Thailand: Gateway to ASEAN

for India

东南亚国家联盟

ভারত

ஆசியான்

భారత

Perbara

بهارت

ອາຊຽນ

ഇന്ത്യ

KBTSA

भारत

ଭାରତ

Narongchai Akrasanee, Ph.D.

MFC Asset Management



Fiscal Policy Research Institute

Mumbai, 23 August 2013



Thailand: Gateway to ASEAN for India

- I. Why should India go to ASEAN?
- II. Why should India choose Thailand as the gateway?



I. Why should India go to ASEAN?

Economic Reasons

ASEAN is a new growth center of Asia

Population

• 617 Millions

GDP

• 2011; US\$ 2,185 Billion

• 2012; US\$ 2,313 Billion

GDP growth

· 2010, 7.8%; 2011, 4.8%; 2012, 5.7%

Trade Volume

Exports: 2012, US\$ 1,252 Billion
 Imports: 2012, US\$ 1,218 Billion

Investment

• FDI inflow: 2011, US\$ 108; 2012, US\$ 107 Billion

Tourist arrivals

• 2011; 81.2 millions

• 2012; 83.8 millions

ASEAN is to become AEC by 2015, with freer flows of

Goods

Services

Investment, and

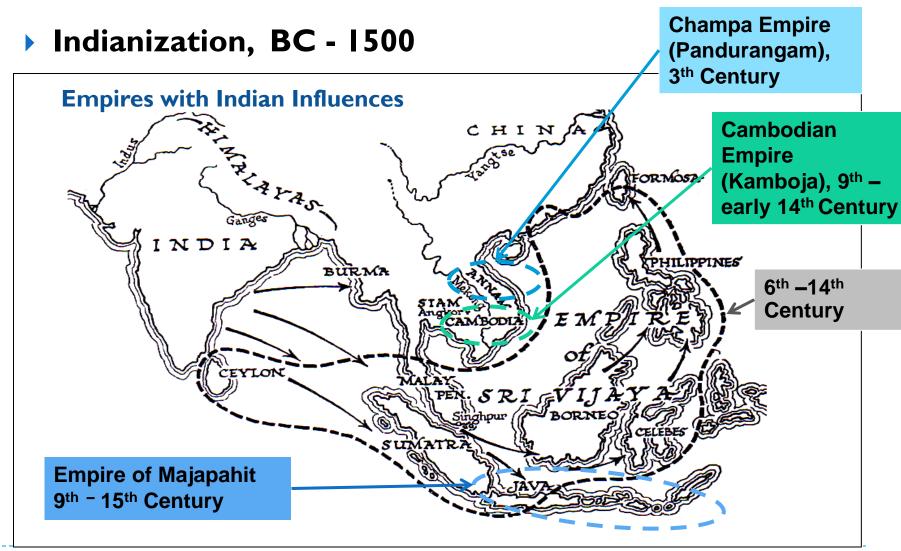
Professionals

The mainland ASEAN (CLMVT) is bordered with South China, thus with very strong economic potential

Historical / Cultural Reasons

- India had influences on SEA civilization before any others
- ASEAN civilization / development were influenced by

$$1500 - 1950$$



Several settlements with Indian connection developed into empires

- 300 ≈ 700, Champa (Pandurangam) Empire, Hindu
- 600 ≈ 1400, Srivijaya Empire, Buddhist/Hindu
- 900 ≈ 1400, Khmer (Cambodia- Kamboja Angkor)
 Empire, Hindu + Buddhist
- 900 ≈ 1500, Majapahit Empire, Buddhist / Hindu

Most famous monuments built during the 9th & the I 2th century are

the Angkor and Borobudur





Many SEA countries have adopted stories of Ramayana



- Indian influences started to decline from the beginning of the Colonization period (1510 \rightarrow )
- Islamization, I 100 1300
 - Srivijaya / Jampa changed to become Muslim
- Sinification, 1300 1800; 1900 -1950
 - Trade led by Chen He (1406 1430) during Ming dynasty was dominant
 - Chinese influence started to decline during Colonization period (1510→)
 - ▶ 1900 -1950, exodus of Chinese to SEA

- Colonization (1500 1950)
 - Portuguese Malacca
 - Spanish Philippines
 - Dutch Indonesia
 - British India, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore
 - French Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao

- Globalization, from 1950
 - SEA economic relations with other Asian countries followed the timing of market economy adoption
 - ► 1960s → , Indonesia / Malaysia / Philippines / Singapore / Thailand with East Asia
 - ▶ 1978, China began open economy
 - ▶ 1990, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar

1991, India introduced major economic reform in 1991

Colonization (- 1947)

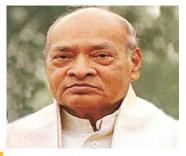
Socialism (- 1990)

BoP Crisis (1991)

Liberalization









The world's top-10 economies (% of world GDP)

Country	Today	Country	2050	Country	1820
US	26.7	China	18.5	China	28.7
Japan	8.4	US	16.5	India	16.0
Germany	6.0	India <	12.0	France	5.4
China	5.9	Brazil	4.8	England	5.2
UK	5.2	Indonesia	3.5	Prussia	4.9
France	4.7	Japan	3.1	Japan	3.1
Italy	3.9	Mexico	3.0	Austria	1.9
Spain	2.6	Russia	2.7	Spain	1.9
Canada	2.5	UK	2.3	US	1.8
Brazil	2.3	Germany	2.3	Russia	1.7

Source: World Bank/Angus Maddison, The World Economy: Historical Statistics OECD/PricewaterhouseCoopers/Milken Institute/ Goldman Sachs India --- the third largest economy in 2050?

- ⇒ Strong potential for trade and investment with ASEAN
- ⇒ With historical/ cultural relations with SEA
 - India's going back to the future!

II. Why should India choose Thailand as the gateway?

Thailand is a middle-income medium size open economy with good infrastructure **GDP** 2012 **US\$ 367 Bn** 2010-12 **Growth, 4.7% GDP** structure Inflation, 3.4% Agri. Ind. Serv. 9% 42% 49% **Senior Population** 60 Yrs+ **64** Mil **15% Country openness** 140% of GDP In labor Labor force* market **43 Mil** 39 Mil * Age 15-59 years **Industrial Goods** 82% of

Total Exports

Urban Resident

46%

II. Why should India choose Thailand as the gateway? (cont)

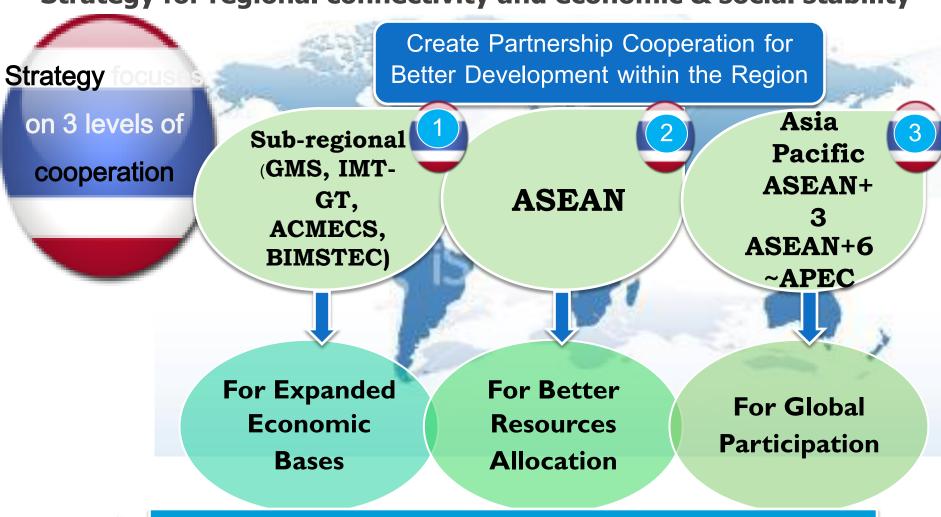
Thailand is moving towards new investment mode and major structural changes for

Economic Sustainability
Eco-Friendly, and
With Cultural Bases

- Major structural changes towards
 - ▶ More integration with GMS, ASEAN, East Asia and South Asia +ME
 - Higher value added industry and agriculture
 - ► Further development of services sector, using location advantage
- Investment in
 - ▶ Water management system, US\$10B, in 2013/14
 - New infrastructure to improve logistics including, with GMS and ASEAN, US\$ 75 B, during 2013-2018

II. Why should India choose Thailand as the gateway? (cont)

Strategy for regional connectivity and economic & social stability





New Pattern of Trade, with more TDI-related Trade

II. Why should India (cont)

Subregional Connectivity in the GMS:

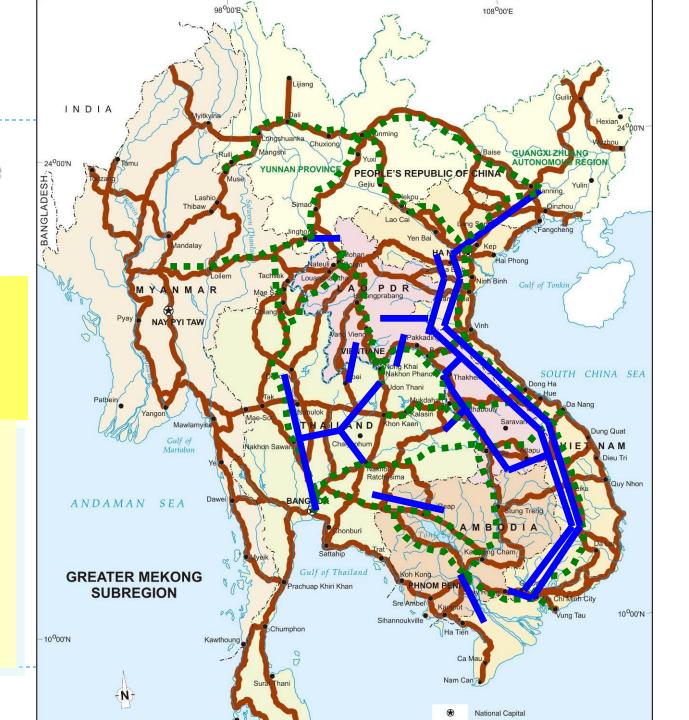
2015

---- Roads

Telecommunications

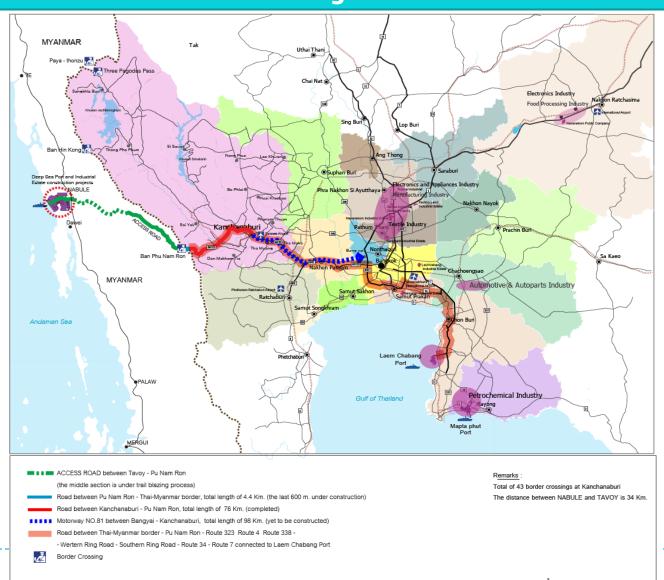
Power Transmission Line

"In the future, we will see more infrastructural connectivity within the sub-region, including transport, telecommunication, power lines and energy."



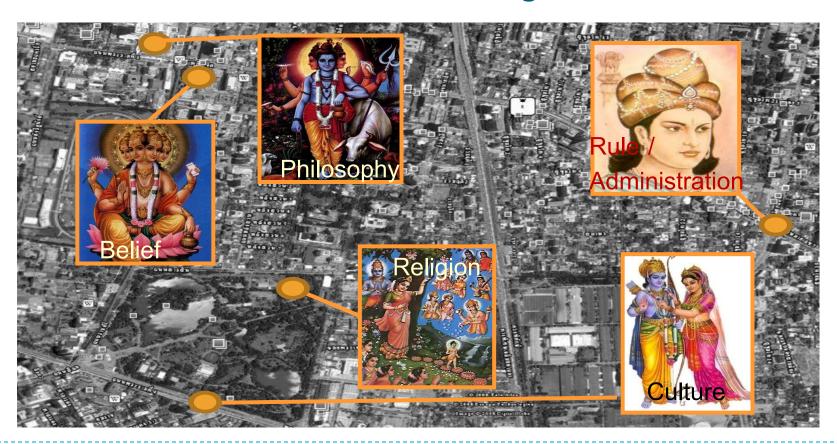
II. Why should India choose Thailand as the gateway? (cont)

Road Link between Laem Chabang Sea Port and Dawei Sea Port



II. Why should India choose Thailand as the gateway? (cont)

- Last strong reason,
 - ▶ Is Thailand the most Indianized among all ASEAN countries?





Thank You

ขอขอบคุณ

நன்றி

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು

ਸ਼ੁਕਰਿਆ

നന്ദ്വി

आभारी आहे

धन्यवाह