No.

THE STUDY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BMA SUBCENTERS PROGRAM IN THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND (CASE OF LAT KRABANG) Final Report

August 2006

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

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Monetary Exchange Rate

(As of March 2006)

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PREFACE

In response to a request from the Royal Thai Government, the Government of Japan decided to

conduct a "The Study on Implementation of the BMA subcenters Program in the Kingdom of

Thailand (Case of Lat Krabang)" and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation

Agency (JICA).

JICA selected and dispatched a study team headed by Mr. Koji Yamada of Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

to Thailand from September 2004 to August 2006.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Thailand and conducted field

surveys at the study area. Upon returning to Japan, the team conducted further studies and

prepared this final report.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of this project and to the enhancement of

friendly relationship between our two countries.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government

of Thailand for their close cooperation extended to the study.

August 2006

Kazuhisa Matsuoka

Vice President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Mr.Kazuhisa Matsuoka

Vice President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Tokyo, Japan

Subject: Letter of Transmittal

Dear Madam,

We are pleased to submit herewith the Final Report of "The Study on Implementation of the

BMA subcenters Program in the Kingdom of Thailand(Case of Lat Krabang)". This study was

conducted by Nippon Koei Co., Ltd., under a contract to JICA, during the period from

September 2004 to August 2006. The report consists of Summary and Main Report.

The report presents recommendations for the policy to develop the subcenter in Bangkok

Metropolitan Administration territory, which reflects the results of master plan for subcenter's

program.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to your Agency and the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We are also most grateful for the cooperation and assistance from

the officials concerned in Thailand, the JICA Bangkok Office, and the Embassy of Japan in

Thailand. The Final Report is a fruit of excellent collaboration of all participants in this study.

Yours Faithfully,

Koji Yamada

Team Leader, JICA Study Team

The Study on Implementation of the BMA

subcenters Program in the Kingdom of

Thailand(Case of Lat Krabang)



Figure: Full Development Image of Pilot Project Area

Executive Summary

Introduction

01 Background/Objectives

In order to counter various urban issues, such as traffic congestion, BMA has long been advocating a policy for shifting its urban structure from the present mono-centric to multi-centric one by introducing subcenters in the suburbs. Lat Krabang is located in the vicinity of the new international Bangkok airport which is under construction now, and is considered to be one of the most attractive locations and the one with the highest priority for development. The Lat Karabang subcenter plan has been recognized in the comprehensive plan of MBA as well as in the regional development plans for the area around the new airport.

The objective of the study on implementation of the BMA subcenters program in the Kingdom of Thailand (hereinafter referred as to "the Study") consists of the following three subjects;

- 1) To formulate a strategic development plan for the Lat Krabang area (hereinafter referred as to "the Subcenter Area") to develop a well-ordered and sound new urban area,
- 2) To formulate a basic plan for the pilot project area (hereinafter referred as to "the Pilot Area") which will be selected in the Subcenter Area for the pre-feasibility study of the land readjustment method, and
- 3) To implement capacity building for the counterparts and Thai officials who take charge of the city planning, transportation planning, land readjustment, and environment and social assessment.

Conclusions

O2 Planning Context

(1) BMA's Urban Planning Policy Context

BMA's policy for urban development is indicated in the overall structure of the comprehensive plan. The inner city, which has been and will be serving the metropolis as the primary city center, will be rehabilitated and improved with public transport and telecommunications networks, while the peri-urban areas (adjoining to the city center) will accommodate the increasing population. In the suburbs, more attention is paid to conservation of natural landscape and agricultural land, while some selected locations, such as the Lat Krabang, Subcenter development, will be implemented to ease the congestion in the inner city. The areas outside of this will be reserved as the Buffer Zones, as newly stipulated in Update 2, to avoid outward urbanization expansion without control. The Update 2 took effect in May 2006.

(2) International and National Policy Context

The international policy for trade and industry is moving towards free trade of goods and services. There is a steady movement towards a free trade zone within the ASEAN nations, denoted as the ASEAN Free Trade Area, of AFTA, which is calling for significantly lowering import tariffs at the international borders of the member countries from the present level. It is widely discussed amongst the academics and practitioners alike that the policy framework towards free trade and open market will accelerate regional and international integration of manufacturing modes.

The Thai Government has launched various promotion activities for their industries for higher value-added components or value creation. The essence of higher added value or value creation resides in shifting from relatively low added value assembling and production of parts and components categories towards the upstream functions such as research and development (R&D) and designing, or downstream to marketing and branding.

(3) Regional Development around the New International Airport of Bangkok

The Suvarnabhumi Aerotropolis Development Plan was prepared by the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) for the development of a new airport, Suvarnabhumi Airport, and its immediate surrounding area over the next three decades to 2035. Upon instruction by the Bureau of the Suvarnabhumi Airport Development, NESDB, the Department of Public Works and Town and Country Planning (DPT), MOI initiated the regional development plan around the new airport. DPT formulated the draft final report in January 2006 and still continues to receive public comments on the report. Since the DPT study focuses on physical planning rather than conceptual, and various analyses on physical aspects were conducted, the study consequently resulted in changing the proposals in the previous plan of NESDB. The committee of the DPT's development plan has decided to employ a draft land use plan.

03 Directions and Development Framework

For the development of the Lat Krabang Sub-center, the following six development principles were adopted.

- 1) Harmony with Existing Communities and New Communities
- 2) Environmentally Friendly Suburban Sub-Center
- 3) Coordination between Urban Development and Transport
- 4) Making a Flood-Free City
- 5) Preserve and Activate the Thai Traditional Urban Atmosphere, where appropriate
- 6) Create a Model for Subcenter Development in Bangkok Metropolis

For estimating the development framework, four scenarios shown in the following table were formulated and the "Medium-High Growth Scenario" was adopted based mostly on the planning principles described above.

Projected Number of Population by Development Scenario

Development Scenarios		Population					
	2003	2015	2025	2035			
Low Growth Scenario	30,000	44,000	62,000	115,000			
Medim Growth Scenario	30,000	53,000	80,000	151,000			
Medium-High Growth Scenario	30,000	57,000	89,000	168,000			
High Growth Scenario	30,000	75,000	114,000	203,000			

Projected Employment by Development Scenario

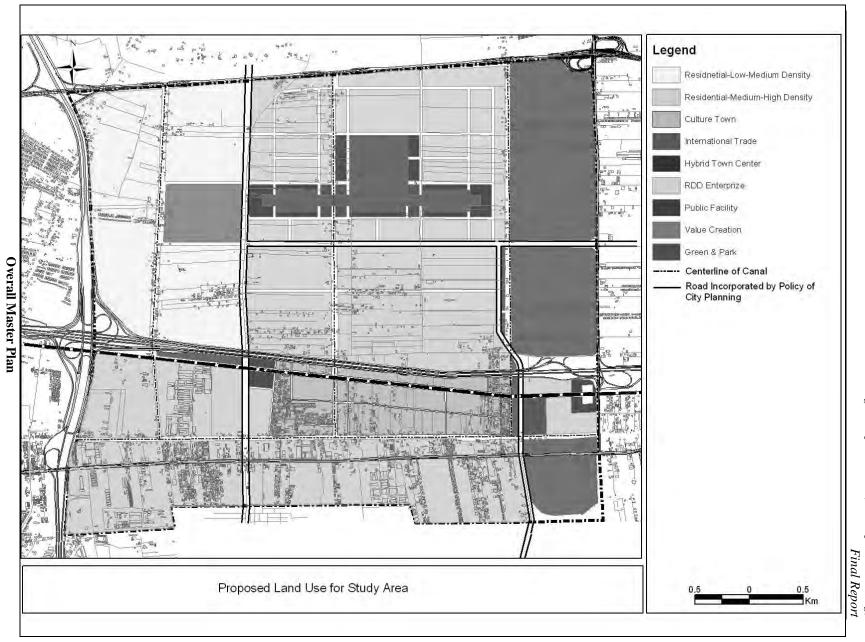
Development Scenarios	Employment				
	2003	2015	2025	2035	
Low Growth Scenario	3,000	13,000	26,000	59,000	
Medim Growth Scenario	3,000	19,000	38,000	82,000	
Medium-High Growth Scenario	3,000	23,000	50,000	102,000	
High Growth Scenario	3,000	36,000	67,000	115,000	

The following are the considerations for the functions to be introduced in each of the zones in the Lat Krabang Subcenter.

- (1) Research, Development and Design Function
- (2) Airport Related Business Function
- (3) International Trade Function
- (4) Value Creation Center Function
- (5) Sub-Center Core Function
 - 1) Town Center Function
 - 2) Transportation Function
- (6) Garden Suburb Function
 - 1) Suburban Residential Function
 - 2) Neighborhood Commercial Function
- (7) Culture Town Function
 - 1) Canal Function for Day-tourism
 - 2) Airport Town Function
 - 3) Neighborhood Commercial Function

04 Physical Development Plan

Based on the conceptual plans mentioned above, the overall master plan was formulated as presented in the following figure.



of zones. Based on the planning framework mentioned earlier, the following table shows the breakdown

Rough Breakdown of Land Use by Zones

Unit: ha

Zone	Sub-Center /	Garden Suburb	Culture Town	Total
	Air Gate Zone	Zone	Zone	
RESIDENTIAL ZONE	0	300	500	800
COMMERCIAL ZONE	80	10	10	100
ENTERPRISE ZONE	380	0	20	400
PUBLIC ZONE	40	20	20	80
RECREATION ZONE	120	80	120	320
INFRASTRUCTURE - Main trunk	100	100	50	250
road/railway				
TOTAL	720	510	720	1,950

Implementation cost for the subcenter development of 1,950 ha is estimated at 214,701 million baht which includes the construction, engineering services, and project management costs. In addition to this, the implementation cost for the regional transport system shall be 2,951 million baht for NS1, NS2, and EW1 roads and the interchange at the OBRR.

Summary of Implementation Cost

Item	Construction	Engineering	Project	Total	Share	
		Service	Management			
		mil. baht	mil. baht	mil. baht	mil. baht	%
Transport	Primary and Secondary Roads	2,360.1	188. 8	254. 9	2,803. 8	1.29
	Interchange	957. 2	76. 6	103.4	1,137.1	0.52
	LRT	9,387. 6	751.0	1,013.9	11,152. 5	5.12
Flood	Drainage System	694. 4	55. 5	75.0	824. 9	0.38
Protection	Khlong Improvement	874. 2	69. 9	94. 4	1,038. 6	0.48
	Retention Pond in District	44.7	3.6	4.8	53.1	0.02
	Park					
Water Supply	Distribution System	116.9	9.3	12.6	138. 8	0.06
Wastewater	Collection System	112. 6	9.0	12. 2	133.8	0.06
	Central Treatment Plant	57.5	4. 6	6. 2	68. 3	0.03
Power Supply	Distribution System	470. 2	37. 6	50.8	558. 6	0. 26
	Substation and Transformers	263.8	21.1	28. 5	313.4	0.14
Communication	Distribution System	305.9	24. 5	33.0	363.4	0.17
	Exchange System	12.3	1.0	1.3	14. 6	0.01
Solid Waste	Collection System	96.8	7.7	10.5	115.0	0.05
Parks and Green	Earthwork	162.1	13.0	17. 5	192. 6	0.09
areas						
	Planting	926.1	74.1	100.0	1,100. 2	0.51
Land Develop.	Earthwork	6,995.1	559. 6	755.5	8,310. 2	3.82
	Road, Utility, and Pond	24,441.8	1,955. 3	2,639.7	29,036. 9	13.34
Building	Private	129,065.7	10,325.3	13,939.1	153,330.1	70.45
	Public	5,864. 2	469.1	633.3	6,966. 7	3. 20
Total		183,209.1	14,656.7	19,786. 6	217,652. 5	100.00
	Excl. NS1, NS2, EW1, and IC	180,654. 2	14,528. 9	19,518.3	214,701.4	98. 64

05 Strategic Development Plan

The Strategic Development Plan was formulated in order to visually present considerations on how to materialize the master plan discussed in the previous chapters. The strategy for development of the Lat Krabang sub-center area was formulated focusing on the suitable implementation body for the various land blocks and facilities to be constructed. The plan also clarifies the areas to be intensively developed from the areas in which the goal can be achieved by urban management.

The categories of areas and facilities that comprise the strategic development plan are as follows:

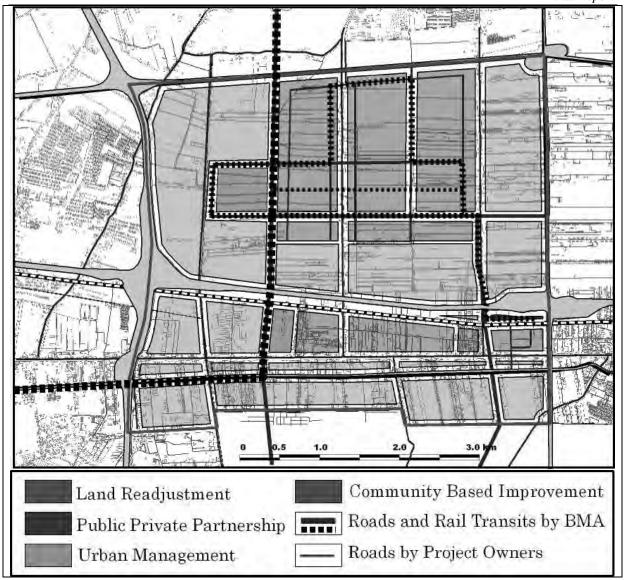
(1) Area based categories

- Areas to be developed by a land adjustment scheme, as integrated super block development in these areas is strategically important and suitable for adoption of the land readjustment scheme. These areas include the RD&D city area and the Lat Krabang Station development area.
- Areas to be developed by public/private partnerships, as super block developments are
 desired but not suitable for implementation by the land readjustment scheme. These
 areas include the Wat Ranboon Station development area and the Value Creation
 Center area.
- Areas to be managed by regulative and incentives measures residual in the urban planning system of BMA. This is because the main players in these areas are likely to be small scale development and household investment. This category covers the majority of the Study Area.
- Areas to be managed by a combination of the urban management system as well as community based development schemes of BMA, as these areas are strategically important but already heavily inhabited. This category is designed to support development efforts originated by local citizens.

(2) Facility based categories

- Facilities to be developed by national governmental agencies, as these facilities are for interregional purposes. These facilities include the rail transit systems connecting the central area of Bangkok to various areas throughout the Study Area.
- Facilities to be developed by BMA as its ordinary annual investment program, as these facilities are necessary to support the entire set of sub-center functions and can be managed by public works within the area of BMA. Typical facilities include regional roads, canals, and various utility infrastructures.
- Facilities to be developed by implementation bodies for super-block developments, as users of these facilities are mostly limited to those workers and visitors in the super block development area.

The following figure shows the Strategic Development Plan by category of area and facilities mentioned above.



Strategic Development Plan by Category of Area and Facilities

The implementation cost, including O&M cost, is estimated for the period from 2006 to 2035, based on the phase-wise development plan for the subcenter as listed below.

Implementation Cost for the Subcenter Development by Fiscal Year

Year Public Sector for Project Cost Private Sector Public Total									
Year	Public Sec	ctor for Pr	oject Cost	oject Cost Private Sector				Total	
	Civil &			Civil &			Sector		
	Building	O&M	Sub-total	Building	O&M	Sub-total	for		
	Incl. PM			Incl. PM			Regional		
	mil.			mil.			Transport	mil.	
	mii. baht	mil. baht	mil. baht	mii. baht	mil. baht	mil. baht	mil. baht	mii. baht	
2006	214	0	214	4,105	0	4,105	380	4,699	
2007	214	2	214	4,103	21	4,103	383	5,592	
2007	391	4	395	6,088	46	6,134	386	6,914	
2009	214	6	220	7,080	76	7,156	389	7,766	
2010	449	8	457	8,593	112	8,705	392	9,555	
2010	519	11	530	8,439	155	8,594	16	9,333	
2012	519	14	533	8,750	198	8,948	16	9,497	
2012	646	17	664	8,763	242	9,005	16	9,685	
2014	950	21	971	8,882	286	9,168	16	10,155	
2015	488	26	514	9,201	330	9,532	16	10,062	
2016	504	29	533	5,408	377	5,785	16	6,334	
2017	389	32	421	6,015	404	6,419	16	6,856	
2018	677	35	712	6,701	434	7,136	16	7,863	
2019	446	39	484	7,630	468	8,097	16	8,598	
2020	609	42	651	7,571	506	8,077	16	8,744	
2021	621	45	667	5,317	544	5,862	243	6,772	
2022	621	47	669	5,107	571	5,678	245	6,592	
2023	471	49	520	6,234	597	6,830	247	7,598	
2024	487	50	537	5,853	628	6,481	249	7,268	
2025	437	69	506	7,571	658	8,229	321	9,056	
2026	2,481	70	2,552	5,783	696	6,479	95	9,126	
2027	2,503	91	2,593	5,981	725	6,706	95	9,395	
2028	2,625	111	2,736	6,194	755	6,949	95	9,780	
2029	2,503	132	2,635	6,418	786	7,204	95	9,933	
2030	2,546	180	2,725	6,651	818	7,470	26	10,220	
2031	300	200	500	3,867	852	4,719	26	5,244	
2032	300	201	501	4,052	871	4,924	26	5,450	
2033	300	203	502	4,246	892	5,138	26	5,666	
2034	300	204	504	4,451	913	5,364	26	5,893	
2035	300	160	460	4,667	936	5,603	26	6,088	
Total	24,024	2,097	26,121	190,593	14,897	205,490	3,929	235,540	

Note:

- 1) "Civil & Building" covers the construction, engineering service, and project management costs.
- 2) "O&M" for public sector covers the repair cost for primary and secondary roads.
- 3) "Regional Transport" covers the construction, engineering service, project management, and O&M costs for the interchange and NS1, NS2, and EW1 roads.

06 Economic Analysis

The calculation of EIRR and NPV was done by comparing project benefits and costs, both expressed in terms of economic prices over the project life. As is conventional practice, calculation of EIRR, NPV and B/C ratio was done by calculating only the stock effect (long term impact of the economic surplus to be generated by the completed urban area) and excluding the flow effect (short term impact of the construction investment).

Indices for Economic Evaluation

EIRR	NPV @10%	B/C @ 10%	NPV @ 5.3%	B/C@5.3%
26.3%	79 billion Baht	2. 2	191 billion Baht	2. 92

Source: Calculated and prepared by JICA Study Team

07 Pre-feasibility Study for Pilot Project

The pilot project area was selected from three super-block development areas indicated in the strategic development plan discussed above. Through a preliminary analysis of the land readjustment scheme on each candidate site, the Lat Kraban station area was selected as the pilot project area.

Currently, the entire area of the pilot project is vacant. The land consists of six parcels, each of which is comparatively large in size. The major considerations on the physical development planning are summarized below. A land use plan was formulated in order to obtain necessary indices, though in Thailand there is no legal infrastructure available to ensure the plan. Based on the land use plan, together with existing and foreseeable regulations applicable to the project area, the probable type of buildings to be constructed after the project implementation was assumed.

Transport Facilities	 The size of the station plazas was set based on a guide line provided by a separate JICA study named the "Study on Formulation of Guideline of Station Plaza Development and on Station Plaza Development Method, March 2005". The north side plaza will have an area of 4,000 m2 and the south side, 5,000 m2. Functionally, the north side station plaza will accommodate the feeder transit system and park and ride connection, while the south plaza will support rail to vehicle inter-modal functions by providing bus bays and a taxi pool. The main road connection from the north side station plaza to the NS-2 road will have a 25-meter width. This road will have an intersection with NS-2 at an elevated level and run down to the station plaza. The main road connection from the south station plaza will also have the same road width of 25 m, joining to the NS-3 road which connects between On-Nut road and the northern arterial road. Local roads with widths of 9-15 m will be introduced to provide better access to land plots.
Parks	• By the Land Subdivision Law of Thailand, land for parks has to be allocated within the project area with a minimum size of 5% of the total project area. In the pilot project, two parks will be introduced; one in the north side and the other in the south side of the SRT. The park in the northern part will be situated between the station plaza and the residential area. The park in the south side will be set along the canal and serve as the departing point for the water market to be developed for day-tourism activities.
Land Use and Expected Building Facilities	 Shopping Center A large scale shopping center is likely to be located in the center of the south part of the area since the area has good connectivity to the station plaza and arterial road, with a single plot which is large enough to accommodate a large-scale shopping mall. Hotel & Serviced Apartments Accommodation facilities such as hotels and serviced apartments are likely to be located in the south part of the area directly facing the station plaza. Middle-Low-density Commercial Buildings Small-scale shops will be located along the canal on the south side of arterial road. This will be a result of strategic locating efforts to formulate a symbolic space for the culture town, which shall provide very Thai-like scenery and an atmosphere of traditional Bangkok life. Office Buildings Office buildings Office buildings Parking Building A parking building will be located adjacent to the north side station plaza to support the park-and-ride inter-modal connection. High-rise Residential Buildings High-rise residential buildings will be located in the other area which is comparatively far from the station plaza.

The investment schedule for the project is planned to ensure the financial viability of the project, as indicated in the table below.

Project Investment Schedule

		1 1 0 J 0 0 0 111 / 0	connent benev				
	Items	Fisrt Year	Second Year	Third Year	Forth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	LR fund	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000			15,000,000
ne ne	Income from reserve land sales	0	0	0	30,000,000	22,850,000	52,850,000
Income	Government investment	8,000,000	100,000,000	130,000,000	120,000,000	37,706,000	395,706,000
In	Other government's subsidy	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	31,134,000	231,134,000
	Total	63,000,000	155,000,000	185,000,000	200,000,000	91,690,000	694,690,000
	Private Loan	16,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000			36,000,000
	Total	79,000,000	170,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	91,690,000	730,690,000
	Development cost for roads & Parks	30,000,000	70,000,000	90,000,000	70,000,000	37,662,968	297,662,968
diture	Development cost for utilities	30,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	70,000,000	29,955,587	289,955,587
ġ.	Cost for land leveling	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,761,384	18,761,384
ben	Design/office expenses	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	11,310,061	67,310,061
EX	Interest on loan	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	6,000,000
	Total	79,000,000	170,000,000	190,000,000	158,000,000	82,690,000	679,690,000
Rep	ayment for LR fund				10,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Repayment for private sectors					32,000,000	4,000,000	36,000,000
Total		79,000,000	170,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	91,690,000	730,690,000
Sine	ole year's excess and deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0

Single year's excess and deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Income and the share

Items	Income (THB)	Responsible Body					
Reserve land sales	42,395,472	Association					
Land acquisition for the reserved land for regional	112,552,200	Association and government					
Government investment for construction of regional infrastructures	, ,	Government					
Investment by UtilItles Service Providers	206,716,528	Government or Service provider					
Total	679,690,000						

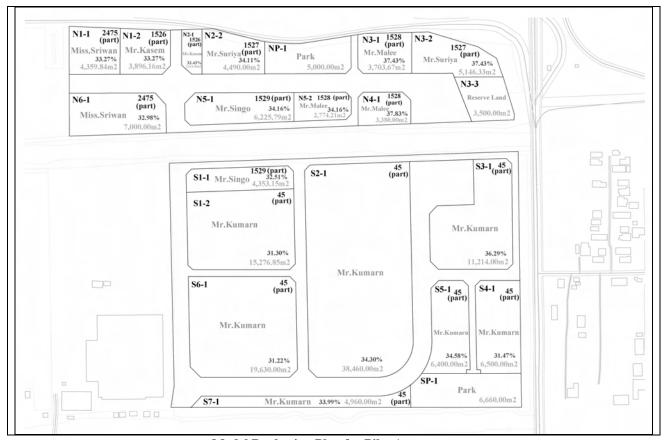
The following tables indicate the estimated aggregate contribution ratio and overview of reserve land.

Calculation of Aggregate Contribution Ratio

			Private land after implementation		Contributed area			Contribution ratio		
Private land before implementation	Private land before implementation (Including Gap)	Including reserve land	Excluding reserveeland	For public	For reserve land	total	For public (incl. reserve for regional infrastruct ues)	For reserve land	Total	
m²	m²	m²	m²	m²		m²	%		%	
219,304	225,300	152,780	149,972	72,520	2,808	75,328	32.19	1.25	33.43	

Although it is impossible to formulate a final shape for the replotting plan, a model plan was formulated in order to verify the applicability of the financial plan mentioned above. Another important reason to generate a model replotting plan is to foresee the most balanced shape of

replotting by using the proportional valuation method, which is well developed in Japan. In Thailand, the proportional valuation method is not immediately adoptable due to limited supporting regulations in related fields, such as urban management and taxation systems. Thus the replotting plan for the pilot project will be finalized by the Thai counterparts employing the area based method, for which the process and the results of the model replotting work will be helpful. The following figure shows the result of the model replotting plan.



Model Replotting Plan for Pilot Area

08 Environmental Considerations

(1) Initial Environmental Examination on the Strategic Development Plan

The predicted potential impacts were compared between the "Without Project Case" and the "With Project Case". Comparing the "without project case", it is expected that the strategic development plan proposed will rise or increase positive impacts related to economic activities, local society, land use condition, traffic, public services, cultural property, religious activities, waste management, and decrease the risks of hazards, and land and water pollution. The strategic plan will also contribute to mitigation of adverse impacts related to land acquisition and relocation, and air pollution.

(2) Initial Environmental Examination on the Pilot Project

The predicted potential impacts were compared between the "Without Project Case" and the "With Project Case". Comparing the "without project case", it is expected that the pilot project proposed will rise or increase positive impacts related to economic activities, local

society, land use condition, public services, waste management, and decrease the risk of hazards and water pollution. The strategic plan will also contribute to mitigation of adverse impacts related to land acquisition and relocation, and water pollution.

(3) Pre-Environmental Impact Assessment on the Pilot Project

As mentioned above, the pilot project will have overall benefits, but also will have localized adverse impacts. It is necessary to adopt mitigation measures for such adverse impacts as follows:

Land acquisition and relocation:

- When connection roads are constructed, land acquisition and relocation will occur.
- It is necessary to consider how to provide compensation to the people who do not officially own their property, such as residents living on the governmental land along the existing canals.

Air pollution:

- With the increase in vehicle traffic, the air pollution load will increase.
- It is recommended that measures to increase the attractiveness of public transportation systems be examined when a station plaza is developed.

Water pollution:

- With encouragement of economic activities in the pilot project area, the water pollution load will be increased.
- Individual wastewater treatment facilities should be installed based on Thai legislation.

Noise and vibration:

- A part of the pilot project area may be affected by aircraft noise when the 100 MAP scenario is actualized.
- Aircraft noise should be monitored, and soundproofing measures should be adopted based on the monitoring results and the Suvarnabhumi airport operation plan.

Recommendations

Building a sub-center involves various facets of public works and private development combined with an overall management. It is thus important to set the clear target, and control the allocation of various resources correctly to proceed to the target of sub-center development.

09 BMA's Roles in the Sub-center Development

(1) Development Initiatives

<u>Policy coherence:</u> The development of Lat Krabang Sub-Center needs to be clearly adopted in the urban development and management policy of BMA as well as in the planning context of the Aerotropolis development plan, as will be discussed later.

<u>Public consultation:</u> The Lat Krabang Sub-center development has been discussed openly in public consultation meetings for this Study in six occasions, and the opinions of the local people have been reflected in the planning as much as possible. It is thus essential to proceed with the concrete projects that follow the master planning in the same spirit of public involvement.

<u>Consensus building:</u> As the project approaches the implementation phase, it will be increasingly inevitable to proceed with the consensus of the stakeholders. The land readjustment, in particular, involves the changes in individual real estate properties, and the consensus is thus imperative.

(2) Coordination for Development

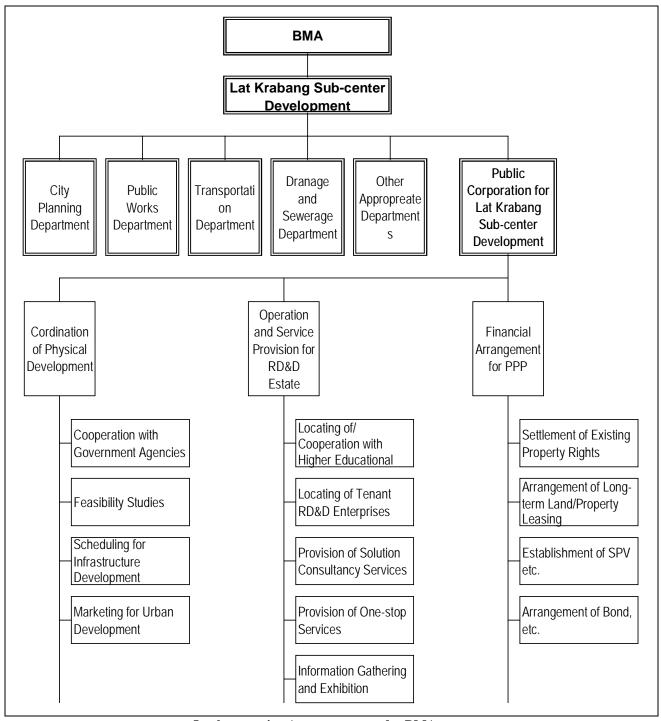
<u>BMA Lat Krabang Development Committee:</u> The development of the sub-center involve various facets of urban development and services, and thus within BMA, coordination of various activities over different departments and divisions need to be made. The coordination body may be called BMA Lat Krabang Development Committee. The City Planning Department will be in the center of the BMA coordination, which shall involve divisions of Department as well as Department of Public Works, Department of Drainage and Sewerage, and other departments as needed.

<u>Coordination outside BMA:</u> The Lat Krabang Sub-center development also involves other organizations and agencies outside of BMA on the national and regional levels. The organizations that need to be involved in this coordination will include the departments and agencies that formed the Steering Committee for this Study, as well as other organizations and agency as needed. The coordination meetings shall need to be chaired by BMA.

(3) Organizational Development

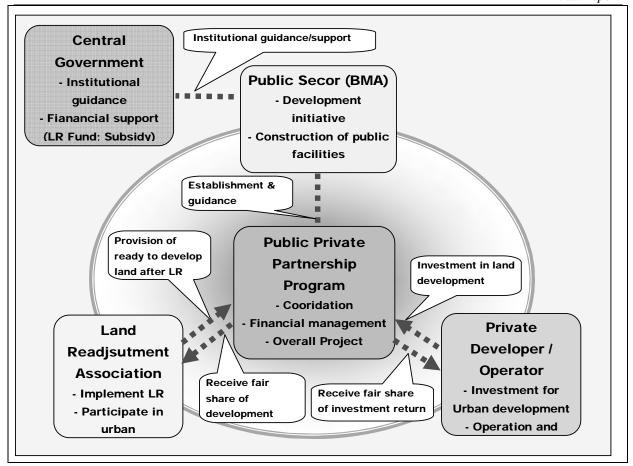
Public Corporation for Lat Krabang Sub-Center Development: In order for the Lat Krabang Sub-Center development to grow momentum for implementation and promote participation from the private sector, it will be desirable to set up a development body that is flexible and active. For this purpose, a public corporation shall be established under the initiative of BMA with the mandate of Lat Krabang Sub-center development, including 1) coordination of physical development, 2) operation and provision of services for RD&D estate, and 3) financial arrangement to promote and enhance PPP. This public company, tentatively called Public Corporation for Lat Krabang Sub-Center Development shall act as the project manager company (PMC) for the overall sub-center development. This company could be formulated either as a new public corporation, or by expanding the existing

functions of the Krungthep Thanakom company, which is a public corporation under BMA for land development.



Implementation Arrangement under BMA

<u>Public Private Partnership Program:</u> As the substantial part of the sub-center development shall involve land development for commercial purposes, it will be important to arrange a method for facilitating a Public Private Partnership Program. (PPP). The public sector and the private sector shall put in their respective resources where they have strength, and combine them to make a overall urban development.



Public Private Partnership Program for Sub-Center Development

10 Action Plan

In implementing the Lat Krabang Sub-Center project, the essential factor is to keep up the momentum for development by continuously carrying out necessary actions as necessary. The following depicts some of the major tasks to be undertaken by BMA for the implementation of the Lat Krabang Sub-center development in the next 5 years.

(1) Critical Developments in the Next Five Years

- 1) Completion of land readjustment, or the first step development, at the site of the Sub-Center (Area-C),
- 2) Completion of Urban Development including building facilities at the Pilot Project Area as the gateway for both the Sub-Center and the Culture Town,
- 3) Completion of trunk roads projects (NS-1, NS-2, and EW-1)
- 4) Certain level of development in Culture Town as a day-tourism destination

(2) Immediate Actions

- 1) Committee
 - Establishing BMA Lat Krabang Development Committee which will act as the advocate of the Sub-Center Development
- 2) Development Company
 - Establishing Public Corporation for Lat Krabang Sub-Center Development, either anew or using Krungthep Thanakom as the parent
 - The company shall have the capacity for 1) urban development and urban design, 2) operation of RD&D city including the locating of a value creation facility such as world class university laboratory etc., 3) support for operation of firms located in estates including providing business solutions
- 3) Further survey and planning for Sub-center Development (Area C)
 - Detail scheme for 2-step land readjustment in Area C
 - Contact land owners and conduct a survey of their intention of their land for development
 - Commence the 1st step land readjustment

- 4) Pilot Project (Area A)
 - Contact land owners and achieve agreement for land readjustment
 - Detail considerations of cost sharing? subsidy from Central government, utilities etc.
 - Revision of the replotting plan and financial scheme as per reflecting the various conditions and requests from the stakeholders,
 - Formation of LR association and commence the land readjustment
- 5) Thai Culture Town Development
 - Master plan for Thai Culture Town Development
 - Research on similar projects overseas (such as Narita Airport Day Tourism Project)
 - Facilitation and assistance to local people groups for the implementation of their projects
- 6) Road Development
 - Basic design and construction of NS-1, NS-2 and EW1 roads
 - Basic design and construction of an interchange on OBR at BMA New Krungthep Kreeta Road
- 7) Transportation Facilities
 - Conduct a Feasibility Study for public transport for Lat Krabang area including Light Rail Transit (LRT) and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

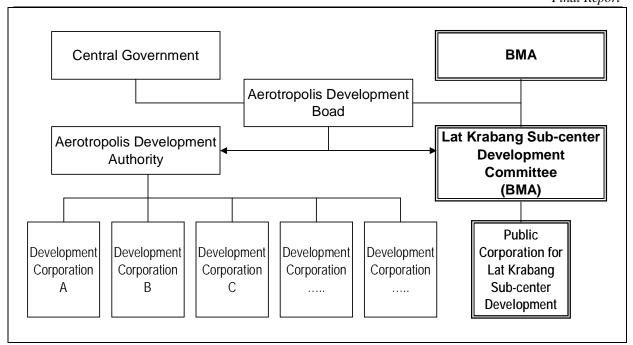
11 Issues for Further Considerations

(1) Coordination with Aerotropolis Development

The Government of Thailand has been initiating the Aerotropolis project, which intends to develop the areas surrounding the New Bangkok International Airport as one new city, including the Lat Krabang Sub-center area, to which concept BMA has been opposing. The final settlement is not yet reached.

The implementing scheme of the Aerotropolis should be area-wise, and the Lat Krabang sub-center which in under the BMA jurisdiction shall be developed and managed by BMA, unless otherwise determined officially. If the area of Lat Krabang Sub-center is shifted to the new administrative body, such as Aerotropolis City, the public investment by BMA that would have been made at the time of transfer shall be counted as the input for development, and should be duly considered in reallocating the development benefits duly.

Throughout this Study the concept of organizational structure for the Lat Krabang Sub-center Development has been sought for 1) an immediate commencement and 2) a flexible scheme that could easily be integrated into the planned organizational scheme of Aerotropolis Development. It is very likely that the Lat Krabang Sub-center will be the first project to be initiated among those designated project components in the Aerotropolis Development. The organizational structure for the Lat Krabang Sub-center Development should coordinate with the foreseeable organizations of Aerotropolis Development from the beginning, and should be regarded as a preceding model for other area-wise developments. The following figure illustrates the recommended coordinating structure among the major organizations related to the Aerotropolis Development.



Coordination with Aerotropolis Development

(2) Capacity Building for Implementation Body

The land development using the land readjustment method is a new concept for Thailand. As the law on land readjustment was enacted and the related regulations and guidelines are in preparation, the real experience of land readjustment has not been attained by the Thai side. Until the first real experience is achieved, assistance and support from Japan will be very precious. The areas where the capacity building shall be necessary area in the following

<u>Land Readjustment</u>: Capacity for formulating replotting plans as per reflecting the requirements of the land owners, and adjusting the financial plan accordingly, which will be essential for implementing a land readjustment project

<u>Urban development and urban design</u>; Capacity for land development and designing involving the private sector developers and investors, which is essential for materializing the urban development after the land readjustment

(3) Collaboration with DPT in Advancing Land Readjustment

JICA has been assisting Thailand in the field of urban planning and land readjustment in the last ten years or so, where the major counterpart agencies are DPT under the Ministry of Interior, and BMA. One of the outcrops of the assistance was the establishment of the Land Readjustment Law which has taken effect in December 2004. Nonetheless, there has not been a concrete example of urban development using the land readjustment method yet in Thailand. As a new tool for urban development, producing concrete examples for development is crucial for dispersing the method.

The Pilot Project for land readjustment in Lat Krabang is an important stepping stone for establishing the land readjustment method in Thailand. DPT is in the center of establishing and dissemination the land readjustment and BMA has been active in promoting some earlier projects in the past with high potential for development. It is thus necessary for BMA and

The Study on Implementation of the BMA Subcenters Program in the Kingdom of Thailand (Case of Lat Krabang)

Final Report

DPT to collaborate on this front in establishing regulations and guidelines for implementation of land readjustment in Thailand, and advancing the pilot project by land readjustment.

THE STUDY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BMA SUBCENTERS PROGRAM IN THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND (CASE OF LAT KRABANG)

Final Report

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	ICT	Information Communication
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area		Technology
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	IEAT	Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand
B/C	Benefit / Cost Ratio	IEE	Initial Environmental
BCH	Bangkok - Chonburi Highway		Examination
BCP	Bangkok Comprehensive Plan	IO	Input Output
BCR	Building Coverage Ratio	ITF	Inter-modal Transit Facilities
BECM	Bangkok Extended City Model	JBIC	Japan Bank of International
BIRR	Bangkok Inter-Bank Offered Rate		Cooperation
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand Bangkok Metropolitan	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
BMA	Administration	* ***	Lat Krabang Subcenter
BMR	Bangkok Metropolitan Region	LKSD	Development
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit	LR	Land Readjustment
BTS	Bangkok Mass Transit System	LRT	Light Rail Transit
G A TE	Communication Authority of	M/M	Minutes of Meeting
CAT	Thailand	M/P	Master Plan
CBD	Central Business District	MEA	Metropolitan Electricity Authority
DOH	Department of Highways	MAP	Million Annual Passengers
DOL	Department of Land) (ITT	Massachusetts Institute of
DDT	Department of Public Works and	MIT	Technology
DPT	Town & Country Planning	MOI	Ministry of Interior
ECAT	Electricity Generation Authority	MOT	Ministry of Transport
EGAT	of Thailand	MRTA	Mass Rapid Transit Authority
ELA	Environmental Impact	MSL	Mean Sea Level
EIA	Assessment	MSU	Main Switching Unit
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return	3 #337 A	Metropolitan Waterworks
	Expressway and Rapid Transit	MWA	Authority
ETA	Authority		New Bangkok International
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	NBIA	Airport
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	NEF	Noise Exposure Forecast
F/S	Feasibility Study	MECDD	National Economic and Social
FY	Fiscal Year	NESDB	Development Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
GIS	Geographic Information System	NHA	National Housing Authority
GPP	Gross Provincial Product	NLR	Noise Level Reduction
HWL	High Water Level	NPV	Net Present Value
ICAO	International Civil Aviation	O(B)RR	Outer (Bangkok) Ring Road
	Organization	ODA	Official Development Aid
ICD	Inland Container Depot	O&M	Operation and Maintenance

ABBREVIATIONS

Office of Natural Resources and

ONEP Environmental Policy and

Planning

Office of Transport and Traffic

OTP Policy and Planning

Pollution Control Department

PCD under ONEP

PCM Public Consultation Meeting
PMC Project Management Consultant
PPP Public Private Partnership

PS Pumping Station

PVD Perforated Vertical Drain

RDD Research, Development & Design
REIT Real Estate Investment Trust
RSU Remote Switching Unit

ROW Right-of-Way

SBIA Second Bangkok International

Airport

SADP Suvarnabhumi Aerotropolis

Development Plan

SEA Strategic Environmental

Assessment

SPC(V) Special Purpose Company

(Vehicle)

SRT State Railway of Thailand

TOR Terms of Reference

TOT Telecommunication Organization

of Thailand

WECPNL Weighted Equivalent Continuous

Perceived Noise Level

MEASUREMENT UNITS

Extent

Volume

 $cm^2 = Square-centimeters$

 cm^3 = Cubic-centimeters

 m^2 = Square-meters

 $m^3 = cu.m = Cubic-meters$

 $km^2 = Square-kilometers$

l = Liter

ha. = Hectares $(10,000 \text{ m}^2)$

rai = 0.16 Hectares

Length

Weight

mm = Millimeters

g = Grams

cm = Centimeters (cm = 10 mm)

kg = Kilograms

m = Meters (m = 100 cm)

ton, t = Metric tonne

km = Kilometers (km = 1,000 m)

wah = 2 Meter

Energy

Time

kcal = Kilocalories

sec, s = Seconds

W = Watt

min = Minutes

kW = Kilowatt

h, hr = Hour

V = Volt

d = Day

kV = Kilovolt

MJ = Megajoule

Others

% = Percent

⁰C = Degree Celsius

K = Kelvin

lx = Lux

KP = Kilopascal

MP = Megapascal