949 Baht. Heavy reliance on imported energy supply (around 75% of the total domestic demand) was a major underlying cause for the country's balance deficit by the value of 45,000 million Baht or 7.6% of the GDP. Inflation rose to 11.7%, a much higher rate than the 6% target. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, Thailand faced a trade deficit of 53,000 million Baht and a balance cash deficit of 17,500 million Baht.

The main contents of the Plan focuses on the objectives of economic recovery through improvement of agricultural production and restructuring of industrial sector to increase export earnings. Income distribution and creation of employment opportunities in the Regions.

Continued reference is made to national security, reducing population growth rate combined with the intention to upgrade the quality of the human resources and increasing employment opportunities, promoting scientific and technological research.

Development directions given by the Plan include emphasis on industrial development to increase export earnings and also as a means of dispersing development to the outlying regions. The concept of Regional growth centres was also endorsed as a means of addressing unbalanced features of spatial development.

### 1.2.5 **The Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan: (1982-1986)**

Apart from financial and economic problems, among the legacies transferred over to the Fifth Plan Period were mainly the deterioration of natural resources due to unplanned and excessive exploitation; the widening income disparity and the increase in the number of rural population still classified as living under the absolute poverty line; the emerging social as well as physical problems of urbanization, urban congestion and pollution.

The significant feature of the Fifth Plan is that it places more emphasis on the 'area' as opposed to sectoral development approach. Less attention is being directed to growth per se but more concern is given to the need for economic restructuring, the achieving a more balanced growth through deliberate measures to promote regional economic activities and more equitable distribution of economic benefits.

In connection with the agricultural sector. Specific policies were endorsed to address the plight of the increasing number of rural poor. Altogether 286 villages were targeted for improvement of standard of living and on entitlement of everyone to their basic needs. The main programmes during this plan period has been the Rural Employment Generation Programme. There was also substantial review of the conventional economic approach and increasing acknowledgment of the need to mobilize joint efforts from public and private agencies as well as non-Government Organizations.

The Fifth Plan period coincide with the period of increase world market competition and protectionism. Emphasis is given to achieving economic and financial stability. Several financial and fiscal incentives were introduced along with a number of investment promotion schemes in order to induce greater investments.

Encouragement of industrial expansion within the regions with particular focus on export oriented industries, reducing import requirements and also with spatial emphasis on the Eastern Seaboard and designated Regional Growth Centres.

During this plan period, the agricultural sector and the non-agricultural sector grew at a rate of 4.1% and 5.2% respectively, both being lower than the set target. Open unemployment increased from 0.2 million or 0.9% of the population classified as being economically active to 1 million or 3.5% by 1986. Domestic savings were lower than anticipated, balance of trade widened and national debt increased.

Both internal and external economic situations improved, however, towards the end of this plan period. A significant development being the reduction in oil price and interest rates. Inflation reduced to 2.8%. Several other social and economic indicators suggests a degree of improvement, i.e., compulsory education was reportedly available to 99.8% of the population, district level hospitals were available for 75.5% of the total districts in the country. Malnutrition reduced to only 0.1% by 1986

### 1.2.6 **The Sixth National Economic and Social Development Plan:**

The Sixth Plan places equal emphasis on goals of continued economic growth and that of social development. The objectives of the former being to maintain the rate of economic expansion at a level where it can accommodate the new entries into the labour market.



Strategy wise, the Sixth Plan emphasized the need for coordination of efforts. Development framework is provided by a combination of national level plans including:

- Macro Economic Development Plan;
- Social and Cultural Development Plan,
- Natural Resources and Environmental Development Plan,
- Science and Technological Development,
- Management Improvement; and
- State Enterprises Improvement.

Policy framework also envisages restructuring of the production and service sectors which encompasses production, marketing and employment generating activities as well as expansion of basic infrastructures

Equity issues were addressed through Urban development and Special Areas Plan as well as Rural Development Plans.

Table 10: Target Growth Rates and Actual Achievement of the Various Economic Sectors During the Six Plan Periods

	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Total	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
1st Plan	3.0	4.6	12.0	10.2	5.0	7.3
2nd Plan	4.3	4.1	10.9	9.2	8.5	7.2
3rd Plan	5.1	5.2	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.6
4th Plan	5.0	4.1	9.6	6.9	7.0	6.3
5th Plan	4.5	3.7	7.6	5.7	6.6	5.3
6th Plan	2.9	4.6	6.6	12.6	5.0	11.4

Source: Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

### 1.2.7 The Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan

The objectives of the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan covering the period between 1992-1996, defined by the Plan can be divided into three broader areas which are (i) to maintain economic growth; (ii) to

improve income distribution and ensure dispersement of economic benefits to the outlying region; and (iii) to improve the quality of life of the people, to conserve and protect the environmental and natural resources To reach these goals, privatisation is seen as instrumental to both directly to economic productive activities as well as to supportive development activities such transportation and communications infrastructures, education and training of occupational skills, research and extension.

The Seventh Plan sets the following key development targets:

Average Per Capita Income	Growth rate set at 7.6% per year reaching 75,000 Baht/year by 1996
Agricultural sector	Growth rate set at not less than 2.7% p.a.
Industrial sector	Growth rate set at not less than 9.3% p.a.
Export value	Growth rate set at 17% p.a.
Export volume	Growth rate set at 12% p.a.
Inflation rate	not exceeding 5.5% p.a
Trade deficit rate	not exceeding 7% p.a.
Balance of current account	Deficit not below 2% of GDP
Reduction of population growth rate	1.2% p.a. by 1996
Share of students continuing high school education	Increase to 60% by 1996 from current level of 40%

Source: Summarized from the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan.

Concurrent to the pursuit of the economic goals, and, in addition to the social development goals, is the income distribution policy. This policy focuses on the key target groups which include poor farmers, agricultural wage labourers, small scale operators in urban areas and the urban poor. Reduction of regional income differentiation is stressed while distribution of production assets is seen as instrumental to effective income distribution In view of the country being predominantly agricultural, specific reference is made to the distribution of land resources to the poor farmers

To achieve the three development goals listed above the following measures are identified :

Development Goals and key economic sectors	Measures
<b>1. Continued Economic Growth and Assured Stability</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output Expansion and improved growth rate.</li> <li>• Area specific and issue specific measures, i e., water shortage and natural disasters.</li> <li>• Income stabilization.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regionalisation of industries in manners consistent with factors endowment.</li> <li>• Priority to high potential areas, e.g. Eastern and Southern Seaboards.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase Thailand's competitiveness in world trade.</li> <li>• Develop Thailand as international trading centre</li> <li>• Promotion of trade liberalisation through revision of laws and import regulations and reduction, or lifting, of import restrictions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Thailand as a tourism centre for ASEAN and Indochina</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic infrastructures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privatisation</li> <li>• Increase competition among related enterprises.</li> <li>• Modification of price structure for better cost effectiveness and fairness to suppliers and consumers alike</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure adequate and economic supplies of energy by (i) increasing supply and (ii) by ensuring efficient utilization of energy resources.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science and Technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase self-reliance via:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) development of human resources in this field,</li> <li>(ii) increase capacity of technology transfer from imported sources,</li> <li>(iii) encourage greater involvement of private sector in technology development and transfer;</li> <li>(iv) development of basic infrastructure for management.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area development (namely Eastern and Southern Seaboard areas)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Improvement of income distribution and dispersement of economic benefits to the outlying Regions</b></p>	<p>To meet this goal, basic measures have been identified, these being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance and fiscal policies</li> <li>• Distribution of assets to provide basic means for living and income generation</li> <li>• Development of human resources</li> <li>• Improvement of production and marketing in the key economic sectors such as agriculture, industry and tourism</li> <li>• Distribution of social and economic infrastructures to the outlying regions</li> <li>• Elimination of poverty in the rural areas through (i) provision of income generation and off-farm employment opportunities; (ii) strengthening of the people's organization; and (iii) land allocation and distribution.</li> <li>• Elimination of Poverty in the urban areas through (i) promotion of small scale enterprises; (ii) provision of housing facilities for low income groups.</li> </ul>

<b>3. Improvement of the people's quality of life</b>	Measures are identified in various development sector areas ranging from education, health, social and cultural, environmental and natural resources development
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Source: Summarized from the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan

To address problems of regional imbalance, the Seventh Plan defines three main regional development goals which are (i) promotion of investment ; (ii) establishment of regional centres, and (iii) maintenance of cohesion and integrity of the nation by providing safe and secure transport links between the regions

In essence, the regional development policy serves as a means for dispersing key economic activities from Bangkok to encourage decentralization and to foster linkages between regions with higher development potential and the lagging regions.

Identified strategies for Eastern Region Development, for example, falls into seven broader areas which are land Resources, agriculture, water resources, industry, tourism, environment and rural development.

Of particular relevance to this current project are:

#### **A Agricultural development strategy.**

regarding measures to foster better linkages between production and marketing under the agricultural development strategy;

#### **B Industrial development strategy**

The significance of the industrial development strategy is to divide the Eastern Region into three sub-industrial zones, details of which are elaborated in the following table.

Sub-industrial zones	Function
<b>1. Agro-processing</b> 1.1 Nakhon Nayok, Prachinburi, upper Chachoengsao 1.2 Prachinburi and eastern area of the Region 1.3 Rayong and Chantaburi	Agro-processing zone with produce such as rice, bamboo shoots, field crops, fruits There is also a high concentration of rubber smoking factories
<b>2. Heavy Industries and Export Industries</b> This sub-region covers 3 provinces, i.e., Chachoengsao, Chonburi and Rayong  Future expansion of industrial activities are spatially laid out as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map Ta Phut</li> <li>• Laem Chabang</li> <li>• Bang Pakong</li> </ul>	Agro-processing and petrochemicals  Concentration of heavy industries Concentration of light industries Spareparts and electronics.
<b>3. Mining zone.</b> Mining zone for precious stones concentrated mainly in Bor Rai district of Trat Province	

Source. Summarized from the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan.

### C. The Tourism Development Strategy

In addition to identifying the improvement of road and communication network as one of the basic measures to increase the attraction of the tourism industry, the Seventh Plan has also recommended the zoning of tourism activities as follows:

Area	Tourism Activities	Target Group
Phattaya	Beach and recreation	Domestic and foreign tourists
Rayong and Chantaburi	Quite beach resort, fishing, diving and jewelry centres	Tourists from Hong Kong, Singapore, EEC, Australia, New Zealand

Source: Summarized from the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan.

## 2 **Review of Thailand as a Recipient Country**

### 2.1 **Profile of the Donor Countries and Donor Agencies**

Details in Table 11 and 12 shows an increasing trend in foreign assistance to Thailand over the Plan periods. The total value of foreign assistance to Thailand during the First Plan Period reached 155.0 million US\$ increasing to 504.4 million US\$ during the Fourth Plan period and up to 1,094.6 million US\$ during the Sixth Plan Period (1992-1996).

The largest source of assistance is from the USA, Japan, Australia and Germany. The US has maintained its position as the highest donor from the First to the Third Plan period. As from the Fourth Plan period, however, Japan has bypassed the US as the largest donor country.

Table 13 and 14 shows the values and composition of foreign assistance to Thailand during the first two years of the Seventh Plan Period. Japan maintains her position as the single largest source of foreign assistance with the total sum amounting to 132,607.9 thousand US\$ equivalent to 45.07% of the total value of foreign assistance. The second, third and fourth largest donors are the United Nations, Australia and Germany.

In Table 15, a breakdown is given of the types of technical assistance given by the different donors between October 1993 and September 1994. In general, the larger part of foreign assistance, i.e., 29% is provided in the form of technical assistance from experts. This is followed by expenses in procurement of equipments with the share of the total foreign assistance reaching 24.15%. The remaining are allocated in the form of grants (16%) and fellowships (9.89%).

Table 11: Profile of Foreign Assistance Between the First to the Sixth Plan Period.

Unit: Thousand US\$

Donor Country	Plan 1 (1961-1966)	Plan 2 (1967-1971)	Plan 3 (1972-1976)	Plan 4 (1977-1981)	Plan 5 (1982-1986)	Plan 6 (1987-1991)
USA	132,295.40	197,947.00	61,360.50	69,825.20	98,340.10	95,747.70
United Nations	7,326.10	24,067.10	36,732.10	73,821.60	75,090.50	100,048.10
Japan		7,900.60	12,772.90	210,091.00	416,168.20	618,911.70
Australia		11,190.40	12,139.90	24,162.20	38,262.40	70,099.80
Canada		1,953.60	640.4	352.2	9,072.40	29,482.20
England		3,733.10	4,072.90	8,829.20	9,940.20	14,988.20
New Zealand		3,875.50	2,265.40	4,354.30	2,845.00	2,783.30
Germany		7,542.60	12,222.50	41,302.70	51,765.90	59,358.30
Netherlands		1,000.60	1,726.30	1,800.90	4,283.70	8,950.80
France		2,277.80	4,515.00	6,069.30	6,594.50	7,175.30
Denmark		1,266.90	1,796.00	1,307.60	618.5	2,738.70
Belgium		20.1	17.5	166.3	5,450.10	5,647.00
Italy		52.6	42.5	220.00	1,361.20	5,490.90
ASEAN				129.00	310.8	1,233.50
NGO		6,953.20	11,157.60	10,144.30	44,282.00	8,167.00
EEC				40,637.30	57,781.80	27,485.70
Volunteers		8,588.60	8,728.40	9,168.70	16,017.20	23,201.70
Colombo Plan	11,871.00					
Third Countries	3,538.70					
Others		2,196.90	3,226.70	2,010.80	4,772.10	9,123.70
Total (1,000 US\$)	155,031.10	280,566.60	173,416.60	504,392.60	842,956.60	1,094,633.60
Total (1,000 ₪)	3,100,622.00	5,611,332.00	3,468,332.00	10,087,852.00	22,085,462.90	27,948,118.60
Baht / 1 US\$	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	26.00	25.50

Source : DTEC



Table 12: Composition of Foreign Assistance Between the First to the Sixth Plan Period.

Donor Country	Plan 1 (1961-1966)	Plan 2 (1967-1971)	Plan 3 (1972-1976)	Plan 4 (1977-1981)	Plan 5 (1982-1986)	Plan 6 (1987-1991)
USA	85.33%	70.55%	35.38%	13.84%	11.67%	8.75%
United Nations	4.73%	8.58%	21.18%	14.64%	8.91%	9.14%
Japan	0.00%	2.82%	7.37%	41.65%	49.37%	56.54%
Australia	0.00%	3.99%	7.00%	4.79%	4.54%	6.40%
Canada	0.00%	0.70%	0.37%	0.07%	1.08%	2.69%
England	0.00%	1.33%	2.35%	1.75%	1.18%	1.37%
New Zealand	0.00%	1.38%	1.31%	0.86%	0.34%	0.25%
Germany	0.00%	2.69%	7.05%	8.19%	6.14%	5.42%
Netherlands	0.00%	0.36%	1.00%	0.36%	0.51%	0.82%
France	0.00%	0.81%	2.60%	1.20%	0.78%	0.66%
Denmark	0.00%	0.45%	1.04%	0.26%	0.07%	0.25%
Belgium	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.65%	0.52%
Italy	0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.04%	0.16%	0.50%
ASEAN	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.04%	0.11%
NGO	0.00%	2.48%	6.43%	2.01%	5.25%	0.75%
EEC	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.06%	6.85%	2.51%
Volunteers	0.00%	3.06%	5.03%	1.82%	1.90%	2.12%
Colombo Plan	7.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Third Countries	2.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Others	0.00%	0.78%	1.86%	0.40%	0.57%	0.83%

Source : Based on figures from Table 11

Table 13: Profile of Foreign Assistance During the Seventh Plan Period

Unt. Thousand US\$

Donor Country	Seventh Plan		
	1992	1993/1	Total 2 Years
USA	1,533.00	815.90	9,690.90
United Nations	22,000.00	22,000.00	44,000.00
Japan	75,389.00	57,218.90	132,607.90
Australia	13,960.20	12,601.60	26,561.80
Canada	4,012.80	1,938.20	591.00
England	1,607.10	872.40	2,479.50
New Zealand	213.20	167.80	381.00
Germany	9,360.10	8,836.10	18,196.20
Netherlands	1,400.30	5,572.30	6,972.60
France	3,289.80	965.30	4,255.10
Denmark	1,150.50	989.10	2,139.60
Belgium	591.30	4,988.70	5,580.00
Italy	3,302.40	1,201.70	4,504.10
ASEAN	344.30	372.10	716.40
NGO	1,247.90	2,322.30	3,570.20
EEC	4,820.70	5,972.10	10,792.80
Volunteers	5,781.40	5,668.20	11,449.60
Others	2,753.70	1,628.40	4,382.10
<b>Total (1,000 US\$)</b>	<b>152,757.70</b>	<b>141,473.20</b>	<b>294,230.90</b>
<b>Total (1,000 THB)</b>	<b>3,895,321.10</b>	<b>3,607,566.60</b>	<b>7,502,887.70</b>
Baht/US\$	25.5	25.5	

Source : DTEC

Table 14: Composition of Foreign Assistance During the Seventh Plan Period

Donor Country	Seventh Plan		
	1992	1993/1	Total 2 Years
USA	1.00%	0.58%	3.29%
United Nations	14.40%	15.55%	14.95%
Japan	49.35%	40.45%	45.07%
Australia	9.14%	8.91%	9.03%
Canada	2.63%	1.37%	0.20%
England	1.05%	0.62%	0.84%
New Zealand	0.14%	0.12%	0.13%
Germany	6.13%	6.25%	6.18%
Netherlands	0.92%	3.94%	2.37%
France	2.15%	0.68%	1.45%
Denmark	0.75%	0.70%	0.73%
Belgium	0.39%	3.53%	1.90%
Italy	2.16%	0.85%	1.53%
ASEAN	0.23%	0.26%	0.24%
NGO	0.82%	1.64%	1.21%
EEC	3.16%	4.22%	3.67%
Volunteers	3.78%	4.01%	3.89%
Others	1.80%	1.15%	1.49%

Source : Based on Figures from Table 13

Table 15 Total Assistance in Thailand by Donor (1 October 1991 - 30 September 1994)

Thousand US Dollar

Donor	Type	EXPERTS			MISSION			VOLUNTEERS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHER/I	TOTAL	%
		NO	2/	1454	VALUE	NO	2/	MM	VALUE	NO	2/	MM	VALUE					
JAPAN		177	794	1,833.10	11,795.00	342	344	327.4	4,785.70			1,091.60	5,231.80	17,712.90	6,791.80		47,974.80	31.7
AUSTRALIA		56	91	402.00	4,824.10							2,195.30	4,186.70	94.8			9,101.60	6.00
GERMANY		83	116	442.6	7,516.90	3	3	1.3	26.3			411.1	1,328.80	1,818.00			10,518.60	7.00
UNITED NATIONS	V															17,991.30	19,000.00	11.9
VOLUNTEERS										118	433		3,780.30				5,927.30	3.9
EU		15	46	474.9	5,689.30							23.4	127.7	3,934.30			9,810.80	6.3
ITALY		8	9	30.6	336.1									299.1			633.2	0.4
U.S.A.		2	3	24.5	181.3							159	276.00	1,302.30		2,000.00	4,301.30	2.9
CANADA		5	18	146.8	1,002.90							93.3	181.00	94.3			1,282.30	0.8
FRANCE		11	21	199.7	2,231.60							501.1	682.2	872.6			3,811.70	2.5
UNITED KINGDOM			4	54	813.4							291.4	490.4	83.6			1,482.40	1.00
SWEDEN		24	47	111.4	1,311.00							32.7	163.7				1,876.60	1.2
NETHERLANDS		2	3	17.2	227.1							218.9	364.5				591.3	0.4
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS		37	112	718.1	4,313.30							67.6	54.6		13,240.70		22,348.40	15.1
GERMANY		11	18	91.6	116.2							31.8	50.3	4,704.30			6,870.80	4.5
BELGIUM		7	11	36.5	401							23.4	4.1	3,699.30			3,904.30	2.6

Source DTEC

Table 13 Total Assistance in Thailand (1 October 1993 - 30 September 1994) (CONTINUED)

Donor	Type	EXPERTS			MISSION			VOLUNTEERS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHER <sup>1/</sup>	TOTAL	%	
		NO	2/	M/M	NO	2/	M/M	NO	2/	M/M	NO	2/	M/M						VALUE
NEW ZEALAND													24	399.7	656.40			656.4	0.40
FINLAND													53	196.7	151.9			314.4	0.20
FRANCE		3	2.1										101	132.6	256.1			151.9	0.10
ASIAN													37.00	78.7	155.6			256.10	0.20
ASEAN													1	9.00	3.1			155.6	0.10
AUSTRALIA													12	4.8	7.2			5.1	0.00
CPEC		2	16.00										36.1	46.3				7.2	0.00
SWITZERLAND													2	0.4	1.3			411.00	0.30
DAF													6	16.4	14.5			1.3	0.00
EGYPT																		14.5	0.00
DBIC															11.4			211.7	0.20
TOTAL		994	898	4,609.20	43,712.90	245	367	328.9	4,790.00	138	413	3,790.20	1232	341,278.80	931,131.30	644,715.20	809,278.20	3,150,203.20	
TOTAL (31-31.3 BATH & 1,000					1,116,403.00				122,114.20						24.15	16.72	112.22	100.00	
% DISTRIBUTION					29				3.1					9.88					

1/ For development program, technical support, training, supplies and material and general and operating cost.

2/ Number of experts/mission/volunteers working in Thailand and during October 1993 - September 1994

3/ estimated value

These data obtained from the technical cooperation through DTTC only

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## 2.2 Areas of Foreign Assistance

Details in Tables 16 and 17 shows the profile of foreign assistance during the Sixth Plan and the Seventh Plan Period. The ratio of assistance allocated to economic and social development activities is shown to be comparable during the Sixth Plan period with the agricultural sector being the sector receiving the largest share of assistance of 294,305 Thousand US\$ equivalent to 26.89% of the total.

By the Seventh Plan period, a slight shift of emphasis can be noted where foreign assistance is shown to have shifted to the social development areas. The agricultural sector remains nevertheless the sector receiving the largest share of the total value of foreign assistance. But within the social development areas, more emphasis is clearly placed in education and human resources development as opposed to social welfare activities as in the preceding Sixth Plan Period.

Details of the recipient agencies are shown in Table 18. With agriculture being the sector receiving the largest share of foreign assistance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives receives 22.4% of the total share. This is followed 15.8% of the total, about 8.6% is allocated to local NGOs which are affiliate of International Branches and 7.5% allocated to Ministry of Public Health.

## 2.3 Changing Patterns of Foreign Assistance and Determinants

Among the major determinant factors influence changes in status of Thailand is significant economic achievement of the country and the general rise in standard of living (quantitatively measured in terms of per capita income from 1,710 US\$/p.a. to 2,076 US\$ p.a. , a level of per capita income that exceeds the World Bank borderline of being a recipient country to one that should be regrouped as a new donor country.

Table 16 : Profile of Foreign Assistance to Thailand by Areas of Development Assistance

Unit: 1,000 US\$

Development Sector	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Total	%
Agriculture	70,210.10	93,410.40	63,396.60	31,903.20	35,385.10	294,305.40	26.89
Energy	4,191.80	5,526.50	4,805.40	2,991.00	2,560.30	20,075.00	1.83
Industry	10,459.90	9,205.90	8,887.50	15,694.70	4,231.80	48,479.80	4.42
Transport and communication	15,524.20	4,979.30	3,606.10	6,047.60	11,930.70	42,084.90	3.84
Commerce and services	677.00	258.10	497.80	207.20	472.90	2,113.00	0.19
<b>Total Economics</b>	<b>101,063.00</b>	<b>113,880.20</b>	<b>81,190.40</b>	<b>56,843.70</b>	<b>54,580.80</b>	<b>407,058.10</b>	<b>37.19</b>
Education	18,644.20	24,984.60	27,105.50	19,156.00	38,146.00	128,036.30	11.7
Health	11,791.80	11,699.50	16,656.20	2,901.50	413.60	47,180.60	4.31
Public utilities	1,223.50	753.90	12,095.90	8,177.30	3,695.70	25,946.30	2.37
Social welfare services	44,928.20	57,763.00	52,651.90	36,268.30	12,638.10	204,249.50	18.66
<b>Total Social Development</b>	<b>76,587.70</b>	<b>95,201.00</b>	<b>108,509.50</b>	<b>66,508.10</b>	<b>58,611.40</b>	<b>405,412.70</b>	<b>37.04</b>
General Administration	44,054.20	46,603.10	49,708.50	71,535.20	70,261.80	282,162.80	25.78
Science and Technology	10,486.70	27,233.10	15,285.00	677.80	655.10	54,337.70	4.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,704.90</b>	<b>255,184.30</b>	<b>239,408.40</b>	<b>194,882.00</b>	<b>183,454.00</b>	<b>1,094,688.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: DTEC

Table 17 : Profile of Foreign Assistance During the Seventh Plan Period by Development Sectors

Development Sectors	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	รวม 1992-96	ร้อยละ
Agriculture and Water Resource	882.09	810.29	872.74	1,372.97	1,086.63	5,024.72	22.00
Energy and Fuel Supply	73.21	134.46	71.43	149.77	117.99	546.86	2.39
Industry and Mining	97.51	212.85	120.36	231.91	182.57	845.20	3.70
Transport and Communication	246.17	305.55	196.62	399.44	317.95	1,465.73	6.42
Commerce and Services	2.86	5.84	7.17	8.99	6.96	31.82	0.14
<b>Total Economic Areas</b>	<b>1,301.84</b>	<b>1,468.99</b>	<b>1,268.32</b>	<b>2,163.08</b>	<b>1,712.10</b>	<b>7,914.33</b>	<b>34.66</b>
Education and Human Resource Development	955.19	441.86	812.75	1,219.94	934.58	4,364.32	19.11
Health	325.18	303.48	287.01	468.06	387.55	1,771.28	7.75
Environment	202.92	249.64	136.59	315.16	249.31	1,153.62	5.05
Social Welfare and Services	255.79	255.03	210.94	368.93	305.6	1,396.29	6.11
<b>Total Social Development Areas</b>	<b>1,739.08</b>	<b>125.01</b>	<b>1,447.29</b>	<b>2,372.09</b>	<b>1,877.04</b>	<b>8,685.51</b>	<b>38.03</b>
Administration and others	880.94	1,196.89	1,110.35	1,705.61	1,347.78	6,241.57	27.33
Science and Technology	25.06	30.8	16.88	38.95	30.32	142.01	0.62
Others	855.88	1,166.09	1,093.47	1,666.66	1,317.46	6,099.56	26.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,921.86</b>	<b>3,915.89</b>	<b>3,825.86</b>	<b>6,240.78</b>	<b>4,936.92</b>	<b>2,284.41</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: DTEC

Note: 1995-96 are estimates by the NESDB based on data from DTEC



Table 16 Total Advances in Thailand by Agency (1 October 1953 - 30 September 1954)

Donor	Type	EXPERTS		MISSION		VOLUNTEERS		FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHER <sup>1/</sup>	TOTAL	%			
		NO	Z/	MM	VALUE	NO	Z/	MM	VALUE	NO						MM	VALUE	
Independent Public Agencies		9	13	33.46	274.1			0	1	1.00	17.3	329.86	542.18	132.00	915.3	0.7		
Office of the prime Minister		33	33	427.26	3,163.00			1	1	6.5	11.00	673.24	1,641.20	761.4	8,179.00	3.4		
Ministry of Defense		5	10	54.15	816.1							81.25	130.1	487.8	67.8	0.4		
Ministry of Finance		1	1	11.47	76.1							54.31	104.00	93.8	1,103.90	0.7		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		1	1	11.47	76.1							27.7	91.5	162.3	162.3	0.1		
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives		104	279	1,109.31	11,949.20	42	32.7	54,572	26	802.6	1,314.30	847.00	2,405.00	14,292.70	33,874.70	22.4		
Ministry of Transport and Communications		32	54	268.39	2,184.00	111	135.3	1,674.50				324.13	923.4	2,499.30	7,772.70	5.1		
Ministry of Commerce		1	3	12.4	81.3	5	1.7	49.1				47.25	156.00		218.1	0.2		
Ministry of Interior		36	60	294.2	2,229.00	99	75.9	882.2	12	240.9	348.2	415.36	891.6	3,900.10	2,649.20	5.3		
Ministry of Justice		0	1	4.7	27.00			3	7	78.00	395.6	26.4	27.1	29.7	39.4	0.4		
Ministry of Education, Technology and Environment		18	29	320.47	3,873.90	32	24.2	405.2				922.91	1,001.90	751.8	6,172.80	4.1		
Ministry of Education		22	34	180.24	1,683.00	7	2.4	76.4	62	1,800.00	3,317.90	761.01	1,322.40	1,424.30	134.5	7,620.00	10.0	
Ministry of Public Health		18	18	232.39	1,876.20	20	6.6	199.2	16	410.9	468.3	477.56	1,342.90	6,364.40	2,000.00	11,361.20	7.5	
Ministry of Industry		47	67	239.37	2,487.50	69	42.3	613.3				234.13	732.00	150.6	4,403.90	3.2		
Ministry of University Affairs		46	146	612.8	6,371.90	11	7.3	144.6	14	316.4	192	1,928.00	3,123.00	7,121.20	23,817.20	15.9		
Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare		4	5	15.9	112.2			12	32	299.6	366.6	76.89	217.7	20.2	947.7	0.6		
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations		3	15	84.7	779.1			3	10	133.7	348.7	103.26	344.5	2,202.20	3,574.40	2.4		
Non-Governmental Organizations		11	61	506.91	2,990.40									81.6	8,882.80	6.6		
TOTAL		501	909	4,215.20	43,135.10	367	328.9	4,790.00	135	3,780.20	5,908.40	7,223.90	15,714.80	26,313.20	23,221.70	20,125.60	151,116.90	100.00
% DISTRIBUTION				1,099,846.20				122,141.50			150,668.20		391,629.10	811,134.40	644,734.40	311,201.80	3,531,481.00	
				28.5				3.9			10.2		34.2	16.1	13.3	100.00		

1/ For distribution program, equipment support, evaluation, supplies and material and material and operations cost.  
 2/ Number of experts/mission/volunteers working in Thailand during October 1953 - September 1954  
 3/ Estimated value  
 These data are derived from the Technical Cooperation through DTIC only

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Former donor countries have either reduced the certain areas of foreign assistance or have reduce the size of foreign assistance and/or have changed the nature of cooperation from donor-recipient to development partners as described above. Japan, for example, has stopped assistance in the form of grant since 1986

Starting from the Seventh Plan onwards and certainly during the Eighth Plan period, it is most likely that the level of foreign assistance will be substantially reduced. Among the major overriding reasons include the internal economic problems of the donor countries themselves such as USA, Canada, Australia which meant greater precautions and tightening of expenditures by way of foreign assistance. The other is the political developments in the Eastern European Countries which will result in the diversion of interests of the MDCs such as the US and the western European countries.

The third reason mainly stems from the level of economic achievements of Thailand and the acquired status of the country as a Newly Industrialized Country (NIC). In terms of level of economic development and standard of living measured by the yardstick of per capita income, Thailand has comparatively less need to technical assistance compared to her neighboring Indochinese neighbours.

Attention of MDCs has been diverted to countries with comparatively more needs of foreign assistance in the form of emergency or famine relief.

Foreign assistance per se, and the donor-recipient relationship has given way to a development cooperation

### 3 **Thailand's Role as a Donor Country**

#### 3.1 **Thailand's Policy and Rationalisation on Role As a Donor Country**

Thailand has been giving economic as well as technical assistance under the Thai Aid Programme, for nearly 40 years since 1958, although the sum has been small, i.e, ranging between 1-2 million Baht/year. It wasn't until the Interim government of Anand Panyarachun, however, which put into active practice, the philosophy of changing the Indochinese Regions from a war zone into a trade zone, a line of thinking which can be said to have been initiated by the Chatchai Choonhavan's government. The value of Thai Aid programme rose from 25 million Baht in 1991, to 175 million Baht in 1992 and further to 203 million Baht in 1993.

The major underlying factors which supported the changing role from recipient to donor appeared to be the political changes in the neighbouring countries which resulted in opening up of the formerly centrally controlled economy to a more liberalised philosophy of economic management coupled with the reduced flow of foreign assistance from the Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union which gave rise to the needs for alternative sources of economic and technical assistance.

It is at this juncture that both exogenous and internal factors necessitate rethinking of Thailand's role and direction of future development. In an age of intensifying trade war and economic competition, many of the economic superpowers have joined hands to consolidate their comparative advantages in and to jointly overcome weaknesses pertaining to natural and man-made factor endowments such as resources, location, technological know-how. Efforts in regional economic cooperation have been echoed by formulation of regional country groups amongst Newly Industrialized Countries and developing countries. As such, we are beginning to see the globe being broken up into 'regions' of mutual economic interests to the extent that it is no longer feasible to see economic development, or economic survival in the context of any one single 'country' or 'nation state'.

In this situational context, Southeast Asia, or the Indo-chinese peninsular could be visualized as an Economic Region, with complementary economic interests and mutually supportive roles. But apart from mutual trust and common visions of directions of development, economic cooperation has to be built upon agreement over the different functional roles each country would assume and clarity over commitments in fulfilling those roles as well as the concrete details of the terms of agreement on the laws, rules and regulations to abide by. Economic unification cannot be worked over night but has to be gradually achieved, perhaps sector by sector and perhaps area by area or zone by zone.

It is with a vision of the above nature that various initiatives have been undertaken by the Thai Government to explore the physical, socio-political and economic timing in building up grounds for economic cooperation. The assessment of whether or not such a concept can materialize is based on reviews and analysis of the key economic, physical and infrastructural, institutional, legal and other development linkages which will support such a development.

One such concept is that of establishing special economic zones which, in principle, seek to induce spatial concentration of industrial investment in strategic locations through combinations of economic and fiscal incentives supported by higher level of public investment in physical and social infrastructures. Studies have been commissioned to evaluate the feasibility of establishing Special Economic Zones in border provinces of between Thailand and Laos on the Eastern side and between Thailand and Myanmar on the western side. The goal to reaching it must therefore be based on joint effort between the two countries to work out details of the functional role of such a zone to the national economic development and the legal, institutional and financial supportive mechanisms that will ensure its operability.

It is envisaged that much comparative advantages and the mutual economic benefit to be gained by both countries. Some of the key benefits discussed include the development potential of the Transport Sector. Existing information in the study area, leads to the preliminary conclusion that the development of transport infrastructures will be instrumental to development of the Indochinese Countries including Myanmar. It is envisaged that the improvement of the road transport

network and railway links between Mawlamyine in Myanmar, Savannaket of Lao PDR and Danang of Viet Nam could strengthen the transport advantages as well as make available sea-outlets for the land locked South China, Lao PDR

In terms of economic prospects, joint regional economic opportunities will create opportunities for pooling in investment capital and promotion of technology transfer from domestic as well as foreign investors. With the economy of formerly centrally planned economies moving more along the lines of an open-market economy, the development path they choose will become a subject of great interest and concern of the international communities and development agencies. The Special Economic Zone should be conceptualized as an initial step in opening up the economy to selective financial assistance.

Economic activities in the Special Economic Zone will create employment opportunity for local Burmese and ethnic minorities. Employment generation can be both industrial labour force as well as labour to be pooled into the services and tertiary sectors in linkage economic activities.

The prospects for establishing peace and offering of co-habitation and unification of states under one single umbrella for economic growth should provide rationale incentives as opposed to continued armed unrest, a pertinent issues for countries such as Myanmar.

### **3.1.1 The Policy Framework for Providing Technical Assistance**

Based on the above reasoning, Thailand's policy framework for providing technical assistance can be defined in the following areas:

- To strengthen the political relationship, economic, technical and cultural cooperation with other countries, particularly with Southeast Asian countries.
- To promote and expand the role of Thailand in the international arena;

- To promote economic and social development on the basis of egalitarian principles and mutual interests
- To cooperate with the international community in promoting economic and social development of the developing countries

### 3.1.2 The Strategy

The strategy leading to the materialisation of the above are

- Cooperating and mutual learning process and creation of mutual trust;
- Upgrade the human resource capacity of the Thai people and institutions and establishment of joint academic activities;
- Expand the network for tri-partite development cooperation

### 3.1.3 The Target Recipients

Countries which will be the recipient to Thailand's Foreign Assistance Programme can be divided into the following categories:

#### *Group 1:*

Thailand's neighbouring country, i.e., Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. The value of technical assistance to these countries reached 162.09 million Baht in 1994 equivalent to 68.73% of the total sum of Thailand's foreign assistance.

#### *Group 2.*

The Least Developed Countries in Asia which are geographically located nearer to Thailand, i.e., Bangladesh, Phutan, Mongolia, the Maldives and Nepal.

#### *Group 3:*

Countries which have close economic and/or political ties to Thailand such as China, Sri Lanka and India

*Group 4*

ASEAN countries (with emphasis being less on assistance as technical exchange)

## 3.2 **Areas and Nature of Thailand's Foreign Assistance Programme**

### 3.2.1 **Types of Assistance**

#### a. **The Development Partnership**

##### *a.1 US-Thai Development Partnership programme*

The US-Thai Development Partnership programme is a bilateral type of assistance which differs significantly from the past. Primarily, it stresses only on activities with high potential. Neither USAID nor DTEC will provide all the funds, but beneficiaries are those who will come in as development partners and who will cover a substantial part of the operational costs once the programmes or projects 'takes off'. In more practical terms, only the minimum seed money is given. The recipient or the partner has to be willing to take on the managerial responsibility as well as the operational costs. The arrangement automatically screens out only those that are genuinely interested and those that has mutual interest in seeing the sustainability of the project activities to try and manage the seed money or the seed funds to operate the programmes and projects in the longer run. The partnership, on the recipient country is not only limited to the public sector, but is open to private sector organizations, NGOs, educational establishments.

In principle this programme gives priority to the more acute development problems of the recipient countries, to problematic issues that both parties has an interest in overcoming such as

AIDs and environmental issues Three objectives, fostering a development partnership, joint economic efforts and joint foreign policies

***b. Japan-Thailand Partnership Programme in Technical Cooperation.***

This is essentially a joint effort between the Government of Thailand and Japan for social and economic development in developing countries particularly in Indochina. The intention of this programme is to provide the capital as well as technical assistance by sending experts to work in Indochina. The experts are mainly Thai experts and Japan's role is to provide equipment or procure needed instruments that are produced in Thailand or in a third country. By way of preparations to work in a developing country, the Japanese government may send Japanese Experts to work in Thailand and/or send Thai technicians for training in Japan.

***c. Canada-Thailand Partnership Programme***

Canada-Thailand Partnership Programme in Technical Cooperation This take on a similar form as that of the Japan-Thailand Partnership Programme in Technical Cooperation. That is the two country agrees to cooperate in programmes for the development of human resources, technology and finance in order to assist Thailand's neighbouring countries. The areas for development assistance will be subject to the mutual agreement between the government of Thailand and Canada and the recipient country The two donor governments will provide the funding to send field missions to survey and collect data



from the recipient countries which will lead to identification of areas of needs and to planning activities with the cooperation of the various concerned agencies

## **b. Bilateral Programmes.**

The nature of the programme has been to provide funding for the government of the recipient country to come to Thailand, either to enroll in formal education, for training or for study tours. The arrangement is that the Thai Government covers all the expenses (for a period of 3-5 years)

In 1994, the value of foreign assistance under Bilateral Programmes totaled 176.83 million Baht equivalent to 75% of the sums of all categories of Thailand's foreign assistance budget. The distribution of assistance is shown below:

	Value of Foreign Assistance Allocated	Percentage from total Bilateral Aid
Thailand's four neighbouring countries	145.65	82.37
Far East	19.63	11.11
South Asia	10.02	5.67
Pacific Islands and Africa	1.53	0.87

## **c. Group Training Course Programme.**

DTEC in collaboration with a number of public agencies and educational institutions, forms an annual training programme covering some 28 fields. The training programme is circulated to some 40

countries around the world to invite applications. All expenses are funded by the Thai Government

In 1994, altogether 56 million Baht was spent on this programme, 42.93 being allocated from the Thai government and 13.06 million come from collaborating governments. Altogether 300 participants from 50 countries benefited from this Programme in that year. The distribution of benefits classified by groups of countries is shown in Figure

Altogether 28 training courses, 502 scholarships offered in 1995. Total funds of 74.5 million Baht. Scientific and Academic cooperation between the government of Thailand and China offers 195 scholarships with total expenses reaching 17.9 million Baht.

#### **d. Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries**

The nature of the TCDC is mainly the technical exchanges within the framework set out by the United Nations. Activities under the TCDC may include study tours, training programmes or exchange of technical experts. Traveling expenses are covered by the visiting country while all expenses are paid by the host country.

In 1994, the total value of the TCDC reached 6.35 million Baht or 2.7% of the total value of development cooperation. Thailand has hosted some 190 visitors from more than 30 countries from neighbouring countries, from the Far East and from South Asia.

### e. **Multilateral Cooperation**

Thailand has joined international organization in joint efforts to assist Indochinese countries. For example, she has joined the Association Medicale Franco-Asiatique, a French based organization in providing medical assistance to Lao PDR. In principle, both countries agree to financial responsibilities in operating this program. Along the same lines, Thailand has joined the International Board of Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM) in providing technical assistance to developing countries in research activities in soils conservation, land utilization and management. To date, a number of training courses have been organized by universities with participants from Indochinese countries as well as Myanmar.

### e. **Third Country Training Programme: TCTP**

Under TCTP, the Thai government collaborates with the International Governments in formulating educational and training curriculum, study tour programmes in Thailand. Expenses are covered by international agencies such as WHO, UNESCO, ILO and UNDP; the recipient countries also contribute to part of the costs.

In 1994, International Organizations have allocated a sum of 9.7 million Baht to cover the operational costs of this programme. Altogether 337 visitors from around 20 countries have come to Thailand under this arrangement.

## f. Cooperation with Non-Government Organizations

The Non-Government Organizations have been playing key roles in urban and rural development. Most of the NGOs receive funding from external sources. Since the Sixth Five Year Plan, there has been increasing recognition of the contribution of the Thai NGOs in the countries' development. Cooperation between DTEC and CIDA has led to the establishment of the DTEC-CIDA Development Counterpart Fund of 10 million Baht to support the establishment of a joint development foundation.

The principle of this Foundation is to foster cooperation between the private sectors in Thailand, the Thai NGOs and the Thai government in development activities.

### 3.2.2 Areas of Technical Assistance.

Distribution of Thailand's assistance categorized by types of assistance in fiscal year 1993, is shown below in Table 19.

Table 19. Distribution of Thailand's assistance categorized by types of assistance in fiscal year 1993

Type of Assistance	Million Baht
Grant	164.20
Expert	3.00
Equipment	23.00
Others	1.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.30</b>

Table 20: Distribution of Thailand's assistance categorized by regions of the recipient countries in fiscal year 1993

Region	Unit: Million Baht
Indochina/Myanmar	112.94
East Asia	33.39
South and Central Asia	15.89
ASEAN	15.77
Africa	9.16
Pacific Countries	4.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.37</b>

Table 21: Foreign Assistance Under the Form of Group Training Course Programme

Region	Unit: Million Baht
Indochina/Myanmar	4.36
East Asia	1.10
South and Central Asia	1.40
ASEAN	6.07
Africa	0.62
Pacific Countries	0.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.98</b>

Table 22: Foreign Assistance Under the Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

Region	Unit: Million Baht
Indochina/Myanmar	0.36
East Asia	6.52
South and Central Asia	0.09
ASEAN	-
Africa	1.30
Pacific Countries	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.27</b>

## **Appendix A**

### **Table Foreign Assistance 1993**

Table 1 : Total Assistance to Thailand by Donor 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

Donor	Type	EXPERTS			MISSION			VOLUNTEERS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIP- MENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
		NO	2/	M/M	VALUE	NO	2/	M/M	VALUE	NO	M/M	VALUE	NO					
- JAPAN		233	373	1,742.3	10,874.2	419	434	347.7	4,810.2			412	1,204.8	5,623.9	4,623.5	22,000.0	48,768.0	31.8
- UNITED NATIONS	3/																22,000.0	14.4
- AUSTRALIA		57	112	610.6	7,326.7							86	1,131.2	2,470.0			11,011.8	7.2
- GERMANY		97	130	401.4	6,993.5							161	500.0	1,293.6			9,742.4	6.4
- U.S.A.		1		12.0	17.4							66	187.5	453.1		7,135.1	8,994.1	5.9
- BELGIUM		9	11	52.5	577.1							11	32.5	65.2			8,453.1	5.5
- CANADA		3	18	153.3	1,026.6							25	426.8	744.2			1,960.9	1.3
- ITALY		9	15	60.7	667.8												1,258.6	0.8
- FRANCE		4	12	90.1	587.0							75	474.7	477.2			1,086.7	0.7
- DENMARK		3	14	78.0	905.0							5	32.7	32.7			937.6	0.6
- NETHERLANDS		1	6	31.8	404.1							48	341.8	374.4			778.5	0.5
- UNITED KINGDOM		8	8	74.2	540.2							33	180.9	219.7	3.0		762.9	0.5
- SWEDEN		7	18	73.0	479.4							35	46.8	266.9			746.3	0.5
- SWITZERLAND		1	2	18.8	215.5							1	24.1	25.0			240.5	0.2
- AUSTRIA												2	18.1	11.4			11.4	0.0
- NEW ZEALAND												24	597.5	654.2			654.2	0.4
- NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS		49	91	660.6	4,292.8							48	170.5	170.3	17,913.9		22,377.0	14.6
- EU		19	43	399.4	5,791.6							4	7.0	28.9			6,407.2	4.2
- VOLUNTEERS												168	497	3,829.2			5,625.1	3.7
- IDRO												2	11.8	21.2			391.1	0.3
- SEAMEO												96	437.1	372.5	369.9		372.5	0.2
- ASEAN												65	115.3	266.7			266.7	0.2
- ASEAN COUNTRIES												112	181.9	276.3			276.3	0.2
- CPSC												12	4.5	8.1			8.1	0.0
TOTAL		492	854	4,458.7	40,698.9	419	434	347.7	4,810.2	168	497	1,323	6,127.5	13,855.5	22,907.3	29,135.1	153,156.1	100.0
TOTAL (\$ 1=25.2 BATH) B 1,000				1,037,822.0					122,660.1					353,315.3	584,136.2	743,945.1	3,905,480.6	
% DISTRIBUTION																		

1/ Per diem, training program, seminar support, evaluation, supplies and material and operation cost.

2/ Number of experts/missions/volunteers working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

3/ estimated value (ข้อมูลเบื้องต้น ณ 31 ธันวาคม 1993)

หมายเหตุ : ข้อมูลรวมรวมทั้งด้านเทคนิคและการเงิน

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION  
 PLANNING DIVISION, COMPUTER CENTER  
 12 DECEMBER 1994

SOURCE : DTEC

Table 2 : Total Assistance to Thailand by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	(Thousand US Dollar)												TOTAL	%			
	EXPERTS		MISSION		VOLUNTEERS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIP- MENT	GRANT	OTHERS 1/	TOTAL					
	NO	2/	M/M	VALUE	NO	2/	M/M	VALUE							NO	M/M	VALUE
Independent Public Agencies	9	11	406	278.5			1	12.0	67.4	44	129.0	444.6	907.9	212.1	361.8	1,152.3	0.8
Office of the Prime Minister	45	78	406.2	4,291.9	31.0	28	2	7.0	62	138	489.6	1,217.0	46.0		1,553.5	8,501.5	5.6
Ministry of Defence							4			4	22.3	53.2	161.9		689.8	789.0	0.5
Ministry of Finance	3	7	53.7	806.9			18	25.5	102.9	7	36.3	52.5			8.0	1,079.7	0.7
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1		12.0	80.3			7			256	828.2	2,066.9	12,940.1	3,056.1	603.7	3,188.9	2.1
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	125	224	1,229.8	12,240.9	28.6	59	35	100	841.8	1,217.2				2,144.3		31,782.5	20.8
Ministry of Transport and Communications	33	60	300.3	2,512.3	114.5	98	102		1,300.9	90	379.2	985.4	7,259.9			12,058.5	7.9
Ministry of Commerce	4	4	8.8	76.0			14	34.2	152.1	14	34.2	152.1	4.1			232.2	0.2
Ministry of Interior	41	83	465.5	4,050.5	61.3	59	22	82	630.4	120	479.3	1,186.0	919.5	125.5	930.3	8,941.9	5.8
Ministry of Justice					8.7	18	4	9	76.7	2	10.3	42.8				574.0	0.4
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	29	64	400.9	4,114.4	15.1	25	25		257.0	58	252.7	681.1	2,584.3	2,219.8	1,131.4	10,988.0	7.2
Ministry of Education	19	26	119.6	1,255.1	1.7	5	5	71	216	168	825.0	1,497.5	719.3	721.6	292.2	6,756.8	4.4
Ministry of Public Health	29	51	224.1	1,891.2	5.4	17	19	21	53	85	437.1	1,140.1	3,306.3	4,970.6	30.0	11,945.4	7.8
Ministry of Industry	39	55	257.2	2,211.1	72.1	85	85	65	276.8	65	276.8	802.4	4,458.4			8,455.8	5.5
Ministry of University Affairs	85	128	450.4	3,617.3	9.4	32	32	5	18	205	1,646.3	2,787.4	2,667.0	923.5	494.5	10,924.7	7.1
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations	6	13	90.2	880.2			10	16	102.7	49	255.3	643.5	64.1	8,533.8	1,012.4	11,279.8	7.4
	25	49	399.4	2,392.1									85.3		27.5	2,504.9	1.6
			399.4														
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>4,858.1</b>	<b>40,698.7</b>	<b>347.8</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>477.00</b>	<b>6,127.1</b>	<b>13,855.4</b>	<b>36,124.1</b>	<b>22,907.3</b>	<b>7,135.1</b>	<b>131,155.9</b>	<b>85.8</b>
TOTAL (\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B.1,000				1,037,816.9								353,312.7	921,164.6	584,136.2	181,945.1	3,344,475.5	
<b>% DISTRIBUTION</b>				26.6								9.0	23.6	15.0	19.0	100.0	

1/ Per diem, training program, seminar support, evaluation, supplies and material and operation cost

2/ Number of experts/missions/volunteers working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

3/ estimated value (ข้อมูลเบื้องต้นของ UNDP ที่โครงการเทคนิคไทย-สหรัฐฯ)

These data Collected from the Technical Scheme through DTEC only.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PLANNING DIVISION, COMPUTER CENTER

14 DECEMBER 1994

SOURCE DTEC



Table 3. Total Assistance to Thailand by Agencies and Sources 1993

AGENCIES	SOURCE	Japan	Australia	Germany	United Nations	Volunteers	EU	Italy	U.S.A.	Canada	France	United Kingdom	Sweden	Netherlands	Non-Governmental Organization	Denmark
Independent Public Agencies		470.4	170.5	3.1		67.4			361.8		3.9	5.4		5.1		
Office of the Prime Minister		1,066.9	2,084.9	1,248.5		6.2	370.3		2,500.2	487.9	110.4	68.0	143.8	60.4	1.0	
Ministry of Defence		17.7		32.0					753.8							
Ministry of Finance		26.8	115.7	526.4			174.0		56.7	0.3			13.7	157.7		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs			16.4	18.1					80.3		3.9			14.1	3,056.1	
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives		9,805.2	1,413.7	1,492.8		1,217.2	5,663.0	1,258.6	722.5	37.7		193.4	31.9	310.7	2,414.0	192.0
Ministry of Transport and Communications		10,176.8	314.0	468.7								246.2	97.5	10.8		593.9
Ministry of Commerce		152.1	30.6	40.9												
Ministry of Interior		3,718.4	1,748.3	804.4		987.6			1,077.4	34.2		144.4	30.0	5.1	195.1	3.6
Ministry of Justice		216.4				357.6										
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment		1,880.6	3,774.7	965.0			8.4		1,262.5	40.3	3.2	4.7	301.8	29.6	2,233.0	
Ministry of Education		2,244.5	366.5	765.4		2,226.9	4.1		446.1	19.0	75.6		10.6	9.7	26.8	139.3
Ministry of Public Health		8,816.4	178.9	423.2		458.0			47.4			22.5	18.6	6.5	1,747.5	
Ministry of Industry		6,592.5	40.8	559.5			187.4			516.2		21.0	39.0	47.0		
Ministry of University Affairs		3,316.4	753.0	1,772.1		158.5			733.8	373.1	889.7	57.4	6.3	43.3	1,491.0	6.8
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations		198.2	3.6	567.1		145.8			1,022.5	371.8			53.1	21.7	8,884.0	
Non-Governmental Organizations		68.7		55.1	1/	25.0			27.5						2,328.6	
TOTAL		48,767.8	11,011.6	9,742.3	22,000.0	5,650.2	6,407.2	1,258.6	8,994.2	1,960.2	1,086.7	763.0	746.3	778.6	22,377.1	937.0
TOTAL (S 1=25 BAHT B.1000)		1,243,578.9	280,795.8	248,428.7	561,000.0	144,080.1	163,383.6	32,094.3	229,352.1	50,000.4	27,710.9	19,456.5	19,030.7	19,854.3	570,616.1	23,908.8
% DISTRIBUTION		31.8	7.2	6.4	14.4	3.7	4.2	0.8	5.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	14.6	0.6

1/ ข้อมูลนี้จัดทำขึ้นโดย UNDP ที่โครงการพัฒนาประเทศไทย

SOURCE: DTEC

Table 3 : Total Assistance to Thailand by Agencies and Sources 1993

(Thousand US. Dollar)

AGENCIES	SOURCE	Belgium	SEAMEO	New Zealand	ASEAN Countries	ASEAN	CPSC	IDRC	Austria	Switzerland	Total	Baht 1000	%
Independent Public Agencies		5.7			11.3	32.4					1,152.4	29,385.9	0.8
Office of the Prime Minister		24.1	2.9	74.4	14.3	23.0	0.6	212.1	4.5	12.5	8,501.5	216,788.1	5.6
Ministry of Defence						3.6					789.0	20,119.1	0.5
Ministry of Finance					2.9	5.4					1,079.6	27,530.7	0.7
Ministry of Foreign Affairs											3,188.9	81,318.0	2.1
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives		6,872.7	15.6	5.2	67.3	57.1		11.8			31,782.4	810,452.1	20.8
Ministry of Transport and Communications		17.1		90.7	9.0	31.2			0.6		12,058.5	307,492.3	7.9
Ministry of Commerce					3.5						232.2	5,921.7	0.2
Ministry of Interior		2.8	4.0	119.0	15.8						8,942.0	228,020.0	5.8
Ministry of Justice											574.0	14,638.1	0.4
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment		469.7			5.4	2.7			6.3		10,988.0	280,194.1	7.2
Ministry of Education			224.1	121.2	36.9	36.2	4.1				6,756.7	172,295.9	4.4
Ministry of Public Health		5.9	33.9		62.9	45.7		65.4		12.5	11,945.4	304,607.0	7.8
Ministry of Industry		367.7		45.4	32.6	6.8					8,455.8	215,623.0	5.5
Ministry of University Affairs		687.4	92.0	198.2	12.4	12.6	3.4	101.8		215.5	10,924.8	278,582.8	7.1
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations					1.9	10.0					11,279.8	287,635.0	7.4
Non-Governmental Organizations											2,504.9	63,873.8	1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>		8,453.1	372.5	654.1	276.2	266.7	8.1	391.1	11.4	240.5	131,155.9	3,344,477.6	100.0
<b>TOTAL (\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B 1,000</b>		215,554.1	9,498.8	16,679.6	7,043.1	6,800.9	206.6	9,973.1	290.7	6,132.8	3,344,475.5	85,284,178.8	
<b>% DISTRIBUTION</b>		5.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.7	

Source : DTEC

Table 4 : Total Assistance from Japan by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

Agencies	EXPERTS		MISSION		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIP- MENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	I/	NO	I/	NO	M/M					
Independent Public Agencies	9	11			20	35.4	191.8			470.4	1.0
Office of the Prime Minister	9	15	21	28	23	53.4	265.3	18.6		1,066.9	2.2
Ministry of Defence					1	4.0	17.5			17.5	0.0
Ministry of Finance					3	4.7	26.8			26.8	0.1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	65	110	59	59	71	216.4	999.1	4,761.1		9,805.2	20.1
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	26	36	98	102	53	105.0	547.7	7,259.9		10,176.8	20.9
Ministry of Transport and Communications	1	1			8	19.9	104.0	4.1		152.1	0.3
Ministry of Commerce	28	50	59	61	55	122.8	616.9	726.7		3,718.4	7.6
Ministry of Interior			18	18	2	10.3	42.8			216.4	0.4
Ministry of Justice	15	25	25	25	21	77.5	342.8	578.2		1,880.6	3.9
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	11	14	5	5	20	111.3	457.7	582.2	721.6	2,244.5	4.6
Ministry of Education	23	37	17	19	41	162.9	708.0	3,185.3	3,902.0	8,816.4	18.1
Ministry of Public Health	15	24	85	85	37	96.9	464.9	4,399.3		6,592.5	13.5
Ministry of Industry	31	49	32	32	43	141.2	640.4	1,315.4		3,316.4	6.8
Ministry of University Affairs					14	43.0	198.2			198.2	0.4
Thailand Non-Governmental Organizations								52		68.7	0.1
Non-Governmental Organizations											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1,204.7</b>	<b>5,623.9</b>	<b>22,836.0</b>	<b>4,623.6</b>	<b>48,767.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL (\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B 1,000</b>							<b>143,409.5</b>	<b>582,318.0</b>	<b>117,901.8</b>		<b>1,243,581.5</b>
<b>% DISTRIBUTION</b>							<b>11.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

I/ Number of Expert / Mission working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

SOURCE DTEC

Table 5 : Grant Aid From Japan 1993

PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	SIGNED DATE	VALUE		
			THOUSAND US. DOLLAR	THOUSAND BAHT (\$1=25.5 Baht)	MILLION YEN
Ministry of Education - Supply of Equipment for the Disabled - Supply of Musical Instrument	- Department of physical Education - Office of the National Culture Commission	29-Mar-93 29-Mar-93	376.5 345.1	9,600.0 8,800.0	48.0 44.0
Ministry of Public Health - The Project for the Extension of the Maharaj Nakorn Sri Thammaraj Hospital II	- The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Public Health	10-Sep-93	3,902.0	99,500.0	420.0
Total			4,623.6	117,900.0	512.0

Source : DTEC

Table6: Technical Assistance from United Nations by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US. Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	I/	M/M	VALUE	NO	M/M					
Independent Public Agencies Office of the Prime Minister Ministry of Defence Ministry of Finance Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry of Transport and Communications Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment Ministry of Education Ministry of Public Health Ministry of Industry Ministry of University Affairs Thai Non-Governmental Organizations Non-Governmental Organizations											
TOTAL									1/ 22000 0	22,000.0	100 0
TOTAL (\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B 1,000										561,000.0	
% DISTRIBUTION										100 0	

SOURCE : DTEC

Table 7 Technical Assistance from United Nations by Program 1993

(Thousand US. Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	M/M	NO	M/M					
UNITED NATIONS									
UNDP							17,500.0	17,500.0	79.5
WHO							4,500.0	4,500.0	20.5
IAEA									
UNDP/UNFPA									
UNDP/STAP									
FAO									
UNIDO									
TOTAL							1/ 22000.0	22,000.0	100.0
TOTAL (\$ 1-25.5 BAHT) B 1,000							561,000.0	561,000.0	
% DISTRIBUTION								100.0	

SOURCE : DTEC

Table 8 : Technical Assistance Australia by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	I/	M/M	VALUE	NO	M/M					
Independent Public Agencies	25	35	140.0	1,680.0	6	45.3	170.5			170.5	1.5
Office of the Prime Minister					13	118.7	404.9			2,084.9	18.9
Ministry of Defence	1		7.0	83.6	1	6.7	32.0			115.7	1.1
Ministry of Finance					1	10.1	16.4			16.4	0.1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11	20	95.9	1,150.8	7	143.3	246.8	16.2		1,413.7	12.8
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives											
Ministry of Transport and Communications	1	5	26.2	314.0						314.0	2.9
Ministry of Commerce					1	6.4	30.6			30.6	0.3
Ministry of Interior	4	18	130.8	1,569.4	6	101.4	178.9			1,748.3	15.9
Ministry of Justice											
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	1	18	205.0	2,459.4	4	58.7	126.1	1,189.2		3,774.7	34.3
Ministry of Education					18	205.6	366.5			366.5	3.3
Ministry of Public Health					6	101.6	178.9			178.9	1.6
Ministry of Industry					1	13.3	40.8			40.8	0.4
Ministry of University Affairs	15	15	5.8	69.5	21	319.7	673.8	9.8		753.0	6.8
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations					1	0.5	3.6			3.6	0.0
Non-Governmental Organizations											
TOTAL	57	112	610.7	7,326.7	86	1,131.3	2,469.8	1,215.2		11,011.6	100.0
TOTAL (\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B 1,000				186,830.9			62,979.9	30,987.6		280,795.8	
% DISTRIBUTION				66.5			22.4	11.0		100.0	

1/ Number of Expert / Mission working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

SOURCE DTEC

Table 9 : Technical Assistance from Federal Republic of Germany by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		GRANT	EQUIPMENT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%			
	NO	1/	M/M	VALUE						NO	M/M	VALUE
Independent Public Agencies	7	13	64.0	1,114.3	1	0.1	3.1	31	0.0			
Office of the Prime Minister					28	10.3	99.0	1,248.5	12.8			
Ministry of Defence	3	4	22.8	396.6	2	17.0	32.0	32.0	0.3			
Ministry of Finance					6	4.4	16.7	526.4	5.4			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	20	26	62.3	1,084.6	3	8.9	18.1	18.1	0.2			
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					38	81.6	269.8	1,492.8	15.3			
Ministry of Transport and Communications	3	4	13.4	232.6	10	126.6	236.1	468.7	4.8			
Ministry of Commerce	3	3	1.8	32.1	2	1.8	8.9	40.9	0.4			
Ministry of Interior	9	12	39.7	690.9	9	9.4	64.5	804.4	8.3			
Ministry of Justice	10	11	37.3	650.6	8	21.7	57.5	965.0	9.9			
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	7	10	38.6	672.0	5	48.1	91.3	765.4	7.9			
Ministry of Education	5	6	14.8	257.7	3	26.1	50.5	423.2	4.3			
Ministry of Public Health	14	15	28.6	498.3	5	27.2	61.1	559.5	5.7			
Ministry of Industry	15	21	47.9	833.7	33	108.8	247.7	1,772.1	18.2			
Ministry of University Affairs	1	5	30.4	530.0	8	8.1	37.1	567.1	5.8			
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations								55.1	0.6			
Non-Governmental Organizations	97	130	401.6	6,993.4	161	500.0	1,293.4	9,742.3	100.0			
TOTAL												
TOTAL (\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B 1,000				178,331.7			32,981.2	37,115.3	248,428.7			
% DISTRIBUTION				71.8			13.3	14.9	100.0			

1/ Number of Expert / Mission working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

SOURCE : DTEC



Table 10 : Technical Assistance from United States of America by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS 1/	TOTAL	%
	NO	M/M	NO	M/M					
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister			24	70.0	121.9	824.7	361.8	2,500.2	4.0
Ministry of Defence						46.0	1,553.5	735.8	27.8
Ministry of Finance						48.7	689.8	56.7	8.2
Ministry of Foreign Affairs							8.0		0.6
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives			23	44.0	118.8		603.7	722.5	8.0
Ministry of Transport and Communications									
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior			1	3.0	6.2	140.9	930.3	1,077.4	12.0
Ministry of Justice			8	12.0	49.1	81.9	1,131.4	1,262.5	14.0
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment			1	9.0	18.7	135.1	292.2	446.1	5.0
Ministry of Education		12.0					30.0	47.4	0.5
Ministry of Public Health	1				17.4				
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs			7	49.0	128.1	111.2	494.5	733.8	8.2
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations			2	0.5	10.1		1,012.4	1,022.5	11.4
Non-Governmental Organizations							27.5	27.5	0.3
TOTAL	1	12.0	66	187.5	452.9	1,388.5	7,135.1	8,994.2	100.0
TOTAL (\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B 1,000					11,549.0	35,406.8	181,945.1	229,352.1	
% DISTRIBUTION					5.0	15.4	79.3	100.0	

1/ Per dium, training program, seminar support, evaluation, supplies and material and operation cost.

SOURCE DTEC

Table 11 Project from United States of Agencies 1993

PROJECT	VALUE	
	THOUSAND US. DOLLAR	THOUSAND BAHT (\$1=25.5 Baht)
-Science and Technology for Development Project	385.9	9,839.8
-Agricultural Technology Transfer Project	148.5	3,788.0
-US.Thai Development Partnership	853.0	21,751.5
-Narcotics Crop Control	1,100.0	28,050.0
-Demand Reduction	420.0	10,710.0
-Narcotics Law Enforcement	1,750.0	44,624.9
-Manres (Committed Fund)	3,495.5	89,135.2
-EPD II	823.8	21,007.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,976.8</b>	<b>228,907.2</b>

Source : DTEC

Table 12 : Technical Assistance from Canada by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US. Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%			
	NO	1/	M/M	VALUE						NO	M/M	VALUE
Independent Public Agencies												
Office of the Prime Minister	1	8	65.9	441.0	10	25.4	39.9	7.0	487.9	24.9		
Ministry of Defence												
Ministry of Finance					2	0.6	0.3		0.3	0.0		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1		12.0	80.3					80.3	4.1		
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	1		1.3	8.8		11.4	19.6	9.2	37.7	1.9		
Ministry of Transport and Communications												
Ministry of Commerce						20.0	34.2		34.2	1.7		
Ministry of Interior												
Ministry of Justice					1	23.5	40.3		40.3	2.1		
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment												
Ministry of Education						11.1	19.0		19.0	1.0		
Ministry of Public Health	1	6	61.4	410.8		27.0	46.3	59.1	516.2	26.3		
Ministry of Industry	1	2	12.8	85.6	5	135.4	236.8	50.6	373.1	19.0		
Ministry of University Affairs					7	172.6	307.7	64.1	371.8	19.0		
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations												
Non-Governmental Organizations												
TOTAL	3	18	153.4	1,026.5	25	427.0	744.1	190.0	1,960.8	100.0		
TOTAL (\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B 1,000							18,974.6	4,845.0	50,000.4			
% DISTRIBUTION							38.0	9.7	100.0			

1/ Number of Expert / Mission working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

SOURCE : DTEC

Table 13 : Technical Assistance from Belgium by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		GRANT	EQUIPMENT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%	
	NO	I/ M/M	NO	M/M						VALUE
Independent Public Agencies			2	1.8	5.7			5.7	0.1	
Office of the Prime Minister			1	15.1	24.1			24.1	0.3	
Ministry of Defence										
Ministry of Finance										
Ministry of Foreign Affairs										
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives				2.9	4.3	6,868.4		6,872.7	81.3	
Ministry of Transport and Communications			3	8.4	17.1			17.1	0.2	
Ministry of Commerce										
Ministry of Interior			1	0.9	2.8			2.8	0.0	
Ministry of Justice										
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment						469.7		469.7	5.6	
Ministry of Education										
Ministry of Public Health										
Ministry of Industry	8	33.4			367.7			367.7	4.4	
Ministry of University Affairs	1	19.0	4	3.5	11.2	466.9		687.4	8.1	
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations										
Non-Governmental Organizations										
TOTAL	9	11	52.4	577.0	11	32.6	65.2	7,810.9	8,453.1	100.0
TOTAL (\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B 1,000				14,713.5			1,662.6	199,178.0	215,554.1	
% DISTRIBUTION				52.4			38.0	9.7	100.0	

I/ Number of Expert / Mission working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

SOURCE DTEC

(Thousand Us. Dollar)

Table 14 · Technical Assistance from Italy by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	1/	NO	1/					
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister									
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance									
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	9	15	60.7	667.8	590.8			1,258.6	100.0
Ministry of Transport and Communications									
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior									
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment									
Ministry of Education									
Ministry of Public Health									
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs									
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL	9	15	60.7	667.8	590.8			1,258.6	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000				17,029.16	15,064.2			32,093.3	
%DISTRIBUTION				53.1	73.0			100.0	

1/Number of Experts working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

Source · DTEC

(Thousand US Dollar)

Table 1.5 Technical Assistance from France by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	M/W	NO	M/W					
Independent Public Agencies								3.9	0.4
Office of the Prime Minister	1	12.0	78.2	7	28.9	32.3		110.4	10.2
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance									
Ministry of Foreign Affairs								3.9	0.4
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives									
Ministry of Transport and Communications									
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior									
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment								3.2	0.3
Ministry of Education								75.6	7.0
Ministry of Public Health									
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs	4	11	78.1	37	188.1	358.3	22.6	889.7	81.9
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL	4	12	587.0	75	474.7	477.2	22.6	1,086.7	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) 81,000			14,959.56		12,167.38	576.1		27,712.0	
DISTRIBUTION			54.0		49.9	2.1		100.0	

1/Number of Experts working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

Source : DTEC

Table 16 · Technical Assistance from Denmark by Agencies 1993  
(Thousand US-Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	1/ M/M	NO	M/M					
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister									
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance									
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	3	14.0	4	29.7	29.1		192.0	20.5	
Ministry of Transport and Communications	2	51.3					595.9	63.6	
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior			1	2.9	3.6		3.6	0.4	
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment									
Ministry of Education	1	12.0			139.3		139.3	14.9	
Ministry of Public Health									
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs	1	0.6			6.8		6.8	0.7	
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL	3	14	5	32.7	32.7		937.6	100.0	
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) Bt,000					832.6		23,910.0		
DISTRIBUTION					3.5		100.0		

1/Number of Experts working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

Source : DTEC





Table 18 Technical Assistance from United Kingdom by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	W/M	NO	W/M					
Independent Public Agencies			1	3.9	5.4			5.4	0.7
Office of the Prime Minister	1	7.1	2	15.0	16.3			68.0	8.9
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance									
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	3	23.0	4	20.0	26.0			193.4	25.3
Ministry of Transport and Communications	3	32.1	1	13.0	12.5			246.2	32.3
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior	1	12.0	14	27.7	54.0	3.0		144.4	18.9
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment			1	3.0	4.7			4.7	0.6
Ministry of Education									
Ministry of Public Health			5	14.0	22.5			22.5	2.9
Ministry of Industry			3	18.0	21.0			21.0	2.7
Ministry of University Affairs			2	56.4	57.4			57.4	7.5
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL	8	74.2	33	180.9	219.7	3.0		762.9	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 baht) B1,000					5,601.6	77.2		19,453.1	
DISTRIBUTION					28.8	0.4		100.0	

Source : DTEC

Table 19 · Technical Assistance from Sweden by Agencies 1993

(Thousand Us. Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	W/N	NO	W/N					
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister	3	16.6	4	7.1	35.1			143.8	19.3
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance			2	2.3	13.7			13.7	1.8
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives			4	5.5	31.9			31.9	4.3
Ministry of Transport and Communications	1	10.3	4	5.1	29.7			97.5	13.1
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior	1	0.2	1	1.1	29.0			30.0	4.0
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	3	46.0			301.8			301.8	40.4
Ministry of Education			1	1.8	10.6			10.6	1.4
Ministry of Public Health			3	3.2	18.6			18.6	2.5
Ministry of Industry			5	6.7	39.0			39.0	5.2
Ministry of University Affairs			1	1.1	6.3			6.3	0.8
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations			7	9.1	53.1			53.1	7.1
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL	7	73.0	35	46.8	266.9			746.3	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000					6,805.6			19,029.9	
DISTRIBUTION					35.8			100.0	

1/Number of Experts working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

Source : DTEC

Table 20 · Technical Assistance from Switzerland by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT		GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	
	NO	M/M	NO	M/M	VALUE	VALUE				
Independent Public Agencies				12.0	12.5				12.5	5.19
Office of the Prime Minister										
Ministry of Defence										
Ministry of Finance										
Ministry of Foreign Affairs										
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives										
Ministry of Transport and Communications										
Ministry of Commerce										
Ministry of Interior										
Ministry of Justice										
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment										
Ministry of Education										
Ministry of Public Health			1	12.1	12.5				12.5	5.20
Ministry of Industry										
Ministry of University Affairs	1	2	18.8		215.5				215.5	89.61
Thal Non-Governmental Organizations										
Non-Governmental Organizations										
TOTAL	1	2	18.8	24.1	25.0				240.5	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Sakt) 81,000					637.3					6,132.9
DISTRIBUTION					100.0					100.0

Source : DTEC

Table 21 · Technical Assistance from Austria by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		PELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	M/M	NO	M/M					
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister			1	8.0	4.5			4.5	39.60
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance									
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives									
Ministry of Transport and Communications				1.0	0.6			0.6	5.06
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior									
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment			1	9.0	6.3			6.3	55.35
Ministry of Education									
Ministry of Public Health									
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs									
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL			2	18.1	11.4			11.4	100.0
TOTAL(1=25.6 Bank) 81,000					290.2			290.2	
DISTRIBUTION					100.0			100.0	

(Thousand US.Dollar)

Table 22 : Technical Assistance from New Zealand by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	L/ M/H	NO	M/H					
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister			3	67.7		74.4		74.4	11.4
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance						5.2		5.2	0.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs			3	83.2		90.7		90.7	13.7
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives									
Ministry of Transport and Communications									
Ministry of Commerce			5	108.1		119.0		119.0	18.2
Ministry of Interior									
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment			6	109.2		121.2		121.2	18.5
Ministry of Education									
Ministry of Public Health			2	41.1		45.4		45.4	6.9
Ministry of Industry			5	103.4		198.2		198.2	30.3
Ministry of University Affairs									
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL			24	597.5		654.2		654.2	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						16,681.8		16,681.8	
DISTRIBUTION						100.0		100.0	

Source : DTEC

Table 23 Technical Assistance from Non-Government Organizations by Agencies 1993  
(Thousand Us Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		PELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT		GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	I/ M/W	VALUE	NO	M/W	VALUE				
Independent Public Agencies										
Office of the Prime Minister				1	0.4	1.0			1.0	0.0
Ministry of Defence										
Ministry of Finance										
Ministry of Foreign Affairs							3056.1		3,056.1	13.7
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	1	3	39.0	34	81.3	89.8	2132.5		2,414.0	10.8
Ministry of Transport and Communications										
Ministry of Commerce										
Ministry of Interior	1	1	12.0	69.6			125.5		195.1	0.9
Ministry of Justice										
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment				2	5.8	13.3	2,219.8		2,233.1	10.0
Ministry of Education	1	1	0.9	4.9	4	30.3	21.8		26.8	0.1
Ministry of Public Health	1	7	63.4	744.2			1003.3		1,747.5	7.8
Ministry of Industry										
Ministry of University Affairs	16	23	104.1	603.8	7	52.7	44.3	842.9	1,491.0	6.7
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations	5	8	59.8	350.2			8533.8		8,884.0	39.7
Non-Governmental Organizations	25	48	387.4	2,328.6					2,328.6	10.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>660.6</b>	<b>4,292.8</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>17,913.90</b>		<b>22,377.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000</b>				<b>109,467.6</b>		<b>4,341.4</b>	<b>456,804.45</b>		<b>570,613.5</b>	
<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>				<b>19.2</b>		<b>0.8</b>	<b>80.05</b>		<b>100.00</b>	

1/Number of Experts working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

Source : DTEC

Table 24 : Technical Assistance from Non-Government Organizations by Organizations, 1993

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT		GRANTS		OTHERS		TOTAL	%
	NO	1/ M/W	NO	M/W	VALUE	VALUE	NO	M/W	VALUE	VALUE		
-International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)											20.1	0.1
-Centro International of Agriculture Tropical (CIAT)	1	2	24.0		139.4			53.9			193.3	0.9
-International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT)	1	4	35.2		204.2			63.0			267.2	1.2
-Asian Productivity Organization (APO)											14.5	0.1
-Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)								737.3			737.3	3.3
-Paaly Planning International Assistance (PPIA)	2	3	30.2		175.4			119.8			295.2	1.3
-Netherlands Leprosy Relief Association (NSL)	1	6	54.4		691.6			294.1			985.7	4.4
-Tom Dooley Heritage (TDH)												
-Ford Foundation (FF)	1	1	3.0		17.5	13	32.4	2,015.6			2,073.0	9.3
-Rockefeller Foundation								834.6			834.6	3.8
-The Population Council	1	4	30.4		176.2			8.3			184.5	0.8
-Thailand United States Educational Foundation (Pulbright)	17	24	105.0		608.7						608.7	2.7
-Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)								210.0			210.0	1.0
-Inter Centre for Training, Research in Tropical Sericulture (ICTRES)												
-Asia Foundation	4	10	59.8		475.8	2	5.8	1,170.3			1,659.3	7.4

Source : DTEC

Table 24 Continue

(Thousand US Dollar)

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIP		EQUIPMENT		GRANTS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE
-Poster Parents Plan International (PPPI)	3	41.0		255.0								255.0
-Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)	1	23.3		185.1								185.1
-Kas	1	2	18.0							576.6		617.1
-Reid Barns (Save the Children Norway)												
-Save The Children Federation (USA)	2	30.3		175.9						707.2		885.1
-Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	1	7.8		45.0		1.0				320.1		376.1
-Save the Children Fund (SCF)	1	2	6.7							340.3		377.2
-German Leprosy Relief Association/												
Bartdegen Fund (GIRA/FP)										312.2		312.2
-National Institutes of Health (NIH)							2	47.0		33.0		33.0
-Christoffel Blindenmission (CBM)										528.2		528.2
-Public Health International (PHI)												
-CURE	2	24.5		342.4						637.5		837.9
International Board for Soil Research and Management	9	106.4		617.2						1,809.1		2,435.3
-Aster-Canada Forest Tree Seed Centre												
Project (AGPISC)												
-World Concern (WC)	2	47.5		275.6						620.6		896.2
-PLAW International										4,285.0		4,285.0
-Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)										125.5		125.5
-Norwegian Save the Child (Reid Barns)										832.9		832.9
-Catholic Relief Service (CRS)										727.3		727.3
-Sankara Foundation	1	9.0		52.4						162.5		214.7
-Flarack International (FI)										150.0		150.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>650.6</b>		<b>4,292.8</b>		<b>170.3</b>		<b>117,213.9</b>				<b>22,376.9</b>
<b>Total (\$1 = 25.5 Euro) = 1,000</b>				<b>107,465.7</b>		<b>4,341.4</b>						<b>570,411.6</b>
% Distribution				<b>19.2</b>		<b>0.8</b>						<b>100.0</b>

Source : DTFC



Table 25 · Technical Assistance from European Union by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US-Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT		GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL
	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE			
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister	2	348.0			22.3				370.3
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance	1	174.0							174.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	19	351.4	1	11.4	556.0				5,663.0
Ministry of Transport and Communications									88.4
Ministry of Interior									
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment									
Ministry of Education					8.4				8.4
Ministry of Public Health			2	4.1					4.1
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs	1	174.0	1	13.4					187.4
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL	19	399.4	4	28.9	586.8				6,407.2
TOTAL (\$1=25.5 Baht) 81,000		147,685.5		736.9	14,962.2				163,384.7
DISTRIBUTION				0.5	9.2				100.0

Source : DTEC

Table 26 · Volunteers Assistance Program by Sources and Agencies 1993

(Thousand Us. Dollar)

AGENCIES	SOURCES										TOTAL	t		
	US.	PEACE CORPS	GDS	CUSO	VSO	VSA	JOCV	KOI	AVA					
Independent Public Agencies			67.4									67.4	1.2	
Office of the Prime Minister					3.3								3.0	0.1
Ministry of Defence														
Ministry of Finance														
Ministry of Foreign Affairs														
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	373.9		493.3	152.6	128.8	0.9	53.3	3.7	10.7			1,217.2	21.5	
Ministry of Transport and Communications														
Ministry of Commerce														
Ministry of Interior	582.4		342.7	10.1			50.2		2.1			987.6	17.5	
Ministry of Justice			331.3				26.3					357.6	6.3	
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment														
Ministry of Education	1,109.1		576.7	24.1	126.1		374.7	6.2	60.0			2,226.9	39.4	
Ministry of Public Health	386.0				10.4		56.0		5.5			458.0	8.1	
Ministry of Industry														
Ministry of University Affairs	6.5				6.5	3.0	133.7		8.8			158.5	2.8	
Thai Non-governmental Organizations	62.8		50.6	18.3	2.6	2.7			8.8			145.8	2.6	
Non-governmental Organizations			18.1				7.0					25.0	0.4	
TOTAL	2,520.8	1,880.0	205.1	277.6	6.6	654.1	9.8	96.0	5,650.2	100.0				
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) 81,000	64,280.2	47,941.0	5,231.1	7,079.2	168.5	16,680.6	251.1	2,447.4	144,078.9					
DISTRIBUTION	44.6	33.3	3.6	4.9	0.1	11.6	0.2	1.7	100.0					

Source · DTEC

Table 27 : Volunteers Assistance Program by Sources and Type 1993

(Thousand US. Dollar)

SOURCE	Type	VOLUNTEERS			VALUE	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL	%
		1/	NO	2/				
German Development Service (GDS)		12	38	331.4	1,862.0	18.1	1,880.0	33.3
Peace Corps Volunteer (PCV)		85	288	2,260.8	2,520.8		2,520.8	44.7
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV)		25	61	437.3	647.2	1.8	649.0	11.5
Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO)		6	26	212.6	205.1		205.1	3.6
Volunteers Service Overseas (VSO)		18	51	427.1	277.6		277.6	4.9
Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA)		13	22	120.0	96.0		96.0	1.7
New Zealand Volunteers Service Abroad (VSA)		1	3	8.3	6.6		6.6	0.1
Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)		8	8	31.8	9.8		9.8	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>168</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>3,829.2</b>	<b>5,625.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>5,645.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL(\$ 1=25.5 BAHT) B 1,000</b>					<b>143,441.1</b>		<b>143,947.3</b>	
<b>% DISTRIBUTION</b>					<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source : DTEC

1/Number of volunteers arriving to Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

2/Number of volunteers working in Thailand during January 1993 - December 1993

Table 28 : Technical Assistance from IDRC by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US-Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL
	NO	M/H	VALUE	NO	M/H	VALUE				
Independent Public Agencies										
Office of the Prime Minister								212.1	GCE	212.1
Ministry of Defence										53.2
Ministry of Finance										
Ministry of Foreign Affairs								11.3		11.3
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives										
Ministry of Transport and Communications										
Ministry of Commerce										
Ministry of Interior										
Ministry of Justice										
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment										
Ministry of Education										
Ministry of Public Health								65.4		65.4
Ministry of Industry										16.7
Ministry of University Affairs				2	11.8	21.2		80.6		101.8
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations										36.0
Non-Governmental Organizations										
TOTAL				2	11.8	21.2		369.9		391.1
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						540.6		9,431.7		9,972.3
DISTRIBUTION						5.4		94.6		100.0

Source : DTEC

Table 29 · Technical Assistance from SEAMEO by Agencies 1993

(thousand US Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	W/K	NO	W/K					
Independent Public Agencies			2	4.5	2.9			2.9	0.8
Office of the Prime Minister									
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance									
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives			8	24.2	15.6			15.6	4.2
Ministry of Transport and Communications									
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior			3	5.9	4.0			4.0	1.1
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment									
Ministry of Education			62	200.0	224.1			224.1	60.2
Ministry of Public Health			6	66.0	33.9			33.9	9.1
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs			15	136.4	92.0			92.0	24.7
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL			96	437.1	372.5			372.5	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000					9,498.1			9,498.1	
ADMINISTRATION					100.0			100.0	

Source · DTEC

Table 30 Technical Assistance from SEAMEO by Sours 1993

(Thousand US. Dollar)

CENTER	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT		GRANT		OTHERS		TOTAL	%
	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE		
-BELC			23	61.0		160.1					160.1	43.0
-SEARCA			20	113.3		62.7					62.7	16.8
-TROPED			12	124.4		69.4					69.4	18.6
-RECSAM			20	45.4		28.9					28.9	7.8
-INNOTECH			13	86.1		44.1					44.1	11.8
-BIOTROP			1	1.0		0.9					0.9	0.2
-SEAMEO												
-VOCTECH			5	4.0		3.6					3.6	1.0
-SPAPA			2	1.9		2.8					2.8	0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>96</b>	<b>437.1</b>		<b>372.5</b>					<b>372.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
=====												
TOTAL(\$ 1=25.5 BART)												9,498.1
=====												
% DISTRIBUTION												100.0
=====												

Source : DTEC

Table 31 . Technical Assistance from ASEAN by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	H/K	VALUE	NO	H/K					
Independent Public Agencies				2	12.7	32.4			32.4	12.1
Office of the Prime Minister				3	8.8	23.0			23.0	8.6
Ministry of Defence				1	1.3	3.6			3.6	1.4
Ministry of Finance				1	2.0	5.4			5.4	2.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs										
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives				30	35.9	57.1			57.1	21.4
Ministry of Transport and Communications				6	11.7	31.2			31.2	11.7
Ministry of Commerce										
Ministry of Interior										
Ministry of Justice										
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment				2	0.9	2.7			2.7	1.0
Ministry of Education				4	13.9	36.2			36.2	13.6
Ministry of Public Health				5	17.6	45.7			45.7	17.1
Ministry of Industry				2	2.5	6.8			6.8	2.6
Ministry of University Affairs				6	4.4	12.6			12.6	4.7
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations				3	3.59	10.0			10.0	3.7
Non-Governmental Organizations										
TOTAL				65	115.3	266.7			266.7	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						6,800.7			6,800.7	
DISTRIBUTION						100.0			100.0	

Source : DTEC

Table 32 · Technical Assistance from ASEAN by Source 1993

(thousand US. Dollar)

SOURCE	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	‡
	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE					
SINGAPORE			32	77.6			204.7		204.7   76.8
ASEAN			1	1.4			3.5		3.5   1.3
CANADA			11	13.1			35.9		35.9   13.5
AIFB			1	0.6			3.2		3.2   1.2
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA									
AUSTRALIA									
PLANTI									
TROPED									
KOREA			4	2.8			7.6		7.6   2.8
AFPB									
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY			16	19.9			11.8		11.8   4.4
TOTAL			65	115.3			266.7		266.7   100.0
TOTAL(\$ 1=25.5 BAHT)							6,800.7		6,800.7
8 1,000									
‡ DISTRIBUTION							100.0		100.0

Source : DTEC



Table 33 · Technical Assistance from Asian Countries by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	(Thousand Us. Dollar)										
	EXPERTS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	N/M	VALUE	NO	N/M	VALUE					
Independent Public Agencies											
Office of the Prime Minister				7	8.2	11.3				11.3	4.1
Ministry of Defence				9	8.1	14.3				14.3	5.2
Ministry of Finance				2.0	1.6	2.9				2.9	1.1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs											
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives				25	47.4	67.3				67.3	24.4
Ministry of Transport and Communications				9	14.2	9.0				9.0	3.2
Ministry of Commerce				2	2.9	3.5				3.5	1.2
Ministry of Interior ↓				14	17.8	15.8				15.8	5.7
Ministry of Justice											
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment				6	6.5	5.4				5.4	2.0
Ministry of Education				12	20.4	36.9				36.9	13.4
Ministry of Public Health				13	29.2	62.9				62.9	22.8
Ministry of Industry				5	13.8	12.6				12.6	4.5
Ministry of University Affairs				6	7.9	12.4				12.4	4.5
Thai Non-Government Organizations				2	4.1	1.9				1.9	0.7
Non-Government Organizations											
TOTAL				112	181.9	276.3				276.3	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						7,045.9				7,045.9	
DISTRIBUTION						100.0				100.0	

Source : DTTC

Table 34 : Assistance from Asian Countries by Sources 1993

Donor	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%	
	NO	M/M	VALUE	NO	M/M						VALUE
	Type										
-ISRAEL				22	55.4	174.1			174.1	63.0	
-CHINA				8	3.9	6.5			6.5	2.3	
-KOREA				8	5.2	24.4			24.4	8.8	
-SINGAPORE				2	4.3	6.9			6.9	2.5	
-INDONESIA				21	17.9	22.4			22.4	8.1	
-INDIA				14	40.9	17.0			17.0	6.2	
-PHILIPPINES				1	1.3	0.7			0.7	0.3	
-MALAYSIA				29	36.8	18.8			18.8	6.8	
-PASKASTAN				2	5.9	1.7			1.7	0.6	
-Egypt				5	10.3	3.8			3.8	1.4	
TOTAL				112	181.9	276.3			276.3	100.0	
TOTAL(\$ 1-25.5 BAHT)						7,045.9			7,045.9		
% DISTRIBUTION						100.0			100.0		

Source : DTEC

Table 35 : Technical Assistance from Israel by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%	
	NO	M/H	VALUE	NO	M/H						VALUE
Independent Public Agencies											
Office of the Prime Minister				1	1.9	4.8			4.8	2.7	
Ministry of Defence				1	0.9	4.4			4.4	2.5	
Ministry of Finance											
Ministry of Foreign Affairs											
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives				5	12.4	39.8			39.8	22.9	
Ministry of Transport and Communications				1	1.5	3.7			3.7	2.1	
Ministry of Commerce											
Ministry of Interior				1	1.9	4.8			4.8	2.7	
Ministry of Justice											
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment											
Ministry of Education				5	8.0	30.7			30.7	17.6	
Ministry of Public Health				4	16.6	50.5			50.5	29.0	
Ministry of Industry				3	10.5	30.8			30.8	17.7	
Ministry of University Affairs				1	1.8	4.6			4.6	2.7	
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations											
Non-Governmental Organizations											
TOTAL				22	55.4	174.1			174.1	100.0	
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						4,440.1			4,440.1		
DISTRIBUTION						100.0			100.0		

Source : DTEC

Table 36 : Technical Assistance from People of Republic of China by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%		
	NO	M/F	NO	M/F						VALUE	VALUE
Independent Public Agencies											
Office of the Prime Minister			3	1.5	2.4			2.4	37.7		
Ministry of Defence											
Ministry of Finance											
Ministry of Foreign Affairs											
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives			1	0.5	0.8			0.8	12.5		
Ministry of Transport and Communications											
Ministry of Commerce											
Ministry of Interior											
Ministry of Justice											
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment			4	2.0	3.2			3.2	49.9		
Ministry of Education											
Ministry of Public Health											
Ministry of Industry											
Ministry of University Affairs											
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations											
Non-Governmental Organizations											
TOTAL			8	3.9	6.5			6.5	100.0		
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) 81,000					164.9			164.9			
DISTRIBUTION					100.0			100.0			

Source : DTEC

Table 37 : Technical Assistance from Republic of Korea by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US.Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL
	NO	M/M	VALUE	NO	M/M	VALUE				
Independent Public Agencies										
Office of the Prime Minister				2	0.9	5.0				5.0
Ministry of Defence				1	0.4	2.3				2.3
Ministry of Finance										
Ministry of Foreign Affairs				3	2.4	10.4				10.4
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives										
Ministry of Transport and Communications				1	0.5	2.5				2.5
Ministry of Commerce										
Ministry of Interior										
Ministry of Justice										
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment										
Ministry of Education										
Ministry of Public Health										
Ministry of Industry				1	1.0	4.1				4.1
Ministry of University Affairs										
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations										
Non-Governmental Organizations										
TOTAL				8	5.2	24.4				24.4
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						621.98				621.98
DISTRIBUTION						100.0				100.00

Source : DTEC

Table 38 : Technical Assistance from Singapore by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	(Thousand US.Dollar)											
	EXPERTS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%	
	NO	N/H	VALUE	NO	N/H	VALUE						
Independent Public Agencies												
Office of the Prime Minister				1	1.3	2.3				2.3	33.9	
Ministry of Defence												
Ministry of Finance												
Ministry of Foreign Affairs												
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives												
Ministry of Transport and Communications												
Ministry of Commerce												
Ministry of Interior												
Ministry of Justice												
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment												
Ministry of Education												
Ministry of Public Health				1	3.0	4.5				4.5	66.1	
Ministry of Industry												
Ministry of University Affairs												
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations												
Non-Governmental Organizations												
TOTAL				2	4.3	6.9				6.9	100.0	
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						175.4				175.4		
\$DISTRIBUTION						100.0				100.0		

Source : DTEC

Table 39 : Technical Assistance from Indonesia by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US-Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	N/A	VALUE	NO	M/A	VALUE					
Independent Public Agencies											
Office of the Prime Minister				2	0.9	1.9				1.9	8.6
Ministry of Defence											
Ministry of Finance											
Ministry of Foreign Affairs				6	4.1	6.1				6.1	27.5
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives											
Ministry of Transport and Communications											
Ministry of Commerce											
Ministry of Interior				5	4.0	5.3				5.3	23.5
Ministry of Justice											
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment											
Ministry of Education				1	1.5	1.2				1.2	5.4
Ministry of Public Health				5	4.5	5.4				5.4	24.0
Ministry of Industry											
Ministry of University Affairs				2	3.0	2.4				2.4	10.9
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations											
Non-Governmental Organizations											
TOTAL				21	17.9	22.4				22.4	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						570.4				570.4	
DISTRIBUTION						100.0				100.00	

Source : DTEC

Table 40 : Technical Assistance from India by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	N/M	NO	N/M					
	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE					
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister	1		1	1.5	1.0			1.0	5.3
Ministry of Defence	1		1	2.4	1.1			1.1	5.6
Ministry of Finance									
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	4		4	18.9	6.0			6.0	35.7
Ministry of Transport and Communications									
Ministry of Commerce	1		1	2.2	1.1			1.1	6.5
Ministry of Interior									
Ministry of Justice	2		2	4.5	2.2			2.2	13.0
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	2		2	4.8	2.3			2.3	13.3
Ministry of Education	1		1	2.5	1.1			1.1	6.7
Ministry of Public Health	1		1	1.9	1.1			1.1	6.2
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs	1		1	2.2	1.1			1.1	6.5
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL	14		14	40.9	17.0			17.0	100.00
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000					434.66			434.66	
\$DISTRIBUTION					100.0			100.00	

Source : DTEC



Table 41 : Technical Assistance from Philippines by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US.Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	I/ M/M	NO	M/M					
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister									
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance									
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives									
Ministry of Transport and Communications									
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior			1	1.3	0.7			0.7	100.0
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment									
Ministry of Education									
Ministry of Public Health									
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs									
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL			1	1.3	0.7			0.7	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000					17.7			17.7	
%DISTRIBUTION					100.0			100.0	

Source : DTEC

Table 42 · Technical Assistance from Malaysia by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%	
	NO	M/M	VALUE	NO	M/H						VALUE
Independent Public Agencies											
Office of the Prime Minister				2	2.7	1.3			1.3	7.1	
Ministry of Defence				2	2.4	1.3			1.3	6.8	
Ministry of Finance				1.0	1.2	0.6			0.6	3.4	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs				4	5.0	2.6			2.6	13.8	
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives				6	6.9	3.6			3.6	19.0	
Ministry of Transport and Communications				1	2.5	1.0			1.0	5.2	
Ministry of Commerce				5	6.3	3.3			3.3	17.3	
Ministry of Interior											
Ministry of Justice											
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment				2	2.0	1.2			1.2	6.4	
Ministry of Education				2	2.7	1.3			1.3	7.1	
Ministry of Public Health				1	1.4	0.7			0.7	3.6	
Ministry of Industry				2	2.0	1.2			1.2	6.4	
Ministry of University Affairs				1	1.8	0.8			0.8	4.0	
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations											
Non-Governmental Organizations											
TOTAL				29	36.8	18.8			18.8	100.00	
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						480.6			480.57		
DISTRIBUTION						100.0			100.00		

Source : DTEC

Table 43 : Technical Assistance from Pakistan by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US.Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS			FELLOWSHIPS			EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	I/	M/M	NO	M/M	VALUE					
Independent Public Agencies											
Office of the Prime Minister											
Ministry of Defence											
Ministry of Finance											
Ministry of Foreign Affairs											
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives				2	5.9	1.7				1.7	100.0
Ministry of Transport and Communications											
Ministry of Commerce											
Ministry of Interior											
Ministry of Justice											
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment											
Ministry of Education											
Ministry of Public Health											
Ministry of Industry											
Ministry of University Affairs											
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations											
Non-Governmental Organizations											
TOTAL				2	5.9	1.7				1.7	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) B1,000						43.4				43.4	
DISTRIBUTION						100.0				100.0	

Source : DTEC

Table 44 : Technical Assistance from Egypt by Agencies 1993

AGENCIES	(Thousands US Dollars)										
	FACTS		RELATIONS		EQUIPMENT		OTHERS		TOTAL		
	IN	VAL	IN	VAL	IN	VAL	IN	VAL	IN	VAL	
Independent Public Agencies											
Office of the Prime Minister											
Ministry of Defence											
Ministry of Finance											
Ministry of Foreign Affairs											
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives				1.5					1.5	40.1	
Ministry of Transport and Communications											
Ministry of Commerce											
Ministry of Interior				2.0					0.8	10.9	
Ministry of Justice											
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment											
Ministry of Education				4.1					1.5	40.1	
Ministry of Public Health											
Ministry of Industry											
Ministry of University Affairs											
Thal Non-Governmental Organizations											
Non-Governmental Organizations											
TOTAL			5	10.1		1.5				3.8	100.00
TOTAL (1=25.5 Bakh)						96.80				96.80	
DISTRIBUTION						100.0				100.00	

Source : DTEC

Table 45 Technical Assistance from CPSC by Agencies 1993

(Thousand US Dollar)

AGENCIES	EXPERTS		FELLOWSHIPS		EQUIPMENT	GRANT	OTHERS	TOTAL	%
	NO	W/N	NO	W/N					
Independent Public Agencies									
Office of the Prime Minister			1	0.2	0.6			0.6	7.6
Ministry of Defence									
Ministry of Finance									
Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives									
Ministry of Transport and Communications									
Ministry of Commerce									
Ministry of Interior									
Ministry of Justice									
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment									
Ministry of Education			6	2.3	4.1			4.1	50.8
Ministry of Public Health									
Ministry of Industry									
Ministry of University Affairs			5	2.0	3.4			3.4	41.6
Thai Non-Governmental Organizations									
Non-Governmental Organizations									
TOTAL			12	4.5	8.1			8.1	100.0
TOTAL(\$1=25.5 Baht) 81,000					205.7			205.7	
DISTRIBUTION					100.0			100.0	

Source : DTEC

## **Appendix B**

### **Economic Indicators during the Five Year Plan Periods**

## ECONOMICS INDICATORS IN THE FIRST PLAN

INDICATORS \ YEAR	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	First Plan
<b>GROWTH RATE (%)</b>	5.30	8.10	8.40	6.60	7.90	12.20	8.10
- Agriculture	3.10	7.40	8.90	1.30	3.60	13.80	6.30
- Non - Agriculture	6.60	8.50	8.00	9.80	10.20	11.40	9.10
Manufacturing	9.50	12.30	9.00	8.60	16.00	11.70	11.20
Construction	5.00	14.20	10.50	14.90	11.10	21.50	12.90
Service	5.90	6.60	7.70	10.20	7.60	10.00	8.00
Others	5.30	8.10	8.40	6.60	7.90	12.20	8.10
GDP (Mil. Baht, at 1962)	59,029	63,793	69,125	73,693	79,487	89,190	72,386
GDP (Mil. Baht)	58,970	63,793	68,079	74,668	84,303	101,375	75,198
PER CAPITA INCOME/GDP (BAHT) 1/	2,102	2,199	2,272	2,409	2,633	3,063	3,063
<b>CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>							
Total Expenditure (% , at 1962)	5.10	6.70	7.10	6.50	7.40	8.70	6.90
- Private	5.30	6.30	6.80	6.60	7.00	8.80	6.80
- Government	4.00	9.40	9.40	6.00	10.50	7.90	7.90
(as % of GDP)	84.20	83.10	82.10	82.10	82.20	79.20	82.10
GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (Mil Baht)	8,919	11,737	14,620	14,988	17,012	23,908	15,197
(as % of GDP)	15.10	18.40	21.50	20.10	20.20	23.60	20.20
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (Mil Baht)	9,516	11,194	13,327	14,535	19,666	28,278	16,086
(as % of GDP)	16.10	17.50	19.60	19.50	23.30	27.90	21.40
<b>GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Mil. Baht)/2</b>							
- Revenue	7,483	8,104	8,851	9,910	11,875	13,119	9,890
(Growth rate, %)	-	8.30	9.20	12.00	19.80	10.50	10.00
- Expenditure	7,317	8,513	9,616	10,452	12,475	14,296	10,445
(Growth rate, %)	-	-345.70	86.90	-29.10	11.20	15.40	-30.20
- Deficit	166	(409)	(764)	(542)	(602)	(1,177)	(555)
(Growth rate, %)	-	16.30	13.00	8.70	19.40	14.60	12.00
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Mil. Baht)	9,939	9,435	9,578	12,165	12,664	13,817	12,690
(Growth , %)	16.40	10.50	1.50	27.00	4.10	9.10	11.40
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Mil Baht)	10,009	11,435	12,695	14,126	15,220	18,296	15,203
(Growth , %)	6.00	14.30	11.00	11.30	7.70	20.20	11.80
TRADE BALANCE (Mil.Baht)	(69)	(2,000)	(3,117)	(1,961)	(2,556)	(4,476)	(2,513)
(as % of GDP)	-0.10	-3.10	-4.60	-2.60	-3.00	-4.40	-3.30
CURRENT BALANCE (Mil. Baht)	(275)	(543)	(1,293)	(453)	(316)	594	(492)
(as % of GDP)	-0.50	-0.90	-1.90	-0.60	-0.40	0.60	-0.70
FOREIGN RESERVE (Mil \$US) 1/	433	495	541	610	705	864	864
EXCHANGE RATE (Baht/\$US) 1/	-	20.90	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80
POPULATION (Mil.person) 1/	28.06	29.01	29.97	31.00	32.02	33.10	33.10
INFLATION (%)	1.20	2.30	0.90	-0.70	0.20	4.00	1.30

note : 1/ the last year of plan

2/ The Bureau of the Budget

## ECONOMICS INDICATORS IN THE SECOND PLAN

INDICATORS \ YEAR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Second Plan
GROWTH RATE (%)	7.80	8.60	7.80	6.50	8.10	7.80
- Agriculture	-2.90	9.70	7.50	2.60	5.40	4.50
- Non - Agriculture	13.40	8.10	7.90	8.30	9.30	9.40
Manufacturing	12.10	7.30	13.40	6.80	17.30	11.40
Construction	17.80	5.10	1.50	-0.40	-11.50	2.50
Service	14.50	8.50	6.90	10.70	9.30	10.00
Others	7.80	8.60	7.80	6.50	8.10	7.80
GDP (Mil Baht, at 1962)	96,136	104,286	112,155	155,694	163,420	126,338
GDP (Mil. Baht)	108,249	116,774	128,566	136,060	144,607	126,860
PER CAPITA INCOME/GDP (BAHT) 1/	3,171	3,311	3,527	4,058	4,104	4,104
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE						
Total Expenditure (% at 1962)	7.90	8.40	6.30	7.60	6.90	7.40
- Private	7.90	6.60	5.90	7.20	6.40	6.80
- Government	7.70	21.20	8.70	9.60	9.40	11.30
(as % of GDP)	79.30	79.20	78.30	60.60	61.70	71.80
GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (Mil Baht)	25,685	29,435	33,877	37,731	37,136	32,773
(as % of GDP)	23.70	25.20	26.30	27.70	25.70	25.80
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (Mil. Baht)	24,648	26,520	29,721	30,396	31,260	28,509
(as % of GDP)	22.80	22.70	23.10	22.30	21.60	22.50
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Mil. Baht)/2						
- Revenue	14,853	16,850	18,362	18,808	19,887	17,752
(Growth rate, %)	13.20	13.40	9.00	2.40	5.70	8.80
- Expenditure	16,511	19,326	21,171	24,289	27,168	21,693
(Growth rate, %)	15.50	17.00	9.60	14.70	11.90	13.70
- Deficit	(1,658)	(2,475)	(2,810)	(5,481)	(7,281)	(3,941)
(Growth rate, %)	40.90	49.30	13.50	95.10	32.80	46.30
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Mil Baht)	13,808	13,228	14,267	14,270	16,692	14,453
(Growth, %)	-0.10	-4.20	7.90	0.00	17.00	4.10
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Mil. Baht)	21,958	23,878	25,578	26,515	26,633	24,912
(Growth, %)	20.00	8.70	7.10	3.70	0.40	8.00
TRADE BALANCE (Mil Baht)	(8,150)	(10,650)	(11,311)	(12,245)	(9,941)	(10,459)
(as % of GDP)	-7.50	-9.10	-8.80	-9.00	-6.90	-8.20
CURRENT BALANCE (Mil Baht)	(1,039)	(2,954)	(4,169)	(5,197)	(3,633)	(3,398)
(as % of GDP)	-1.00	-2.50	-3.20	-3.80	-2.50	-2.70
FOREIGN RESERVE (Mil \$US) 1/	916	938	814	767	777	777
EXCHANGE RATE (Baht/\$US) 1/	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80
POPULATION (Mil person) 1/	34.15	35.27	36.45	33.53	35.24	35.24
INFLATION (%)	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.10	0.30

note : 1/ the last year of plan  
2/ The Bureau of the Budget



## ECONOMICS INDICATORS IN THE THIRD PLAN

INDICATORS \ YEAR	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Third Plan
GROWTH RATE (%)	4.10	9.90	4.40	4.80	9.40	6.50
- Agriculture	-1.70	9.40	2.90	4.40	6.00	4.20
- Non - Agriculture	6.20	10.0	4.80	5.00	10.50	7.30
Manufacturing	13.20	15.70	6.20	5.80	15.30	11.30
Construction	-4.50	-2.20	-6.00	4.00	22.70	2.80
Service	8.10	6.40	3.30	8.40	5.80	6.40
Others	4.00	9.90	5.80	3.70	8.30	6.30
GDP (Mil. Baht, at 1972)	170,076	186,845	194,979	204,428	223,594	195,984
GDP (Mil. Baht)	170,076	222,110	279,206	303,319	346,516	264,245
PER CAPITA INCOME/GDP (BAHT) 1/	4,420	5,623	6,916	7,328	8,136	8,136
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE						
Total Expenditure (% , at 1972)	35.00	8.60	4.10	6.60	9.40	12.70
- Private	36.50	8.70	4.80	5.40	7.80	12.60
- Government	25.70	7.90	-0.70	14.10	19.60	13.30
(as % of GDP)	80.10	79.10	78.90	80.20	80.20	79.70
GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (Mil. Baht)	36,872	59,958	74,365	81,134	83,109	67,088
(as % of GDP)	21.70	27.00	26.60	26.70	24.00	25.40
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (Mil. Baht)	35,881	58,877	72,711	68,818	74,430	62,143
(as % of GDP)	21.10	26.50	26.00	22.70	21.50	23.50
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Mil. Baht)/2						
- Revenue	21,532	27,174	38,187	39,014	43,597	33,901
(Growth rate, %)	8.30	26.20	40.50	2.20	11.70	17.80
- Expenditure	28,823	32,481	36,182	46,484	59,752	40,744
(Growth rate, %)	6.10	12.70	11.40	28.50	28.50	17.40
- Deficit	(7,291)	(5,308)	2,006	(7,470)	(16,155)	(6,844)
(Growth rate, %)	0.10	-27.20	-137.80	-472.50	116.30	-104.20
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Mil. Baht)	21,750	31,253	49,002	44,365	60,361	41,346
(Growth, %)	30.30	43.70	56.80	-9.50	36.10	31.50
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Mil. Baht)	30,635	42,055	63,304	64,526	71,446	54,393
(Growth, %)	15.00	37.30	50.50	1.90	10.70	23.10
TRADE BALANCE (Mil. Baht)	(8,885)	(10,802)	(14,302)	(20,161)	(11,085)	(13,047)
(as % of GDP)	-5.20	-4.90	-5.10	-6.60	-3.20	-4.90
CURRENT BALANCE (Mil. Baht)	(1,036)	(997)	(1,785)	(12,368)	(8,978)	(5,038)
(as % of GDP)	-0.60	-0.40	-0.60	-4.10	-2.60	-1.90
FOREIGN RESERVE (Mil. \$US) 1/	969	1,082	1,564	1,369	1,484	1,484
EXCHANGE RATE (Baht/\$US) 1/	20.80	20.60	20.40	20.40	20.40	20.40
POPULATION (Mil. person) 1/	38.48	39.50	40.37	41.39	42.59	42.59
INFLATION (%)	4.90	15.40	24.40	5.40	4.20	10.80

note : 1/ the last year of plan  
2/ The Bureau of the Budget

## ECONOMICS INDICATORS IN THE FOURTH PLAN

INDICATORS \ YEAR	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Fourth Plan
GROWTH RATE (%)	9.90	10.40	5.30	4.80	6.30	7.40
- Agriculture	2.30	12.50	-1.80	1.70	5.40	4.00
- Non - Agriculture	12.30	9.90	7.40	5.60	6.60	8.40
Manufacturing	14.30	8.70	8.30	2.90	6.30	8.10
Construction	19.30	16.80	-1.40	4.90	6.10	9.10
Service	11.10	11.30	11.00	3.80	8.80	9.20
Others	10.80	9.30	7.00	7.80	6.10	8.20
GDP (Mil Baht, at 1972)	245,727	271,378	285,797	299,472	318,439	284,163
GDP (Mil Baht)	403,529	488,226	558,861	658,589	760,195	573,864
PER CAPITA INCOME/GDP (BAHT) 1/	9,234	10,858	12,096	16,980	15,673	15,673
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE						
Total Expenditure (% , at 1972)	8.30	7.40	8.70	5.00	4.00	6.70
- Private	7.90	6.30	7.30	5.40	2.00	5.80
- Government	10.30	13.00	15.50	2.80	13.60	11.00
(as % of GDP)	79.00	76.80	79.30	79.40	77.70	78.40
GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (Mil Baht)	108,480	137,496	152,050	174,045	199,723	154,359
(as % of GDP)	26.90	28.20	27.20	26.40	26.30	26.90
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (Mil Baht)	86,389	114,526	110,305	131,143	144,817	117,436
(as % of GDP)	21.40	23.50	19.70	19.90	19.00	20.30
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Mil Baht)/2						
- Revenue	53,957	65,193	78,669	95,557	111,963	81,068
(Growth rate, %)	23.80	20.80	20.70	21.50	17.20	20.80
- Expenditure	66,414	77,908	91,823	121,214	133,323	98,137
(Growth rate, %)	11.20	17.30	17.90	32.00	10.00	17.70
- Deficit	12,458	12,715	13,154	25,657	21,360	17,069
(Growth rate, %)	-22.90	2.10	3.50	95.10	-16.80	12.20
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Mil Baht)	70,463	82,251	106,881	132,041	150,218	108,371
(Growth , %)	16.70	16.70	29.90	23.50	13.80	20.10
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Mil Baht)	96,062	110,791	153,934	180,025	216,000	151,362
(Growth , %)	34.50	15.30	38.90	16.90	20.00	25.10
TRADE BALANCE (Mil.Baht)	25,599	28,540	47,053	47,985	67,782	42,992
(as % of GDP)	-6.30	-5.80	-5.40	-7.30	-8.70	-7.50
CURRENT BALANCE (Mil Baht)	22,392	23,445	42,591	42,409	56,249	37,377
(as % of GDP)	-5.50	-4.80	-7.60	-6.40	-7.40	-6.50
FOREIGN RESERVE (Mil \$US) 1/	1,914	2,557	3,129	3,026	2,726	2,670
EXCHANGE RATE (Baht/\$US) 1/	20.40	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.80	20.70
POPULATION (Mil person) 1/	43.70	44.96	46.20	38.78	48.50	44.40
INFLATION (%)	7.60	7.90	9.90	19.70	12.70	11.60

note 1/ the last year of plan  
2/ The Bureau of the Budget

## ECONOMICS INDICATORS IN THE FIFTH PLAN

INDICATORS \ YEAR	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Fifth Plan
<b>GROWTH RATE (%)</b>	5.30	5.60	5.80	4.70	5.50	5.40
- Agriculture	2.50	4.80	4.40	5.60	-3.60	2.80
- Non - Agriculture	6.10	5.80	6.10	4.70	6.80	5.90
Manufacturing	2.70	11.20	6.20	-1.40	9.80	5.70
Construction	7.40	12.00	10.50	-0.20	1.50	6.20
Service	8.10	2.90	4.10	12.40	9.10	7.30
Others	7.20	2.90	6.10	6.50	4.80	5.50
GDP (Mil Baht, at 1988)	1,019,510	1,076,432	1,138,353	1,191,255	1,257,177	1,136,544
GDP (Mil Baht)	754,231	816,487	872,351	942,531	1,006,368	878,394
PER CAPITA INCOME/GDP (BAHT) 1/	17,012	18,404	19,287	20,141	21,157	21,157
<b>CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>						
Total Expenditure (% , at 1988)	2.08	7.21	5.03	2.33	2.82	3.89
- Private	2.30	7.60	4.40	1.40	3.60	3.85
- Government	1.20	5.30	8.10	6.80	0.00	4.28
(as % of GDP)	74.40	75.60	75.10	73.40	75.80	74.86
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (Mil Baht)</b>	223,155	276,069	291,215	298,404	293,236	276,416
(as % of GDP)	29.60	33.80	33.40	31.70	29.10	31.50
<b>GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (Mil Baht)</b>	201,147	210,051	242,546	257,872	300,121	242,347
(as % of GDP)	26.70	25.70	27.80	27.40	29.80	27.60
<b>GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Mil Baht)/2</b>						
- Revenue	113,654	137,451	148,821	162,210	165,628	145,553
(Growth rate, %)	2.90	20.90	8.30	9.00	2.10	8.60
- Expenditure	156,387	172,938	188,101	206,916	210,636	186,996
(Growth rate, %)	15.60	10.60	8.80	10.00	1.80	9.30
- Deficit	(42,733)	(35,487)	(39,280)	(44,706)	(45,080)	(41,443)
(Growth rate, %)	72.20	17.00	10.70	13.80	0.70	22.90
<b>MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Mil Baht)</b>	157,203	145,076	173,520	191,703	231,481	179,797
(Growth , %)	4.60	-7.70	19.60	10.50	20.80	9.50
<b>MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Mil Baht)</b>	193,340	234,313	242,316	253,375	245,850	233,839
(Growth , %)	-10.50	21.20	3.40	4.60	-3.00	3.10
<b>TRADE BALANCE (Mil Baht)</b>	36,137	89,237	68,796	61,672	14,396	54,042
(as % of GDP)	-4.80	-10.90	-7.90	-6.50	-1.40	-6.20
<b>CURRENT BALANCE (Mil Baht)</b>	23,138	66,286	49,468	41,925	6,515	34,461
(as % of GDP)	-3.10	-8.10	-5.70	-4.40	0.60	-4.00
<b>FOREIGN RESERVE (Mil \$US) 1/</b>	2,652	2,555	2,689	3,004	3,776	3,776
<b>EXCHANGE RATE (Baht/\$US) 1/</b>	22.98	22.98	23.61	27.13	26.27	26.30
<b>POPULATION (Mil person) 1/</b>	48.71	49.68	50.64	51.58	52.51	52.50
<b>INFLATION (%)</b>	5.20	3.80	0.90	2.40	1.80	2.80

note - 1/ the last year of plan

2/ The Bureau of the Budget

## ECONOMICS INDICATORS IN THE SIXTH PLAN

INDICATORS \ YEAR	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Sixth Plan
<b>GROWTH RATE (%)</b>	9 50	13 30	12 30	11 50	7 90	10 90
- Agriculture	0 10	10.50	9 70	-3 70	4 40	4 20
- Non - Agriculture	11 60	13.80	12.80	14.40	8 40	12 20
Manufacturing	16 00	17.90	16 00	15 90	11 90	15 60
Construction	9 90	12 70	28 40	19.70	18 20	17.80
Service	8 40	5 40	5 40	6.20	5 20	6 10
Others	10 40	14 50	11 30	15 20	5 60	11 40
<b>GDP (Mil. Baht, at 1988)</b>	1,376,847	1,559,804	1,751,515	1,953,601	2,107,342	1,749,822
<b>GDP (Mil Baht)</b>	1,299,913	1,559,804	1,856,476	2,182,100	2,509,427	1,881,544
<b>PER CAPITA INCOME/GDP (BAHT) 1/</b>	23,911	28,256	33,200	38,426	43,405	43,405
<b>CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>						
Total Expenditure (% at 1988)	7.26	8.01	10.56	12.94	7.39	9 20
- Private	8 70	8.80	12.00	13 80	7.20	10 10
- Government	0 30	4 00	2 60	7 80	8 40	4 60
(as % of GDP)	70 00	66 80	65.80	66.60	66 30	67.10
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (Mil.Baht)</b>	362,347	508,354	651,175	895,735	1,069,434	697,409
(as % of GDP)	27.90	32.60	35 10	41 00	42.60	37 10
<b>GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (Mil.Baht)</b>	355,482	468,116	587,479	709,903	862,837	596,763
(as % of GDP)	27.30	30 00	31 60	32 50	34 40	31 70
<b>GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Mil Baht)/2</b>						
- Revenue	192,505	245,577	308,911	395,074	465,169	321,447
(Growth rate, %)	16 20	27.60	25 80	27 90	17.40	23 00
- Expenditure	224,274	240,195	267,307	315,677	360,997	281,960
(Growth rate, %)	6 50	7.10	11.30	18 10	14.40	11 50
- Deficit	31,769	5,382	41,604	79,397	104,172	39,757
(Growth rate, %)	-29 40	-116 90	673 00	90 80	31 20	129.70
<b>MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Mil Baht)</b>	298,099	399,230	509,925	583,206	720,545	502,201
(Growth , %)	28.80	33.90	27.70	14.40	23.50	25.70
<b>MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Mil Baht)</b>	342,227	500,419	650,101	838,343	968,163	659,850
(Growth , %)	39 20	46.20	29 90	23 00	10 20	32 10
<b>TRADE BALANCE (Mil Baht)</b>	44,128	101,188	140,176	255,136	247,618	157,649
(as % of GDP)	-3.40	-6.50	-7.60	-10 90	-10.70	-8.40
<b>CURRENT BALANCE (Mil Baht)</b>	9,319	41,823	64,400	179,800	203,000	99,668
(as % of GDP)	-0 70	-2 70	-0 35	-8 70	-7.50	-5 30
<b>FOREIGN RESERVE (Mil \$US) 1/</b>	5,212	7,112	10,509	14,273	18,416	18,416
<b>EXCHANGE RATE (Baht/\$US) 1/</b>	25.71	25.27	25.68	25.57	25.49	25 49
<b>POPULATION (Mil person) 1/</b>	53.43	54.33	55.20	56.10	56.90	56 90
<b>INFLATION (%)</b>	2.50	3.80	5.40	6.00	5.70	4 70

note . 1/ the last year of plan

2/ The Bureau of the Budget

## ECONOMICS INDICATORS IN THE SEVENTH PLAN

INDICATORS \ YEAR	1992	1993	1994 <sup>p</sup>	1995 <sup>e</sup>	1996 <sup>t</sup>	Seventh Plan
GROWTH RATE (%)	7.90	8.40	8.70	8.50	7.90	8.30
- Agriculture	4.20	-1.70	3.20	3.20	3.30	2.40
- Non - Agriculture						
Manufacturing	11.30	11.50	11.50	11.60	9.20	11.00
Construction	5.10	12.10	10.20	10.30	8.20	9.20
Service						
Others	7.40	8.70	8.10	8.10	7.80	8.00
GDP (Mil Baht, at 1988) <sup>p</sup>						
GDP (Mil Baht) <sup>e</sup>	2,833,000	3,161,000	3,602,000	4,092,000	4,374,000	3,614,000
PER CAPITA INCOME/GDP (BAHT) <sup>e</sup>	49,014	54,067	60,644	67,969	71,706	60,680
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE						
Total Expenditure (% , at 1988) <sup>p</sup>	1,464,375	1,580,888				
- Private	7.60	8.00	8.10	8.40	4.90	7.40
- Government	6.50	5.40	7.50	8.50	4.30	6.40
(as % of GDP)						
GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (Mil Baht)	921,186	1,010,870				
(as % of GDP)	42.20	39.60	40.60			39.00
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (Mil Baht)						
(as % of GDP)	39.90	34.00	35.00			30.60
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Mil. Baht)						
- Revenue						
(Growth rate, %)	497,700	558,900	653,000	75,000	869,000	614,900
- Expenditure						
(Growth rate, %)	421,900	494,400	571,700	692,000	657,000	545,000
- Deficit						
(Growth rate, %)	75,800	64,500	81,300	58,000	212,000	69,900
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Mil Baht) <sup>e</sup>	815,400	921,400	1,118,100	1,320,000	1,385,400	1,112,100
(Growth , %)	13.20	13.00	21.30	18.10	5.00	14.10
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Mil Baht) <sup>e</sup>	1,020,600	1,143,100	1,346,200	1,570,000	1,656,800	1,347,300
(Growth , %)	5.50	12.00	17.80	16.60	5.50	11.50
TRADE BALANCE (Mil. Baht)	-205,200	-221,700	-238,100	-250,000	-291,400	-234,300
(as % of GDP)	-7.30	-7.00	-6.30	-6.60	-6.70	-7.00
CURRENT BALANCE (Mil. Baht)	-161,300	-178,400	-213,700	-220,000	-111,400	-176,702
(as % of GDP)	-5.70	-5.60	-5.90	-4.90	-2.50	-5.40
FOREIGN RESERVE (Mil \$US)	2,181,500	25,438,800	30,279,000	-	-	-
EXCHANGE RATE (Baht/\$US)	25.45	25.37	25.20	24.80	25.07	25.18
POPULATION (Mil. person)	1.47	1.43	1.39			1.43
INFLATION (%)	4.10	3.30	5.00	4.80	5.70	4.10

note : e เป็นการประมาณการ  
t เป็นเป้าหมายที่ตั้งไว้  
p เป็นตัวเลขเบื้องต้น

Table a Profile of the Thai Economy between the First to the Seventh Plan Period.

INDICATORS \ YEAR	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan
GROWTH RATE (%)	8.1	7.8	6.5	7.4	5.4	10.9	8.3
- Agriculture	6.3	4.5	4.2	4	2.8	4.2	2.4
- Non - Agriculture	9.1	9.4	7.3	8.4	5.9	12.2	
Manufacturing	11.2	11.4	11.3	8.1	5.7	15.6	11
Construction	12.9	2.5	2.8	9.1	6.2	17.8	9.2
Service	8	10	6.4	9.2	7.3	6.1	
Others	8.1	7.8	6.3	8.2	5.5	11.4	8
GDP (Mil. Baht, at 1962)	72,386	126,338	195,984	284,163	1,136,544	1,749,822	
GDP (Mil. Baht)	75,198	126,860	264,245	573,864	878,394	1,881,544	3,614,000
PER CAPITA INCOME/GDP (BAHT) 1/	3,063	4,104	8,136	15,673	21,157	43,405	60,680
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE							
Total Expenditure (% at 1962)	6.9	7.4	12.7	6.7	3.89	9.2	
- Private	6.8	6.8	12.6	5.8	3.85	10.1	7.4
- Government	7.9	11.3	13.3	11	4.28	4.6	6.4
(as % of GDP)	82.1	71.8	79.7	78.4	74.86	67.1	
GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (Mil Baht)	15,197	32,773	67,088	154,359	276,416	697,409	
(as % of GDP)	20.2	25.8	25.4	26.9	31.5	37.1	39
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING (Mil Baht)	16,086	28,509	62,143	117,436	242,347	596,763	
(as % of GDP)	21.4	22.5	23.5	20.3	27.6	31.7	30.6
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Mil Baht) 2/							
- Revenue	9,890	17,752	33,901	81,068	145,553	321,447	
(Growth rate, %)	10	8.8	17.8	20.8	8.6	23	614,900
- Expenditure	10,445	21,693	40,744	98,137	186,996	281,960	
(Growth rate, %)	-30.2	13.7	17.4	17.7	9.3	11.5	545,000
- Deficit	-555	-3,941	-6,844	17,069	-41,443	39,757	
(Growth rate, %)	12	46.3	-104.2	12.2	22.9	129.7	69,900
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Mil Baht)	12,690	14,453	41,346	108,371	179,797	502,201	1,112,100
(Growth, %)	11.4	4.1	31.5	20.1	9.5	25.7	14.1
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Mil Baht)	15,203	24,912	54,393	151,362	233,839	659,850	1,347,300
(Growth, %)	11.8	8	23.1	25.1	3.1	32.1	11.5
TRADE BALANCE (Mil Baht)	-2,513	-10,459	-13,047	42,992	54,042	157,649	-234,300
(as % of GDP)	-3.3	-8.2	-4.9	-7.5	-6.2	-8.4	-7
CURRENT BALANCE (Mil Baht)	-492	-3,398	-5,038	37,377	34,461	99,668	-176,702
(as % of GDP)	-0.7	-2.7	-1.9	-6.5	-4	-5.3	-5.4
FOREIGN RESERVE (Mil. \$US) 1/	864	777	1,484	2,670	3,776	18,416	-
EXCHANGE RATE (Baht/\$US) 1/	20.8	20.8	20.4	20.7	26.3	25.49	25.18
POPULATION (Mil person) 1/	33.1	35.24	42.59	44.4	52.5	56.9	1.43
INFLATION (%)	1.3	0.3	10.8	11.6	2.8	4.7	4.1

Source - DTEC

## **Appendix c**

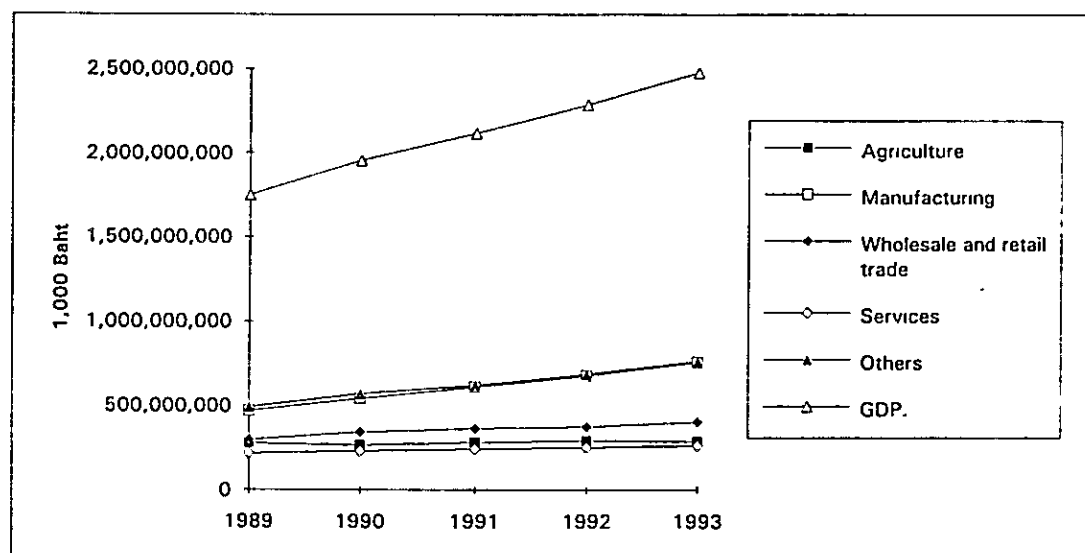
### **Gross Domestic Products and Gross Regional Products at 1988 Constant Prices.**

Table 1 · Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1988 Prices

	UNIT : 1,000 BAHT				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Agriculture	276,568,993	266,227,003	281,927,977	293,791,967	288,760,985
Manufacturing	467,632,000	542,668,998	608,777,992	677,365,980	755,488,991
Wholesale and retail trade	296,919,000	341,137,000	364,097,000	375,531,000	403,953,000
Services	218,122,000	231,839,000	242,700,000	250,842,000	262,527,000
Others	490,709,963	571,510,002	620,079,003	687,807,008	766,548,368
<b>GDP.</b>	<b>1,749,951,956</b>	<b>1,953,382,003</b>	<b>2,117,581,972</b>	<b>2,285,337,955</b>	<b>2,477,278,344</b>

Source . National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Chart 1 . Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1988 Prices



Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

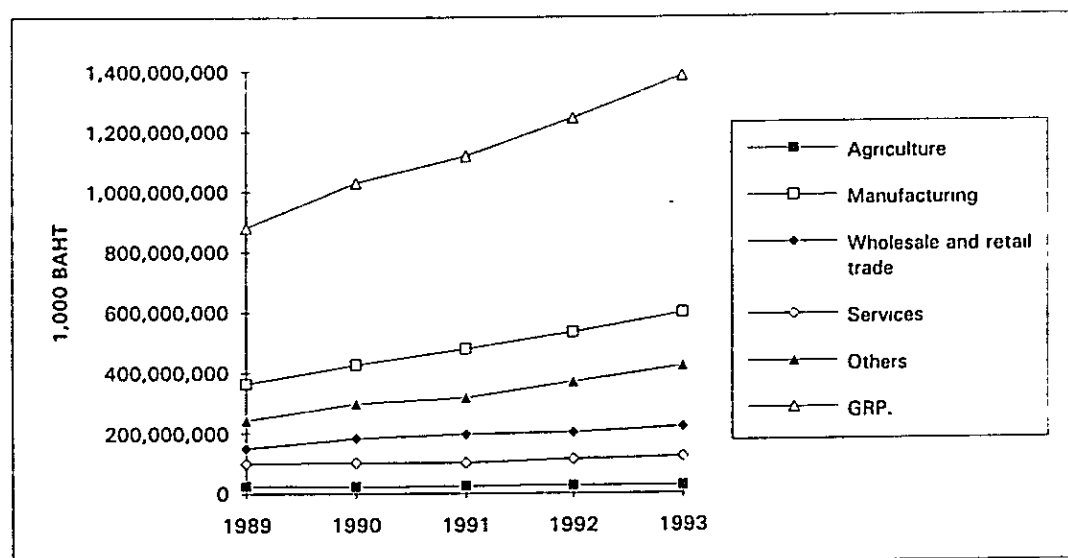


Table 2 Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices

BANGKOK AND VICINITIES					
	UNIT : 1,000 BAHT				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Agriculture	24,720,499	21,806,696	25,246,732	25,992,502	26,436,372
Manufacturing	362,796,417	426,418,775	479,004,806	532,333,751	597,663,186
Wholesale and retail trade	149,362,475	182,903,534	195,929,346	203,016,946	219,371,500
Services	99,385,485	101,648,596	101,345,697	113,492,664	120,634,126
Others	243,293,660	296,169,851	317,183,691	369,531,073	421,844,257
<b>GRP.</b>	<b>879,558,536</b>	<b>1,028,947,452</b>	<b>1,118,710,272</b>	<b>1,244,366,936</b>	<b>1,385,949,441</b>

Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Chart 2 Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices



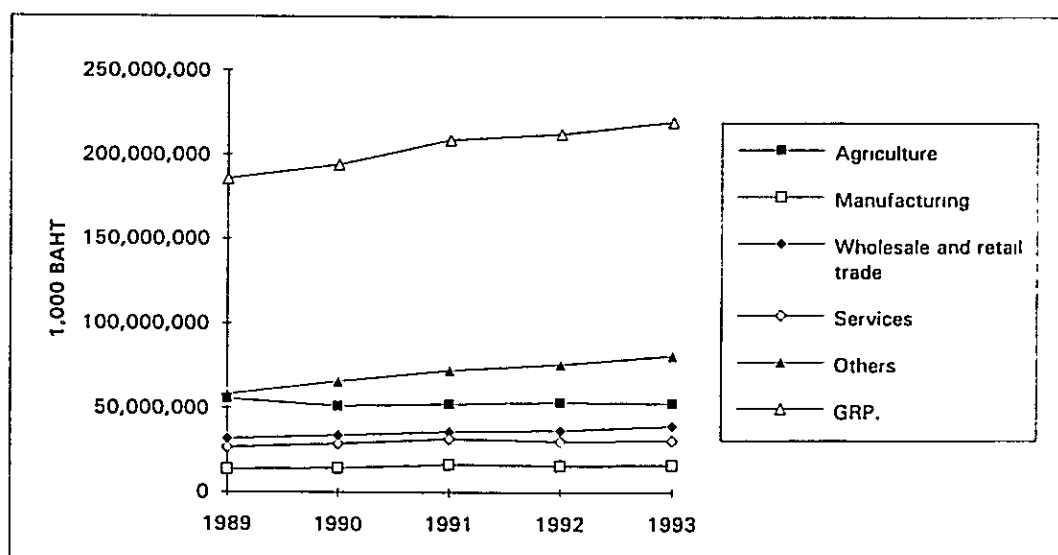
Source . National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Table 3 . Gross Regional Product at Cunstant 1988 Prices

NORTHERN	UNIT · 1,000 BAHT				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Agriculture	55,548,308	51,337,916	52,306,692	53,405,261	52,669,259
Manufacturing	13,745,551	14,391,545	16,550,529	15,993,538	16,187,039
Wholesale and retail trade	31,680,090	34,050,239	36,049,835	36,837,747	39,258,607
Services	26,728,140	28,739,061	31,868,589	30,234,928	30,569,753
Others	57,926,881	65,606,523	71,943,947	75,904,244	80,931,491
GRP.	185,628,970	194,125,284	208,719,592	212,375,718	219,616,149

Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Chart 3 Gross Regional Product at Cunstant 1988 Prices



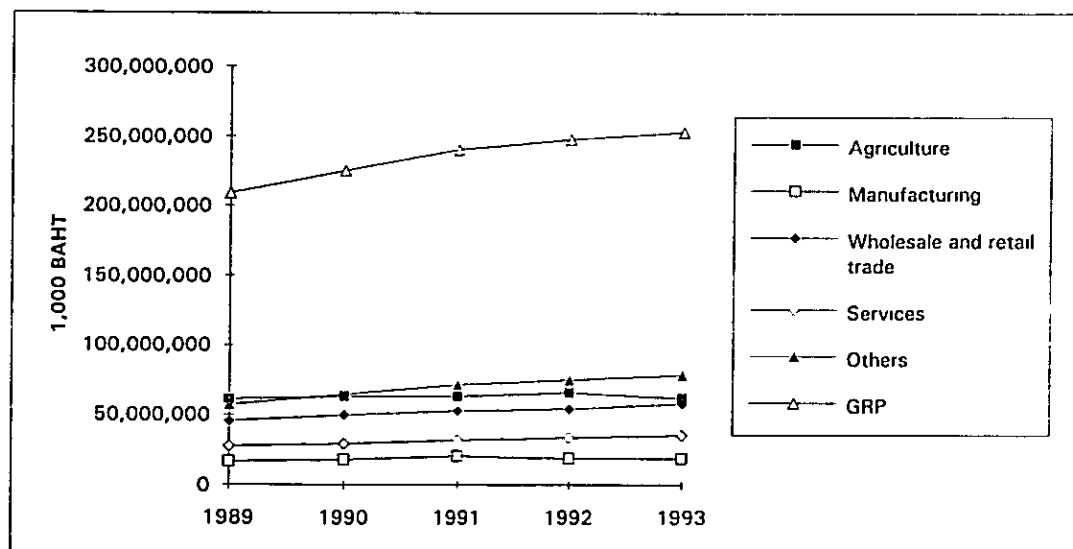
Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Table 4 · Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices

NORTHEASTERN					
	UNIT 1,000 BAHT				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Agriculture	61,236,298	63,484,161	63,547,557	65,960,294	62,064,951
Manufacturing	16,844,850	18,011,035	20,452,975	18,891,598	18,963,175
Wholesale and retail trade	45,661,194	49,729,747	52,899,236	54,309,855	58,149,978
Services	27,754,061	29,301,096	31,907,062	33,604,126	35,379,355
Others	57,443,137	64,548,671	71,814,400	75,234,032	78,448,112
<b>GRP</b>	<b>208,939,540</b>	<b>225,074,710</b>	<b>240,621,230</b>	<b>247,999,905</b>	<b>253,005,571</b>

Source National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Chart 4 Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices



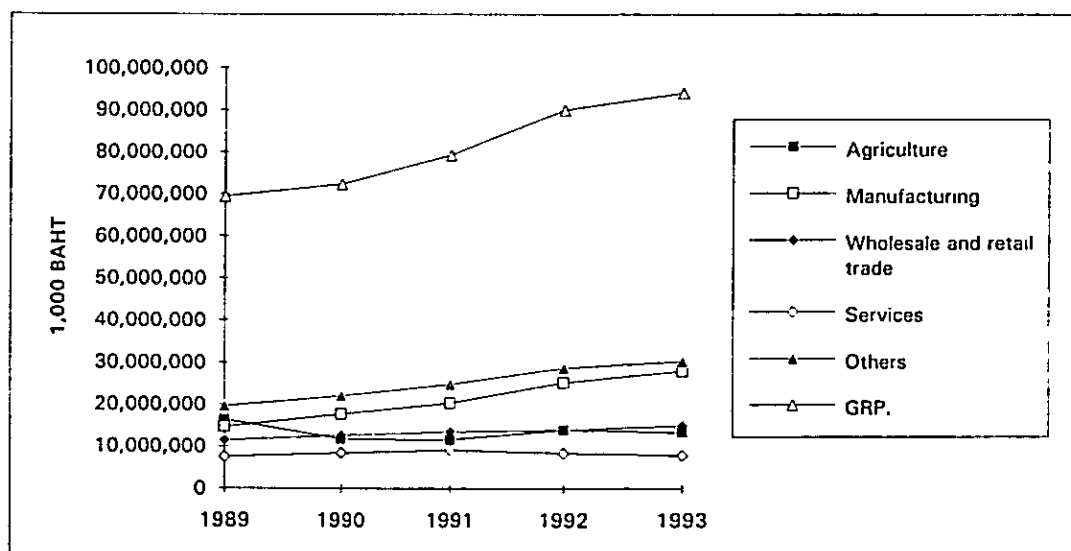
Source National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Table 5 Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices

CENTRAL		UNIT : 1,000 BAHT				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
Agriculture	16,409,295	11,720,910	11,625,204	13,875,077	13,280,131	
Manufacturing	14,552,811	17,630,683	20,306,148	25,161,227	27,849,203	
Wholesale and retail trade	11,434,717	12,613,118	13,478,447	13,901,483	14,953,130	
Services	7,544,169	8,462,173	9,110,035	8,317,414	7,764,200	
Others	19,507,639	21,924,925	24,717,291	28,661,246	30,219,828	
<b>GRP.</b>	<b>69,448,631</b>	<b>72,351,809</b>	<b>79,237,125</b>	<b>89,916,447</b>	<b>94,066,492</b>	

Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Chart 5 Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices



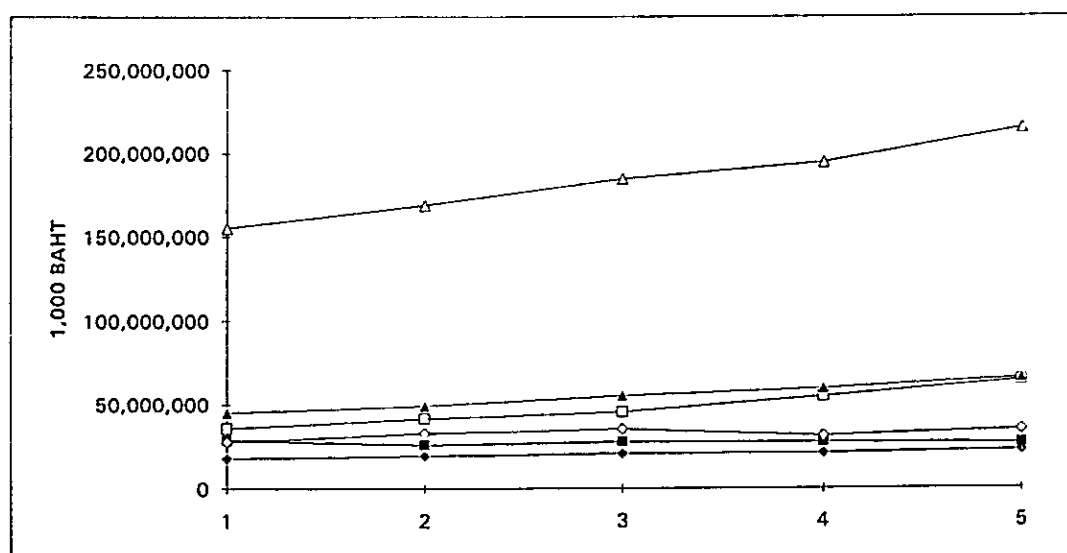
Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Table 6 · Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices

EASTERN		UNIT : 1,000 BAHT				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
Agriculture	28,974,758	25,950,423	27,657,791	27,810,021	27,107,998	
Manufacturing	35,857,398	41,631,357	45,591,075	54,846,069	64,505,163	
Wholesale and retail trade	17,858,297	19,508,210	20,703,367	21,218,939	22,693,321	
Services	27,645,109	32,956,565	35,229,061	31,528,284	35,033,567	
Others	44,989,520	49,057,123	55,445,813	59,550,859	65,883,150	
GRP.	155,325,082	169,103,678	184,627,107	194,954,172	215,223,199	

Source · National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Table 6 · Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices



Source · National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

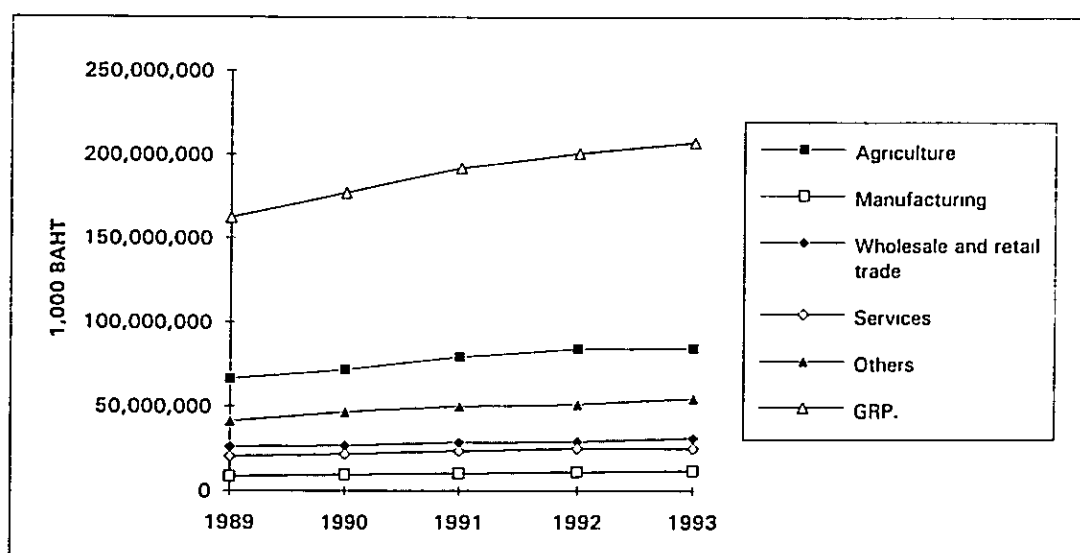


Table 7 · Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices

SOUTHERN		UNIT : 1,000 BAHT				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
Agriculture	66,260,083	71,801,152	79,451,661	84,187,906	84,508,312	
Manufacturing	8,464,017	9,497,916	10,283,986	11,066,761	11,718,978	
Wholesale and retail trade	26,111,079	26,884,587	28,548,405	29,259,973	31,276,991	
Services	20,261,988	22,022,099	23,833,427	25,133,275	25,086,246	
Others	41,418,918	46,950,292	50,055,816	51,197,204	54,720,842	
<b>GRP</b>	<b>162,516,085</b>	<b>177,156,046</b>	<b>192,173,295</b>	<b>200,845,119</b>	<b>207,311,369</b>	

Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board

Chart 7 Gross Regional Product at Constant 1988 Prices



Source : National Accounts Division, Office of National Economic and Social Development Board







