The Challenges of the CLMV Countries and the Role of Development Partner
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ASEAN Member Countries

- Myanmar (adopted in 2010)
- Thailand
- Laos
- Philippines
- Vietnam
- Cambodia
- Malaysia
- Brunei Darussalam
- Singapore
- Indonesia
ASEAN Community: Vision 2015
“One Vision, One Identity, One Community”
Presentation Structure

- CMLV Countries Quick Facts
- The challenges of the CLMV Countries
- The role of development partner
- The role of Taiwan
Cambodia: Quick Facts

Demonym: Cambodian
Motto: Nation, Religion, King
Capital: Phnom-Penh
Official language: Khmer
Government: Constitutional Monarchy and unitary parliamentary democracy
Area: 181,035 km squared
GDP (purchasing power parity): 37.3 billion (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita (PPP): $2400
Currency: Riels
Population: 15.2 million (2013 July est.)
Cambodia: Quick Facts

**Major Exports**
- Clothing
- Timber
- Rubber
- Rice
- Fish
- Tobacco
- Footwear

**Imports**
- Petroleum products
- Cigarettes
- Gold
- Construction Materials
- Machinery
- Motor vehicles
- Pharmaceutical products

**Labour**
- Male 50.14%
- Female 49.86%

**Gross Domestic Product**
- Services 40%
- Agriculture 30.9%
- Industry 22%
Laos: Quick Facts

Demonym: Lao  
Motto: Peace, Independence, Democracy, Unity, and Prosperity  
Capital: Vientiane  
Official language: Lao  
Government: Unitary Communist and Single party state  
Area: 236,800 km squared  
GDP (purchasing power parity): 19.52 billion (2012 est.)  
GDP per Capita (PPP): $3100  
Currency: kip  
Population: 6.7 million (2013 July est.)
Laos: Quick Facts

**LABOUR**
- Male, 50.30%
- Female, 49.70%

**MAJOR EXPORTS**
- Wood products
- Coffee
- Electricity
- Tin
- Copper
- Gold

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**
- Services 37.4%
- Agriculture 27.8%
- Industry 34.8%

**IMPORTS**
- Machinery
- Vehicles
- Fuel
- Consumer goods
Myanmar: Quick Facts

- **Demonym:** Burmese
- **Capital:** Naypyidaw
- **Official language:** Burmese
- **Government:** Unitary presidential republic
- **Area:** 676,578 km squared
- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** 90.93 billion (2012 est.)
- **GDP- per Capita (PPP):** $1400
- **Currency:** Kyat
- **Population:** 55.2 million (2013 July est.)
Myanmar: Quick Facts

**MAJOR EXPORTS**
- Wood products
- Natural gas
- Pulses and beans
- Fish
- Rice
- Clothing
- Jade and gems

**LABOUR**
- Male, 51.2%
- Female, 48.8%

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**
- Services 44%
- Agriculture 38.2%
- Industry 18%

**IMPORTS**
- Fabric
- Petroleum products and crude oil
- Fertilizer
- Plastics
- Machinery
- Transport equipment
- Cement and construction materials
- Food products and edible oil
Vietnam: Quick Facts

Demonym: Vietnamese
Motto: Independence, Freedom, Happiness
Capital: Hanoi
Official language: Vietnamese
Government: Marxist-Leninist single party state
Area: 331,210 km squared
GDP (purchasing power parity): 325.9 billion (2012 est.)
GDP per Capita (PPP): $3600
Currency: Dong
Population: 92.5 million (2013 est.)
Vietnam: Quick Facts

**Major Exports**
- Crude oil
- Textiles and garment
- Rice
- Coffee
- Rubber
- Coal
- Aquaculture
- Processed forest products

**Imports**
- Petroleum products
- Steel
- Fertilizer
- Electronics
- Machinery and equipment

**Labour**
- Male: 52%
- Female: 48%

**Gross Domestic Product**
- Services: 37.7%
- Agriculture: 22%
- Industry: 40.3%
The Challenges of the CLMV Countries

ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint:
1. Towards a single market and production base
2. Towards a highly competitive region
3. Towards a region of equitable economic development
4. Towards full integration into the global economy

Bridging development gaps between the ASEAN 6 and ASEAN 4 (CLMV) is a prima facie and an integrated objective for ASEAN to achieve a single market and production base, a highly competitive region and a full integration into the global economy.
The Challenges of the CLMV Countries

• CLMV countries critically need development assistance with respect to human resource development (HRD), capacity building and institutional development. The Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) was launched in 2000 with the ultimate purpose of narrowing the development gaps among ASEAN 6 and CMLV.

• Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) and other development assistance have been established either collectively through the ASEAN Secretariat or bilaterally by individual ASEAN countries and ASEAN dialogue partners, to provide a much needed capacity building in:
  1. Human resource development
  2. Physical infrastructure and the development of transport infrastructure
  3. Technical assistance and institutional building

• Through IAI and other development assistance, there are a lot of development and structural changes taking place in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos and lately more positive development in Myanmar. With the possible exception of Vietnam, however, the implementation of AEC blueprint is well behind schedules.
The Role of Development Partner

• The initiatives as described in the Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Cooperation Program (GMS-ECP) is part of the ‘development partners’ approaches to mitigate the development gap within the CLMV.

• Effort to reduce regional gaps have been at the forefront of the Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Cooperation Program (GMS-ECP) which was inaugurated in 1992 by six countries, namely, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, and Yunnan Province of China through the initiative of Asian Development Bank (ADB).

• The GMS-ECP is expected to play an important role in narrowing existing gap and reducing poverty while expanding and deepening the regional integration. It started with six development sectors, and now it is now composed of nine sectors, namely: 1) Transportation; 2) Telecommunication; 3) Energy; 4) Human Resource; 5) Environment; 6) Trade; 7) Investment; 8) Tourism; and 9) agriculture.
The Role of Taiwan

• Understand the region’s diversity.
• Use soft power to extend assistance in human resource development to upgrade the capacity of CLMV officials in good governance and other related training programs as well as assisting on improving investment climate. Help build institutional capacities in CLMV countries.
• Expand trade and commerce between the two sides
• Help improve technological capabilities in agricultural and manufacturing industries
• Promote tourism by removing restrictive regulations and provide freer opportunities to visit each other country.
• Strengthen educational cooperation with CLMV countries through the creation of appropriate study programs. Develop partnership between higher institutions.
Taiwan has a vital role to play by using its soft power in supporting and promoting a durable peace, prosperity and progress across the region and especially among the CLMV countries. This economic partnership will yield extensive benefits in term of jobs creation and long-term growth for Taiwan and ASEAN. A shared commitment to economic prosperity is the key to this viable endeavor. While the CLMV are on the road to economic growth and sustainability in term of more training, better education, and practice, I am sure that we (at least from the Cambodian perspective) would like to walk that road together with Taiwan.