Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC; Governor: Koji Tanami) signed a Japanese ODA loan agreement totaling up to 62,442 million yen with the Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand (MRTA) to finance the Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok (Purple Line) ([1]). This is the first Japanese ODA loan in six years for a new project in Thailand (the last offered was in 2002).

In this project, a new mass rapid transit (MRT) Purple Line will be constructed to connect Bang Sue in Bangkok and Bang Yai in the neighboring Nonthaburi Province. This will meet growing demand for passenger transport and relieve traffic congestion in the metropolitan Bangkok as well as contribute to development of the regional economy and improvement of the urban environment through reduction of vehicle exhaust fumes and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The proceeds of this loan are used for civil works of the elevated tracks, stations and a train depot as well as consulting services. A private concessionaire will operate and maintain the Purple Line.

In this project, universal design will be adopted, including such barrier-free facilities as elevators, ramps and restrooms for the physically disadvantaged, as its adoption in the underground MRT Blue Line, Japanese ODA loan-funded project, received high praise from the associations of people with disabilities. This will further facilitate their use of the MRT lines as a means of their transport, thus being expected to increase their schooling and working opportunities. The Thai government is also considering new bus routes departing from the new constructed stations and the introduction of a integrated ticketing system for the Bangkok MRT network, including the MRT Blue Line, the elevated Bangkok Transit System (BTS) and city busses to increase the effectiveness of the project.

In the Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations, JBIC placed a priority on development of city functions, including improvement of the urban environment. JBIC is thus committed to supporting sustainable economic growth in Thailand through efforts following this strategy, including this project that serves to relieve traffic congestion and air pollution in Bangkok.

[1] The project is also expected to reduce vehicle emissions of carbon dioxide, the primary constituent of greenhouse gases.
1. Loan Amount and Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount (Mil. Yen)</th>
<th>Interest Rate (% per annum)</th>
<th>Repayment Period/Grace Period (Years)</th>
<th>Procurement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok</td>
<td>62,442</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>25/7</td>
<td>General untied</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Purple Line) (I)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01*</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Consulting services

2. Project Executing Agency

Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand (MRTA)
Address: 175 Rama IX Rd., Huay Khwang, Bangkok 10320, Thailand
Tel: 66-2246-5733 Fax: 66-2246-3687

3. Political and Economic Conditions in Thailand

Thailand, located in the Indochinese Peninsula, has a land area of 514,000m² (comparable in size to about 1.4-fold of Japan) and a population of 62,420,000 (2005), with its per capita GDP at US$3,179 (2006). The country has traditionally pursued omni-directional foreign policy, centering on close partnerships with other ASEAN member countries and cooperative ties with major countries, including Japan, the United States and China. Following the lower house elections held in December 2007 under the new constitution approved by a referendum in August 2007, Samak Sundavavej, the leader of the People Power Party (PPP) that became the leading party in the lower house, assumed the office of prime minister in January 2008, and the new government was formed in February.

In recent years, Thailand’s real GDP has been growing at the rate of 4-5%, driven by private investment, private consumption, public investment and growing exports. The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) is projecting 4.8% real GDP growth in 2007 and 4.5-5.5% in 2008.

Reference

Overseas Economic Cooperation Operation