

COMPLETION REPORT

Modular Training on **MEASURES FOR MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZ)**

August 10 - 21, 2020
Mekong Institute, Khon Kaen, Thailand



Implemented by
Mekong Institute (MI)

In coordination with
the Ministry of Commerce (MOC),
Royal Government of Thailand

Modular Training on Measures for Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

August 10 – 21, 2020

MEKONG INSTITUTE (MI)

KHON KAEN, THAILAND

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all twenty-four (24) participants from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam in the Modular Training on Measures for Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones, August 10-21, 2020. The participants completed all the program activities of the e-training program via Zoom application by actively participating in the discussions, group work and coming up with the Action Plans (APs). Active engagement by the participants contributed to the success of this training program.

This training program could not have been accomplished without a kind and generous support from the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Special Fund (LMCSF).

Furthermore, we wish to express our sincere appreciation to MI in-house experts and external resource persons for providing technical expertise through sharing of knowledge, lessons learned and best practices with the participants of the e-training course. Lastly, our sincere appreciation also goes to the Project Team of the Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department and all the Mekong Institute (MI) staff members for their support and assistance to ensure the successful completion of this training program.

Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department
Mekong Institute
Khon Kaen, Thailand
September 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mekong Institute (MI) conducted a virtual training on “Measures for Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones” on August 10-21, 2020 through Zoom application. The training program is an activity of the project “Joint Development of Cross-Border Special Economic Zones in the Lancang-Mekong Countries”, implemented by MI in coordination with the Ministry of Commerce (MOC), Royal Government of Thailand and support from the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) Special Fund.

The 10-day online training aimed to (a) update Special Economic Zone (SEZ) management and promotion, (b) deepen understanding of pandemics impact on trade and investment and measures to mitigate economic crises, and (c) share information of the EZ database to promote investments.

A total of twenty-four (24) participants attended the e-training program from Lancang-Mekong countries. The participants are mid-level officials representing national ministries, provincial government departments, academic institutions and, business associations that worked in the areas of planning, finance and commerce, special economic zone development, customs management, trade export and banking.

In the training program, MI’s learning approaches – “Online Learning”, “Knowledge Application” and ‘Knowledge Transfer” were applied through five interrelated modules, group exercises, and international examples and case studies particularly related to the Lancang-Mekong countries. The modules were as following:

Module 1: Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the Lancang–Mekong (LM) countries to response to the health pandemic situation

Module 2: Special Economic Zone Transformation

Module 3: Formation of Regional Industrial Value Chain in Post COVID-19 Situation

Module 4: Innovative System and Its Referential Value

Module 5: Economic Zones Online System Database

The participants acquired knowledge and skills through the training contents delivered and shared by an in-house expert from the Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department, MI and seven resource persons from P.R. China, Myanmar and India. The sessions contained presentations, online-class activities, break out group discussions and simulation exercises.

For facilitating “Knowledge Transfer” in practice, the participants jointly developed action plans (APs) on organizing national workshops / trainings (virtual and/or onsite according to the current situation in their respective countries). The APs aim to share new ideas, knowledge and learning points acquired during the training by the participants with relevant stakeholders at national level. The APs will be implemented in August – December 2020 with the support and assistance provided by a team from the TIF Department. On completion of the AP implementation, a Synthesis and Evaluation (S&E) Workshop, in which participants should report the results of the APs implementation and assess the modular training cycle is scheduled in the first quarter of 2021.

To understand the effectiveness of the training program, different evaluation methods with qualitative and quantitative data were employed. According to the result of pre and post self-assessment on competency of the training program participants increased their knowledge and skills with an average rating from 1.81 (pre) to 3.42 (post). In term of learning objectives, the participants ratings indicated that the training program mostly met its objectives with average rating scale at 3.85.

Overall, participants were satisfied with the training program with the average rating of 3.80. Some participants commented that they attended the online training from their workplace and thus could not fully concentrate on the presentations. Another comment was that each technical session should have group work / exercise in between to ensure that the participants pay attention to the contents.

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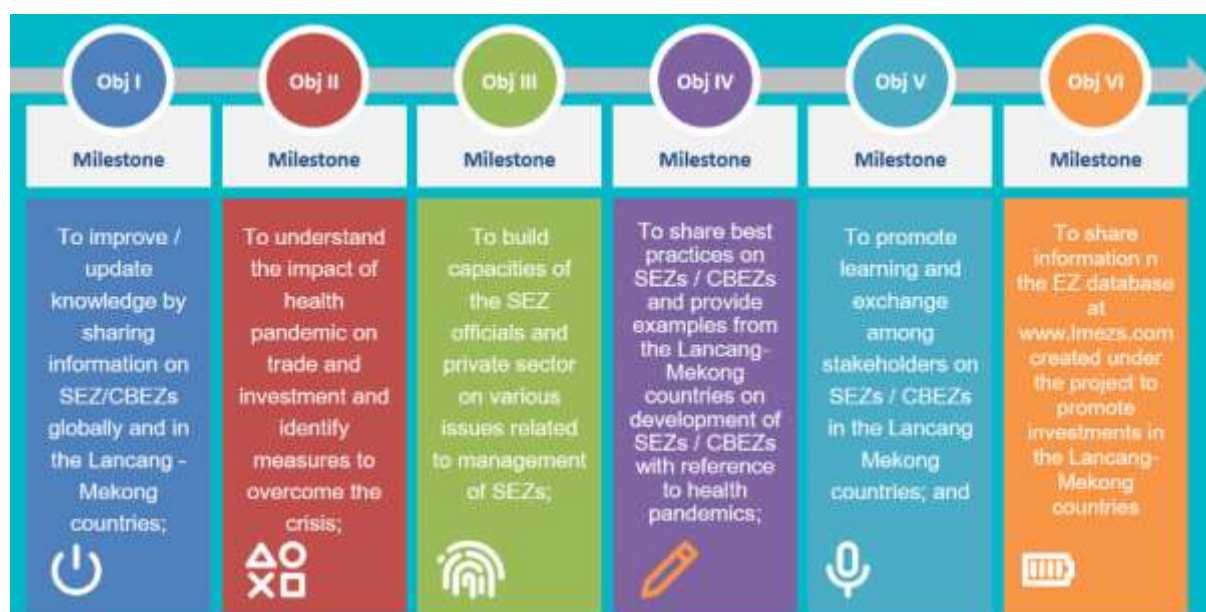
MODULAR TRAINING ON MEASURES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

1. INTRODUCTION

Mekong Institute (MI) organized Modular Training on Measures for Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) on August 10 - 21, 2020 using online platform. The training program is funded by

the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Special Fund and is being implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Commerce (MOC), Royal Government of Thailand.

2. TRAINING OBJECTIVES

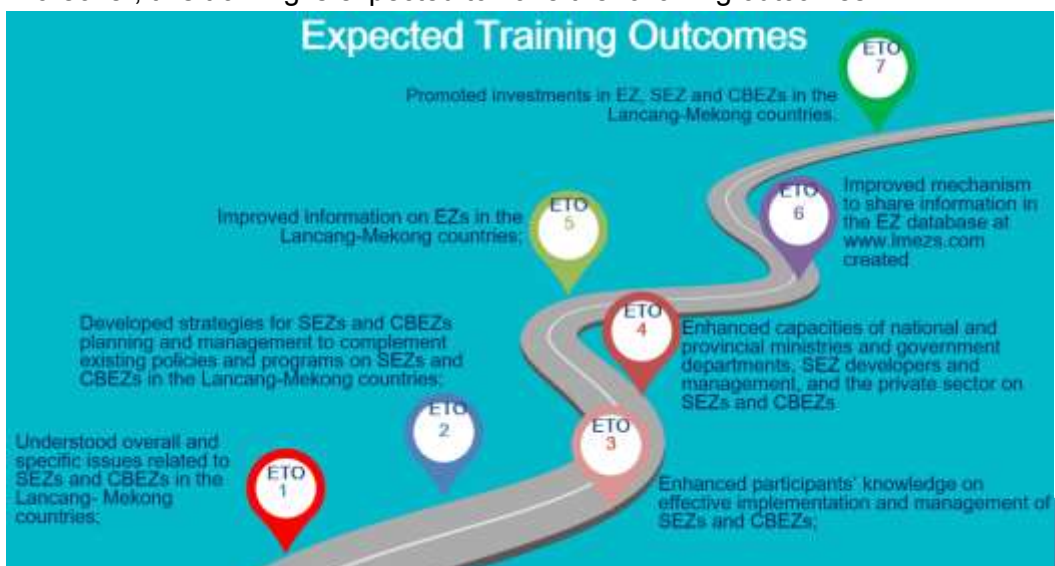


3. TRAINING OUTCOMES

At the end of the training online, the participants acquired knowledge and practical skills on a variety of pertinent topics. They have a deeper understanding of the

measures for management of SEZs/CBEZs, benefits of SEZs/CBEZs, challenges in developing SEZs/CBEZs and specific issues relevant to their own countries.

Moreover, this training is expected to have the following outcomes:



4. PARTICIPANTS

The training program targeted mid-level officials from national ministries and provincial government departments, academic institutions and members of business associations from the Lancang-Mekong countries.

Total 24 participants (10 male and 14 female) from 6 countries participated in the e-training program, which included one representative each from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Sri Lanka, twelve representatives from Myanmar, three representatives from Thailand and six representatives from Vietnam.

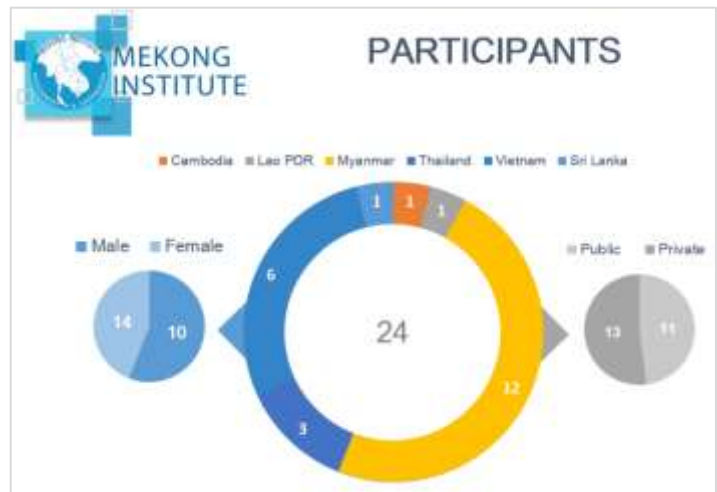


Figure 1: Gender & Sector Ratio of the Participants

The organizations / institutions represented by the participants were as following

Public Sector: Eleven (11) participants were from the government agencies.

- Port Authority
- SEZ & Management
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Construction
- Ministry of Electricity and Energy
- Ministry of Planning and Investment
- Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry
- Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection

Private Sector: Thirteen (13) participants represented

- Business
- Academic Institute
- Transport Association
- Chamber of Commerce
- SME / Entrepreneurs Association



5. RESOURCE PERSONS (RPs)

The team of resource persons/instructors comprised of international and national experts with significant experiences of working on EZ/SEZ/CBEZ at the international level.

An in-house resource person from the Trade and Investment Facilitation Department of MI and seven (7) other resource persons made presentations and, facilitated plenary discussions and group work / discussion.

List of Resource Persons, Position and Organization



Prof. Yuan Xiaojiang
Professor,
Shenzhen Municipal Party School
(Shenzhen
Administration College)



Prof. Tao Yitao
Executive Dean, The Belt and Road
Research
Institute (Shenzhen) for International
cooperation and Development



Dr. Rajan Sudesh Ratna
Economic Affairs Officer
United Nations ESCAP South and
South West Asia Office, New
Delhi, India



Prof. Han Zhongxue
Vice Dean of BRRI, The Belt and
Road Research Institute (Shenzhen)
for International cooperation and
Development



Dr. Alex Han Jun
Vice President, SNU (Seoul
National University) China



Ms. Cho Cho Wynn
Vice Chairperson -2,
Thilawa Special Economic Zone
(SEZ) Management Committee,
Yangon, Myanmar



Prof. Dr. Yiming Yuan
Dean of Shenzhen Green
Development Institute
Shenzhen University, Shenzhen



Mr. Sa-nga Sattanun
Program Manager,
Trade and Investment Facilitation,
Mekong Institute (MI)

6. TRAINING DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The participants went through three progressive phases of the modular training approach as following:

- **Online Learning Phase** – consisted of 30 hours of live online learning on August 10 - 21, 2020, in which the participants conceptualized and exchanged practical insights on the topics that were presented. At the end of this phase, the participants came out with action plans to conduct in respective countries.
- **Action Plan Implementation** – during September – December 2020, the participants are required to implement their respective action plans with technical assistance of MI.
- **Synthesis and Evaluation Workshop:** the participants will be invited to share the results of their action plan implementation in a synthesis and evaluation workshop, which will be organized onsite in Khon Kaen, Thailand and/or online in the first quarter of 2021. The participants will also be asked to provide their recommendations and suggestions on the contents and management of the training program.

7. TRAINING PROCEEDING

7.1. Welcome and Opening Remarks

Mr. Madhurjya Kumar Dutta, Director, Trade and Investment Facilitation Department, Mekong Institute (MI).

Mr. Dutta welcomed all the participants to the e-training by informing that the training aims to build capacities of SEZ officials and private sector on various issues related to the management of SEZs. During



their participation in the online training, all participants are required to interact and share experiences with each other. At the end of the training, the participants need to transfer the knowledge they gained with other relevant stakeholders in respective countries by implementing action plans, which they would develop during the training. Finally, Mr. Dutta wishes all the participants for a successful two-week e-training.

7.2. Overview of the Lancang – Mekong Cooperation Special Fund Project and Online Virtual Training

Mr. Sa-nga Sattanun, Program Manager, Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department, Mekong Institute (MI)

Mr. Sattanun familiarized the participants with the overview of the Lancang – Mekong Cooperation Special Fund (LMCSF) projects. He talked about the (i) Lancang - Mekong Cooperation and its five priority areas; (ii) geographical coverage of Lancang – Mekong region; and (iii) four projects funded by LMCSF and implemented by MI. Mr. Sa-nga also touched upon the objectives, activities, names of participating agencies, thrust areas and expected outcomes of the project on “Joint Development of Cross - Border Economic Zones,” which is one of the four projects funded by LMCSF. Toward the online training, he presented about the objectives, expected outcomes, contents, methodologies, evaluation method / feedback of the training program, and action plan implementation.



Following the session, the participants shared expectations to the co-participants. Overall expectations from the training were

- To utilize in developing SEZ for attracting investors;
- To build capacities about how to management of SEZ e.g. strategies, policies and practices, economic and environmental impact, risk management;
- To improve / update knowledge by sharing information on SEZ globally and in the Lancang - Mekong countries;
- To understand the impact of health pandemic on trade and investment and identify measures to overcome the crisis;

- To learn opportunities and challenges facing SEZ development in the Lancang-Mekong Countries;
- To gain updated information and knowledge between SEZs in Lancang -Mekong countries;
- To learn opportunity identification and positioning as an Entrepreneur;
- To share knowledge and skills with SMEs members and Government agencies about benefits to promote a Cooperation and Investment in Special Economic Zones of Thailand and GMS countries;
- To develop economic and social cooperation in the CLMV countries, ASEAN countries, including the Belt and Road Initiative of China and the Eastern Special Development Zone (EEC) of Thailand;
- To apply for work and daily activities;
- To find new chance, new idea for developing the company;
- To support the development of industrial and commercial field in Quang Tri province and to advise some policies and solutions to Quang Tri Province in handle tasks related to develop commercial border in Quang Tri province;
- To get more information in the Economic Zone project database to foster investments among Lancang-Mekong member countries;
- To implement the action plan after the training;
- To learn and share information about issues relating to Special Economic Zone in developing national and regional economies. Benefits and knowledge derived from the training are absolutely essential and vital for my current job as a lecturer and researcher in Logistics and supply chain field;
- To apply the knowledge in providing consultancy to city government on facilitation of value chain of tourism sector in cross-provincial context.
- To utilize the knowledge learned from the training to develop the special operation mechanism with favorable terms of high-tech zone to city government;
- To take advantage of content of training to develop the investment attraction framework and policy to startup ecosystem in the city.

8. MODULE SESSIONS SUMMARY

The training module contents covered five interrelated modules, supported by group exercises, international examples particularly related to the Lancang-Mekong countries context, and case studies as follows:

Module 1: Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the Lancang–Mekong (LM) countries to response to the Health Pandemic Situation

Two sessions presented in this module as following:

- M1-i. Overview of the performance of SEZs,
- M1-ii. Opportunities and challenges facing SEZ development in the Lancang - Mekong countries

Presented by Dr. Yuan Xiaojiang, Shenzhen Municipal Party School (Shenzhen Administration College)

The session is divided into three parts: Firstly, Strategic position of Mekong River Basin. Secondly, improvement and win-win in cooperation. Thirdly, post-epidemic response and development.

With abundant resources and favorable geographical conditions, the countries along the Mekong River Basin have the capacities and conditions to seize the opportunities and achieve rapid development in the economic globalization and regional economic integration. It is feasible to adopt industrialization, modernization and internationalization as the dominant development strategies. The Lancang River, which originates in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and flows through China to Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, is called the Mekong River. It connects the countries in the basin like a bond.

The basic national conditions of the countries along the Mekong River Basin are long coastlines, which are located at the intersection of the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, and are suitable for the development of a marine economy. These countries have a warm tropical monsoon climate, which is suitable for the development of agriculture, forestry and tourism.

Cooperation with China should be a priority in the foreign relations of the countries of the Mekong River Basin, especially the special economic zones. In 1980, China founded four SEZs, including Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen. In 1988, China founded the Hainan SEZ. Currently, the SEZs are both the frontiers of reform and opening up and the pioneers of economic development. Of these, Shenzhen is the most successful SEZ. There is bright prospect for marine economic cooperation and high-tech industry cooperation with Shenzhen.

At present, novel coronavirus infection is basically under control in China. However, the world is still facing serious situation of novel coronavirus infection, and the future economic direction is uncertain. We need to draw lessons and make plans for the post-epidemic era. The government should introduce more policies and measures to protect private enterprises and individual businesses.

In summary, economic globalization and regional economic integration are trends in world development. It is impossible for any country to be immune to this trend, and it is necessary to adapt to it and follow it. In the great division of labor in the global economy, the key is to find our own positions and give full play to our own advantages. Only by “drawing on strengths to complement weaknesses” can we win the competition.

During the session, the participants interacted with resource person and discussed on

1. What is the Belt and Road Initiative from your perspective?
2. What make Shenzhen one of the most developed cities in promoting the private enterprises?
3. What practice you can implement for further management and promotion in your country's economic zone? Please identify three main issues and make presentation.

The participants are very active in answering questions. If not for the limited time, more participants will answer the questions. The participants' grasp of the question is very accurate, some answers are brilliant. Participants have deep thinking on the special economic zones under different social systems. For example, one of the important reasons for the success of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is to give full play to the strength of the whole country, but it is difficult for some countries to give full play to this advantage. Therefore, we need

to learn from each other. The lecturer commented and responded to each student's answer. B&R is like a group of friends, which brings mutual benefit. The main experience of the prosperity of private economy in Shenzhen is to respect the market law and to distinguish the boundary between the government and the market. The post-epidemic era and accelerating the development of business forms will become the norm. Therefore, we should seize those new opportunities.

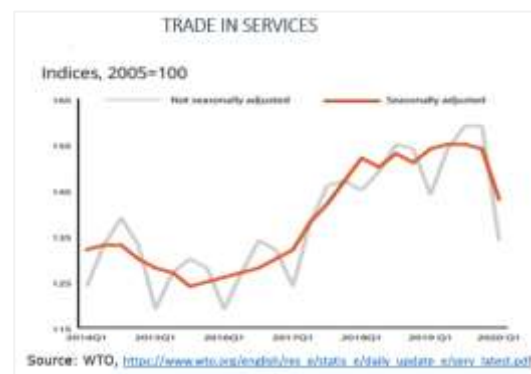
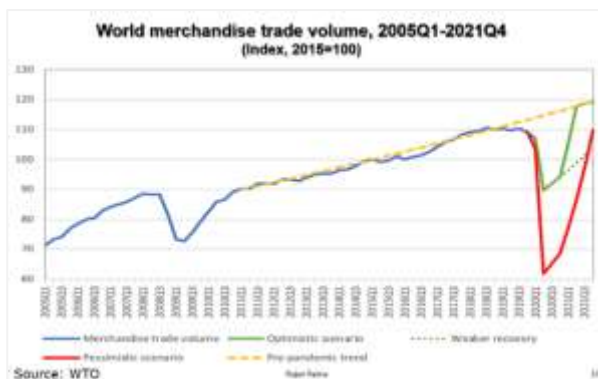
- M1-iii. COVID-19 pandemic against the management and promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
- M1-iv. Challenges, prevention and building opportunities to the COVID-19 crisis for SEZ development in the Lancang-Mekong countries

Presented by Dr. Rajan Sudesh Ratna, Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations ESCAP, South and South West Asia Office, New Delhi, India

The resource person delivered the session on how the countries of Lancang-Mekong Area (5 ASEAN members: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, and China can use the Special Economic Zones for invigorating their economies. The resource person highlighted that China is one of the largest trade partner and also important investor to the other members and ASEAN also has signed ASEAN-China Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement and they are also party to Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which is expected to be signed by 2020. The priority areas decided by LMC members were highlighted. In the background of this economic engagement and the existing challenge of COVID-19, the resource person highlighted the importance and objectives of SEZs.



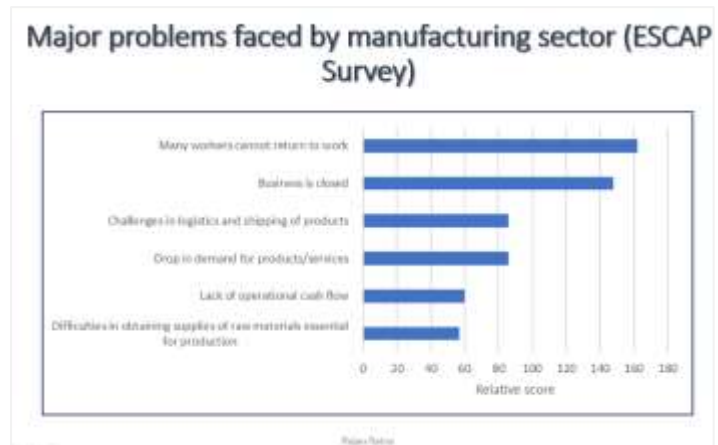
The resource person then facilitated discussion on what the respective governments have done to prevent COVID-19. The participants explained how their countries took measures to prevent spread of COVID like lockdown, closing borders, cancelling all international flights and transports etc. and that how these led to slowdown of economy. How COVID has affected the global economy was then explained by the resource person. The impact of COVID on LMA countries was also presented. It was stated that the 2020 forecast for all the countries indicate a slowdown in their economies, with Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand seeing a negative growth.



The participants were also explained about the specific impact of COVID on them, which included:

- Over 3,000 tourism establishments in Cambodia either closed or suspended
- Foreign visitors to Cambodia down 64.6 pct in H1 due to COVID-19 pandemic
- Myanmar attracts 5 billion USD worth FDI in 10 months
- Myanmar exports over 2.25 mln tons of rice, broken rice in 10 months
- Viet Nam's footwear exports and steel imports down in 7 months
- Vietnam's garment exports decline 12.1 pct in 7 months
- Vietnam's automobile import down 32.6 pct in 7 months
- Vietnam's phone export down 6.6 pct in 7 months
- Vietnam reports more food poisoning deaths in 7 months

The resource person also highlighted the findings of ESCAP survey which was done for South Asia, to share the experiences of another region with the participants as to how the manufacturing sectors faced the problems.



The discussions then focused on what actions as a policy maker, LMA countries need to take. A quiz was conducted on this issue where all the participants expressed their views. The participants expressed wide views on the subject, which included:

- Enhancing infrastructure support
- Providing fiscal incentives including tax incentives
- Bringing in favourable policies
- Maintaining political stability
- Having consistent and transparent policies

The resource person then highlighted that China is an important factor in the global production networks and the US China trade war has also brought some opportunities for the rest of LMA members to explore China and US markets. The issue of shifting of investments from China was also highlighted in the context of USB 6th China CFO Survey, pointing out that 90% of survey respondents reported a negative impact from COVID-19, and 83% believed a recovery later in 2020 would be insufficient to offset losses incurred. The top-line outlook weakened further with 38% of

respondents anticipating "somewhat or significant decrease" in sales for the next six months vs 9-10% between July 2017 and April 2019 and 13% in September 2019. Expectations for exports and domestic new orders, prices and profit margins are all weaker. Small companies were more affected by the outbreak: 42%/49% of small firms with less than Rmb1bn in revenue expected sales/margin to fall vs. 38%/ 46% for all respondents. The resource person also highlighted the efforts of Japan, Republic of Korea and US to bring the investments from China to them.

The resource person summarised that for boosting investments in SEZs the LMA countries consider establishing a nodal body to fast-track the FDI approvals and if already established, make it more effective so that it can act a single-window national

clearance agency. In order to attract investments, it is important for a country to understand investors' requirements, improve ease of doing business, provide infrastructure and fiscal support. The important role that the Embassies and Consulates can play in starting a dialogue with potential investors was also highlighted.

Module 2: Special Economic Zone Transformation

Five sessions delivered in this module as following:

M2-i. Special Economic Zone Transformation - the successful experience and lesson learned from Shenzhen Special Economic Zone

Presented by Prof. Tao Yitao, Former Vice Party Secretary of CPC Shenzhen University Committee and Secretary of the Shenzhen University Committee for Discipline Inspection; Director of China Center for Special Economic Zone Research - Key Research Base for Humanities and Social Sciences under the Ministry of Education; Dean of the Belt and Road Research Institute (Shenzhen) for International Cooperation and Development.

The resource person summarized the successful experience of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Based on a case study of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, it provides a full account of how the economic zone made full use of its own endowed factors and the national system advantages to rapidly complete the transformation from agrarian society to industrial society, and then successfully complete the transformation from the post-industrial society to a new industrial society marked by high-tech industries in a short period of time. The experimental model demonstrates the 'Chinese style' development and its road to modernization.

Firstly, development footprints of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. About "Shenzhen Speed", the International Trade Centre Building was once known as the "Shenzhen Speed" for its astonishing construction speed of "one floor in three days". However, the construction, completion and enrollment of Shenzhen University in the same year also represented the "Shenzhen Speed". Besides, the miracle of digital Shenzhen is reflected in the following aspects, the excellent achievement including the GDP growth trend in Shenzhen, trend of GDP per capita growth in Shenzhen, import and export development trend in Shenzhen and ranking of Shenzhen innovation index. Behind these aspects, there are the courage to take the lead, the boldness of early and pilot implementation, the achievements of Chinese road, as well as the beautiful and heavy stories of creating Chinese miracles.

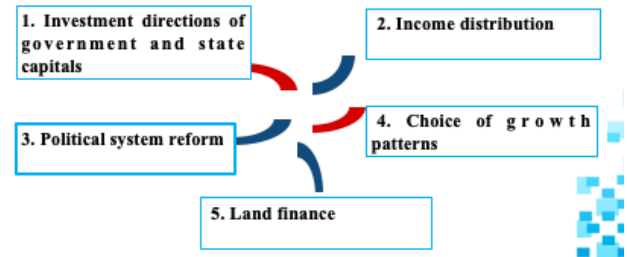
Secondly, refer to the reference to successful experience of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

- Choose and adhere to the market economy direction of reform, encourage the development of private enterprises and attract foreign investments through preferential policies and legislations
- Insist on promoting reform through opening up, speed up people's ability to understand the market economy, and thereby reduce the time cost of reform.
- Respect and expand the emancipation of people and give every citizen the right and freedom of choice.
- While giving full play to the advantages of the "whole nation system", Shenzhen has established a social system pattern with market as a major player and government as a minor player.
- Use the change in factor endowment to drive the industrial restructuring and the

transformation of development mode, making innovation the internal driving force for development.

- Emancipate our minds, dare to make innovations, tolerate failures, and create a liberal, inclusive, free and sharing cultural environment of reform and opening up.

Thirdly, the resource person summarized the lessons from the development of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, hold that there are the following five stage issues in China's reform and opening-up process, which are worth learning from and being vigilant of:



- For countries in transition, therefore, only by reforming the investment directions of the government and state-owned capitals, demarcating the boundaries of government investments, adjusting the layout and structure of the state-owned economy, and removing institutional barriers to the entry of private capitals in the design of social regulations can the foundations of a solid market economy be established.
- In resource person's point of view, in order to solve the problem of income distribution, need not only "morality" and "conscience", but also good "system" and "policy", as well as the correct people-oriented philosophy of those in power. A fair sharing society is a harmonious and sustainable society. A state or a government is not a profit-seeking growth-based corporation. The essence of the state is to uphold justice.
- The cognitive capacity, foresight, open-mindedness and openness of the government are crucial for the development of a country, especially for countries in transition. Besides, reforms must be holistic and all-encompassing.
- In transforming the economic growth patterns, the structural adjustment and transformation of the export-oriented economy itself must be considered. The possession and export of core technologies is one of the important intrinsic factors for a country's sustainable development and stable economic growth.
- In 1994, China implemented a tax division system reform, and thus local governments faced financial constraints. And in 1998, China implemented a reform of the urban housing system, whereby the local governments transferred lands for revenues. So, the transfer of lands has become the "secondary finance" of the local governments.

To sum up, as a product of China's social and institutional changes, and as the choice of path, Shenzhen Special Economic Zone continues its missions. Many more institutional innovations will take place here. Lots of successful methods and experience that have yet to be put into practice will continue to be copied from here to the whole country. A strong country and a developed market are what we need, but a society under the rule of law is a prerequisite for obtaining them; a prosperous country and a sense of well-being are what we want, but the vision of government is the political and institutional guarantee to achieve them. As China's most successful special economic zone, the early and pilot implementer of China's reform and opening up and a pioneer in deepening the reform and opening up, Shenzhen, while interpreting the correctness of Chinese road and the charm of the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics through its own practice of deepening reform, also wants to give the world a prosperous China. In the course of development, all emerging market countries will encounter some of the same problems, such as aging before getting rich, economic development and environmental protection, polarized income distribution and low industrial structure. However, I believe that the development experience between

countries can be used for reference, and the development path and model that suit oneself are the best.

During the session, the participants interacted with resource person and discussed on

(1) What have been the driven forces for Shenzhen economic growth miracle?

For the resource person's point of view, Prof. Tao presented that the central government gives Shenzhen a loose policy and creative concept to break the restriction of previous concepts. For the local government if cannot get the authorization from the central government Shenzhen could not conduct the reform. The policy is the driven force for Shenzhen's miracle economic growth.

This question is raised by Ms. Mai Ha, and she also got her own understanding of this question. She mentioned that Shenzhen received supportive policies from the central government and the local government did a good job on implementation its economic growth. The resource person confirmed her answer is correct and appreciate her participation.

(2) How should we promote our SEZ?

This question is raised by Ms. Khin Htet Htet from Myanmar. The resource person said that Myanmar is the country among five countries in Mekong she has never been to. But for the Chinese Special Economic Zone, it is different from foreign SEZs. In China the SEZs have two missions, one is to transform. It is the political mission that transformed the society from a planned economy to a market economy. On the other hand, the SEZ should be the growth pole which can facilitate regional economic development. The SEZs in China has two missions. But in some other countries, the SEZs may only have one function, which is with the aim of regional economic development.

It might be based on a port or a high developed city. Under the overall economic development, the SEZs may consider as an economic engine. So about how to promote the SEZs, firstly we should position its functions, in what aspects can it facilitate the overall economic development. If a country wants to promote opening up, can establish a Free Trade Area or the bonded area. Besides, if the county wants to promote social transformation, can establish a high tech park area, which can be an educated incubator for industrial development. So it really depends on how you position your industrial development.

(3) How do you evaluate the successful experience of and lessons from China's Shenzhen Special Economic Zone? Do you think these have implications for the construction and development of SEZs in your own country? Please specify.

Based on the answers from Group 1, the participants mentioned that they find that the magic development of Shenzhen is good at the government side on the location, population, political and investment attraction.

motivate to thrive for attractive investment on financial people, talent attraction. The resource person mentioned that she has been to Vietnam four times. Nowadays, Vietnam still has good relations with China. Compared with China, Vietnam is also follow the same path with its reform and opening up.

They can apply in Vietnam as a very important lesson, to learn for their people to

The difference is that China started from the economic aspect, but Vietnam started from both economic and political aspects. In some sense, Vietnam's reform first laid a solid foundation. One month ago, I attended a congress formed by the Consulate General

of Vietnam. I realized that Vietnam want to attract high tech enterprises and IT enterprises for investment. Gradually Vietnam notice the importance of coordination.

(4) What problems have you encountered in the development of your SEZs? What do you think should be done to address these development issues?

Based on the answers from Group 2, the participants mentioned that the problems they faced in the development of their own SEZs are infrastructure, political instability, no focus on resources and anti-corruption.

They also provide solutions, including upgrade infrastructure, consider the cost of labor wages and have more resource-focused development.

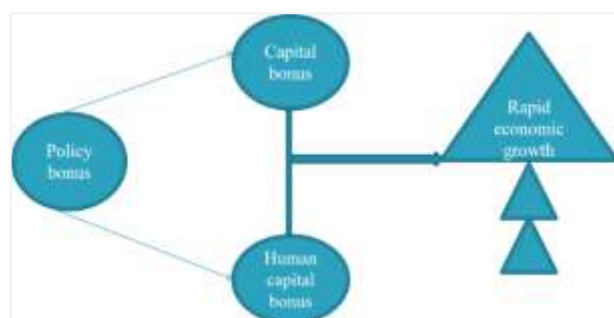
The resource person gives some advice that a lot of you have shared some problems related to opening up, but actually infrastructure is rather poor at the very beginning. But for the past years, Shenzhen has formed a comprehensive transportation network. On the one hand, it needs the power of authorities. On the other hand, that is capital. Regarding capital, Shenzhen introduces a large sum of capital. Shenzhen uses the preferential policies to attract foreign investments. Meanwhile, Shenzhen can use these kind of policies to mobilize the resources to focus on major tasks. In China, the past forty years' development is based on the political stability. So the political stability provides the foundation of the overall economic development. So-called the "Whole Nation System" has enabled us to mobilize the resources to achieve major goals. For transitioning and emerging countries, in some sense, when money and power can be transacted, corruption will raise. The fundamental solution does not rely on the morality of people, but a completely legal and institutional system.

M2-ii. From Special Economic Zone to Cross Border Economic Zone Development status and Evaluation of SEZ and CBEZ.

Presented by Prof. Han Zhongxue, Vice Dean of BRRi, The Belt and Road Research Institute (Shenzhen) for International cooperation and Development

The resource person made a clear definition for several key concepts and models of SEZ and he also provides a clear method on how to make a policy and operate the CBSEZ on

- 1) Cross-border economic cooperation zone and cross-country regional economic cooperation.
- 2) Economic Development Model of China's SEZs: a useful model was introduced though presentation.
 - Policy bonus: A series of policies conducive to the economic and

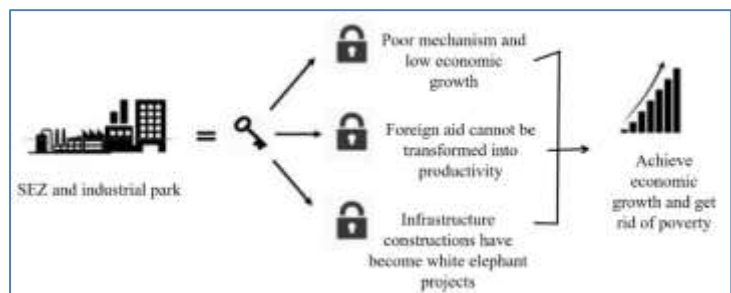


social development of SEZs, and the laws and regulations adapted to the development of the market economy.

- Capital bonus: attracting more domestic and foreign capitals; accelerating the speed of SEZ's own capital accumulation and resulting in a virtuous cycle of positive feedback on capital bonus.
- Human Capital bonus: in addition to attracting talents through diversified methods and measures by the enterprises, the government has also introduced a number of policies to attract talents.

3) Diagram of Development Model of China's SEZs and Industrial Parks. This part can become a guideline for developing countries who will build several SEZ system. Shenzhen is a big city with a variety and number of industrial parks. Behind its splendour are several industrial platforms and 3,000 industrial parks that support the development of the entire economy.

4) Address three major challenges for developing countries by establishing SEZs, and how to fix them through cooperation with china. There have several effective ways to solve these problems for developing countries. The first is large-scale infrastructure construction capacity. China has invested heavily in infrastructure such as building bridges and power stations. The second is the capacity to construct large-scale industrial parks, especially SEZs. China differentiates itself from the specialized SEZs of developed countries and builds integrated SEZs instead.



5) Preliminary Phase of “123” Project of China SEZs

Based on the experience of SEZs and the “Belt and Road” countries, the teacher has summarized a set of development experience of China's SEZs going global - Project 123.

- Law: The enactment of a SEZ law is required. Both the ruling party and the opposition party have to sit down and pass law through parliament.
- Planning: Identify the advantages of building the SEZ on its own and the industries it can develop. Plan for the host country how to prepare for the supporting infrastructure after the industries are introduced.
- Programs: The first is to have a feasibility report for realizing sustainable profit model investment; the second is the financing scheme of the project; the third is the operation scheme after the completion of the park.

Combining these elements, you can build a framework for how to build and operate a successful SEZ and CBSEZ.

During the session, the participants interacted with resource person and discussed on

1) How to evaluate the success of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone?

The success of Shenzhen can be evaluated from four aspects. First, the success of the industry. Second, the success of capital. Third, the success of talents. Fourth, the success of the policy.

The success of Shenzhen can become a raw model for several developing countries. Because Shenzhen used policy and law as a powerful method to attract other essential factors from scratch.

2) How to choose industries during the construction of the CBSEZ?

First of all, we must have a clear understanding about the divisions of the entire industry. In particular, what elements are needed for each industry from start to development. Second, we need to have a clear analysis about our actual resources and industry environment, so that we can know what

kind of industry is suitable for us. Finally, we can use policies and laws to promote industries that we want to develop, but there must be a strong commercialist government to push the economy hardy and strongly. And it also requires active cooperation from many aggressive local enterprises.

3) What issues should be paid attention to in the cultivation of industry talents?

Talents always follow the capital dividend, and the capital dividend comes from the policy dividend. Therefore, in order to attract talents, we must make full use of policies and capital dividends. At the same time, we should formulate different talent policies at different stages of development. It can be appropriately

advanced, but not separated from reality. We can design and develop different industry skill schools according to different industrial stages. In addition, internal talents are as important as the external talents. We need to cultivate internal talents carefully.

M2-iii. From Special Economic Zone to Free Trade Pilot Zone - the intrinsic logic and practice of China's Path (the functions and missions of Chinese Special Economic Zone)

Presented by Prof. Tao Yitao, Former Vice Party Secretary of CPC Shenzhen University Committee and Secretary of the Shenzhen University Committee for Discipline Inspection; Director of China Center for Special Economic Zone Research - Key Research Base for Humanities and Social Sciences under the Ministry of Education; Dean of the Belt and Road Research Institute (Shenzhen) for International Cooperation and Development.

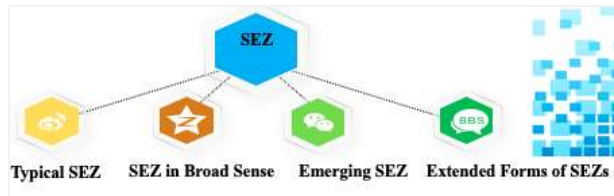
The resource person mentioned that as a type of compulsory institutional arrangement to prop up 'the policy growth pole', Chinese special economic zones have made the non-balanced development the best way to the country's social institutional transformation. In the light of the traditional theories about regional economy such as 'backflow effect', 'diffusion effect' and 'trickle-down effect', the remarkable achievements of the special economic zones as represented by Shenzhen reflect the 'non-classical' manifestations of the 'Chinese style' mechanism which account for the unique path of China's social institutional transformation. The transition of Shenzhen from the typical special economic zone to the general

special economic zone, and then to its expansion form - the establishment of the Free Trade Pilot Zone & the Guangdong- Hong Kong - Macao Greater Bay Area proves to be both the combined result of 'gradient development' and 'anti-gradient development' and the outcome of institutional transformation. The path of such institutional transformation manifests the intrinsic logic of the Special Economic Zone and the China model and constitutes its theoretical underpinnings.

(1) Establishment of Special Economic Zones and Opening of Chinese Road

a) Related Concepts of Special Economic Zones and types of China's Special Economic Zones

A special economic zone (abbreviated as "SEZ") is a region or city that implements special policies based on the needs of the national development strategies.



b) Establishment of Special Economic Zones and Opening of Chinese Road

- China's reform and opening up began with the establishment of special economic zones.

Comparison between Washington Consensus and "Chinese Road"

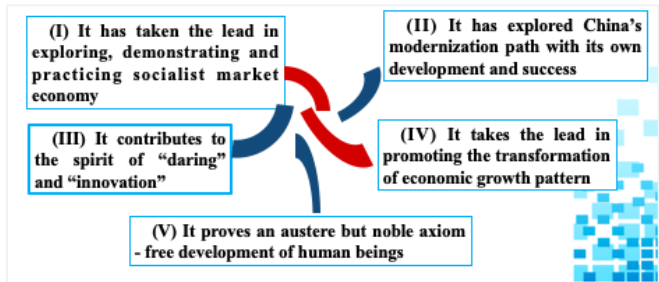
Name	<i>Washington Consensus</i> "Shock Therapy"	"Chinese Road" "Progressive Reform"
Reform Target	South America, Central and Eastern Europe	China
Overall Feature	Radical Reform	Progressive Reform
Specific Features	1. Advocated a completely free market economy; 2. Advocated a total abandonment of government control over the economy; 3. Emphasized the rapidity and thoroughness of the reforms.	1. Emphasizes top-down mandatory institutional changes; 2. It is inclusive and trial-and-error in nature; 3. The government is not only the initiator of reform, but also the first to be reformed; 4. The government should continue to learn and improve itself.

- As a compulsory institutional arrangement, SEZs break the general equilibrium under the traditional system, and make unbalanced development the best path choice for institutional changes in Chinese society, and thus also the path choice for exploring the Chinese road.
- As a top-down formal institutional arrangement, under the concept of "wading across the river by feeling for the stones", SEZs constitute an important mode of practice for China's progressive reform.

(2) Historical Contributions of Shenzhen SEZ and the Comparison between Chinese and Foreign SEZs.

As China's most typical and most successful SEZ, Shenzhen has made the following five historical contributions to China's reform and opening up:

Besides, comparison between Chinese and Foreign SEZs, neither the Chinese SEZs nor the foreign SEZs are in the same sense. For the background comparison, the Chinese SEZs are not the inevitable result of socio-economic development, especially the increasing rise and prosperity of international trade, but rather the product of the imminent collapse of the socio-economic system and a long period of poverty and change. For the Comparison of Functions and Effects, Chinese SEZs have been charged with the mission of closing an era and opening an era since their establishment. For Comparison of Statuses and Meanings, Chinese SEZs are a product of special policies and political wisdom. This difference between Chinese and foreign SEZs is an interesting point in the study of the development history of the Chinese SEZs.



(3) Internal Logic of Special Economic Zones and the Path Choice of China's Institutional Changes.

Firstly, from the perspective of institutional changes theory and regional growth theory. The establishment and formation of the SEZs, from the typical SEZ to the SEZ in broad sense, and then to the extended forms of SEZs such as free trade area and bay area, have benefited from the path choice with organic combination of "gradient development" and "ant gradient development".

Secondly, From the perspective of the logical starting point and path choice of China's social reform and opening up. SEZs are the dominant strategic choice for unbalanced development. The theoretical logic of the Converse-U theory proposed by Williamson, not only reflects the realistic logic of the evolution path of institutional changes in Chinese society, but also constitutes the theoretical mechanism of the Chinese road.

Furthermore, for the internal logic, firstly, when we use the theory of regional economic development to explain the functions and roles of Chinese SEZs, on the one hand, the glorious achievements of the typical SEZs represented by Shenzhen, and the "agglomeration effect" and "diffusion effect" are strong theoretical interpretations of the functions and roles of the SEZs as well as the mechanism and connotation of Chinese road. On the other hand, due to the unique backgrounds of the institutional changes in Chinese society and the unique path choice of the resulting institutional changes, they constitute another interpretation and complement to the regional development theory.

Besides, whether it is a SEZ, development zone, new area or free trade area, they are all policy growth poles that have been given unique functions at the very beginning of their creation. At the same time, after 40 years of reform and opening up, China has formed a "policy highland" with different functions and missions, from local to global, from individual regions and cities to large urban agglomerations, and from large urban agglomerations to regional economic belts, consisting of SEZs, national development zones, national new areas, and free trade areas.

To sum up, a strong country with a developed market is what we need, but a society under the rule of law is a prerequisite for their implementation; a prosperous nation with a sense of well-being is what we expect, but the foresight of government is the political and institutional guarantee for their realization.

2. Questions and Answers

(1) What is Washington Consensus and what is the meaning of “Shock Therapy”?
(Question raised by Mr. Aung Zaw Min)

The resource person mentioned that the Washington Consensus is put forward in the 1990s to help some countries in South America conduct social reform. Some policies such as the privatization of SOEs, the government gave up the restriction on the economy to allow the dominance of the market.

Besides, it is against the restriction of government on economic. Moreover, it is providing measures for the transactional countries. The Washington Consensus has over 190 items, these are specific items and the largest restriction for the transactional countries. For the “Shock Therapy” it is the radical reform, this kind of reform will lead the SOEs closed overnight and made them marketized.

When the entity changed from country to individual, but the payment system was not established.

So for the “Shock Therapy”, in a certain period, it will make the economy paralyzed. The supply of resources in society will be in short. It is one of the fundamental situations of “Shock Therapy”. And one of the problems of “Shock Therapy” is that the recovery rate of government is also slow because this mandatory top-down management of government cannot help this situation it relies on the market to recover itself. So the “Shock Therapy” is the radical measure to recover its economy and it will have a long period for recovery it’s economy.

(2) What do you think you can draw from the historical contributions that the Chinese SEZs represented by Shenzhen have made to China’s reform and opening up? What do you think are the major functions of the SEZs in your own country?

Answer from Vietnam, Ms. Mai Ha mentioned that currently in Vietnam the SEZs do have some incomprehensive policies so could not draw from the Shenzhen SEZs. Vietnam implemented only one reform in the past, the economy

is based on this reform and does not have a plan to conduct another reform right now. She mentioned the main function of SEZs in Vietnam is to attract FDI, to contribute to the GDP growth in the country, to connect the geographical location.

Answer from Laos, Ms. Viphanith mentioned that she has learned lots of experiences from Shenzhen SEZs. Laos also has learned from China’s SEZs. So for the question, the strong policy, strong strategies of the SEZs made China’s

reform and opening up, we also want to take the experience. The major function of the SEZs for Laos is that to distribute the development to the rural area, attract the FDI to that area and create jobs for the local people there.

The resource person appreciates the participants’ participation. The participants’ grasp of the questions is accurate and the answer is excellent.

M2-iv. Development Status and Evaluation of SEZ and CBEZ

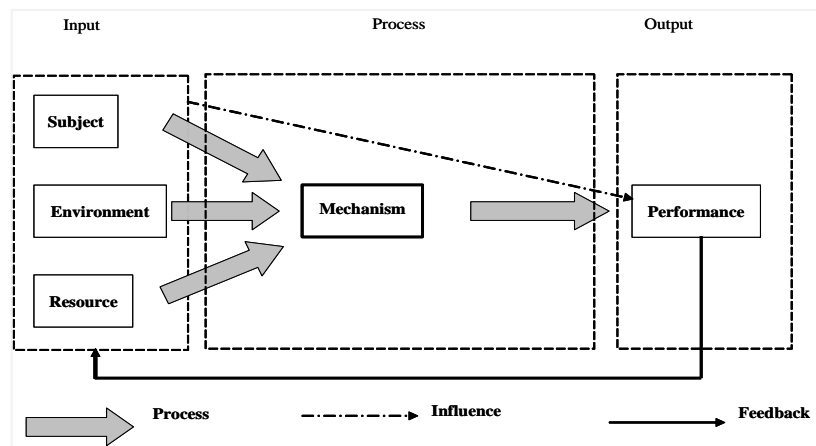
Presented by Prof. Alex Jun Han, Deputy Dean, the Institute for Industrial Policy Studies, South Korea

The resource person presented two parts of CBSEZ theory and practical methods. First, the resource person introduced three components of CBSEZ used by “plan, do, see” management tool. Second, he gave a summary about CBSEZ and local economy.

About the three components of CBSEZ;

(1). The first part is about the concepts and measurement tool for policy decision maker. Two types of measurement tools were introduced at this part. The Economy analysis and the Culture Analysis. And several samples were also be used to tell the policy decision makers how to use these tools to make a decision about which types of CBSEZ we need to build and how to select the suitable area of industries and the method which used to make a win-win culture framework also presented by the speaker.

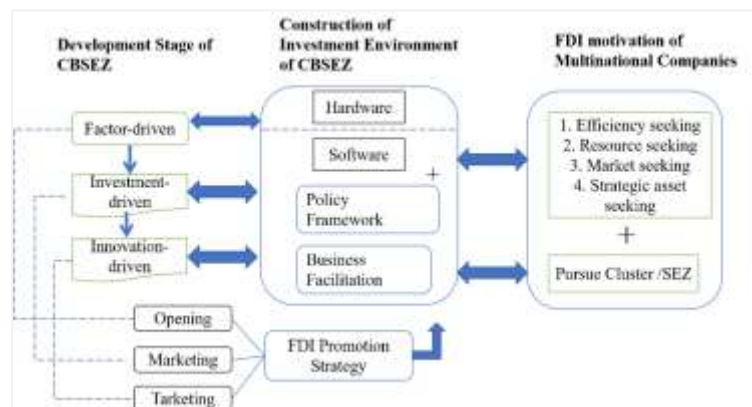
(2). The second part is about some concepts that how to operate a CBSEZ successfully by following a three stages routine. FDI motivation of global companies was also a factor we must consider about when we make the policy, so the total types of FDI motivations were also listed on the presentation. And the teacher used Singapore Suzhou case to explain how to build hardware and software factors at each stage.



The mechanism of CBSEZ and operation techniques (more than 70 types) about investment promotion agency were also be presented.

(2) The third part is about how to measure

(3) the performance of IPA, the whole CBSEZ (hardware performance appraisal) and the software achievement of CBSEZ. Mechanism based view was used at this part.



About the CBSEZ and local economy, the teacher gave 5 rules.

- (1). All small markets will be merged into large markets.
- (2). A mercantilist government could create markets.
- (3). Original Industrial Revolution - First Industrial Revolution - Second Industrial Revolution. This order cannot be reversed, nor can it be missing, otherwise we will fall into the “middle-income trap”.
- (4). There must be spillover effects from the CBSEZs. Governments should actively use the CBSEZ to absorb the results and nurture their own industries and enterprises.
- (5). The government should have a clear set of development programs that follow a scientific logic of development from the outset and that are regularly appraised and adjusted, so that the national economy can grow surely.

During the session, the participants interacted with resource person and discussed on

- (1). How to allocate resources among several SEZ and CBSEZ?

We need follow by some sequences. The first of all, we need a long term and total national development plan and follow the plan, we need to analysis what resources we have, then followed the industry policy and rank the several SEZs' importance for the

national plan, then make a detail plan, and allocate resources by detail plan and operate the several SEZs, then evaluate performances of several parts regularly to modify the resource allocation.

- (2). How to balance the UNSDGs and the performance of CBSEZ?

There is no one perfect answer for this question. There are lots of type of countries. The big one, the small one, the abundant resource and the poor resource, developed country and developing country. The

UNSDGs was made at the balanced level of all nations. So we should not put the rules of UNSDGs into practice directly. We need to analysis and modify the UNSDGs to adapt our reality.

- (3). What is the most different consideration between CBSEZ and SEZ?

“Spillover effect” is the most important factor for policy decision maker to consider about.

M2-v. Management and Assessment of Thilawa SEZ in pandemic of Covid-19 : Recovering and Future Scenarios

Presented by Ms. Cho Cho Wynn, Vice Chairperson 2, Management Committee, Thilawa Special Economic Zone, Myanmar

The session covers the COVID-19 pandemic experience of Thilawa Special Economic Zone from the points of management and assessment. The presentation highlighted the following issues:

- Onset of COVID-19
- Actions taken to minimize negative impact of Covid-19 : Prevention measures the management committee of Thilawa Special Economic Zone has introduced
- Assessing challenges and turned them into opportunity
- Way of living in COVID-19 Era and Post COVID-19

As Novel Coronavirus 2019, later WHO named Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV/Coronavirus disease 2019/COVID-19), originated in one of the neighboring countries, Myanmar imposed measures towards prevention, and control of coronavirus by utilizing own resources in the beginning and formed various committees including a national level committee in order to take direct actions against a dangerous pandemic disease. March 21, 2020: Myanmar announced news of first case of COVID-19. China, one of the largest trading partners of Myanmar, containers services is always strong between the two countries, and the first arrival of containers comes from Wuhan after COVID-19 was recorded as early February. For the Thilawa SEZ, the first container from Wuhan was arrived on 18 February and managed well in customs clearance process using personal protective equipment (PPE).

Actions taken to minimize the negative impact of Covid-19 : Myanmar government effectively utilized the media platform to inform its over 54 million peoples about the dangerous disease, invited cohesive participation and cooperation of civil societies, stakeholders, private sector, government sectors and peoples in introducing number of health care measures start from grass root level, village and ward level. The government encouraged its people to stay at home, work from home to avoid un-necessary travel which might bring the disease. The financial assistance was provided to low income families, un-fortuned peoples, and people of old age. Myanmar government also quickly introduced financial assistance to businesses which are in survival condition under the COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP). The essential goods items are also delivered to those in need. For providing health care services, government created made hospitals available, provided medical equipment and sent medical personnel and volunteers to the major effected areas. While managing the COVID-19 disease, Myanmar received various assistance from local peoples as well as abroad including international associations.

For the industrial zones, based on types of industrial zone, individual management committees tried their best to protect all the industrial zones in good condition. The major issues taken up for special consideration were protection of healthy working environment, job security and keep a good momentum of the business community.

At the Thilawa Special Economic Zone, the Management Committee has quickly introduced the Work from Home programme at its office and timely shared all information related to COVID-19 such as instructions and notification issued by the Union Government and Yangon Region Government, Ministry of Health and Sport, Ministry for Labour, Immigration and Population, General Administration Department to all investors. Even before introducing such measures, the Management Committee instructed all investors to prepare individual plans to respond to Covid-19.

While managing the pandemic disease, Thilawa SEZ Management Committee was very much concerned of not only health of workers but also their job security like other industrial zones. It sought collaboration and cooperation from workers, investors and regulators in enforcing Health Guidelines, and encourage all investors to prepare for business sustainability to make sure they have enough raw materials for a considerable period, adjusting mode of transportation for import and export, utilize advance technology than traditional way of working.

Thilawa SEZ also cooperate with Special inspection team lead by representative of MOHS for inspection all factories, workshop, construction site, service including infrastructure sector located in Thilawa Special Economic Zone before re-assuming of factor y operation after Myanmar's New Year Holiday. In this

process, Management Committee has made a list of factory inspection based on priority such as food, medicine, hygiene and sanitization products and factories which have more than 1000 workers be inspected in first group.

Assessing challenges and turned them into opportunities: Due to COVID-19, peoples have changed their living style and behavior. Utilizing online shopping, online payment, work from home, ordering food and personal goods using delivery system. Wet markets where majority of Myanmar peoples traditionally shop for food and vegetables are no longer wet and crowded. Roads are silent. Therefore, all manufacturers are required to readjust or modify their line of business, management policy, and financial condition. Cost of personal health care and safe transportation arrangement for employees are increased and created an additional burden to investors. When the COVID-19 period is not predictable, costs of production are increased and time for raw materials arrival needs longer than as usual and becomes costly. On the other hand, received less purchase order from both local and export markets. The pandemic period is longer and longer, challenges are piling up on investors. In response to such numerous challenges, investors adjusted their techniques and strategies of business in order to have sustainable development in the COVID-19 era or post COVID-19.

Considering various situations faced by investors and workers, Thilawa SEZ Management Committee who regulates, facilitates, coordinates and promotes investment in Special Economic Zones shows its strong support to the investors.

At the end of the session, presenter asked the participants work in group to come up with possible short term and long term business strategies.

In discussions participants are encouraged to exchange their country's economic zone experience received during COVID-19 period and the way their home country is overcoming all challenges and turned them into the best solutions for long term business opportunities and to maintain and attract the FDI in the country.

M3-i. The Industry Development and Its Spatial Relation: A Case Study of Shenzhen the China's First Special Economic Zone

Presented by Professor Yuan Yiming, China Center for Special Economic Zone Research, Shenzhen University

This session is divided into four parts:

Firstly, Analysis of Industrial Categories in Shenzhen. It course consists of Industrial Categories and Historical Development of Major Products in Shenzhen and Industrial Scale and Growth Rate in Shenzhen.

Secondly, Study on the Industrial Development Status of Shenzhen. It introduces the new-generation IT industry, digital economy industry, high-end equipment manufacturing industry, low-carbon green industry, marine economy industry, new material industry, bio-pharmaceutical industry and traditional advantage industry in Shenzhen from four aspects: industrial composition, scale, spatial distribution and industry policy.

Thirdly, Analysis on the Future Industrial Development and Space Layout of Shenzhen. It focuses on analysis on the future industrial development and space layout of Shenzhen. Due to the increasingly prominent contradiction between industrial development needs and urban resources and environment, the development of industrial lands in Shenzhen has taken the lead in entering the “transition period” in China. In the era of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the development of Shenzhen's industrial lands has ushered in more opportunities and challenges.

Fourthly, Evolution of Industrial Development and Spatial Distribution in Shenzhen. It discusses the evolution of industrial development and spatial distribution in Shenzhen. The lecturer summarizes few factors that influence/contribute the formation and evolution of value chain, such as adjacent market factor, growth pole strategy factor, dual strategy factor, space resource allocation mode factor, planning-oriented factor.

Q&A:

1. Please explain what industries include in High-end Industry?
2. In the three stages of Shenzhen's development, why did the first two stages take 10 years, but the third stage took about 3 years?
3. How to deal with the new coronavirus epidemic prevention of imported products (especially food) in Shenzhen?

With the area of less than 2000 square kilometer, some world-wide known industries and companies are emerging with a fast pace, from low- to high-value products, from light industry assemble to innovative production, from discrete layout to regional cluster, from vertical integration to division of manufacturing industry, Shenzhen serves as a good showcase to the rest of the world. Recently, Shenzhen has established a well-planned and well-defined marine industry development pattern through the “Two Districts, Three Bays and Four Belts”. Among them, the two districts refer to the eastern and western wings - Qianhai and Dapeng districts. In the west of Shenzhen, we focus on the development of marine electronic information, marine high-end equipment (includes aviation equipment industry, intelligent manufacturing equipment industry, satellite and application industry, rail transportation equipment industry and marine engineering equipment industry) and other industries, and create a large marine enterprise headquarters cluster area; in the east of Shenzhen, we focus on the development of marine biology, yachts and other industries, and build a SME headquarters base and a R&D design center.

M3-ii. Challenges and opportunities in post Covid-19 for import and export and production network

Presented by Professor Yuan Yiming, China Center for Special Economic Zone Research, Shenzhen University

This session is divided into three parts: Firstly, Strategic position of Mekong River Basin. Secondly, improvement and win-win in cooperation. Thirdly, post-epidemic response and development.

With abundant resources and favorable geographical conditions, the countries along the Mekong River Basin have the capacities and conditions to seize the opportunities and achieve rapid development in the economic globalization and regional economic

integration. It is feasible to adopt industrialization, modernization and internationalization as the dominant development strategies. The Lancang River, which originates in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and flows through China to Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, is called the Mekong River. It connects the countries in the basin like a bond.

The basic national conditions of the countries along the Mekong River Basin are long coastlines, which are located at the intersection of the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, and are suitable for the development of a marine economy. These countries have a warm tropical monsoon climate, which is suitable for the development of agriculture, forestry and tourism.

Cooperation with China should be a priority in the foreign relations of the countries of the Mekong River Basin, especially the special economic zones. In 1980, China founded four SEZs, including Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen. In 1988, China founded the Hainan SEZ. Currently, the SEZs are both the frontiers of reform and opening up and the pioneers of economic development. Of these, Shenzhen is the most successful SEZ. There is bright prospect for marine economic cooperation and high-tech industry cooperation with Shenzhen.

At present, novel coronavirus infection is basically under control in China. However, the world is still facing serious situation of novel coronavirus infection, and the future economic direction is uncertain. We need to draw lessons and make plans for the post-epidemic era. The government should introduce more policies and measures to protect private enterprises and individual businesses.

Summary: Economic globalization and regional economic integration are trends in world development. It is impossible for any country to be immune to this trend, and it is necessary to adapt to it and follow it. In the great division of labor in the global economy, the key is to find our own positions and give full play to our own advantages. Only by “drawing on strengths to complement weaknesses” can we win the competition.

Q&A:

- 1.What is the Belt and Road Initiative from your perspective?
- 2.What make Shenzhen one of the most developed cities in promoting the private enterprises?
- 3.What practice you can implement for further management and promotion in your country's economic zone? Please identify three main issues and make presentation

The participants are very active in answering questions. If not for the limited time, more participants will answer the questions. The participants' grasp of the question is very accurate, some answers are brilliant. Participants have deep thinking on the special economic zones under different social systems. For example, one of the important reasons for the success of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is to give full play to the strength of the whole country, but it is difficult for some countries to give full play to this advantage. Therefore, we need to learn from each other. The lecturer commented and responded to each student's answer. B&R is like a group of friends, which brings mutual benefit. The main experience of the prosperity of private economy in Shenzhen is to respect the market law and to distinguish the boundary between the government and the market. The post- epidemic era and accelerating the development of business forms will become the norm. Therefore, we should seize those new opportunities.

Module 4: : Innovative System and Its Referential Value

A session explained in this module as following:

M4-i. Innovation and Up-grading in a Transforming Economy - the Case of Shenzhen SEZ During 30 yrs' path (1980-2018)

Presented by Professor Yuan Yiming, China Center for Special Economic Zone Research, Shenzhen University

The session consists of three parts. The first part introduces Shenzhen as China's first special economic zone from three aspects: historical mission, three stages of development and new miracle of growth. The lecturer presented a large number of economic data and sufficient case studies in this part.

The second part focus on the innovation achievement. The number of patent applications from Shenzhen proves the rapid increase in innovation capacity. The rapid increase in the number of high-tech enterprises & products also proves that innovation is driving economic development improved continually. The lecturer also talked about the spillover effects on the economic development outside SEZ.

From lecturer's point of view, the creation of environment promoting innovation which is the third part of the course. In this part, he elaborates from six aspects: provide with the institutional conditions for innovation, establish the innovational system of enterprise as mainstay, good planning, facilitating high-tech diffusion and transaction, direct government capital investment to guide more social capital in, and good incentives and proper protection.

Conclusion: From the successful experience of Shenzhen, we can sum up the following contents:

- 1) Government needed to take actions.
- 2) Wise start of innovation in international production division of industry.
- 3) Skillfully Integrating and utilizing of Innovation Resources.
- 4) Give priority to develop high-tech industry.
- 5) Develop innovative capability with full Participation Of enterprise.

Q&A:

1. How to distinguish the primary, secondary and tertiary industries?
2. Has China signed the 'Paris Convention on the protection for industrial property rights'?
How to protect intellectual property rights in China?
3. Please recommend books on the management and promotion of SEZs.

Recommendation: The first one is 'Studies on China's Special Economic Zones'. It focuses on discussing recent advances in the area, including research on current industrial upgrade and transformation, the development patterns of special economic zones, innovation construction and special-economic-zone system innovation. And the other one is 'Blue Book of Special Economic Zone'. It's an annual report on the development of China's Special Economic Zone.

A topic presented in this module as following:

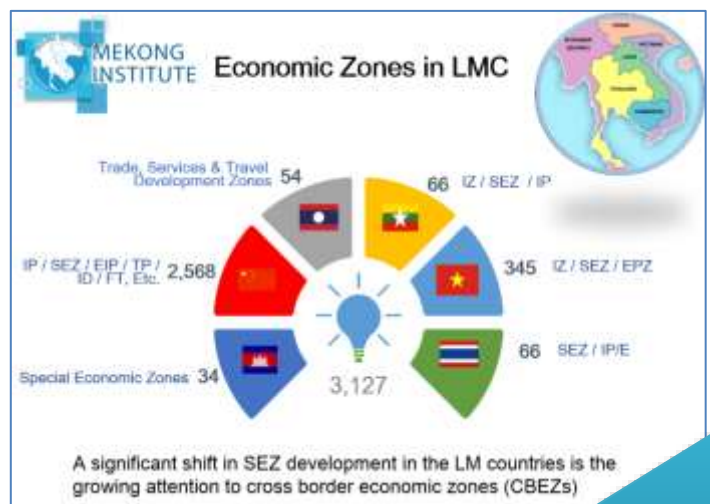
M5-i. Online EZ Information System

Presented by Mr. Sa-nga Sattanun, Program Manager, Trade and Investment Facilitation Department, Mekong Institute

The resource person started a presentation on two cooperation programs on GMS Economic Cooperation and Lancang-Mekong cooperation. The GMS economic cooperation program initiated by Asian Development Bank (ADB) since 1992 with strategies on i. connectivity, ii. Competitiveness and iii. Community building. The program focuses on nine sectors namely transport, telecommunications, energy, environment, tourism, human resource development, trade facilitation, infrastructure and agriculture, to boost the economic cooperation in three main economic corridors namely i. East-West Economic Corridor : EWEC, ii. North-South Economic Corridor : NSEC and iii. Southern Economic Corridor : SEC.

Lancang-Mekong cooperation mechanism launched at the first LMC leaders' meeting to promote the economic and social development of the sub-regional countries in March 2016. To facilitate the progress of the cooperation, China government announced the establishment of the LMC Special Fund with the plan to provide fund in five years to support development projects in the region. The LMC covers three pillars on i. political and security issues, ii. economic and sustainable development and social, cultural and people-to-people exchanges and focus on five priority areas on i. Connectivity, ii. Production capacity, ii. Cross-border economic cooperation, iv. Water resource and v. agriculture and poverty reduction.

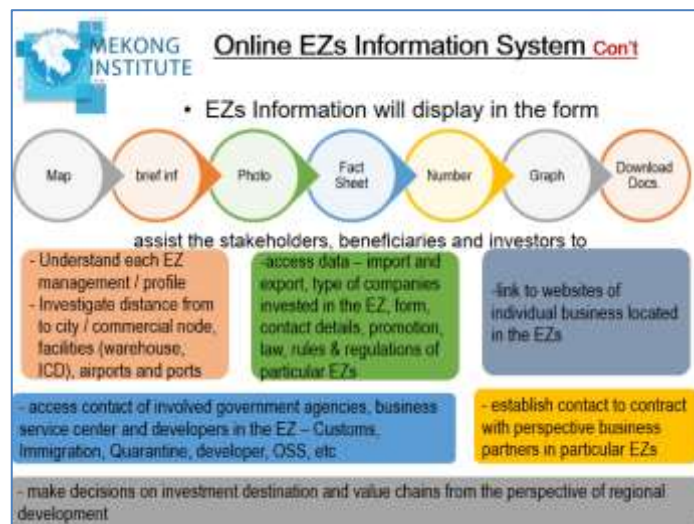
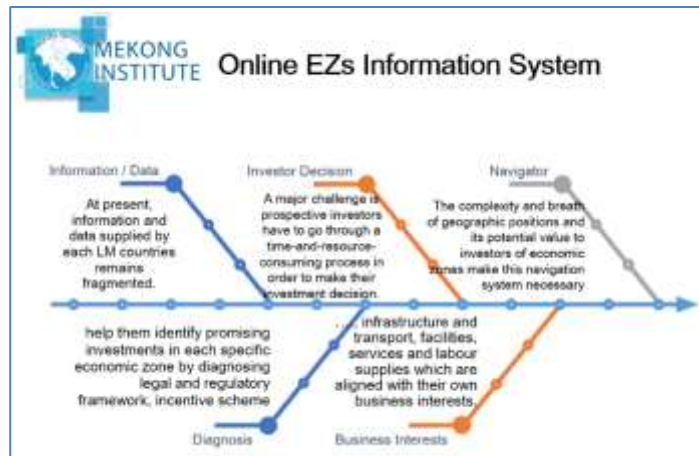
In relation with economic zones, more than 5,400 zones set up since 1975 across 147 economies. Among them, 4,000 zones set up last five-year. The ADB promoted the zones in mid-1990s and along the ECs in 1998. Over 3,000 Economic Zones established in the LM countries with designed in various types such as Industrial Park (IP), Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Eco-Industrial Park (EIP), Technology Park (TP), Innovation District (ID), Free Trade Zone, and Border Economic Zone.



Then, the participant discussed on updated information on national infrastructure in their country.

The presenter continued on the significance and importance of information in the context of Developing Online Information Systems of EZs in LM region. The presenter presented that information is an important tool for identifying the right markets for the products and developing the right market entry strategy before entry. An information system is a set of hardware, software, data, people, and procedures that work together to produce information. It provides information on knowing *what* to offer, *who* to target, *when* to contact, *where* to find, *why* they buy and *how* much to price. While a decision support system (DSS) is a computer-based information system that supports business or organizational decision-making activities.

Then, the presenter presented objective, type of information on the system and end the session with allowing the participants visit website at www.lmezs.com.



9. ACTION PLAN

As part of the training program, participants jointly developed Action Plans (APs) on organizing national workshops / trainings in their respective countries. APs aim to transfer through the participants the new ideas, knowledge and learning points, which they acquired during the training, to related stakeholders at national level. APs will be implemented in September – December 2020 with the support and assistance provided by a team from MI Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department. In addition, a Synthesis and Evaluation (S&E) Workshop is scheduled to be organized at MI in January 2021, in which participants should report the results of APs implementation in their respective countries.

10. CLOSING SESSION

The session was conducted on the last day of the e-training course which covered on following session.

10.1 Course Report Presentation

The presentation included participants' information, training methodologies, modular training approach, module contents adopted at this training program, training objectives and outcomes, and training atmosphere. Mr. Sattanun also presented the average result of pre and post assessment and the final assessment including relevance and improvement of knowledge and skills and overall assessment of the training program.

10.2. Participants' Speeches

In this session, representatives from the Lancang-Mekong countries made brief remarks. All speakers expressed the importance of the knowledge and skills gained from the training program. They also expressed sincere thanks to Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Special Fund (LMCSF) and MI for their support in providing opportunity to take part in the training program.

Key message from the representatives was quoted as below;

"The training underscored the importance of working together and sharing information to unify special economic zones for better trade and investment facilitation not just in our respective countries but for the region," Mr. Hector Ho, Business Development Manager of Phnom Penh SEZ PLC, said of the merits of the Economic Zone online system to better connect investors from Lancang-Mekong countries and outside the region.



"This gave us the opportunity to better understand the process in establishing a special economic zone and how our SMEs can expand their businesses and investments" Ms. Patcharaphon Poobanchao, Vice President of Business Potential Development and Funding at the Federation of Thai SME, said.

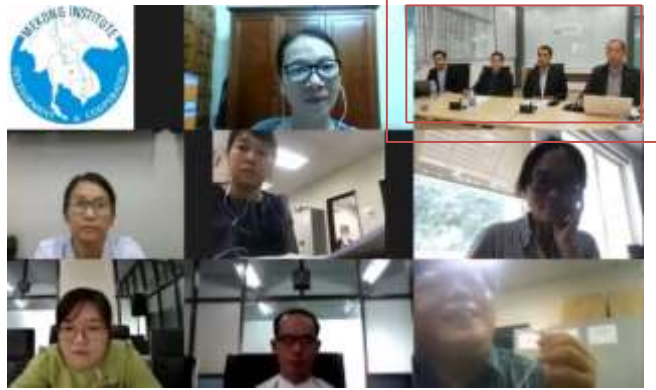
In addition, Ms. Mai Thi Chau Ha, Economic Researcher of



Danang Institute for Socio-Economic Development complimented MI for providing multi-perspectives on SEZ management, as experts from the Belt and Road Research Institute (Shenzhen) for International Cooperation and Development, Shenzhen Foundation for International Exchange and Cooperation, UNESCAP in India, and Thilawa SEZ Management Committee presented innovative SEZ management approaches that can be adapted by Lancang-Mekong member countries. She added that the knowledge sharing and feedbacking will "help strengthen our research on skilled labor, capital, and resource movement."

10.3 Closing and Way Forward

Dr. Watcharas Leelawath, Executive Director, MI, Mr. Madhurjya Kumar Dutta, Director of Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department and the TIF organizing team members attended the closing session on August 21, 2020.



Mr. Dutta congratulated to the participants and said that the participants are now on the learning stage. Knowledge and skills gained at this stage on management and promotion of SEZs should be further disseminated and transferred to the other stakeholders in respective countries through the action plan implementation, in particular keeping in mind the post COVID-19 recovery period. Furthermore, the EZs online system created by MI will be a tool to enhance and strengthen the capacity of EZs on business trade and investment to connect with investors within and outside the countries.

Dr. Watcharas, MI's Executive Director delivered the closing remarks and way forward. Dr Watcharas said that due to the restrictions of free movement of people and people-to-people connectivity across the country, MI is organizing online capacity building activities and adjusting contents on important issues for SEZ management and promotion and back-to back with the online database system. The online EZs database will benefit investors by being the first-hand source of information for facilitating further cooperation and investment in the LM countries.

11. PROGRAM EVALUATION

11.1. Evaluation Method

During the training program, facilitator of MI TIF Department conducted applicable evaluation methods to monitor and evaluate the performance and understanding levels of the participants.

Objectives are;

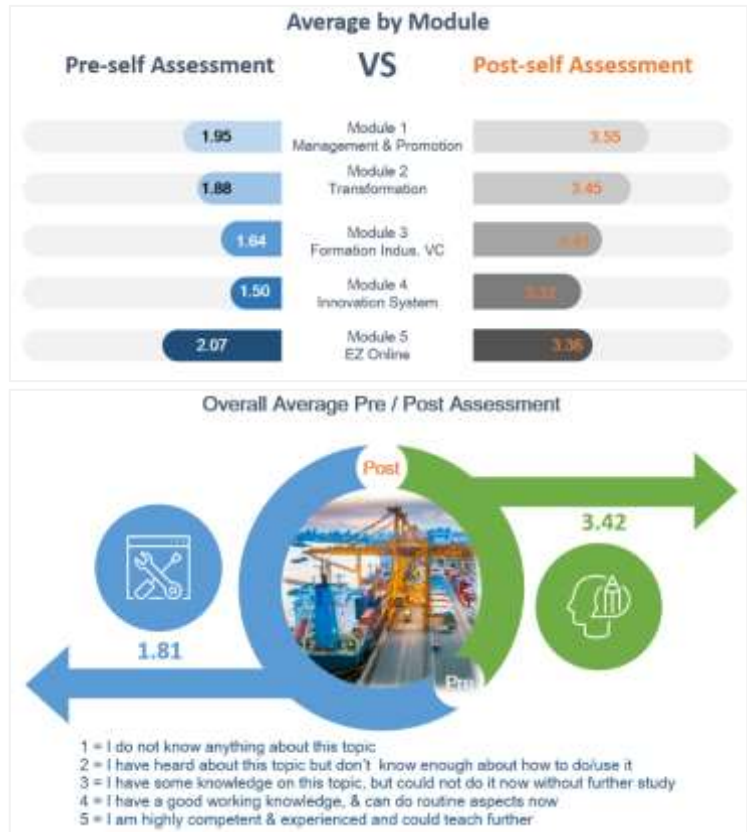
- To assess the achievement of the training program against participants' expectations;
- To get feedback and inputs for improving the training program course in the future

11.2. Evaluation Results

i) Pre / Post Self-Assessment on Competency on Training Program

In order to evaluate the knowledge acquisition of participants during the e-training program, pre and post assessments were distributed to all participants to assess against the knowledge and skills before and right after the training program.

The same self-assessment form was used for both pre and post assessments. In the questionnaire, different components were rated on a scale of 1 to 5, where “5” was the highest and “1” was the lowest. The total average rating for pre-assessment of participants’ knowledge and skills on the training contents or modules were “1.81”. It fallen between “I do not know about this topic” and “I have heard about this topic but do not know enough about how to do / use it”.



On the last day of two-week training program online, post-assessment was distributed to the participants with the same questionnaires to evaluate their understanding about acquired knowledge after being trained by the MI. The total average rating for post assessment of acquired competencies was “3.42” which meant between “I have some knowledge on this topic, but could not do it now without further study” and “I have a good working knowledge & can do routine aspects now”.

ii) Daily Session Reflection

The daily session reflection was conducted by using daily quiz online. It is a tool to assess level of daily session understanding and displayed it as a mood meter. The result of daily quiz presented at the first session of the day.



iii) After Event Evaluation

The After Event Evaluation or overall program evaluation was conducted online. A total of 18 participants responded to the online questionnaire. Different components were rated on a scale of 1 to 5, where “5” is the highest and “1” is the lowest.

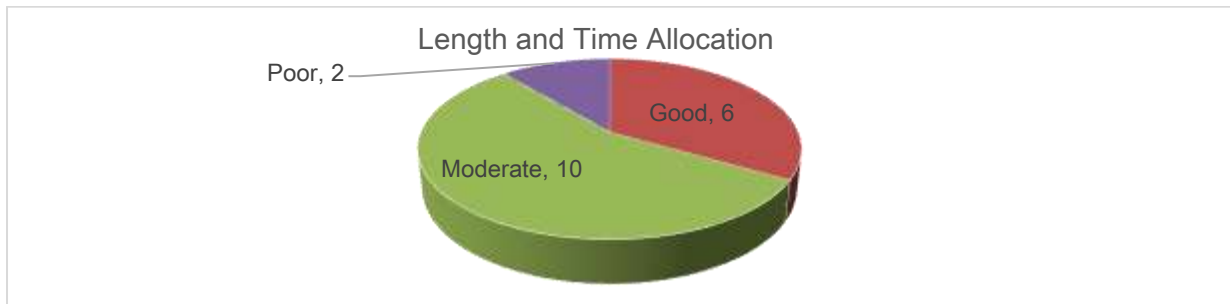
iv) Learning Program Objective

Training objectives was evaluated with the rating scale of 1 to 5 (1-Not Met; 2-Somewhat Met; 3-Mostly Met; 4-Met; 5-Fully Met). Average rating of the training objectives was 3.85. The participants reported that the objectives on improving and updating knowledge on SEZ/CBEZ and sharing information on the EZ database were most highlighted at 3.94 and 3.89 respectively.

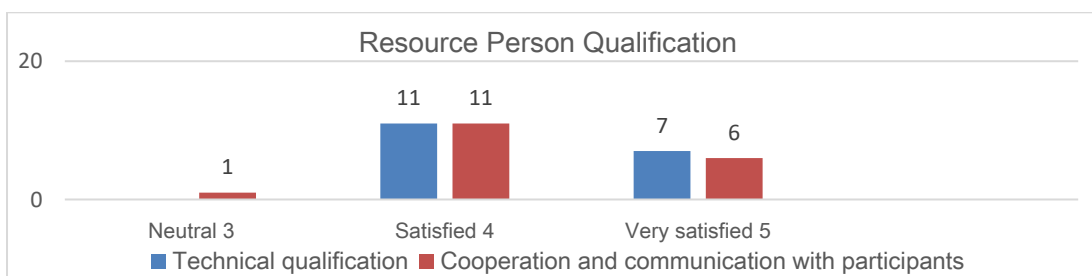


v) Length, Time Allocation for Each Session and Resource Person Performance

The participants assessed levels of length and time allocation for each session with 5 rating scales (1–Very poor; 2–Poor; 3–Moderate; 4–Good; 5–Excellent). Most participants reported that the session was provided suitable length and time at moderate level (10 responses), while six (6) participants rated as good and two (2) indicated at poor respectively.



In term of the resource persons qualification, among eighteen (18) participants, eleven satisfied with their performance on technical qualification and cooperation and communication and six to seven participants rated at “very satisfied” at average rating scale 4.39 and 4.11 respectively. A participant reported as “neutral”



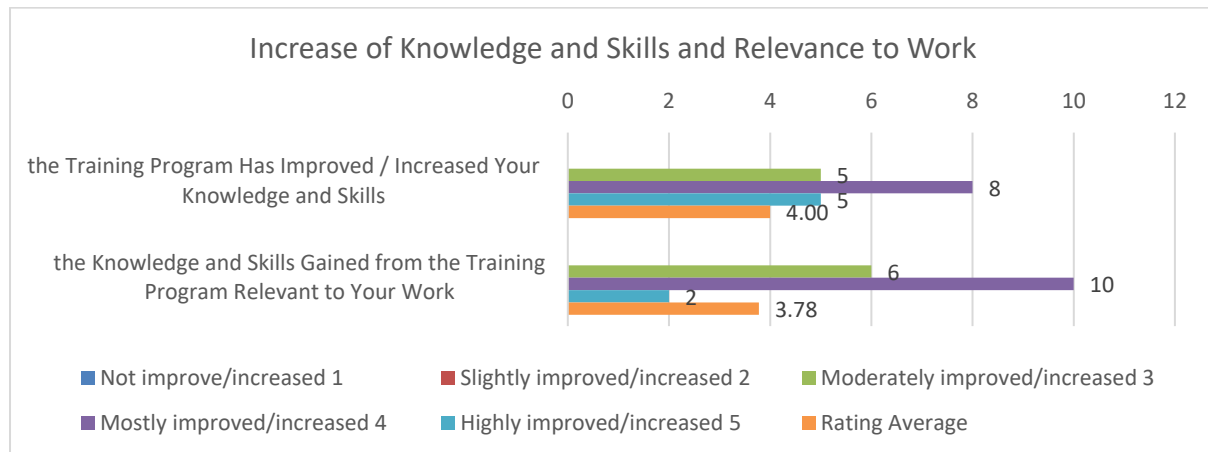
Furthermore, the participants provided comments as following

- Good interaction with Facilitator/Trainer is also very useful for me to make the trainers/facilitator and the trainees close to each other and stimulate the trainers to put more questions and share ideas.
- Lecture or presentation from SEZ expert both China and United Nations ESCAP are very valuable for research and development of SEZ in LMC. The organization of this training by TIF MI staffs are very effectively.
- I would say the Appraisal Framework of CBSEZ by Prof. Alex Han Jun. Because it helps me to get to know there is a tool and form to evaluate the development path of CBSEZ.
- Training time is short. It needs to learn much more.

vi) Increase of Knowledge and Skills and Relevance to Work

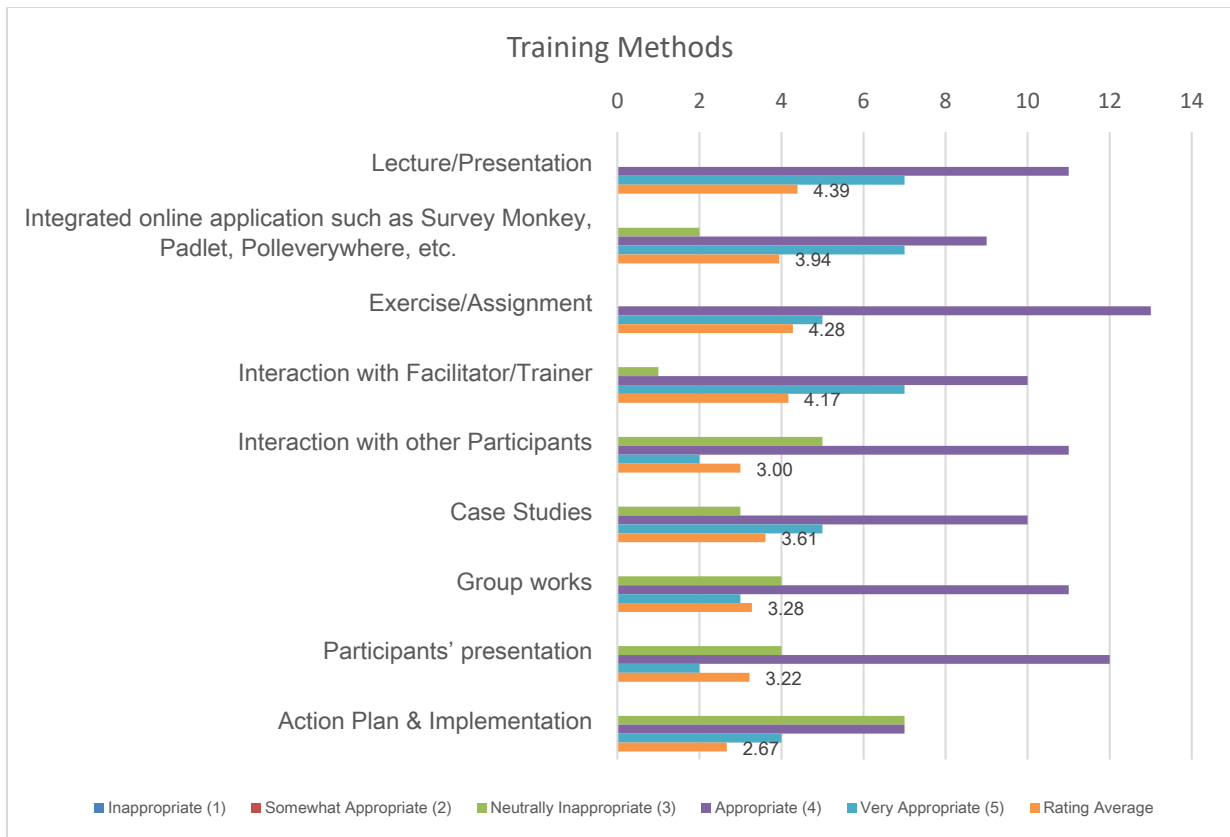
With 5 rating scales (1–Not improved/increased; 2–Slightly improved/increased; 3–Moderately improved/increased; 4–Mostly improved/increased; 5–Highly improved/increased), participants reported that they improved/increased knowledge and skills from the training program at average 4.00.

In term of the knowledge and skills gained, they indicated that it relevant to their work at average 3.78. The results are important for the training organizer to consider the participants selection for further improvement.



vii) Training Method

Training method with average rating at 3.62 was evaluated by using scale of 1 to 5 (1 – Inappropriate; 2- Somewhat Inappropriate; 3 – Neutrally Appropriate; 4 – Appropriate; 5 – Very Appropriate). Top three methods on i. Lecture/presentation, ii. Exercise/assignment and iii. Interaction with facilitator/trainer are indicated as “Appropriate to Very Appropriate” at 4.39, 4.28 and 4.17 respectively.



The results were aligned with comments from the participants as indicated the most useful methods as below

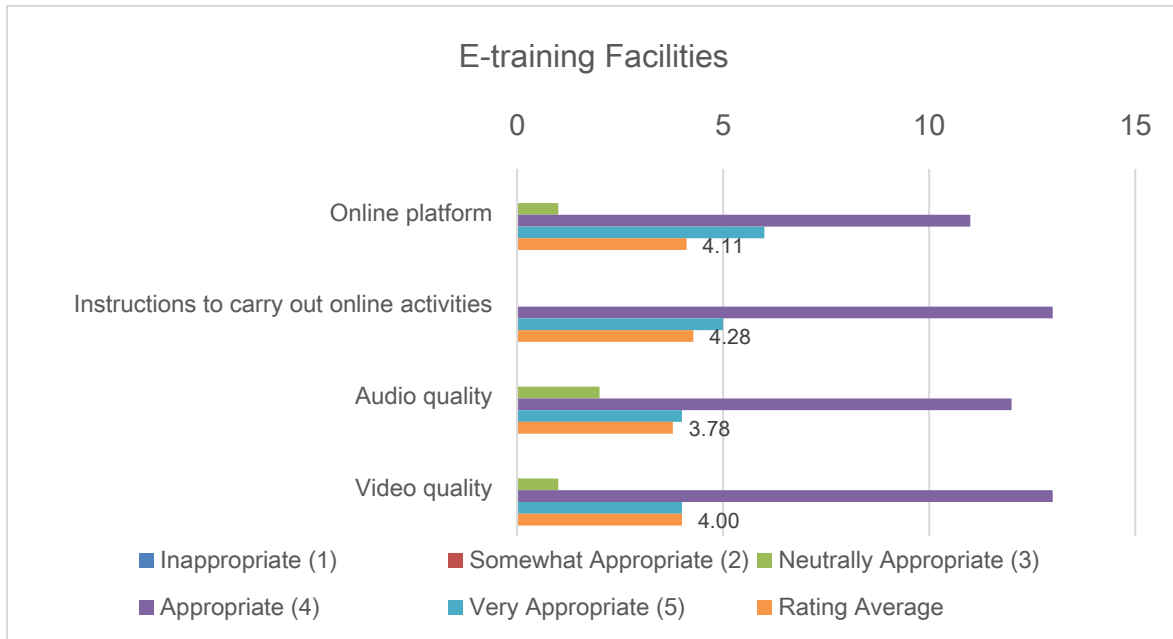
- Integrated online application such as Survey Monkey, Padlet, Poll everywhere is the most useful in this online training. The opinion and idea of the participants were stated and clear to every people.
- The methods used lecture and presentation, are very good.
- Action plan is useful one method due to it effectively impact in field person and it is most stressful among others, if we actively participate.
- I think should more case study and more share how to improve from the case study
- Case study is the most useful method which provides direct implications from a practical perspective.
- I think question and answer section on daily session reflection after each presentation is the most useful method because each participant can confirm their understanding of the presented lecture. Suggested to increase number of questions. More question is more effective.

In addition, the participants recommended other methods which might be more effective to the training as follow

- Action plan and implementation.
- If we hold event, we will choose online method.
- Discussion and study from real case
- Assignment method.
- The management of this training by TIF MI staff is very effectively, if the training can provide handbook (hard copy) of each subject, that sound good.

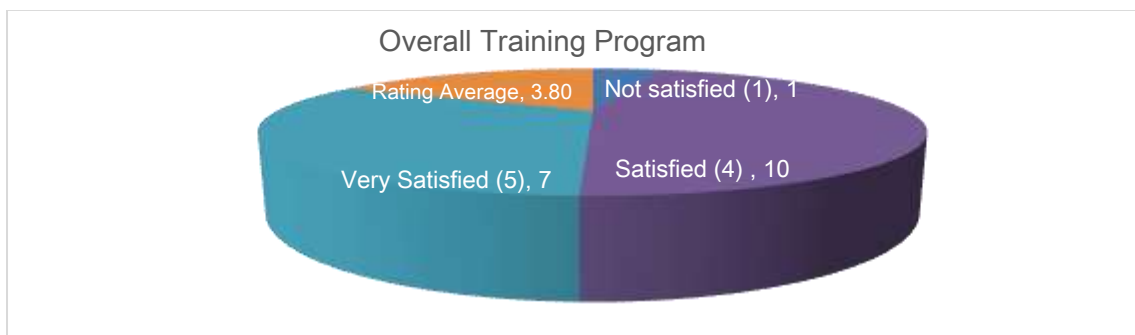
viii) Training Facilities

Overall, the E-training facilities rated at 4.04. The participants assessed “instructions to carry out online activities, online platform, VDO quality and Audio quality” at average rating at 4.28, 4.11, 4.00 and 3.78 respectively according to rating scale of 1 to 5 (1–Inappropriate; 2–Somewhat appropriate; 3–Neutrally appropriate; 4–Appropriate; 5–Very appropriate).



ix) Overall Assessment

In response to the question on “What is your overall assessment of the training program,” participants rated with rating scale of 1 to 5 (1 - Not satisfied; 2 – Somewhat Satisfied; 3 – Neutrally Satisfied; 4 – Satisfied; 5 – Very Satisfied). Overall rating scale is 3.80 that seven (7) participants indicated as “very satisfied”, 10 responses assessed as “satisfied” and a participant evaluated as “not satisfied”.



At the end of online questionnaire, the participants provided suggestions and recommendations to the training program as followings.

- Thank you for your effort to make this training work and effective for all participants.
- Everything is good, thank you

- Good training. More take a long day is perfect.
- Thanks for inviting this kind of training. Very good training. Thank you.
- All of training focus on action plan implementation for government officials side. I think we need to do and submit not only action plan implementation (each of SEZ) but also, we should make a short note paper (for individual) after training completed.
- The training is very effective. But we attend the training from our workplace we cannot fully concentrate on the presentation. The overall assessment is very satisfied.
- Thank you for you lesson and knowledge it can't find anywhere, Great lesson
- Look forward to having the opportunity to be a part of the MI project.
- Internet connection gave us troublesome.
- I got excellent knowledge on SEZs in general and measures for management and promotion of SEZs, Innovative System and Referential Value.
- Thank you again for Mekong Institute to unify all ASEAN SEZs to this training. I am looking forward to meeting all participants and MI staff after the Covid-19.

12. LESSONS LEARNED

Key lessons learnt from the e-training program are as following:

- Preparatory session is necessary to conduct prior the date of e-training commences. The session will be guided on tools and schedule for the e-training including pre self assessment.
- Mixed country group discussions will let participants know their colleagues from other countries' better;
- Each technical session should have group work / exercise in between to ensure that the participants pay attention to the contents delivering by the expert.
- Daily quiz is one of methods to confirm the participants understanding on the contents. 7-10 questions are necessary to prepare.

13. CONCLUSION

The final assessment results affirmed that the learning objectives of the program were achieved. The participants were highly satisfied with the training management and training methodologies employed during the training program online. The long term impact of the training program will be assessed by taking the outcome of the action plan implementation, synthesis & evaluation workshop and outcome of indirect learning (such as transfer of knowledge from the participants to other stakeholders).

Majority of the participants (17 participants or 94.4 %) were satisfied with the training course with average of 3.80 – *satisfied to very satisfied*. The participants gained lot of knowledge from the resource persons. The resource persons were helpful and willing to share the knowledge and experience on the subjects. In addition, the online teaching method and the course management and facilities were good. However, the participants recommended that more time for group exercise.

14. APPENDICES

14.1. Resource Persons and MI Organizing Team

I. Directory of Participants (24)

No	Name	Position / Organization	Contact
Cambodia			
1	 Mr. Ho Shu-Husn	Business Development Manager, Phnom Penh Special Economic Zone Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Mobile: +855 70 355 333 Tel: +855 23 729 798 Email: hector@ppsez.com
Lao PDR			
1	 Ms. Viphanith Keokhouyng	Deputy Director Planning and Evaluation Division Special Economic Zone Promotion and Management Office, Ministry of Planning and Investment	Tel: +85621419334 Mobile: +8562056213544 Email: Vikeokhouyng@gmail.com; viphanith.kky@mpi.gov.la
Myanmar			
1	 Mr. Thu Zaw	CEO, Corporate and New Business Development, SITHAR	Tel: +951559359 Mobile: +9595003603 Email: tzawnoble@gmail.com
2	 Mr. Khine Zaw Min	Deputy Superintendent, Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce	Tel: 009518245087 Mobile: 0095943171440 Email: khinezawmin19788@gmail.com
3	 Mr. Aung Lin Thaw	Staff Officer, Department of Urban and Housing Development, Ministry of Construction	Tel: 018245685 Mobile: 09770096135 Email: mraunglinthaw@gmail.com
4	 Mr. Kyaw Swar-Oo	Assistant Chief of Marine, Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise (Dawei Special Economic Management Committee Office Attached), Ministry of Electricity and Energy	Tel: +95989896088790 Mobile: +95 9250646517 Email: kyawzwa106@gmail.com

No	Name	Position / Organization	Contact
5	 Ms. Khin Htet Htet	Staff Officer Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Dawei Special Economic Zone Management Committee Office	Tel: +95-9-896088790 Mobile: +95-9-420052276 Email: pmo-ygn@dawaisezmc.com
6	 Mr. Aung Zaw Min	Full Time Research Candidate Business School, University Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Mobile: +601160726535 Email: zaw.aung.min@gmail.com
7	 Dr. May Myat Mon Phyu	Deputy Director Industrial Supervision Department, Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection, Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry, Myanmar	Email: disimyanmar@gmail.com
8	 Ms. Pan Ei Phyu	Assistant Director Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection, Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry, Myanmar	Tel: +95 1-2309083 Mobil: +95-9-2060167 Email: panpanphyu.81@gmail.com
9	 Mr. Nay Min Aung	Assistant Director Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection Kyuk Phyu Special Economic Zone Management Committee Office (OSSC) Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry, Myanmar	Tel: +95-01-551973 Mobile: +95-9-420739508 Email: naungmina1234@gmail.com
10	 Ms. Hay Thi Thaug Oo	Assistant Director Investment and Company Registration Section, OSSC, Thilawa SEZ Management Committee	Email: haythithaugoo@gmail.com
11	 Mr. Kyaw Hein Tun	Staff Officer Investment and Company Registration Section, OSSC, Thilawa SEZ Management Committee	Tel: +95-1-2309083 (Ext-205) Fax: - Mobile: +95-9-250101100 Email: kyawheintun.dica@gmail.com
12	 Mr. Tin Tun	IT Assistant Officer Thilawa SEZ MC Company Limited	Tel: +951 1 2309083 Fax: Mobile: +95 9 51 34533 Email: tintun111977@gmail.com

No	Name	Position / Organization	Contact
Thailand			
1	 Mr. Prateep Chouykerd	Researcher, Researcher Department, Research for Social Development Institute, Khon Kaen University	Tel: 0 43 20 2221 Mobile: 08 4111 8929
2	 Ms. Patcharaphorn Poobanchao	Vice President Business Potential Development and Funding The Federation of Thai SME, Northeast Thailand, Khon Kaen Province	Mobile: +66956415441 Email: Poobanchao@gmail.com
3	 Mr. Tanapat Thongprom	Young Entrepreneur Chamber of Commerce, Department of Marketing The Sakaeo Chamber of Commerce Sakaeo Central Government Service Sakaeo City Hall T.Thakasem, A.Muang, Sakaeo	Tel: 037425076 Mobile: +66 85 399 2817 Email: tnp96317@gmail.com
Vietnam			
1	 Ms. Mai Thi Chau Ha	Economics Researcher, International Cooperation Division, Danang Institute for Socio-economic Development	Mobile: 0934795095 Office number: 0934795095 Email: maithichauha@gmail.com
2	 Ms. Thi Yen Pham	Vice Head, Division of Logistics, Economics Faculty, Vietnam Maritime University	Mobile: +84984363697 Email: phamyen@vimaru.edu.vn
3	 Ms. Phung Thi Hoa	International Coordinator, Vietnam Automobile Transportation Association	Tel: +84 24 62861420 Mobile: +84 948 159 966 Email: hoa63vra2010@yahoo.com
4	 Mr. Nguyen The Phuong	Staff of Trade Department Quang Tri Investment, Trade and Tourism Promotion Agency Quang Tri Province, Vietnam	Tel: +84233595007 Mobile: +84916439368 Email: nguyenthephuong12@gmail.com
5	 Ms. Nguyen Thi Hien	Branch Director Delta International Co., Ltd. Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Tel: +84 82 62680406 Mobile: +84 907538979 Email: hien@delta.com.vn
6	 Ms. Châu Hồng Anh	Director of LCC company, Board member of HAWEE, Ho Chi Minh City Association of Women Entrepreneur and Executives	Mobile :+84909238196 email: honganh@edlcc.com





No	Name	Position / Organization	Contact
Sri Lanka			
1	 Mr. Chitral Rahul Jayawarna	Chief Manager Welfare & Industrial Relations, Sri Lanka Ports Authority	Mobile: 0940714491608 Tel: 0940112483495 Email: chitral@slpa.lk

II. Resource Persons

No	Name	Position / Organization	Contact
1	 Prof. Yuan Xiaojiang	Professor, Shenzhen Municipal Party School (Shenzhen Administration College)	Through Email: zhongyt@sfiec.org.cn
2	 Prof. Tao Yitao	Executive Dean, The Belt and Road Research Institute (Shenzhen) for International cooperation and Development	Through Email: zhongyt@sfiec.org.cn
3	 Dr. Rajan Sudesh Ratna	Economic Affairs Officer United Nations ESCAP South and South West Asia Office, New Delhi, India	Phone: +91 11 30973707 Mobile (Office) + 91 8800197128 Mobile (Personal): +91 9810566300 Email: ratna@un.org ; rsratnaun@gmail.com
4	 Prof. Han Zhongxue	Vice Dean of BRRI, The Belt and Road Research Institute (Shenzhen) for International cooperation and Development	Email: 2686791516@qq.com
5	 Dr. Alex Han Jun	Vice President, SNU (Seoul National University) China	Phone: +86-133-1108-1000 Email: 301996@qq.com
6	 Ms. Cho Cho Wynn	Vice Chairperson -2, Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Management Committee, Yangon, Myanmar	Email : cchowynn@gmail.com

7		Prof. Dr. Yiming Yuan	Dean of Shenzhen Green Development Institute Shenzhen University, Shenzhen	Phone: +86-755-26538262 Fax: +86-755-26538262 Email: 1033936970@qq.com
8		Mr. Sa-nga Sattanun	Program Manager, Trade and Investment Facilitation, Mekong Institute (MI)	Tel: + 66 (0) 43 202 411-2 Fax: + 66 (0) 43 343 131 Email: sa-nga@mekonginstitute.org

III. MI Organizing Team

No	Name	Position / Organization	Contact
1	 Mr. Madhurjya Kumar Dutta	Director, Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department, Mekong Institute (MI)	Tel: + 66 (0) 43 202 411 Fax: + 66 (0) 43 203 656 Email: dutta@mekonginstitute.org
2	 Mr. Sa-nga Sattanun	Program Manager, Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department, Mekong Institute (MI)	Tel: + 66 (0) 43 202 411-2 Fax: + 66 (0) 43 203 656 Email: sa-nga@mekonginstitute.org
3	 Mr. Sokim Phang	Program Officer, Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department, Mekong Institute (MI)	Tel: + 66 (0) 43 202 411-2 Fax: + 66 (0) 43 203 656 Email: sokim@mekonginstitute.org
4	 Ms. Sasiporn Phuphaploy	Program Assistant, Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department, Mekong Institute (MI)	Tel: + 66 (0) 43 202 411-2 Fax: + 66 (0) 43 203 656 Email: sasiporn@mekonginstitute.org
5	Ms. Siwaporn Kasloon	Trainee, Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department, Mekong Institute (MI)	Tel: + 66 (0) 43 202 411-2 Fax: + 66 (0) 43 203 656 Email: kl.siwaporn98@gmail.com

14.2. Action Plan

i) Cambodia

Name	1. Hector Ho		1. Business Development Manager, PPSEZ
Action Plan Activity	<i>How to improve and support online platform of Lancang-Mekong Economic Zones in Cambodia</i>		
Objectives	1) Hold a seminar and reunion party for key SEZ operators in Cambodia 2) Set up online platform/system for data input – Phnom Penh Special Economic Zone (PPSEZ) 3) Upload and review data/information from all SEZs in Cambodia to the platform		

Key Activities: What and How	When (by December 2020)	Mode (Online or onsite; tool (zoom, etc.))	People/Organization Responsible	Team Members/Other Resource Persons	Target Participants /Stakeholders	Expected Results
Invite All key SEZ operators to meet in PP	October 2020	Face to Face Dinner party	PPSEZ	1. Marketing 2. Customer Service 3. Business Development	Key SEZ Operators in Cambodia	1. Share each SEZs status 2. Update key investment 3. Update key investors (FDI)
Set up online platform by PPSEZ	September 2020	Social Apps & Emails	PPSEZ	1. Marketing 2. IT 3. Business Development	Mekong Institute SEZ Developers Tenant in PPSEZ	Create and set up the platform by PPSEZ
Collect information and evaluation	November 2020	Social Apps & Emails	PPSEZ	1. Marketing 2. IT 3. Business Development	Mekong Institute SEZ Developers Tenant in PPSEZ	Received information from selected 10 major companies in the PPSEZ to join the online platform. Collect key tenants' information from other SEZs.
Data review and update by PPSEZ	January 2021	Social Apps & Emails	PPSEZ	1. Marketing 2. IT 3. Business Development	Mekong Institute SEZ Developers Tenant in PPSEZ	Seek IT's support to upload consolidated data

ii) Lao PDR

<p>Name</p>	<p>1. Ms. Viphanith KEOKHOUNYING,</p>	<p>Promotion and Management of SEZ office Ministry of Planning and Investment</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">The objective of Training</h2> <p>The objectives of workshop on “Measures for Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zone” have the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To deliver some important lessons learnt from Modular Training on “Measures for Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Lancang-Mekong Countries conducted on September 10 - 21/8/2020 by Mekong Institute; ☞ To expected to be a stage for both officials and staff from public and private sector to discuss, share and exchange on SEZs implementation; ☞ To disseminate and instruct on real implementation, future directions of SEZs in Lao PDR; ☞ To discuss, exchange and brainstorm towards current and future situation of SEZs implementation in Lao PDR 		<h2 style="text-align: center;">Training Expected Outcome</h2> <p>This workshop was beneficial to concerned Ministries and members of SEZs management committee and private sector related to SEZs in Laos. We try to provide information on Special Economic Zone (SEZs) and Cross-border Economic Zone (BCEZs) as future economic development and example from other countries. Upon completion, each participant is expected to be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Understand more on what is Special Economic Zone (SEZs) and how it could contribute Laos economy and also Cross-Border Economic Zone (BCEZs) which is very important for implementing One Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and how all investors and companies could contribute on CSR for society and environment protection; ☞ Survey findings and possibility of CBEZs establishment in Lancang-Mekong Countries; ☞ Current implementation and future directions of SEZs, CBEZs establishment in Lao PDR; ☞ More comment, exchange and sharing. <p style="text-align: right;">4</p>
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Training Content</h2> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview of the performance of SEZ, Opportunities and Challenges facing SEZ development in the LM Countries. 2. The Covid-19 pandemic against the management and promotion of SEZ and CBEZ, Challenges, prevention and building opportunities to the Covid-19 crisis for SEZ development in the LM Countries. 3. Development Status and Evaluation of SEZ and CBEZ. 4. EZ online system database 	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Speaker and target participants</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ The Speaker: the trainers who were trained at MI Program, the head of SEZO and other., ☞ The participants: the Official from ministries and private sectors. Some of them will be the directors, deputy directors, assistant directors of government officials, senior to mid level managers from private sectors; freight forwarders, chamber of Special Economic Zone Promotion and Management Office (SEZO) members and members of respective SEZ management committee. 	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Date and agenda of Training</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Date: in November or December 2020. ☞ Agenda: 1 day Training (Onsite)

iii) Myanmar

<p style="text-align: center;">Myanmar Team</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"><u>Mr.Nay Min Aung</u></td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"><u>Mr.Tin Tun</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><u>Mr.Kyaw Swar Oo</u></td> <td style="border: none;"><u>Ms.Pan Ei</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><u>Mr.Khine Zaw Min</u></td> <td style="border: none;"><u>Ms.Hay Thi Thuang Oo</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><u>Mr.Aung Lin Thaw</u></td> <td style="border: none;"><u>Ms.Khin Htet Htet</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><u>Mr.Kyaw Hein Tun</u></td> <td style="border: none;"><u>Mr.Aung Zaw Min</u></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Ms. May <u>Myat Mon Phyu</u> –Team Leader</p>	<u>Mr.Nay Min Aung</u>	<u>Mr.Tin Tun</u>	<u>Mr.Kyaw Swar Oo</u>	<u>Ms.Pan Ei</u>	<u>Mr.Khine Zaw Min</u>	<u>Ms.Hay Thi Thuang Oo</u>	<u>Mr.Aung Lin Thaw</u>	<u>Ms.Khin Htet Htet</u>	<u>Mr.Kyaw Hein Tun</u>	<u>Mr.Aung Zaw Min</u>	<p>Action Plan Activity :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge Sharing Workshop for Management and Promotion of SEZ and IZ in Myanmar 2. Data Providing to Online Portal (3 Special Economic Zone, 3 Industrial Zones (Multi- Country Multi -Park Program) <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To share information and knowledge obtained during the Training on Measures for Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones 																																																						
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<p>Workshop Type : Online-Workshop</p> <p>Duration : 2 days(3 hr/d)</p> <p>Online Media : Zoom</p> <p>Target Date : 8-9 Dec, 2020.</p> <p>Participants : 30</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Tentative Agenda</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #4a86e8; color: white;"> <th colspan="4">Day1 - Dec 8,2020</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Content/Sessions</th> <th>Speakers</th> <th>Mode of Delivery</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10:00 to 10:15</td> <td>Opening Remark</td> <td>DG,DISI</td> <td>Live Online</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10:15 to 11:00</td> <td>Lecture 1</td> <td>Speaker 1</td> <td>Live Online/ Presentation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11:00 to 11:15</td> <td>Discussion</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11:15 to 12:00</td> <td>Lecture 2</td> <td>Speaker 2</td> <td>Live Online/ Presentation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12:00 to 12:15</td> <td>Discussion</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>12:15 to 1:00</td> <td>Lecture 3</td> <td>Speaker 3</td> <td>Live Online/ Presentation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Day1 - Dec 8,2020				Time	Content/Sessions	Speakers	Mode of Delivery	10:00 to 10:15	Opening Remark	DG,DISI	Live Online	10:15 to 11:00	Lecture 1	Speaker 1	Live Online/ Presentation	11:00 to 11:15	Discussion			11:15 to 12:00	Lecture 2	Speaker 2	Live Online/ Presentation	12:00 to 12:15	Discussion			12:15 to 1:00	Lecture 3	Speaker 3	Live Online/ Presentation	<p style="text-align: center;">Participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 Persons from Government Staff (1 person form each state /division /union territory DISI office and) ▪ 9 Persons from some Industrial Zone Supervision Committee. ▪ 6 Persons from SEZ management Committee. <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Tentative Agenda</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #4a86e8; color: white;"> <th colspan="4">Day2 - Dec 9,2020</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Content/Sessions</th> <th>Speakers</th> <th>Mode of Delivery</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10:00 to 10:45</td> <td>Lecture 1</td> <td>Speaker 1</td> <td>Live Online/ Presentation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10:45 to 11:00</td> <td>Discussion</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11:00 to 11:45</td> <td>Lecture 2</td> <td>Speaker 2</td> <td>Live Online/ Presentation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11:45 to 12:00</td> <td>Discussion</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>12:00 to 12:45</td> <td>Lecture 3</td> <td>Speaker 3</td> <td>Live Online/ Presentation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12:45 to 1:00</td> <td>Closing</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">Speakers</p> <p>DG DISI– Welcome and Opening Remark Ms. May <u>Myat Mon Phyu</u> Ms. Pan <u>Ei Phyu</u> Mr. Aung <u>Zaw Min</u> Mr. Aung Lin Thaw Mr. Kyaw <u>Swar Oo</u> Ms. Khin <u>Htet Htet</u> Mr. Nay Min Aung</p>	Day2 - Dec 9,2020				Time	Content/Sessions	Speakers	Mode of Delivery	10:00 to 10:45	Lecture 1	Speaker 1	Live Online/ Presentation	10:45 to 11:00	Discussion			11:00 to 11:45	Lecture 2	Speaker 2	Live Online/ Presentation	11:45 to 12:00	Discussion			12:00 to 12:45	Lecture 3	Speaker 3	Live Online/ Presentation	12:45 to 1:00	Closing		
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iv) Thailand

Country		[] Cambodia [] Lao PDR [] Myanmar [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] Thailand [] Vietnam	
Name	Miss Patcharaphorn Poobanchao Team Leader	Position & Organization	1.The Federation of Thai SME, Northeast Thailand,Khonkaen Province
	2.		2.Research for Social Development Institute, Khon Kaen University
	3. Mr. Prateep Chouykerd		3.The Sakaeo Chamber of Commerce
	4. Mr. Tanapat Thongprom		

Action Plan Activity	Seminar : Impact of COVID-19 on Thailand Special Economic Zones
Objectives	1) Show Example about opportunities and challenges in expanding businesses on SEZ 2) Sharing and discussion about information and Impact of COVID-19 on SEZ

Key Activities: What and How	When (by December 2020)	Mode (online or onsite; tool (zoom, etc.)	People/Organization Responsible	Team Members/Other Resource Persons	Target Participants /Stakeholders	Expected Results
1.What are new Orientation business after Pandemic situation 2.How to Create the Local more understanding and See opportunities	Between Oct' 20- Nov'20	On site	The federation of Thai SME	Patcharaphorn Prateep Tanapat Guest speaker	SMEs Government Officer Academic Researcher	20 participants

v) Vietnam

VIỆT NAM ACTION PLAN

Leader: Châu Hồng Anh

Members: Phùng Thị Hoà
Nguyễn Thị Thu Hiền
Phạm Thị Yến
Mai Thị Châu Hà
Nguyễn Thế Phương

Action Plan Activity :

1. Knowledge Sharing Focus



Individual Action Plan		
Name	2. Mai Thi Chau Ha	1. Economics Researcher at Institute for Socio-Economic Development
Action Plan Activity	<i>Data collection for updating Economic Zones (EZs) profiles of Vietnam to Online EZs Information System</i>	
Objectives	1) Ensure the adequate information related to EZs profiles of Vietnam in online EZs information system	
	2) Ensure the latest information on EZs profiles of Vietnam in online EZs information system	

Key Activities: What and How	When (by December 2020)	Mode (online or onsite; tool (zoom, etc.)	People/Organization Responsible	Team Members/Other Resource Persons	Target Participants /Stakeholders	Expected Results
Data collection of <u>national information</u> through online researching	September 2020	Online; online research tool	Mai Thi Chau Ha	N/A	N/A	Updated data on national information for Vietnam (i.e. Economic Zone Management Organization Structure, etc.)
Data collection of <u>facilities on EZs in Vietnam</u> through online researching, directly contacting targeted organizations	October 2020	Online; Call, online research tool	Mai Thi Chau Ha	N/A	Official staff at Management Boards of EZs	Updated data on facilities on 17 (tentative) EZs (Infrastructure, utilities, logistics costs, support institution)
Data collection of <u>One Stop Service Center in Vietnam</u> through online researching, directly contacting targeted organizations	November 2020	Online; Call, online research tool	Mai Thi Chau Ha	N/A	Official staff at Management Boards of EZs	Updated data on One Stop Service Center (Business procedures and forms, list of government agencies, organization, etc.)
Data collection of <u>Company Profile at EZs in Vietnam</u> through online researching, directly contacting targeted organizations	December 2020	Online; Call, online research tool	Mai Thi Chau Ha	N/A	Official staff at Management Boards/Businesses in EZs	Updated data on Company Profile at EZs in Vietnam (i.e Business type, business sector, operation, promotion materials, etc.)

14.3 Program Schedule

Modular Training on Measures for Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) August 10 - 21, 2020

Tentative Program Schedule (Online Training Course)

PRE-TRAINING PREPARATION	
Dates: Monday - Friday, August 3 to Friday August 7, 2020	
Mode: Home-based	
Responsibility	Content
MI Organizing Team	Testing sessions with participants
MI Organizing Team & Resource Persons	Online training outline and content (e.g. presentations, reading materials, assignments, questionnaires)
Participants	Submission of pre-training assignments, questionnaire, questions and discussion points

Week - I			
Day I: Monday, August 10, 2020			
Mode: Online			
Time (Thailand Time)	Contents / Sessions	Resource Person / Facilitator	Mode of delivery
08.45 - 08.50	Welcome and opening remarks	Dr. Watcharas Leelawath, Executive Director, Mekong Institute (MI)	Live online
08.50 – 08.55	Introductory Remarks	Mr. Madhurjya Kumar Dutta, Director, Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) Department, MI	Live online
08.55 - 09.00	Video Presentation of Mekong Institute	MI-TIF Team	Video presentation
09.00 - 09.10	Getting to Know Each Other - Name of participant - Country - Organization - Work Duties and Responsibilities	MI-TIF Team	Live online
09.10 – 09.30	Setting the context - Expectations - Rules and norms of the online training - Online materials on E- learning	MI-TIF Team	- Live online / presentation - Group work
09.30 – 09.45	Overview of the training - Introduction to project on Joint Development of Cross Border Economic Zones in Lancang- Mekong Countries - Introduction to the online training course	MI-TIF Team	Live powerpoint
Module 1: Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the Lancang–Mekong (LM) countries to response to the health Pandemic Situations			

09.45 - 11.45	<p>Sessions on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview of the performance of SEZs ▪ Opportunities and challenges facing SEZ development in the Lancang - Mekong countries <p>The sessions cover group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A</p>	<p>Dr. Yuan Xiaojiang, Shenzhen Municipal Party School (Shenzhen Administration College) *ITPN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Live powerpoint - Video
11.45 – 12.00	Evaluation of the session/feedback by the participants	MI-TIF Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online evaluation

<p>Week - I Day II: Tuesday, August 11, 2020 Mode: Online</p>			
Time (Thailand Time)	Contents / Sessions	Resource Person / Facilitator	Mode of delivery
Module 2: Special Economic Zone Transformation			
08.50 – 09.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to the daily sessions 	MI-TIF Team	- Live online
09.00 – 11.00	<p>Session on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special Economic Zone Transformation - the successful experience and lesson learned from Shenzhen Special Economic Zone <p>The session cover group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A</p>	<p>Professor Tao Yitao, Executive Dean, The Belt and Road Research Institute (Shenzhen) for International Cooperation and Development *ITPN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Live powerpoint, - Video
11.00 – 11.30	Evaluation of the session/feedback by the participants	MI-TIF Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online evaluation

<p>Week - I Day III: Wednesday, August 12, 2020 Mode: Online</p>			
Module 1: Management and Promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the Lancang–Mekong (LM) countries to response to the health Pandemic Situations			
08.40 – 08.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to the daily sessions 	MI-TIF Team	- Live online

08:45 – 09.45	<p>Sessions on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COVID-19 pandemic against the management and promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) ▪ Challenges, prevention and building opportunities to the COVID-19 crisis for SEZ development in the Lancang-Mekong countries <p>The sessions cover group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A</p>	Dr. Rajan Sudesh Ratna Economic Affairs Officer United Nations ESCAP South and South West Asia Office New Delhi, India	- Live powerpoint - Video
Module 2: Special Economic Zone Transformation			
09:45 – 11.45	<p>Session on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Special Economic Zone to Cross Border Economic Zone, Model Replication vs Path Choice <p>The session covers group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A</p>	Prof. Han Zhongxue, Vice Dean of BRRRI, The Belt and Road Research Institute (Shenzhen) for International cooperation and Development *ITPN	- Live powerpoint - Video ▪
11.45 – 11.55	Evaluation of the session/feedback by the participants	MI-TIF Team	▪ Online evaluation

Week - I Day IV: Thursday, August 13, 2020 Mode: Online			
Time (Thailand Time)	Contents / Sessions	Resource Person / Facilitator	Mode of delivery
Module 2: Special Economic Zone Transformation			
08.50 – 09.00	Introduction to the daily sessions	MI Team	- Live online
09.00 – 11.00	<p>Session on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Special Economic Zone to Free Trade Pilot Zone - the intrinsic logic and practice of China's Path (the functions and missions of Chinese Special Economic Zone) <p>The session covers group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A</p>	Professor Tao Yitao, Executive Dean, The Belt and Road Research Institute (Shenzhen) for International cooperation and Development *ITPN	- Live powerpoint, - Video
11.00 – 11.30	Evaluation of the session/feedback by the participants	MI-TIF Team	Online evaluation

Week - I Day V: Friday, August 14, 2020 Mode: Online			
Time (Thailand Time)	Contents / Sessions	Resource Person / Facilitator	Mode of delivery
08.45 – 08.50	Introduction to the daily sessions	MI Team	- Live online
08.50 – 10.50	Session on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development Status and Evaluation of SEZ and CBEZ The session covers group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A	Dr. Alex Han Jun Vice President, SNU (Seoul National University) China	- Live powerpoint, - Video
10.55 – 11.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management and assessment of Thilawa SEZ in the pandemic of COVID-19 : recovering and future scenarios The session covers group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A	Ms. Cho Cho Wynn, Vice Chairperson -2, Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)Management Committee, Yangon, Myanmar	- Live powerpoint, - Case study
11.55-12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of the session/feedback by the participants 	MI-TIF Team	Online evaluation

Week I Saturday, August 15, 2020 and Sunday, August 16, 2020
Free Day

Week – II Day I: Monday, August 17, 2020 Mode: Online			
Time (Thailand Time)	Contents / Sessions	Resource Person / Facilitator	Mode of delivery
Module 3: Formation of Regional Industrial Value Chain in Post COVID-19 Situation			
08.50 – 09.00	Introduction to the daily sessions	MI Team	- Live online
09:00 – 11.00	Sessions on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Industry Development and Its Spatial Relation: A Case Study of Shenzhen the China’s First Special Economic Zone ▪ Challenges and opportunities in post Covid-19 for import and export and production network The sessions cover group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A	Professor Dr. Yiming Yuan, Dean of Shenzhen Green Development Institute Shenzhen University, Shenzhen	- Live powerpoint - Video

11.00 – 11.30	Evaluation of the session/feedback by the participants	MI-TIF Team	▪ Online evaluation
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Week - II
Day II: Tuesday, August 18, 2020
Mode: Online

Time (Thailand Time)	Contents / Sessions	Resource Person / Facilitator	Mode of delivery
Module 4: Innovative System and Its Referential Value			
08.50 – 09.00	Introduction to the daily session	MI-TIF Team	- Live online
09:00 – 11.00	Session on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Innovation and Up-grading in a Transforming Economy - the Case of Shenzhen SEZ During 30 yrs' path (1980-2018) The session covers group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A	Professor Dr. Yiming Yuan, Dean of Shenzhen Green Development Institute Shenzhen University, Shenzhen	- Live powerpoint, - Video
11.00 – 11.30	Evaluation of the session/feedback by the participants	MI-TIF Team	▪ Online evaluation

Week - II
Day III: Wednesday, August 19, 2020
Mode: Online

Time (Thailand Time)	Contents / Sessions	Resource Person / Facilitator	Mode of delivery
Module 5: Economic Zones Online System Database			
08.50 – 09.00	Introduction to the daily sessions	MI-TIF Team	- Live online
09:00 – 10.15	Session on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online EZ Information System The session cover group work / group discussion / exercise / Q&A	Mr. Sa-nga Sattanun, Program Manager, TIF	- Live powerpoint, - Video
Action Plans			
10.20 -11.00	Session on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to Action Plans and its Implementation 	Mr. Sa-nga Sattanun, Program Manager, TIF	- Live powerpoint, - Video
11.00 – 11.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action Plan Preparation by the participants - Group work / Discussion 		- Group work - Discussion
11.30 – 11.35	Evaluation of the session/feedback by the participants	MI-TIF Team	- Online evaluation

Week - II
 Day IV: Thursday, August 20, 2020
 Free Day

Group work on Action Plan Preparation

Week - II
 Day V: Friday, August 21, 2020
 Mode: Online

Time (Thailand Time)	Contents / Sessions	Resource Person / Facilitator	Mode of delivery
08.50 – 09.00	Introduction to the daily session	MI-TIF Team	- Live online
09:00 - 10:15	Session on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action Plans Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cambodia ▪ Lao PDR ▪ Myanmar ▪ Thailand ▪ Vietnam 10 minutes per country		- Live powerpoint,
10.15 – 10.20	- Alumni Database Presentation		CKM
10.20 – 11.00	Closing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Course Report ▪ Speech by Country Representatives ▪ Congratulatory Remarks ▪ Closing Remarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dr. Watcharas Leelawath, Executive Director, MI ▪ Mr. Madhurjya Kumar Dutta, Director, Trade and Investment Facilitation (TIF) 	- Live online

Greater Mekong Subregion

The Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) comprises of five Southeast Asian countries and two provinces of China sharing the Mekong River, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan Province, Guangxi Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China.

About Mekong Institute

Mekong Institute (MI) is a **GMS** Inter-Governmental Organization (IGO) working closely with the Governments of six countries to promote regional development, cooperation and integration by offering standard and on-demand capability development programs across three cutting themes of agricultural development and commercialization, trade and investment facilitation, and innovation and technology connectivity.



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