

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER CROSSING MANAGEMENT
IN THAILAND**

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Thesis
entitled
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IN THAILAND**



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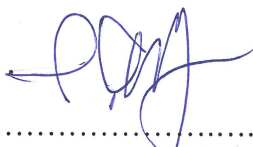
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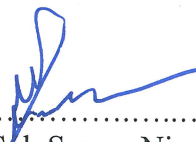
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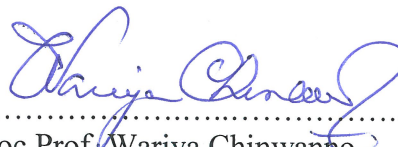
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THE DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER CROSSING MANAGEMENT IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to study border crossing management problems in the International Point of Entry, in the land border areas, arising from the conflict between security and economic policies. Regionalism strives to ensure the common goal of open, but controlled and secure borders, with the potential to block the flow of unwanted migrants such as illegal workers, illegal drugs, terrorism, and transnational crime, but is still inefficient. Furthermore, the research aims to study the appropriate approach for the development of a border crossing management system in Thailand. The research method is based on the use of theoretical conceptual frameworks, namely Linkage Theory and Collaborative Border Management (CBM), for the analysis of suitable approaches in Thailand.

The research was conducted in terms of qualitative data. This required in-depth interviews with the important authorities involved in border management. The data was collected from the security agencies in the central administration involved in the land entry-exist points of two border areas; Aranyaprathet in Sa Kaew Province and Sadao in Songkhla Province, and the data were analyzed and presented in descriptive form. The results of this research found that the main obstacles to the development of border crossing management in Thailand consists of seven points; 1) Severity of crimes at the border crossings , 2) Policy issues, 3) Corporate management issues, 4) Law issues that are redundant, 5) The lack of cross-border management resources, 6) Development problems with the database and information technology, and 7) The development of infrastructure in border areas.

Recommendations from this research are that Thailand should manage border crossing areas by collaborative border management with the re-organization of all relevant authorities, collaboration of laws to the same standards to reduce redundancy, collaboration of management resources , development of communications and a database shared by the involved agencies, collaboration of infrastructure across the borders, and joint development between neighboring countries in border areas.

KEY WORDS: BORDER CROSSING MANAGEMENT/ TRANSNATIONAL CRIME/
COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT/ ASEAN.

232 pages

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER CROSSING MANAGEMENT IN THAILAND

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาลักษณะปัญหาอุปสรรคต่อการจัดการข้ามชายแดนในพื้นที่จุดผ่านแดนทางบกของประเทศไทย อันเกิดจากความขัดแย้งระหว่างนโยบายด้าน “ความมั่นคง” กับ “เศรษฐกิจ” และเพื่อศึกษาแนวทางที่เหมาะสมของการพัฒนาระบบการจัดการข้ามชายแดนทางบกของประเทศไทย โดยใช้กรอบแนวคิดทฤษฎีในการวิเคราะห์ได้แก่ Linkage Theory และกรอบแนวคิด Collaborative Border Management (CBM) เป็นกรอบในการวิเคราะห์แนวทางที่เหมาะสมของประเทศไทย การวิจัยนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ โดยกำหนดให้มีการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก จากผู้ให้ข้อมูลที่สำคัญ ในกลุ่มเจ้าหน้าที่ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการบริหารจัดการชายแดน โดยการคัดเลือกผู้ให้ข้อมูลแบบมีวัตถุประสงค์ จากหน่วยงานด้านความมั่นคงของหน่วยงานราชการไทยใน ส่วนกลาง และเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างกับหน่วยปฏิบัติในระดับพื้นที่จำนวน 2 แห่ง ได้แก่ พื้นที่จุดผ่านแดน อ.อรุณประเทศ จ.สระแก้ว และ พื้นที่จุดผ่านแดน อ.สะเดา จ.สงขลา และนำข้อมูลที่ได้มาวิเคราะห์ร่วมกับข้อมูลเอกสาร และนำเสนอรายงานในรูปแบบพรรณนา

ผลการศึกษาพบว่าปัญหาอุปสรรคสำคัญของการพัฒนาระบบการจัดการข้ามชายแดนทางบกของได้ประกอบด้วย 7 ประเด็นได้แก่ ระดับความรุนแรงของปัญหาอาชญากรรมบริเวณจุดผ่านแดนถาวร ปัญหาเชิงนโยบาย ปัญหาด้านกระบวนการจัดการองค์กร ปัญหาด้านระเบียบกฎหมายที่ซ้ำซ้อน (Regulation Framework) ปัญหาการขาดทรัพยากรในการจัดการข้ามชายแดน ปัญหาการพัฒนากระบวนการฐานข้อมูลและเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศระหว่างกัน ปัญหาการพัฒนาโครงสร้างพื้นฐานในพื้นที่ด่านชายแดน ข้อเสนอแนะสำหรับงานวิจัยนี้ พบว่าหัวใจสำคัญของการควบคุมชายแดนอยู่ที่ข้อมูลและการใช้ประโยชน์จากระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ต่างๆ ประเทศไทยควรพัฒนาระบบการจัดการข้ามชายแดนทางบกแบบบูรณาการ โดยการรื้อปรับองค์กรการจัดการข้ามชายแดนของประเทศไทย การบูรณาการระเบียบกฎหมายให้เป็นมาตรฐานเดียวกันเพื่อลดปัญหาการซ้ำซ้อน การบูรณาการทรัพยากรการจัดการระหว่างกัน การพัฒนาระบบการสื่อสารและการเชื่อมโยงฐานข้อมูลร่วมกัน โดยมอบหมายให้หน่วยงานเดียวเป็นผู้จัดทำ การบูรณาการด้านโครงสร้างพื้นฐานระหว่างกันพื้นที่ชายแดน โดยการพัฒนาร่วมกันระหว่างประเทศเพื่อนบ้านในพื้นที่ชายแดน

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Border Crossing Management It will be increasingly important. Statistical analysis of border crossing increased rapidly from 69.3 million in 1960 increased to 165.8 million in 1970 to 278.1 million 1980 439.5 million in 1990 and 687 million in 2000. (Koslowski, 2011: 1-28) The growth rate was more than 100 million people every 10 years. During the years 1960-1980, it was more than 200 million people in 1990 and increased almost reach 300 million in 2000. The mentioned growth rate data was related to the data of the border The International Organization for Migration mentioned that was mentioned that in 2012, there were about 200 emigrant from all over the world and most of emigrants were the illegitimate crossed-borders immigration about 20 to 30 million people (The international Organization for Migration, IOM 2005, 2008)

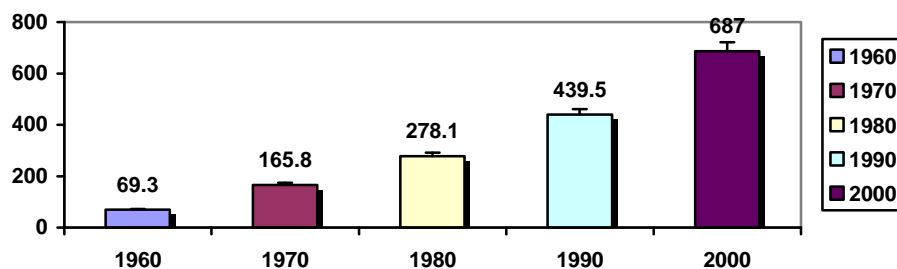


Figure 1.1 Statistical comparison of cross-border travel around the world during the years 1960-2000

Source : Koslowski (2011).The Evolution of Border Controls as a mechanism to Prevent illegal Immigration.Migration Policy Institute.Washington D.C.

Particularly in border areas of land, due to the fact that all countries need to prepare themselves in order to support Economic corporation issue by using

the border as the devisable factor. It will positively benefit to tourism, trade and investment meanwhile increase the number of cross - border quickly. In addition, the border inspection is not efficient enough. Therefore it causes many problems such as transnational crime, human trafficking, terrorism, illegal labour, import illegal goods to the country. It is necessary to accelerate the development of a defense system and create new concepts in order to support current situation that changed radically and quickly. Therefore, the in-depth study of Thailand's cross-border management with comprehension is essential to the public policy and country development.

From the past decade, the situation between Thailand and neighbor country has been developed to the positive corporation resulting in the traditional border security. It is the study of focusing on national interests which should cut its important down and change the form of study to be the way to develop the economic cooperation and stability in neighbor country group and ASEAN in order to use it as the channel to exchange goods and services. Moreover, it is used to develop the border areas to increase the convenient. (ASEAN, 2011: 26)

However, the connecting of land borders between the countries including the creation of an effective screening system, facilities for visitors and individual cross-border requires a combination of the domestic and international cross-border system development that we found that it was not strict and changeable enough to be applied with the dynamic situation. Especially, the weakness of goods and immigration system located in the land border and there was a problem originated from the internal conflict of neighbor country that pushed the foreign labour to move to Thailand for finding the job, producing and smuggling drugs, the battle nearby the border area and escape into the city to travel to third countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. The table shows the status of the management of the crossing.

Table 1.1 The status of Thailand's border crossing management.

Rank in the year 2553	Singapore	Malaysia	Thailand	Vietnam	Cambodia
Ranking	1	30	60	71	102
Market access	1	31	113	50	40
Border Crossing Management	1	44	41	88	96
The efficiency in the management customs	1	48	36	107	89
Performance in a facility to export and import compliance regulations and procedures	1	29	14	54	96
Incorruptibility of management points across the border.	2	52	71	104	120
The transport infrastructure of Information and communication technology	7	24	40	68	116
The business environment	2	51	70	64	88

Source: World Economic Forum. (2010). Enabling Trade Report 2010. Retrieved November 11,2011, from www.weforum.org.

From the statistics table in the year 2553, the status of Thailand's border crossing management evaluated by World Economic Forum (WEF) showed that Thailand was ranked at 41st from total 125 countries. After comparing the border crossing management between Thailand and neighbor countries in 2553 found that the efficiency of Thailand's border crossing management is close to Malaysia while better than Vietnam and Cambodia. However, when compared with Singapore we found

that Thailand had lower efficiency than Singapore than Singapore especially in terms of management efficiency and the honesty of the border crossing management.

These problems required state try to the methods and management tools because the problem did not restrict within only one state but need to be completed by crossing the boundaries of the state. These include the international rules and the complex issues. As a result, states had to adapt to the pursuit of ideas and new ways to meet the border crossing management to prevent and resolve the cross border problems, appropriately. Particularly, the way to increase the effectiveness of management in developing countries which used an antiquated policy, lack of inspection system with high technology, lack of staff skills, lack of cooperation between the border to exchange data base and lack of a standardized test to be used to inspect a suspect.

1.2 The importance of the problem

Regarding to the mentioned background, it significantly affected to the border crossing management between Thailand and neighboring countries, the management mechanism of government sectors to solve problems and the system selection to meet the trend of migrants that increased its intensity. The past mechanism of the management problems faced with following problems.

1.2.1 The problem of screening efficiency of crime along the border.

For the task of border crossing management and putting criminal along the border down was found no any support from the related government sectors in terms of soldiers and tools to perform their duties. The shortage problem was very serious and continuously caused the problem of ineffective criminal control. In addition, geographical of Thailand caused the occurring of multinational criminals. Sumontip Jitsawang indicated the reason why Thailand was filled with multinational criminals. It was due to the variety of infrastructure for criminals like drugs and weapons were easy to find, gorgeous fake passports and visa or even Thailand's law that much

promoted tourism including the effort of government in order to develop the state to be the transportation hub of the ASEN region. (Jitsawang, n.d : 40)

As the fact that, there still was the crime that related with the security. (Drugs - immigration - a weapon of war - the smuggling of illegal goods, etc.) and occurred in the inner area. The study of criminology and lot of research result showed the crime in the inner area resulting from the criminal in the border area more than seventy percent. If we can control criminal in the border area by using appropriate tools and mechanisms, (With the legal measures and right government section including staff), it can reduce the crime in the inner area like the management control in the border area of the United Kingdom and the United state etc.

Evidence of cross-border issues could investigate from the number of tourists and foreigners from neighboring countries that concealed themselves when entered to the land. Moreover, the inhibitive measures and the control procedure of Thailand immigration were not efficient. It was found that the statistics of illegal immigrants did not come through the airport which was full by a lot of visitors but most people who enter the country legally. However, statistics of illegal immigration was mainly in the border areas of Thailand and neighboring countries.

Statistical analysis of the problems regards to migrant workers who illegally entered the city done by the Bureau of Migrant Workers, Department of Employment in the year 2552 stated that border area of the North and Northeast of Thailand from January - December 2552, there were the number of foreigners who were Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar total 1,379,234 people. It could be classified into following groups, legal immigration of 43,272 people or only 3.14 percent. The proportion of illegal immigrants were 1,335,962 people or 96.86 percent, which was the critical problem of cross-border management. (Department of Employment,2552, Page 18)

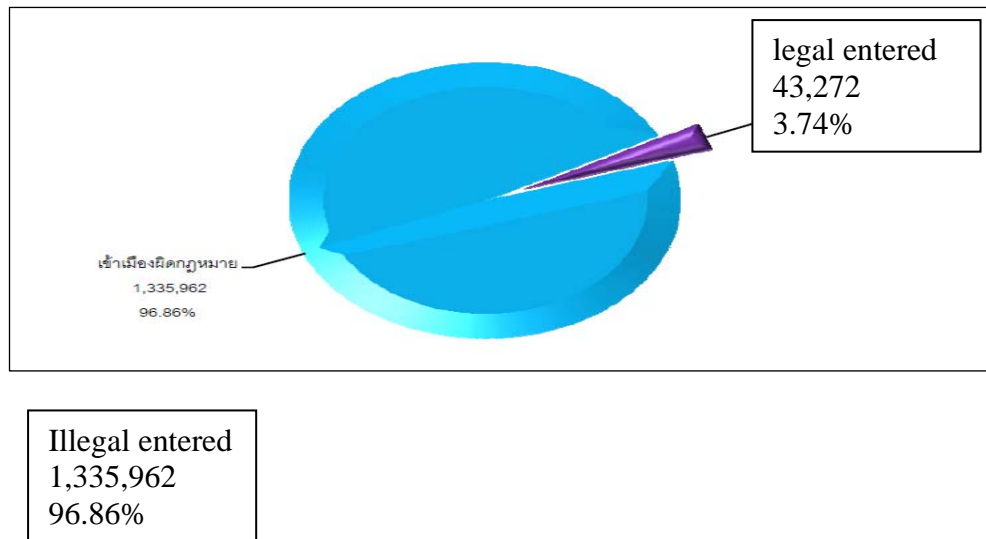


Figure 1.2 The proportion of illegal foreigners who illegally entered the city in 2552
(January to December 2552)

Source: Department of Employment, Registration and information system division, System development of the control Migrant Workers section, office of foreign workers administration. (2552). Information of the migrant workers who had been working throughout the Kingdom for the year 2552.

Such the referred statistics could affect the management of prisoners who were foreign workers and had been waiting to send back their country of the immigration Bureau. At the present, there were illegal immigration at least 1.5 to 2 million people. Some of illegal immigrants were children and women who were at risk to become victims of human trafficking. On the other hand, information of criminal issues, drugs and security of life and properties from the Office of Planning and Budget and Royal Thai Police Migrants showed that migrant workers was the important cause of the increasing in social problem. The example types of offenses are murder, attempted murder, rape, plunder, weapons, smuggled illegal goods and drugs, Forged immigration documents.

Therefore, the government has an obligation to development the potentiality in order to facilitate further trade liberalization together with management to control the illegal immigration problem, the smuggling of illegal goods or immigration based on blind purpose.

1.2.2 The problem in conceptual of border crossing management.

From the literature review both of Thailand and abroad found that the problems or obstacles of border crossing management originated from the concepts that conflicted each other in 2 dimensions 1) Economic dimension to facilitate economy and try to urge the goods and people mobility freely along the border area of Thailand and neighbor countries 2) Stability dimension it was shown as the problems in the number 1 that Thailand has been facing with the problems of illegal immigration, crime along the border area drugs, The development of border crossing managerial system could help to screen unwanted thing due to the border area was like shield or barrier or channel for the factors had an effect on the stability of the country.

At the same time, economic organizations claimed that security organizations were always the problem or obstacles to the border crossing management. Whenever the level of the facility is high, the efficiency of illegal things inspection will drop. On the other hand, if there were many procedures of inspection, it would reduce the rate of facility inversely.

In such case, researcher had to study and review the mechanism of the border crossing management of organization in overall for goods and people inspection system. The management of each dimension in Thailand had a characteristic and representative which were differed from the past. But the knowledge of problem study under current situation so as to lead to the development of border efficiency was implicit.

1.2.3 The problem in seeking new administrative management.

At the present, the style of border crossing management of countries had several patterns such as the United States, European has different development and style and tended to focus on creating balance between stability and economic together such as the impact of appreciate trend in region covered by international regulations affected to the liberated border control, emphasized on people and goods facilitation to be move freely such as the adaptation of Thailand under the ASEAN free trade (ASEAN free trade: AFTA). At the same time, it must have the availability and potential enough to block the unsolicited transactional trend such as illegal labor, terrorism and transactional crime. It needs to be adjusted to prepare to confront a new

treat with systematic way. Especially, seeking the ways to clearly create the balance between stability and economic (Security VS Economic) towards border crossing management in characteristic of open for business, closed for business. From the lessons of foreign countries found that there was a seeking new guideline management such as to dismantle the organization structure of stability organization of each country to coordinate between organizations more comfortable. There was a review, development of border crossing regulation based on preventing from redundant. Development of information technology in the network which studied, researched developed than the past. The study of comparison about the format of other countries caused to learn the advantage and disadvantage of each management style and took into analyzed the weakness of Thailand management including seek for new appropriate guideline for Thailand.

Thus the summarized from climate problems difficulty of border crossing management as stated above, it was found that Thailand must clearly review the problem, difficulty to be the status information at present of border development in policy, review about the pattern of border crossing managerial organization, the problem of legal regulations both in stability and economic dimension including the study of knowledge comparison about border crossing management in aboard.

This research is going to be the information resource in state of problem presentation regards to the border crossing management and as the information to pave the way for defining the pattern to appropriately develop the Thailand border.

1.3 The research questions

- 1) How the free flow of goods and people along the international point of entry in the border area cause the problem of border crossing management.
- 2) What are the factors of development on the efficiency of border crossing management that appropriate with Thailand? How to carry out the operation?

1.4 Objectives

For the purposes of this research have the important issues as below.

- 1) To study the characteristic of problem that was an obstacle to the border crossing management along the international point of entry in the border area.
- 2) To study the new conceptual framework on Border Crossing Management system in Thailand.

1.5 Outcomes

The study of system development of the border crossing management in Thailand leads the benefit as follows:

- 1) Results from the study lead new aspects of the change in the process of border crossing management in Thailand.
- 2) It helps to understand the characteristic of problem that truly be an obstacle of the border crossing management in Thailand originated from the conflict of 2 concepts between “stability” and “economic” along the impact of the prosperous economic expansion in region.
- 3) The result from this study, it can be the appropriate model or premise to support the efficiency development and preparation to prevent and solve transnational problem in order to reduce the impact of liberated trade and economic stability expansion together with pave a way to improve managerial structure, immigration system and boundaries organization.

1.6 Operational Definition

Management, this word “management” refers to management or administration or administrative management. The word “Administration” and “Management”, there is a bit different in meaning. The administration focuses on or relates with policy making including adopts the policy. Some professors have opinion that the administration is used in government sector while the management is used in private sector. However, in textbook or general book is found that the definition of

these 2 wording has the no different meaning and can be used instead of each other accepted by general use. Commonly, it means a set of functions that specify the direction of resources management with efficiency and effectiveness in order to achieve the organization objective. The effectively using resource means resource utilization based on cost effective and effectiveness.

International point of entry in the border area In the native language may be called that border area or border checkpoint. But in formal language, it is called International point of entry in the border area. It means the channel that open for citizens of border countries, tourist and vehicle to travel for trade and sightseeing purpose by receiving consent from government of both countries.

Transnational crime means the actions that violate the criminal law by any offender in the country and affect to another country. According to definition of the United Nations Organization, Transnational crime has been divided in 10 categories that are smuggled drugs, smuggled people, weapons trade, smuggled nuclear weapons trade, transnational criminal organization and terrorism, woman and children trafficking, trafficking of persons, robbery and smuggling vehicle trade, money laundering and other actions.

Single Visa means single visa issued to foreigner to be used for entry to the member countries of ACMECS more than 1 country which is the same concept with Schengen Visa of European. Thailand was the leader of ACMECS single visa project to facilitate the tourism in region. In the secretary of state meeting ACMECS in August 2548, they agreed to carry out ACMECS single visa under the concept “Five countries, One destination” by providing a chance to Thailand and Cambodia to do the pilot project at the Aranyaprathet border.

Passport means the important document that passport division the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has authority to issue to Thailand citizens who have the business and need to travel outside the country in order to be used as the evidence to

make a record of entry and exit Thailand and the country that individual travel to. It might be issued by Embassy or Thailand consulate at aboard total 86 places.

Border pass border pass is the document that substituted for passport according the immigration law as regulated in section 14 of the act of foreign workers and employment B.E. 2551 (given that the foreigner who have domicile and nationality of the countries their border connected with Thailand. If individual came into the country by using the passport according to the immigration law, they might get work permit of some type of jobs or the temporary job during some period and seasons.)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE

This chapter will review the literature and related research which divided into five sections:

2.1 Political implications.

2.2 Cross-border management system./ framework management systems across the border.

2.3 Collaborative Border Management- CBM.

2.4 The review unit management model across the border of the European Union. And the United States. /contemporary literature review forms of management across the border of the European Union and the United States.

2.5 Review literature of management across the border of Thailand.

2.1 Political implications. (Linkage Theory)

Linkage Theory is the theory of international relations of James Rosenau (Rosenau , 1969: pp 44-45) which Studied the factors that affect the foreign policy that there are many factors within Internal factors and external factors by Rosenau has called politics or the designated foreign policy. Based on the fundamental characteristics that it is Linkage Politics and called a theory or the analysis of foreign policy in accordance with the concept, that the theory involves (Linkage Theory). The essence of this theory is that "International Politics" are closely related to the internal politics of the political system and this is where the overlap is. International politics can be both causes and effects of domestic politics, international political phenomenon or behavior will also have due regard to this thing. In the same way, political situation or domestic environment, it can affect the form or behavior of foreign policy. On the other hand, Rosenau explained internal factors and external factors as follows:

Internal Factor or Environment means;

- I. The role of leadership and authority in decision-making in foreign policy.
- II. Economic Environment.
- III. Domestic political problem.
- IV. Ideology.
- V. The role and Influence of the media in the country.
- VI. The public opinion and role of the media in the country.

External Factors or Environment means;

- I. Political situation in other countries may be related to the assignment and the foreign policy of that country.
- II. Other environments, such as the international political climate, manner or policies of foreign countries which appeared in that period.

Rosenau's conceptual approach to international relations by political concerns about society is associated with the development of communication and technologies that affect the political system within environment is larger than itself. Such as the economic, social, technology, etc. Also, it would be affected from the environment, as well. The international political system occurs in the international environment whereas affecting by the nature of some of each state. (Wesarat, 2533: 81–84) It can be linked to the relationship between environment policy and behaviors in international relations are as follows:

1) Policy Outputs refers to the behavior which started from internal political system as a state and affect to the environment such as the international system, political situation, economy and society of the country. For example, before World War II, Germany and Japan had the aggressive policy in order to expand the military power which has resulted in chaos in the world.

2) Environmental Inputs mean that the results of behavior that was caused by the State, group of persons or international organizations which affect environment like the result of policy, but it affects wider than, such as the international system to change the system balance of power, a system that power as well as in the superpower

countries, because it is the development of technology in their weapons by the United States and Soviet Union to develop such a thing that affect environment.

3) Environmental Outputs means that the results of behavior occur from the environment that affect or were supported by the political system. For example, the spread of nuclear weapons made many state develop and use of nuclear weapons.

4) Policy Inputs means that the results of behavior, which came to enter into the policies by the results such behavior occurs from the environment outside the political system, such as war in Indochina, Asean countries must adjust its policy of cooperation each other. War has the effect to policy. To see the apparent relationship, Rosenau divided the political system into 4 major characteristics include 24 categories as follows:

i. the show, which has 7 categories, officer or Elected officials (including Members of Parliament), the Civil Servant Military Officials, Political parties, interest groups, government officials, military leaders.

ii. Attitudes-----three categories: ideology, culture of political public opinion

iii. Institutions-----three categories: Administration legislature bureaucracy, military institutions, the election, party system communication system, and social institution

The process has 6 categories: the social learning, suggesting people to participate in the political process and society, Expansion or explanation of benefits, collecting benefits, appointing policy, and integration or disintegration process of the group

The environment is divided into six types:

a) Contiguous: Other political systems which is close to border of the political system under study. For example, if the political system is Thailand, contiguous environment is Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Malaysia.

b) Regional: Political system in the region, such as Southeast Asia, is the wider than the first type.

c) Cold War: the environment occurs from competitive and conflict relations between the superpower of the Cold War, such as reducing weapon negotiation and space exploration.

d) Racial: Expectation, trends and conflicts outside the political system. This condition is caused by the relationship between the races or different nationality.

e) Resources: all activities that involve the production, the operation and the use of all goods and services in the world outside the system being studied, such as international trade.

f) Organization: Institutions and activities of international organizations.

Of the conceptual framework of this theory can be used as a framework for analyzing problems and barriers to proceed cross border of Thailand. Now, the management of cross-border in character is changed from the past. Traditionally, cross-border management is the role of government. But with the changing situation at the border which cooperate with international economic and indicate the policy at a cross border in order that cause the movement of people and goods freely. The results show the role of government agencies, especially national security, the role of the economy, and private agencies involved in the area.

In such cases, the emergence of a free trade agreement (ASEAN Free Trade Area: AFTA) was established to enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN. As a major manufacturing base for supply goods to the world market. From this agreement, it caused by the free movement of goods and services including the movement of people as a factor for production. Moreover, with the performance of the management of a permanent crossing border between Thailand and he neighboring countries are not efficient enough for the increase in channel between border areas. As a result, it is difficult to control traffic and illegal drug trade and travel out of the people that resulted in the issue of control or facilitate travel across the border has become a matter of dispute. Because the liberalization of movement labor may lead to problems such as terrorists, drugs problem and Contagious Diseases, etc. These problems were due mainly “refugee migration”. Therefore, there must be the study and review of the problems that have changed from the past to contribute to the management of the labor movement in order to control and prevention of flow influx into the country too much.

2.2 The concept of cross-border management system.

In this section, it is a review of the literature to study history. The implications of cross-border Elements of managing across the frontier and educational framework concepts related to development management system across the frontier, with details as follows:

2.2.1 The meaning and definitions of cross-frontier

Phenomenon of cross-border has occurred in the world as long. If the count back to when 500 years ago since the era of European Empire (Abernethe, 2000), born experimental of cross border (Juss., 2004: 304-305; 1998, Habermas: 231). The purpose of crossing the border, while the purpose of the exchange of goods. Also found a travel across the border between the continents such as opposed to labor criteria from a prisoner from one country to another country. (Gledhill, 1944: 6) which cross the border in the past filled with with a taboo restrictions regulations in many cross-border and often regardless of the sovereignty of each country. To define rules to filter people or people from other countries, but the phenomenon it gradually fades in the early 19 century (Juss., 2004: 298). Until now still appears the format of those cross-border travel by purpose of crossing the border has not changed from the original, such as crossing the border to exchange goods and traveling to another country to profession, etc.

If each paradigm of management across the frontier Looks very different from the past, from the definition of cross-frontier in the current circumstances are frequently mentioned formalities such as city traffic O' Anderson and Dowd (1999: 593-604) Border Control means the operation of each country in order to examine and refine in their country in the frontier areas, which depend on the boundary under the sovereignty of each country. And often there are conflicting rules within each country, such as the case of Dan frontier overland area must be defined clearly the boundary between countries different from across the air. Borderline between countries are not important for the management of cross-border. While the meaning of Hill (2006) Border Control means the operation check filter access and exit of people, animals and things across the territory of each country. To do so, including preventing terrorism

and checking the behavior of crime across the border in various formats. It also means checking human movement is both illegal and. Tax protection move something illegal and dangerous objects such as weapons, drugs, dangerous plants and prevent the spread of animal and human. This level of control and saturation of filter in the frontier are depending on the discipline and the stability situation of each country. Which corresponds to the meaning of Zarnowiecki, (2011: 37-38) to manage marches (Border Management) refers to the process of dealing with people and things that pass through between the frontier of the country. Under the terms of the law to bypass the territory of each country and the agreement between countries have signed the Treaty to practice together. It also mentions an issue most of the frontier control management is often a problem because different regulations of the agencies and organizations within different countries. As a result, the management of people and what filter by difficulty and not efficient.

The meaning of Doyle (2011: 11-13), management frontier means that agencies involved in border management must be primarily 3 types as follow:

1) Economic benefits facility circumstances surrounding pressure and expectations from various business sectors.

2) Political benefits to meet government policy because different countries in the world are under severe international competition phaokan through a trade, investment and tourism.

3) The security of the country. From transnational crime issues and terrorism in various formats with format change constantly, which is in the process of Justice definitions of crime across the nation. Still not clear-cut and vague, while the route filter to perform parallel between people and people who are criminals during cross the border.

Therefore, the duties of the frontier management agent are expected to respond to respond to all of the above. Both a reduce obstacles arising from the service and improve performance by development, improve administrative crossing the territory in various forms.

Elements of managing cross-border

Elements of managing cross-border, depending on the form of cross-border are 2 main forms:

1) Borderless region states in the European Union, which O' Dowd called the phenomenon cross-border development in the European Union as a cross-border development integration that is most successful in the history of mankind the development caused the development of a Single Market and play area, baña frontier management development, as all of the same system. As a result, countries under Schengen Agreement agree to lose territory rights managed outside the Schengen Agreement, but has created a new discipline, which is the agreement each other (O' Dowd, 2002).

2) the border crossing through the checkpoint Common elements of managing cross-border, this is the main element is the system called reasons 3 CIQ (Custom, Immigration, Quarantine: CIQ) is an international master of every country and attempt to develop into action one stop service generally means that the unit involved was in progress at the same point — major immigration offices (Immigration), Customs (Custom) and plant quarantine (Quarantine) prohibited.

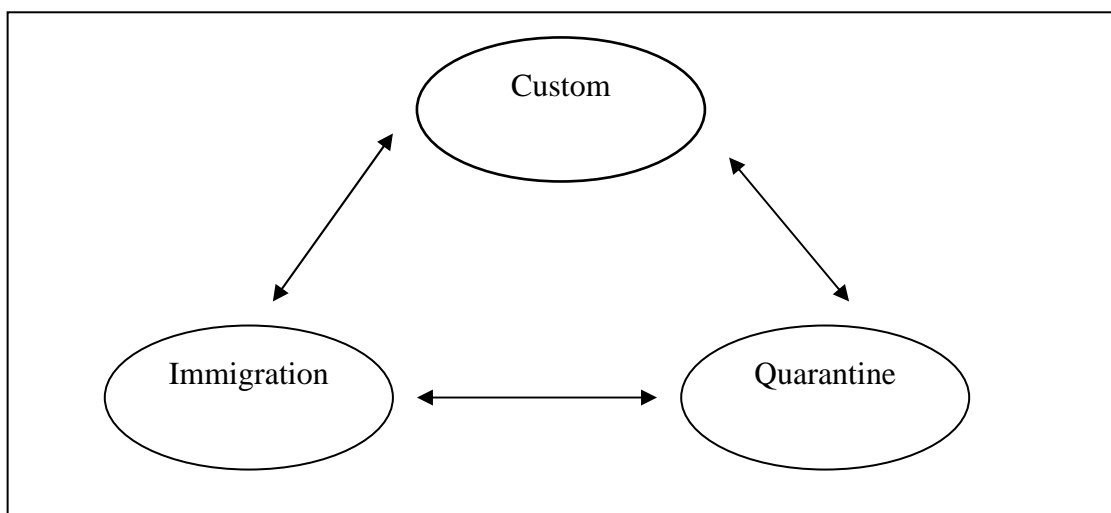


Figure 2.1 The elements of management across the frontier of Thai country.

Source: Synthesis from the elements as a cross border Thailand.

The picture illustrates the element pattern across the territory of the country, Thai. Currently, Thai country, often with related agencies that make the area office buildings Dan frontier in the same building to make it easier to contact the service, but some of the same people of CIQ causing delays. In this system, each country may look CIQ differ such cases in Malaysia operations Dan frontier as ICQS (Immigration-Custom-Quarantine-Security), which means that operations in the area where over Dan addition to facilitate access and need to handle security in the border area. Like this:

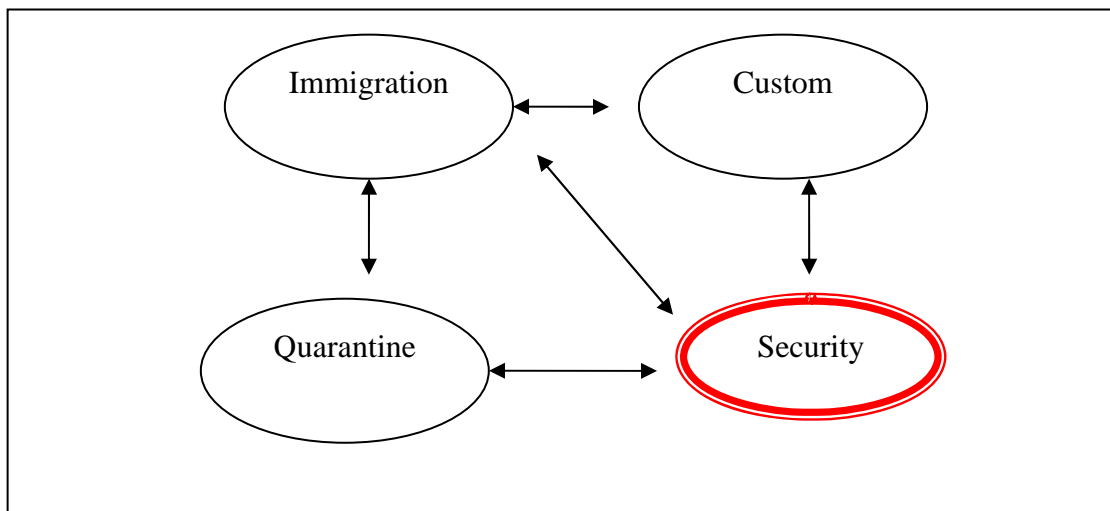


Figure 2.2 Elements of cross-frontier-CIQS management. (Custom, Immigration, Quarantine, Security).

Source : Synthesis from the elements, manage cross-border Malaysia.

The picture shows a cross-border management of Malaysia. Which is consistent with the comments of the Asian Development Bank (ADB Asia Development Bank:) to develop management systems across the country's border with Thailand Thai? Need system stability (Security) (ADB, 2011) that need to develop a database that can link data between each other. But the country is still experiencing problems because the Thai Government agencies and a diverse CIQS cannot share integration.

The element that corresponds to the research of the Champion (2007) the frontier control management in frontier areas consist of 2 main elements:

1) Immigration to immigration which is legal immigration act to control and manage the problems immigrants (both legal and illegal). Managing people-out in the frontier area

2) Custom customs agency serves tax defense an illegal drug, weapons of war. Plants prohibited objects and other illegal things, including controlling the spread of humans and animals pathogen.

Tom Doyle (2011) managed to cross the border as the main roles of the agencies involved in the management of all customs, frontier police, immigration, etc., like a door to filter unwanted things from outside the country. It is an attempt to develop the concept of effective border management especially in Collaborative concept Management-CBM book *The future Border of border management* (Doyle, 2011: p 14.), which is a conceptual framework that shapes the influence of frontier management in 21 century, conceptual design management to effective cross-border. Policy and practice.

2.2.2 Trends in educational management patterns across the land.

From the academic literature relevant to management across the frontier, it is currently being developed to study scope. After the interval, especially after the cold war security issues and the importance of reducing the military. Replaced by creating economic cooperation to increase potential competitive economic and trade.

Education to improve performance management across the territory to achieve objectives of development cooperation in fragile economy and maintain stability of latent crime problem from countries in the area of the border it is necessary from the book *Core border management disciplines: management of risk based compliance* Widdowson (2003) describes formatting management across the territory, which must have a balance between stability and facilitation defines the format of administrative crossing border into 4 formats as follows:

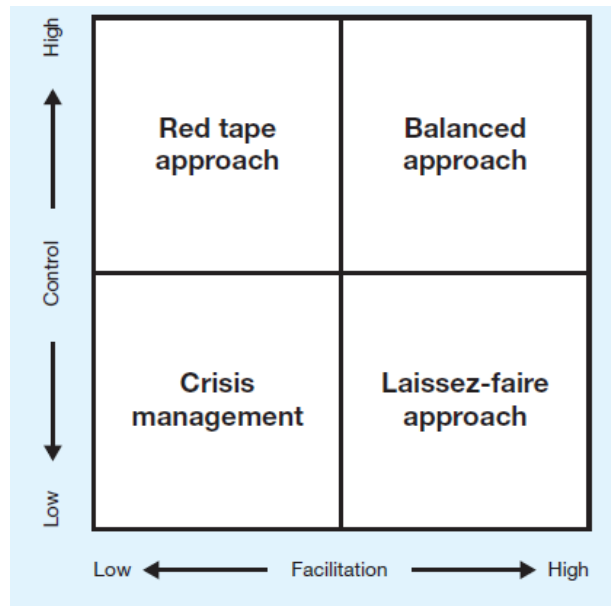


Figure 2.3 Format management across the border (Facilitation-Control Metrix).

Source: Widdowson (2003). *Intervention by Exception: A Study of the Use of Risk Management by Customs Authorities in the International Trading Environment.*

University of Canberra, Canberra.

1) Red tape control approach is similar, but the low level of facility. Refers to formatting the border crossing can control crime. but how many people pass through-out along the frontier per hour. There is a very small amount. This management result in damage per level of economic development and confidence in the long-term investment. This formatting often receives criticism from the public stream and in various economic cooperation framework to reduce trade barriers in the regulations have reduced to a minimum, which is a system that is very appropriate. But in some countries the management on this format, as opposed to close Thai-Cambodian frontier Dan and Dan Thai-Myanmar frontier confrontation occurs or why the clash along the frontier.

From the enterprise education bureaucracy of Max Weber (1947) discusses the organizational bureaucracy that has behavior that is always the same countries, Thai. The management of the Thai border, Opposite to the formal look. Work must follow the steps. Instability that defined a signature must be made, such as the letter lak orders. Reporting performance etc advantages of work, as is can be used as a

control mechanism that occurs in the organization. Is highlighted through management to target saved with bureaucracy is an organization whose strength has in the works? With Commander An aisle of power and people clearly That is how effective management, as most assume. Weber. However, this concept might be appropriate only in 1980 decade but how to manage this very problem causing back in the 1990 decade, etc because the world changes to almost all sides make the organization still insists the highlighted rule management model in condition cannot adjust itself up with the changes. Especially unable to respond to the needs of customers or citizens.

2) Crisis management as a wireless performance is not able to manage both to control crime and facilitate action.

3) A Laissez-faire approach to management that can be noticed from the developing world in the present because regardless of economic benefit is important. Selecting the way to move people and things are freely in space frontier is the easiest thing to manage to cross the border. The problem of crime is to think less and atborihan managed to escape after the crime had become detached from the frontier area, but can arrest later in the area of the country. This happens in a country that has the database monitoring in the frontier area is not sufficient for the number of people out of the country, many countries and groups of countries neighboring Thai.

4) A Balanced approach to a format that can be controlled both to prevent crime along the border and to facilitate traffic across the border quickly, as most efficiently, often find that balancing this need to use technology to manage marches and personnel with performance by investment with a large budget, both source and destination countries must organize marches to the same standard, such as the case of the European Union. United States and open 24 hours in the area frontier Dan Dan Hong Kong-soenchoen as follows:

All this, Guidelines for improved management of the subsequent balance frontier have developed the concept of managing across borders to develop to the point of balance, especially the concept of Tom Doyle by 5 main elements: the development policy management processes, development of human resources, development of information technology and development of infrastructure in the area, which border checkpoint was discussed in detail in the following sections.

2.3 The concept of a border crossing management model integration (Collaborative Management-CBM Border).

2.3.1 The concept of managing a collaboration (Collaborative Governance):

This study has led territory managing a “or” collaboration Collaborative Governance as tools to suggest how to create collaboration, more efficient and effective. By concept it is on an idea that a network cooperation. The management together with the purpose to resolve barriers to work 3 important: 1) To enhance decisions by working together to achieve better results is located. 2) To add efficiency and reduce duplication in their work to support the democratic. 3) Through participation the benefits of managing a collaboration summary follows (Ansell and Gash. 2008).

- 1) Performance and efficiency in the delivery of public services and performance
- 2) Extend professionalism to work
- 3) Enhancing communication Exchange
- 4) Reduce redundant work
- 5) Performance and accessibility projects
- 6) Updated image of government agency
- 7) Responding to the point.
- 8) Data quality
- 9) Increase the number of resources that can be applied to

An important element to push to share management with maximum efficiency and effectiveness includes.

1) Prerequisites (starting conditions) to work together, regardless of prerequisites, which are fundamental, important message: the Appendix 3 parts that will work together. Or receive equal resources or power. Motivation to resume sharing of stakeholders groups and negative experiences in the past about working together.

2) Leadership, promote (Facilitative leadership) leadership as an important role in defining the guidelines to work together to build confidence. To create the atmosphere that makes talking and communication between central parts and create

motivation to work together. Leadership that promote a critical element in the pull and allure, all private sector work together end-to-end and achieve together. Many academics have commented about the key features of the leader that will help toward that shared management (Collaborative leadership behaviors) with a summary.

3) Design method of collaboration (institutional design) design method of collaboration (institutional design) should define how the basic rules in collaboration, specify who should be involved?, etc, to create understanding and makes process of parts that will work together then open wide and contribute.

4) Process collaboration (collaborative process), how to work together (institutional design) should define how the basic rules in collaboration, specify who should be involved?, etc, to create understanding and makes process of parts that will work together then open wide and contribute.

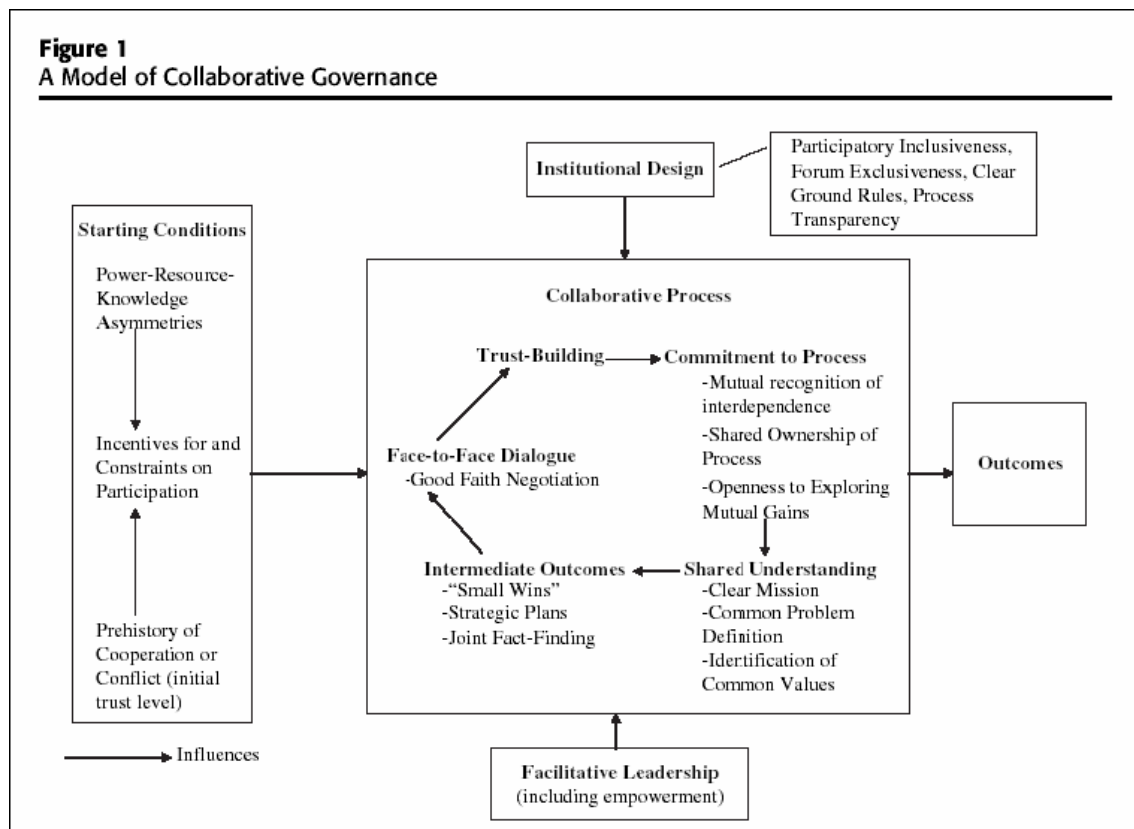


Figure 2.4 A Model of Collaborative Governance

Sources: Ansell and Gash. (2008). Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice of Public Administration Research and Theory Journal Advance Access November 13.

From the concept of managing the cooperation it can help to strengthen government management of the Organization, more efficient through improving management guidelines to format flexibility and build concept cooperation between agencies that help to deal with the problem, which is a public issue that need to rely on cooperation between the party or governmental sections by page makers under the frame, can together solve common problems in public society.

Under the concept of reforming the system of Government When did the concept of 2545 (2002) “ New ” concepts public management (New Public Management) by an important concept which is the focus of government management concept is focused on the people as the Center focus your results as a measure to reduce the role Government must by employment sector operation instead. (Outsourcing) recruitment Executive performance from people outside the system (Performance Appraisal) emphasizes professional management is focused on spiritual entrepreneurs (Entrepreneur) by the market mechanism as an important tool in creating balance, occur in all cases. Emphasize customer service work offense (1992: 116 Barzelay and Armajani,)

These concepts lead to modify point focuses on government management of new age restrictions such as the service as customer-oriented quality. Valuable service to create motivation, innovation (Innovation) to supplementary performance, including competence to practice allows the system to work more flexible and reducing unnecessary regulations, etc. These modifications were the new paradigm (New Paradigm) of administration reform.

However, even government management reform, it has the purpose to make the bureaucracy can develop a consistent operation, appropriate for the needs of the people. Through improved civil bureaucracy is based is centered on works by changing the focus to the Commander as the Center comes to allow receiving comments and participation from citizens and various target groups as a service or customer (Customers) are important criteria of sueng of Government in new era. But the way that collectively how to manage within the phakratkan does not have operational performance improvement. (Efficiency Approach) is consistent with the objective that should even have Organization (corporate style, called Ministry offices, the Department of branch Department work group) compact flexibility. Adjust quickly

to the use of technology as a tool. A network and devices related to various information technologies as tools to work almost every step. Also update changes to the corporate structure and law Regulations, up-to-date can support the work of the Government. Be responsive to the changes and the needs of society.

Government management reform is not yet expected goals may be divided in several possibilities:

One of the reasons that include bureaucracy has not been updated, culture and atmosphere to work, consistent with the context of the changing organization that is focused on work that build collaboration (Collaborative Approach), features a team (Team Working) to create work together but it still aims to respond through objective and goals of the organization. The same lack of coordination in this format, because bureaucracy reform in the past have not been designed to promote an atmosphere and culture in a mailing are collaborating work. By coordinating relations and not block data between organizations. But efforts to respond to the development of performance practice mechanisms within each organization. It also has a cultural practice that aims to respond to the needs of their organization's Director is important.

Another is that government agencies themselves have not been harmonized in specific mission roles yourself to do that and what role must function and roles and what did and didn't need anymore. Private sectors should, and popular work instead, and what roles must cooperate with the private business sector. Popular and social sectors which clearly reflected a new era, the Government is not able to modify itself to meet the changing of society in each as well as it should.

It see that the concept of reforming the system of Government. The predominant focus is to strengthen performance occurred in the administration of Government but has restrictions apply in society that increase complexity. The population increase of the diversity of the population because migrate and move across country and regional community political diversity. Finally, the public service needs. Urban community development to attempt in existence. Have a claim against more rights until at last they too are of Government can maintain regular and quality.

To manage the above then aboard the problems of inappropriate practice to respond to modern society with high dynamic in many usability.

1) Inappropriate structure of social policy issues and have a high dynamic range. The policy problem with diversity and involving private sector which must cooperate in the exchange of information to help the public policy issue analysis. these because the impact occurred. From the structure problem of bad policy will have the scope and impact of all private sector at the same time, the Government managed to move from the traditional store-management plan that addresses organized command and control focused. There are strict regulations to manage cooperation between agencies with the flexibility and ability to adapt to the needs of society in all aspects of General and equal access.

2) Diversity and interaction of the various units in the society. Public policy in social action contains the various diversity both Government. Private businesses and independent organizations do not seek profit. Sueng have important role at all. Each unit has the ability to access different resources in different levels and knowledge of. The capabilities and expertise of the different Each unit is different in the operation policy. Benefits and responsibilities that may be possible that these differences. Bring the conflict or render. These markers of discrimination from the same sample forbidden, so as to decide the error and cause response problems or policy to practice or service people are not things that should be.

3) Structure and management processes. Management top to bottom or bottom to top, whether in the form of centrality or statesman may not be appropriate for the current situation in abating both in economic terms. Social, political, cultural and environmental organizations can not adjust and flexible under centralized command authority to move resources is delayed and may not respond directly to the problem.

The solution is to fix the problems is to change the direction of government management. The format of the hierarchy in management towards a more flexible concept and build cooperation between agencies. Using the concept of Collaborative Governance is the framework critical operations that focus on improving government management guidelines, there are values and processes operate in the network context. Collaboration of several organisations and many private sector organisations to solve problems that are difficult to edit or help troubleshooting it is easier. With the claim that Government response to movement to create network

collaboration to drive the khluea out of context. The nathang in administration ensure that public goods and services are efficient and effective with the tools to manage a policy with both formal and informal.

Concepts of Collaborative Governance have all 3 elements: Collaboration Technology and Networking, the details are as follows:

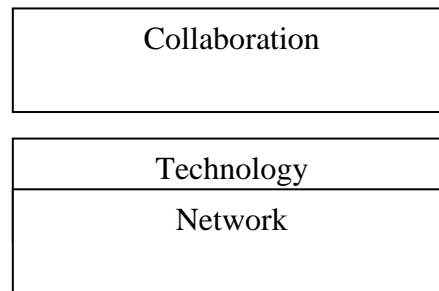


Figure 2.5 Shows the cooperation relationship.

1) Collaboration focuses on this concept, a modified form of Government. And acting as the operator in every subject only in the scope of their authority. To perform tasks that open channels to offer everything one One-Stop Service and to connect the work of several agencies together with removal of a connector to achieve desirable results (Cross-Agency Result) by highlighting cooperation within the interagency State Government agencies and between sections in the exchange of information, technical expertise and processes. In order to cause performance Also encourage government organisations and non-governmental organization can develop a formal relationship. (Public-Private Partnership) to develop a network organization that contains a hyperlink. Public policy issues can respond as a unit.

2) Technology focuses on technology development. Can change a government agency operating charge interaction with the public, such as using a computer. Using the Internet Connecting communication channel Using system management system information chart database needed to operate within and between agencies. Display data in a format that is convenient and accurate and including system helps to decide by the assists the policy can use the information contained in the unrestricted disposition issues by exchanging knowledge and sharing use absolutely different expert in solving problems together. It can be stepped walls of formality in the operation together. In addition to technologies, particularly workers in

operations that will help make policy have the opportunity to build the knowledge necessary to identify and understand the complex policy problem structure. The Commission gathers information and the cooperation of various organization together and create cooperation in response to the environment it is not certain.

3) Network (Networking), collaboration (Collaborative Governance) live interaction that is exchanged in the network policy of the Organization, many of these networks which organization contains organization linked with a form of relationship to the data exchange. The exchange of ideas The transmission and exchange of resources. Personnel and tools which make the network policy caused the structure and the ability to manage themselves in response to an environment of constantly changing policies. Network of ideas, this variety format and will be used to focus towards the same goal, such as variety. By example of cooperation, proposed in the table that follows:

Table 2.1 Networking Typology

The Use of information	Unit operations (partner) will work together for a specific purpose in the exchange policy. Process technology and solving the potential in practice, but decided to do one based on voluntary basis, of the authority.
The Delevopment	The exchange of information and the exchange of technical work to be melted with the education, understanding and service supplied with the unit. In practice the sueng enhances capability to operations around inside the unit or organization.
The extended result	partner will exchange information technology task order opportunities in resource gathering list related to communicate and reinforce opportunities login. Way to create guidelines for the operation of new public sector and private businesses will sueng led operation or design project. Practice.

Table 2.1 Networking Typology (cont.)

The Practice	Compliance unit operations (associate) are sharing the accommodation. Start applying the guidelines of cooperation between deployed and/or Originally, in parallel with the exchange of information and technology.
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Network cooperation (Networking) that is created will help support the administrative cooperation Government. In creating opportunities that cooperation by providing users with policy stakeholders in the process to have the policy which responds to the appendix which part or even the community that are affected by the policy in practice, including new opportunities in cooperation between area thought both within and between regions, which makes the unit from territories overseas areas. An opportunity to work together. Adding the capability to respond to complex policy problem structure. Sueng helps make the show within a system of policy can create knowledge needed to operate. Under the cooperation critical to reduce restrictions and create opportunities in the public sector if the network cooperation has limitation of knowledge or resources. Members of the network Can adapt by taking the route into new policy which responds. This development sueng will cause a helpful response to long-term policy issues. Administrative cooperation mue will cause the environment, collect the public sector through policies that variety and the private business sector. Enables the exchange of information and resources among each other. Help allocate responsibility to the public administration across me. The fact that no international organization or any agency of the Government or the private sector as monopoly powers to allocate resources or information related to public policy issues. Sueng coverage cooperation does not only reduce balance of resources prevented problem solving complex policy structure. But also lead to the development of the Government management structure, the better.

In addition, a relationship that is created from the network do not need to be lost after. Public policy solution, a peer relationship, but it can be developed into a permanent cooperation and Exchange processes, sustainable learning. Members of the

network can use knowledge relationships that arise from a policy issue responses. In response to other problems later.

4) Implement: this collaboration framework offers a alternatives to the policy in practice can be used under complex contexts. It is able to use this framework to maximize benefit and be able to reduce obstacles and features such as the following.

(1)Systems that earn trust in the ethics and transparency

(2)Relationship between collaboration and coordination

(3)Efficient and effective

(4)To have cooperation in policy and decision-making processes

For these issues, there are aspects and significance to the concept of managing the network cooperation, regardless of the Government agency sueng must decide on the appropriate deployment and careful problem that will arise from the link or space of the conceptual network cooperation. This in practice. Operator or organisation shall apply the concept as the related issues and at what time period is important follows:

1. System that can be trust, etics and transparent.

In network collaboration powers and responsibilities are allocated to groups and/or communities of stakeholders that represent various questions is who is responsible if an error occurs. The people or the public sector to tell who decide. When and how that inquiry as usual in every system that provides virtual is shared responsibility at all. But if you can't find someone who really likes to be marapphit even if all editing restrictions which is not yet specify. The various experts advise the option to manage this cooperation network and recommended to specify or define clearly who is responsible in the case, as the ending is working to earn trust and democratic that should be the duties and responsibilities of the unit. Agency or the Central sueng can understand and see all the phapkrabuan that occurs during operation of network cooperation and policy, it should review and adjust the technical assessment at any time. To create confidence and believe it is policy to practice under the management network collaboration to be effectiveness.

2. The relationship between collaboration and coordination.

The operating framework of administrative cooperation encourage government organizations or the development system of flexible management and

organization that can manage the situation by adjusting for changes by the viewer in the system can choose a response that is appropriate per the policy problem without independent access to management of Government. That is, when a viewer from Appendix sections in network collaboration can identify the problem. These markers can exchange information, knowledge about the problem and identify the resources that will be required to respond to those problems continue to sew and to identify and define the collaboration and coordination. Compliance solutions will solve the problem of inappropriate structure of government management system available to the Agency any one unit and cannot resolve the situation or problem, manually, such as corruption, environmental issues, terrorism, disaster and sustainable development. To encourage the exchange of information or organization create cooperation coordination will allow these Viewer. Create new knowledge alongside learning each other and correspond to regional management, popular (Regionalism) that mentioned scenarios, interaction between communities or small group in the city or in a complex society and can help to conserve and increase the quality of services more effectively.

3. Effective and Efficiency.

There are many questions and concerns about the efficiency and performance of goods and services. Under the management network, the cooperation can achieve or remain. In fact, the basics of network management Cooperation is also included in the scope of public control which direction in the management of public policy in the context of. By the nature of the network collaboration, the most important thing is that the group or community of the target, vision, mission, resources, and expertise of their collaboration. Under awareness and shared as a unit to achieve at the same policy whenever any agency unit started out outside the box or start to lose the race to catch Isle. System policy process will fail immediately, and unable to provide the services and products. The problem does not stop at simply implementing agency, organization or these work casting melted together to achieve the same policy. The problem persists further; groups of these markers can be stepped into new commune. The cooperation network will be operating efficiently. Constraints are an issue of confidence in dealing with the policies of and lack of information necessary to coordinate. These constraints of units or organization must share it to make sure that the mutual cooperation will remain, and including the development of

the ability to practice the same substitution in case of temporary or agency side to support. Information necessary to coordinate and identify requirements to start and end coordinates must clear and ready to recognize every private sector. It might say that concept “Collaborative Governance” is the concept that development dimension to the network to create strength and weakest fault of the management system of Government, a priority market mechanism focus. The network is limited to only the network extended effect. From one policy within an organization, but a network that works with other agencies and networks more broadly. Occurrence of the network policy is not automatically happen without point guidelines structure or process.

One-level control, meaning that must occur before the network starts operation. The network also helps support the exchange of information and knowledge embraces. To create new learning to influence policy decisions. That will help link the scope of power to supranational and the scope of the organization to facilitate following the occurrence of an alternative policy one unit that can't have or decide in the end. You can show to compare the differences between conceptual frameworks to manage the Government “management” collaboration network with other ideas.

Table 2.2 Comparison of public management framework

Conceptual frame for government management.				
	A prior reform	A after the new reform government management concepts	Network collaboration	
	Indicator	Public sector	Public sector or Private sector	Public sector and Private sector
Basic	Structure	Vertical (Top to Bottom)	Vertical (Bottom to Top)	Horizontal

Table 2.2 Comparison of public management framework (cont.)

Conceptual frame for government management.				
	A prior reform	A after the new reform government management concepts	Network collaboration	
	Power	Centre	Decentralization	Power Sharing
	Focus	Result	Process	Result and Process
	System	Bureaucracy	Market	Bureaucracy and Market
Basic	Partnership	Informal	Formal	Formal and Informal
	Exchange Information	Low	Medium	High
	การชี้คหยูน	Low	Medium	High

From the issue of government management, then bring to a fundamentally new development to bring more government management performance. A major focus is to improve management through cooperation, which in the past also called as integration (Integration), as well as managing the country's frontier crossing with the Thai situation changed from the past. But the organization managing across the frontier still is traditional organization. This is not a problem situation response such as the new frontier-oriented transnational crime, drug crime organizations with large networks. Transnational human trafficking organizations that need to edit and protect the frontier area. -Coordinate cooperation among relevant agencies including the acutely to database integration of decision. This is part of management across the frontier have experts has developed a style of focused cooperation between the agencies involved. Like this:

2.3.2. Framework to manage cross border Integration (Integrate Theory)

In the beginning, the term "integration" (Integration) has been used more and more popular in the world is complex, as in the present. They are often involved in the action plan or strategy, such as a particular subject. The strategic plan is integrated or to solve a particular subject. The solution integrated with planning, problem solving or learning a particular subject. Need to consider other factors. On all sides. Not only to a limited extent. Because of the complex factors affect both positively and negatively. Integrating the perspectives and approaches to solve the problem completely.

The integration of management across the border began around mid-1990 due to the global economy is developing rapidly. There's also the demands of various departments. To provide management, coordination between agencies to facilitate border trade to be effective. While it has caused an important tool for the development of management ideas across the country including "Coordinated Border Management" (CBM) by the World Custom Organization that defines the means to manage the coordination between agencies collecting, Customs Agency policy, and international agencies. While the European Union called the Integrated Border Management (IBM, Comprehensive Border Management (OSCE-Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe), which is an overview, even using words differently, but overall the same, is an attempt to develop the unit marches to perform the coordination. To improve the performance and efficiency of cross-border (Polner, 2011: 39-64).

The Laeken European Council is the beginning of the development of the concept system across border that proposed the concept of Integrated border management (IBM) and became an important conceptual development guidelines to develop across the region so far. In the year 2004 has developed the concept with clarification of the level of integration. (Council of the European Union, 2004: p. 15).

The proposed management framework into three different levels)EC, 2004: pp.19-23):

1. intra-service cooperation
2. inter-agency cooperation
3. international cooperation

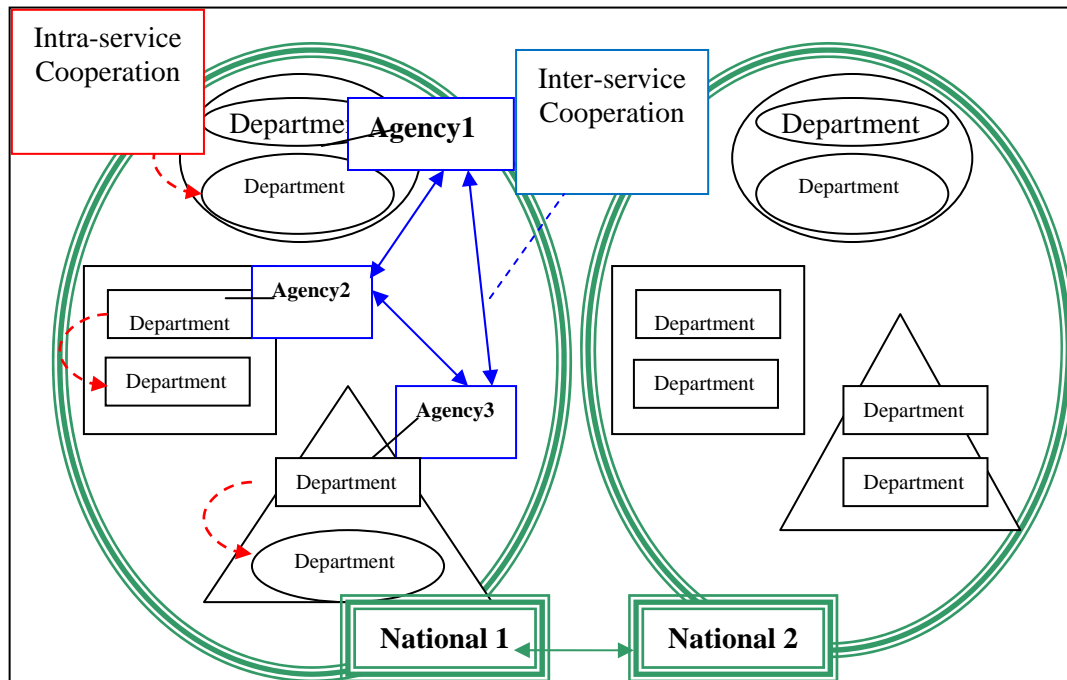


Figure 2.6 Show the network integration.

Source: Council of the European Union 2004, The Hague programme: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union, JAI 559, 16054/04.

The picture illustrates the network integration in 3 levels, which are important guidelines of the integration database that need to be linked and coordinated all within the same unit. Between various factions within the same organization, including units in the region. When the integration database within the same agency, it need to link the database related foreign organizations located in the same country, such as linking a database security from disparate organizations, such as the criminal history database, Labour database, and database suspect etc. When we can link both the database level, and then developing in level 2 next to database integration between countries, especially neighboring countries. In addition, in the year 2010 from the book name “” Border Management Modernization of World Bank has developed the concept of Integrated Border Management (IBM) originally by using a new name that “ ” because Border Management Collaborative integration in traditional cannot complete operation (Doyle, 2011: p 14) and all the level 3 integration. Need to dismantle the structure of all frontiers within countries and integration often have

problems in the identity of different organizations. Managing different resources (Doyle, 2011: p.12).

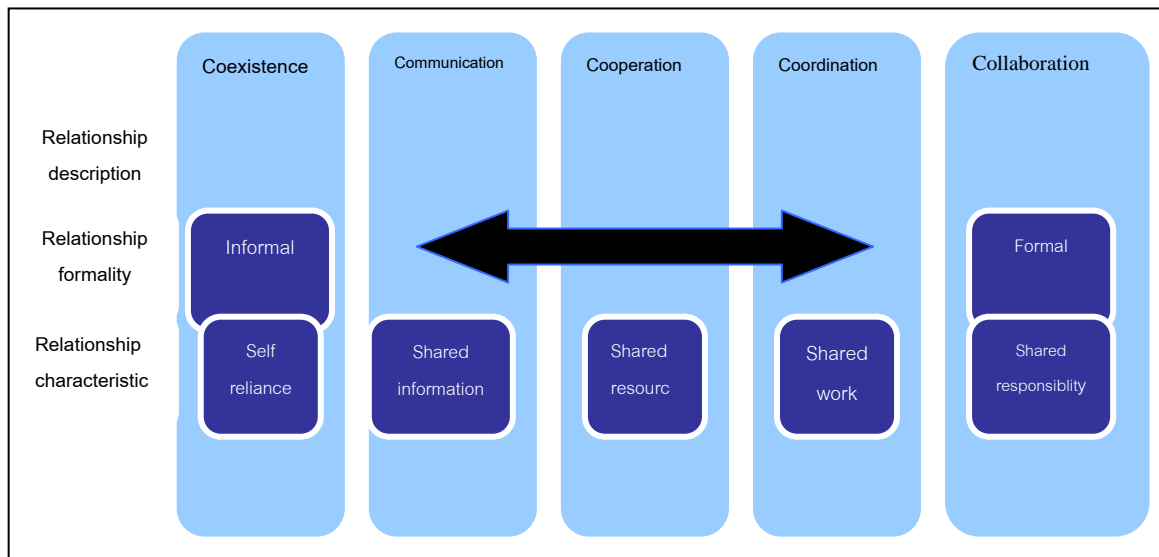


Figure 2.7 Continuum of inter-government integration.

Source: Institute of Policy Studies 2008,p.14.

The picture illustrates the format of integration, which is divided into 5 levels with the highest level of integration is developed to the level Collaboration between cooperation, Collaboration is a formal relationship and to have joint responsibility for operational collaboration. However, when compared with the domestic management across frontier, Thai. Higher level integration in the level of communication between. (Communication) because the database security frontier is still fragmented by various agencies such as the immigration offices. Customs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs To data of another unit will use the coordinate information only and usually do.

Integration patterns in different countries have responsibilities to different but related primary units are usually the customs police, immigration. Ministry of agriculture Agency to control the quality of food and drugs. Animal and plant quarantine, the forbidden and the stability, papot. The police, etc., that the structure of the border varies in each country. Depending on the factor The country's policy of stability-oriented economic or security (National priorities) the geographic characteristics of a protected country. Resources and formats to different management.

In some countries may include agencies related to the 16 agencies such as Congo (Zoellick 2011) which contain several result both goods and people through the border formalities to go through inspection from multiple agencies. A variety of related regulations As a result, management late efficient frontier is not. There are bottlenecks. As a result, entrepreneurs and people over land confusion.

In summary, the more agencies involved in border regions. It will cause the border inspection process is delayed, so confused by the concept of CBM is to reduce the number of relevant areas to a minimum.

One way of reducing the number of agencies is to arrange a new unit to provide coordination in operation in every step. From a variety of agencies, or they may collapse, some organizations are redundant to, under the same organization unit structure.

From the concept of Widdowson (2003), which has the format of administrative crossing the frontier 4 format as to whether countries need cross-frontier development management, the balance between the levels facilitate crossing the border and can distill what spam simultaneously have been developing the concept of integration in a strategy to manage cross-frontier Tom Doyle (2011) describes the elements of cooperation management frontier into 5 elements:

- 1) Policy
- 2) Processes
- 3) People
- 4) Information and communications technology
- 5) Infrastructure and facilities

Which the core element 5 are critical factors for successful management of the border are as follows.

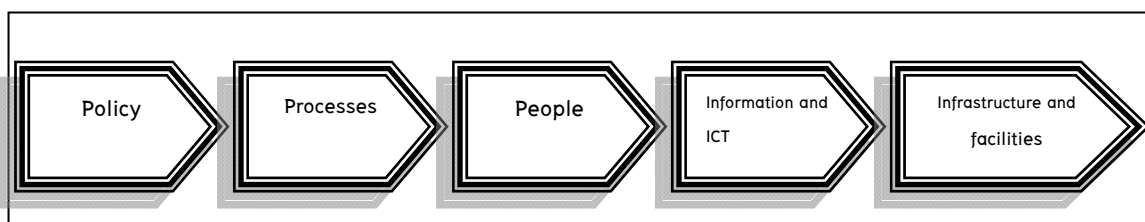


Figure 2.8 Collaborative Border Management-CBM

Source: Doyle, (2011). Collaborative Border Management.

1) Policy

This element focuses on the policies of each country because the flow of economic cooperation in the region. The need to move goods and people freely (within the framework of ASEAN, NAFTA, EU) borders without restrictions. At the same time it is necessary to control crime along the border and illegal immigration with moderation. So the country needs policy to have a balance between security and economy. Define Rules regulations to control people according to the conceptual framework to prevent crime. At the same time, it must facilitate access to quickly leave the country. By this concept, it offer the country. To improve networking coordination of both the 2 countries both in the State and State-level agencies-agencies, verify the information of the person accessed Outbox country frontier. It must be the same standards and monitoring need to be ranked and classified distinguish between people with doubt. Personal information is required to synchronize suspect during an international intelligence unit and other frontier countries involved.

2) Processes

These elements are minor constituents. Focused on the development. Reorganization of the agencies involved in border management of all And the development of regulations related to the same standard. And measure the effectiveness of the management of production, such as the number of people traveling in and out. And the reduction of illegal immigration, illegal drugs, trafficking of people as terrorists, the phenomenon of the development organization to manage the border, the more you learn about in the case of the formation or collapse the agency to be a new unit in the various countries.

The United States: From the 9/11 is pressured for USA to prevent terrorist groups. The weapons and equipment the group will be used in sabotage in the United States. The Internal Security, this resulted in the Department of Homeland Security to bring the various departments. The management of the border came under the control of the Coast Guard, Custom Service and the INS. By modifying the behavior of the verify secret assassination of immigration and shipping drugs, increase surveillance, people passed out safer, including possession by an increased budget. Amount to more than

\$ 2 billion in the budget it applies in developing technology such as Dan frontier airport wireless system detectors a sensor (unmanned aerial vehicles) driver that these devices are used for detecting spam crime along the border quickly.

It is also relevant to the development of technology for security along the border, including US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been allocated to the border, up to 2 times compared with the budget in during five years of 1,671 million U.S. dollars in fiscal year 2005 is 3,587 million dollars in fiscal 2010, the following table.

Table 2.3 The budget of the US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for security in the border area between the years 2005 to 2011 (Unit: million USD).

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Border Security inspections &trade Facilitation at port of entry	1,683	1,605	1,813	2,001	2,595	2,750	2,918
Border security/control between port of entry	1,671	2,115	2,276	3,002	3,471	3,587	3,575

Source : Department of Homeland Security (2011),DHS Budget-in-Brief, various years.

England (UK Border Agency: UKBA): UK Border Agency (UKBA) is the agency responsible for border control mission in the British Commonwealth. It established on April 1, c. Since 2008 the development agency of the United Kingdom was arising from the inefficiency of management over the border. With more than 1,000 complaints during the year. Fri 2009 to 2010. The main problem is the issue of border management organizations that are not integrated. As a result, statistics on illegal immigration than the control. And organizational development, immigration is a priority. The collapse of the Immigration Office UK Visa, Customs, under the same agency. And develop a management model for border control agencies, only one (single border control organization) has the authority to monitor the application of the person entering the country. And monitoring in the border areas of both the passport and the goods (Customs), the power to issue transit. Including law enforcement. About the crime that occurs all along the border. This system has been developed for those who travel frequently in and

out of a year to register E-register for those who travel frequently and storage of air list and the Fast Track to facilitate (UK Border Agency, 2012).

New Zealand: The Border Sector Governance Group established to allow integration of all frontier units. Both sides to facilitate transportation, trade and customs across the territory of the people consists of the Department of labor, internal security agency, Ministry of transport. Ministry of agriculture and cooperatives development strategies under framework 5 stage marches (The Border Sector Strategy for 2008-2013) to frame guidelines to all frontier integration agencies (New Zealand Government 2008) however the unit within the structure of the system are still separate but integration within the same unit. To ease the development of effective links between database and want to have the target organization with the same direction.

Australia: From the offices of the National Security Office, the Prime Minister of Australia. Customs structure is fine and all the frontier Agency, changing customs and Border Protection Service as Australian Customs (CBPS) is the main agency to prevent and control all frontiers. Operation structure contains the customs immigration and quarantine diseases of plants (CIQ), including operation escaped into human trafficking suppression marine (because there's an island), all within the same agency by this addition frontier. Also to do other duties coordinating with the agencies involved in the international, the police (Australian Federal Police) (Australian Customs and Border Protection Service 2011).

3) People

This element focuses on measuring the performance of Agency units roles management frontier and related personnel must have a clear authority on the structure of skill development. Knowledge and experience to manage the flow across the border, a sign MOU to effect access to the data of the two countries, as opposed to access fingerprint data stored in the FBI's electronic systems, including Real time, channel, personnel acknowledge a crime that caused the flow across the border, the new format. These guidelines in some countries has been the Organization's educational mission, roles, and bring additional units or collapse the unit together, such as the U.K. Border Agency has collapsed to combine customs and immigration police, as the same unit. To enhance the monitoring people in frontier areas.

In addition, in the country of the United States from the State population escaped into the many marches. Made with SOP issue threats from terrorism. As a result, the Government increased the personnel policy, especially equities patrol (Border Patrol) In the Government of Mr. Barack Obama has sent personnel to the pattern in many frontier areas. From the report of the Arizona Republic specifies the number of patrol patrol around the country contains of 20000 troops. The Majority of agents to the U.S. – Mexican border, with more than 16,000 (80%) on the southwestern border today.

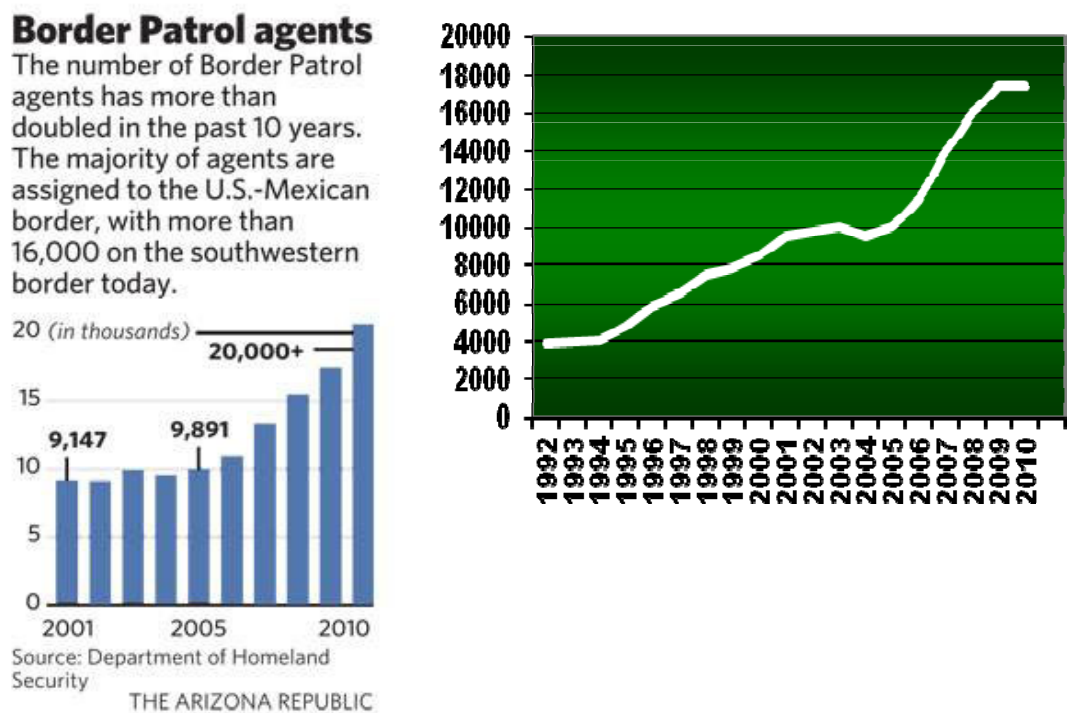


Figure 2.9 The number of Border Patrol officers in the area of the crossing between the years 1992-2010.

Source : CPB Commissioner Alan Bersin, (2010).presentation at the Migration Policy Institute, October 15.

The increasing border patrols would result in an increase in the budget for border management. That the proportion of the budget spent on border patrols especially And increasing the number of staff continued are shown the position of the United States to secure the U.S. border. In response to the policy. After the 9/11 focused on the importance to national security is.

4) Information and communications technology

In many countries, cooperation in border management. Often encourage the development of technology. Storing a database that has an international border. Prepared by the action plan (Action Plan) to exchange data between different individuals. Both the biological development of Advance Passenger Information / Passenger Name Record data set to the unit together. And transfer it to the relevant agencies, both within the country. And international agencies. General format for data exchange and suspects. The above technology. It is important that the precise cause. Save time on the job. Because human beings are limited in their ability to work long hours. They were not accurate in detecting identity (Koslowski, 2006).

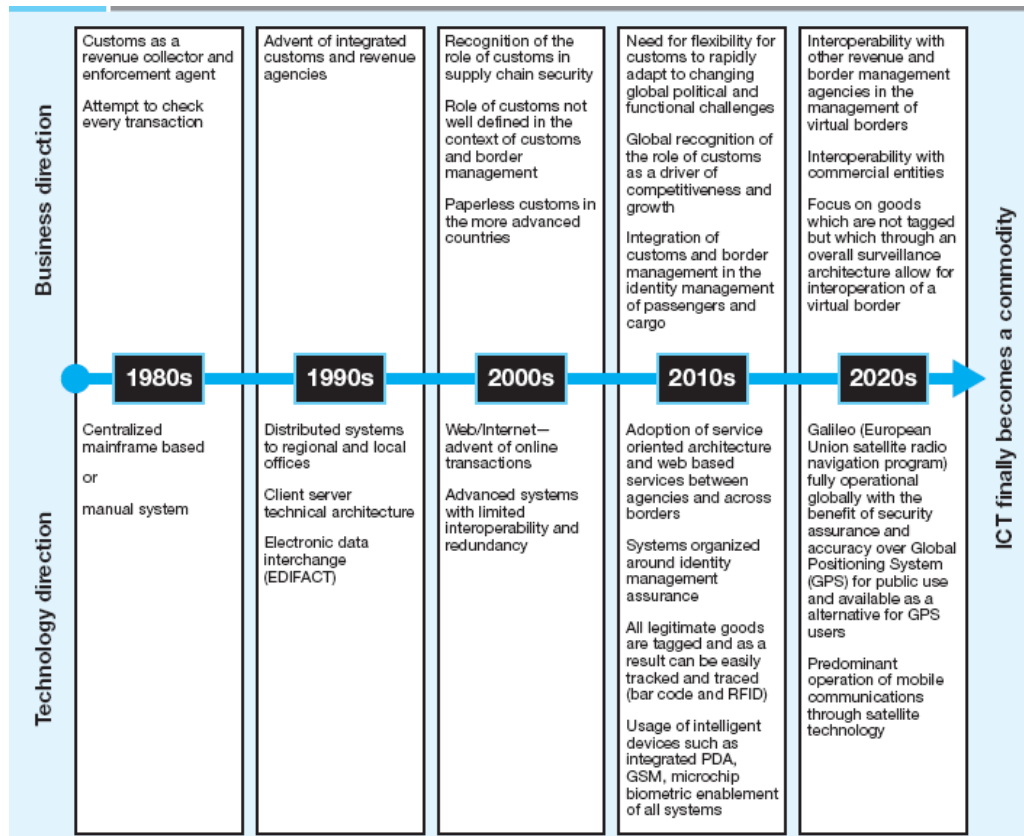


Figure 2.10 Comparing the evolution of business and technology directions at border management agencies, 1980s–2020s

Source :Doyle.(2011). The future of border management. Border Management Modernization The World Bank...Washington, D.C.

The concept is consistent with research of Elizabeth Collet (2011) pilot study Emerging issues in Security Dilemmas “ Transatlantic Border Management so studies across the border in the area of the European Union and found in a decade (since November 2000) The Government tried to seek ways to improve performance management across the region, with focus on developing core element 3: 1) the strength of border outside the country and share technology development 2) collecting data exchange of identity a person 3) creating a network partner with countries in the same region and partners in other continents of the world.

While United have Brock Riga regeneration technology in managing through the territory between the United States and Mexico are sharing database to create cooperation in resolving hacking across the land. As a result, through Dan can do more quickly with high accuracy, especially bio info is used, such as a fingerprint or a curtain of eyes to help in identifying the person, to increase accuracy and difficult counterfeiting. Additionally, the use of modern vehicles of police cant patrol (Police Patrol) the appropriate geography both helicopter. Cars, including a horse in reconnaissance and share pages operations clearly but in placing a filter like this must be quite detrimental and use many budgets both in the equipment and training are people including budget to build a fence along the border to serve as a control for hacking across physical guidelines. So it is difficult to control the US-Mexico frontier between concepts. Because the frontier is the scenery, desert. River.

Therefore, the development of information technology systems is the important factor of database management system across the territory effective system Fortex of the European Union and the United States country Border system by using Smart technologies to control the flow of transnational flows through marches, the item the criminal workers with critical heart disease is to have a system that links with neighboring countries, including Canada and Mexico. This allows monitoring and tracking solution promptly and more effectively. Although in reality America is still experiencing the differences between neighboring system technologies such as geographic information (GIS) to help decide which United have coloured incident readiness but also cannot take advantage. because Mexico is not yet available, but the United States has been acting as a country, through assistance with technology and training staff to country Mexico.

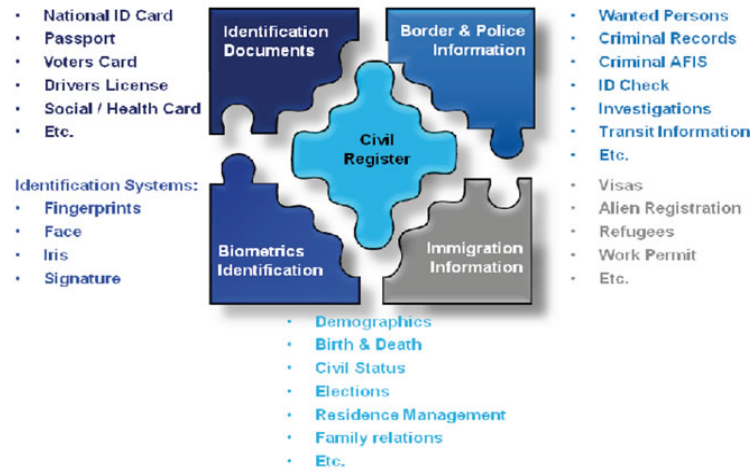


Figure 2.11 Documents related to the management of cross-border.

Source :Doyle .(2011). The future of border management.Border Management Modernization. The World Bank..Washington,D.C.11-20.

When comparing The status of the all-in-one system development information of the database Specifies the identity of the group is also developing very backwards. Interaction and check the international frontier also has very little. Personnel with the task each day and contains information to people who do not have a classification. Resulted in confusion in checking the data and information stored in electronic format as a document format that is difficult to process, but since the development of technology requires large budgets and must rely on experts, together with the development potential of the personnel. Developing countries such as Thailand and Thai, it is still not much development.

5) Infrastructure and facilities

Infrastructure and facilities focused on the development of infrastructure and facilities along the border. Organize a party bus channel for the product. Held separately from the port of it. The agencies monitor screen in the same office building. The development of monitoring systems to detect, from only one agency. To help reduce the time to investigate. Or how to pass a single checkpoint, but the two countries, officials at the same time, the investigation of this nature often have problems that are beyond the borders of the country's sovereignty. Law in force in that country. No authority to arrest or investigation of crime outside the country. This

problem can be studied from a European Union member countries. The checkpoints are located at a single country, but the people of the two countries can work on together. Under the Schengen agreement. And creating a common database. The network is a common database. The database identifies the various details of any suspicious vehicles, etc.

This is consistent with the research and development to enhance the management of such research Zarnowiecki (2011: 37-38) have identified the Effective Border Management, there are three main elements: 1.) Persons and goods through. in the border area. Must be in accordance with laws, regulations and procedures of that country. Correctly 2) to comply with the regulations. To facilitate travel through the region as well as 3) The offense of criminal suspects who can be moderated in the area - entered into a well. This means that the implementation of the three elements that must be free of violations of trade rules. Without causing difficulties and delays in and out. The problem of congestion in the bottleneck. Building the infrastructure and equipment to facilitate. Must be adequate to accommodate the modern (Modern procedures).

2.4 Review of the literature development management across the frontier of the European Union and the United States.

The study of international research is on the development of the country that has tried to discover and study the issues and circumstances of the situation. It should be noted that After the event. Terrorist attacks in the United States on 11 September 2011, a development that has evolved over the border. The focus on security with economic development. And to guide the management of the border. We present a model of border management agencies in the two countries, including the administrative border of the European Union and management of the border of the United States.

2.4.1 Cross-border management of the European Union.

The management system development of cross-border European Union. With the situation of the problem solving emphasis areas include many immigrants around Spain which immigrants from Canary Island, West Africa often travel by boat to the European Union countries and southern Mediterranean Sea bar such as Italy Malta because Schengen is to cancel the check area boundaries between countries that are members. Make travel from one country to another country more easily, including illegal immigrants, making dealing with the problem of illegal immigration more difficult if a control area border on the outside is not good enough.

The European Union therefore measures the European Union intends to control the area boundaries and lead to policies about refugees and migrants to highlight. The immigration law, with mechanisms that are used include financial help to countries members of the illegal immigration problem. Define strict visa requirements for people of that comes from a country or territory that is the source of many refugee. To punish the airlines by severely if the passenger is not travelling documents. The travel document or stub into the European Union. In addition, the European Union has also established 2547 (2004) Frontex as unit administers the external border of the European Union. Make air reconnaissance marine and coastal areas of Africa, the European Union also includes cooperation between the country and the share in the Union. Europe stops illegal immigration.

There are also measures about true down coat (VISA) several measures that the European Union takes effect, prevent seek that Li. Adventure travel from source countries or countries of transit have since Schengen visa system of European Union guidelines subject to change. By a number of European Union countries requiring a visa have more and more types of visas, which protected refugee, as one objective of the visa policy of the European Union. In this European Union visa countries divided into two lists: the first group are countries that do not need a visa and the second is the country where a visa is required. As of may of 2007, countries need a visa to travel to the European Union with up to 128 countries, which include the country or territory to make war and/or as a source of refugees, such as Somalia, Sudan and Palestine Iraq Afghanistan. ATV category visa is a visa or through the Airport (airport transit visa) used by the source country is the target of the people

seeking asylum. Is used to prevent offer apply for asylum at the airport from passengers changing flights/European Union assigned the account to third country visa categories ATV including Congo Ethiopia Eritrea, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Nigeria, and Ghana Iran Iraq which are countries that have conflicting actions, or as the source of immigrants? In addition, the European Union may also be assigned to a country that is outside this list must receive visa ATV through the European Union.

A rule about the consulate's visa in the European Union's (EU's Common Consular Instruction - CCI) is to approve or not approve the application as one of the unemployed or no income. Moreover, in the case of a person. "High risk", the act may request additional documentation. In the case of asylum seekers. Because they are no threat of death or escape from their country. And official documents are often difficult to find the Schengen visa fee of up to 60 euros, it is difficult to make an application for refugees.

Measurement to punish the airlines. Since the visa does not mean people do not travel. Therefore, sanctions are an airline that visa is necessary. By private vehicle to bring undocumented entry into the European Union, the Schengen Convention specifies that the punishment should be in accordance with the obligations under the Convention on the Status of Refugees of 2494, but the United Nations, the European Union. various Was interpreted differently by France, Italy and the Netherlands. If a person is not the vehicle is being received into the refuge process. Later in the country as Denmark, Germany and England will not take that person to be a refugee or not. In various countries. Adjust its law to the European Union is not going to punish the person who brought the vehicle to seek protection. International But since there are different interpretations of the vehicle / airlines do not want to risk. Result is taken to travel to the country to seek asylum and the airlines, even though the person may be brought into a political refugee. The airline staff is. Deciding the fate of tens of thousands of refugees who want it.

Strict immigration policies that affect the entry into the European Union is legally impossible for such a strict policy for asylum seekers, the number of refugees from Africa to Spain's Canary. North and West Africa, less than half in the first half of 2550, when the asylum seekers do not have a lot of ways. It even led to the evacuation risk or abnormal, such as a ship or by the process of smuggling illegal immigrants who

were not used. Risk, even more so. As a result, thousands of people died of drowning or starvation. There is a humanitarian crisis. In addition, the European Union's standpoint is not open to travel into the city by legitimate to seek asylum can travel safely to and then still expect neighbors help prevent these refugees arrived. Boundaries of the European Union by country, Spain has made the agreement get return (Readmission agreement) with the West African country to multiple countries, can send immigrants to land the country in secret, while Italy, they make an agreement like this with Libya as well.

From policy and practice is to push boundaries European design to the African cause buffer area in North Africa, where refugees beyond the protection of the law. If for example there are 400 people in the mon refugees outside Pearl received refugee status from the United Nations, but the Government can't go out mon, document. Make these refugees were sent back to Algeria suspended. A political refugee and victim of a policy of the European Union that tried the same people to flee. All disaster and management problems in the region, the source of these refugee. In addition, almost no European Union country which lets refugees political asylum request, that their national Embassy again.

Summary of European Union policy is to close the border through reconnaissance. Use visa to punish Airlines return (repartition) and continuing with refugee problems in the region, but such policy source does not distinguish between political refugees and economic immigrants reasons why risk your life to survive occasion seek asylum.

In addition, the development effectiveness of documents through the system of visas as part of baña play the Schengen Agreement (Schengen Agreement) is an agreement that is intended to make the. Free movement of persons is one of the European market share target 4 (free movement of goods? Service cost and actual person) by the decade 1980 European Community member countries, some countries believe that the free movement of people, this should be covered in addition to the citizens of the countries members of the European Community, including people who are not citizens of the country, the Member in the European Community (Koslowski 2006).

So in 1985 European Community member countries: France Germany Netherlands Belgium 5 countries and Luxembourg has joined several aliases in the

Schengen agreement to establish frontier (single external border) or in another meaning, one is to have a boundary that does not have a checkpoint at the border between the countries members (territory without internal border control), so that everyone, whether citizens of member countries in the Schengen Agreement or not, has the right to travel freely within the play area.

Subsequently, European Community member countries and other European countries to the European Union/continuously attend continually and countries that signed the Schengen agreement found that having a shared border, it is necessary to have cooperation in other areas. In addition to having a visa travel together. Whether it is the policy of the immigrants refugees or cooperation on police and Court, and see that for effective collaboration in the operation, they should have put the framework and most of the measures in the Schengen Agreement came as part of the European Union in the Treaty of Amsterdam.

In essence a summary that Schengen kenkhrop cover the crucial 5 reasons.

1) Controlling frontier shared by any member countries have regulations and procedures to inspect the administrative frontier and to cancel an international frontier checkpoint at the members (but the country members can also make random checks for security reasons.) To provide separate channel immigration at the airport between people who come from the field of play with people travelling baña came from outside the field of play baña.

2) The combination of a visa, the order of the boundaries and the joint applicant in the case of short-term tourist visa is no more than three months if you live longer or other purposes, such as to work or school. We need a visa for each country.

3) The policy regarding immigrants and refugees together, such as the definition of the word 'immigrant'. Having organized the refugees together as shown in the Dublin Declaration II with fingerprint database sharing immigrants called Eurodac.

4) Cooperation of the police and judiciary (Police and Judicial cooperation), the country's police, one Member has the right to make and pursue suspect (hot pursuit) in another Member country kacheng agreement countries. To promote cooperation in court so quick to send fugitive and criminal case decisions published data. To set up offices in Netherlands-Europol to coordinate cooperation between the work of the police officers in the fight against crime across borders and

Eurojust headquarters to coordinate cooperation on cross-boundary criminal case probe.

5) Having a shared database system is a Schengen Information System (SIS) to the above four cooperation as effectively. Member countries need to have the database sharing to this European Union has set up a system of Information System, or SIS in Schengans 2538 (1995) to act as a network database sharing. By an information identifies a person's details What of the suspect vehicle and and will allow only members of staff, which is responsible for the police. Monitor administrative frontier and Consul allowed from. Unable to find the information or add information in the system.

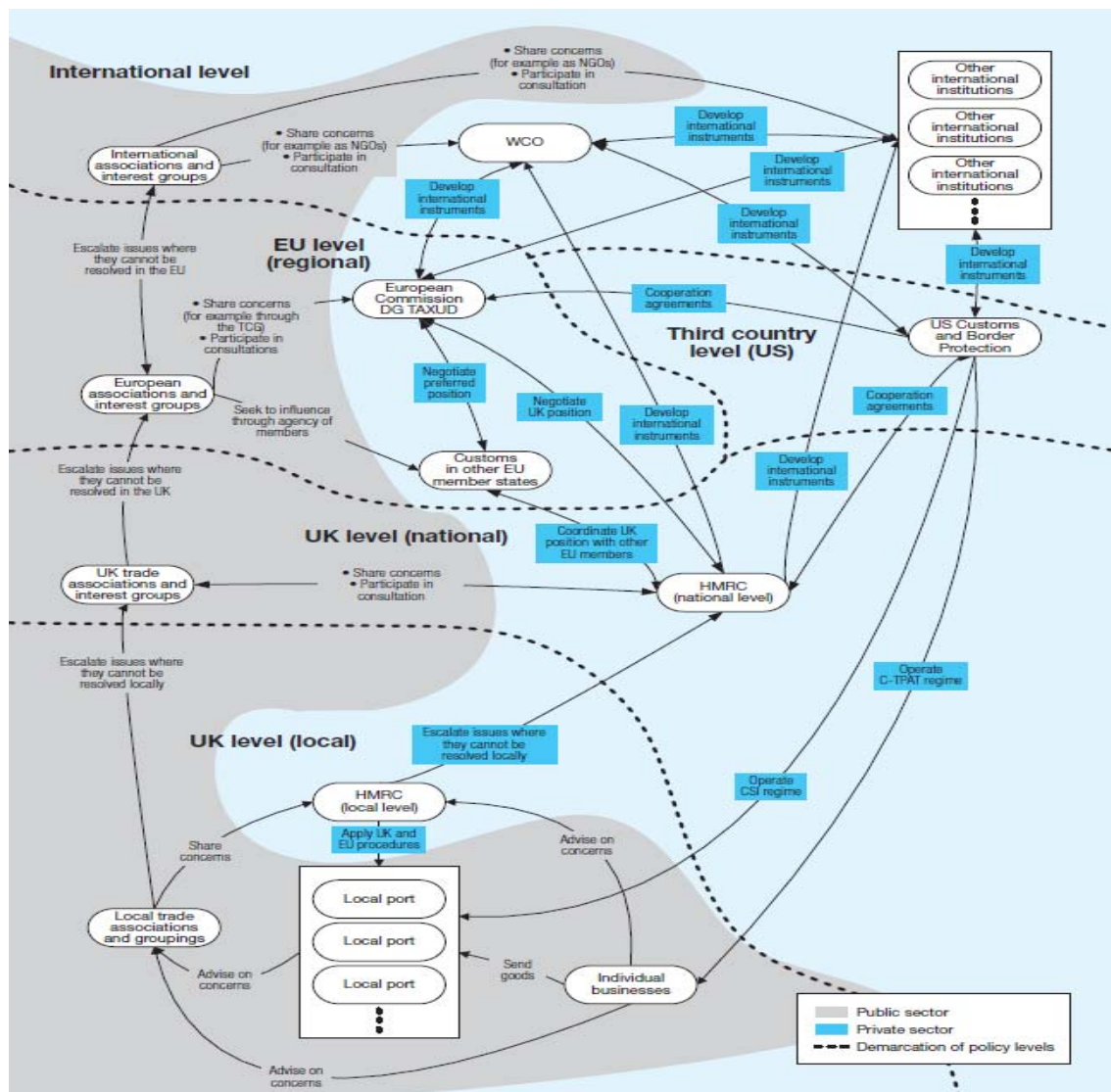


Figure 2.12 Format the links database in 3 levels: local level, national and international.

Source : Tom Doyle (2011). NGO; nongovernmental organization. WCO: the World Customs Organization. EU: the European Union. US: the United States of America. UK ; the United Kingdom. DG TAXUD: the Directorate-General of the EU Taxation and Customs Union. TCG: the TAXUD Trade Contact Group. HMRC: HM Revenue and Customs (the UK customs agency). C-TPAT: US Customs and Border Protection's Customs-Trade Partnership against Terrorism. CSI: US Customs and Border Protection's Container Security Initiative.

In addition to the above cooperation, there is a set position. The Coordinator against terrorism of European Union (EU counter terrorism coordinator), Mr. Gijs de Vries, who served it. By position it occurred after terrorist events. When September 11 2544 (2001) The other concept, such as the central police organizations statehood, such as the FBI or intelligence organizations and pursue Government secret sample CIA back is not supported from country members should. It reflects that members remain reluctant to sovereignty in internal security issues.

2.4.2 Development of cross-border management of the United States

In the North American region has 3 countries, Canada and Mexico by the United States include cache sizes, located to the North. United States, located on the night of the region and Mexico under the u.s. If Canada-u.s. comparison with similar characteristics are a variety of reasons, including economic. Politics and society, particularly economic development has similarly. Frontier area between u.s.-Canada is often barely visible problem. While the US-Mexico border appears back problems that create a nuisance to us reappearing. Especially regarding cross-border migration from Mexico to the United States, which in this section will provide detail about the problem of frontier management along the development process management. Like this:

2.4.2.1 Background and history of the country in North America to manage cross-border.

U.S.A to Mexico has long relationships. Since Spain's colonial England and France especially frontier areas of the two countries in the past have

changed jurisdiction of sovereignty, such as many times during the years 1821-1836. There were some parts of the State of Texas under the subdivisions of Mexico (Martinez and Oscar, 1997: pp 29-32). Therefore, People along the frontier area of the entire country are familiar and interaction between each long in the culture and lifestyle, including trade until the year 1848. The boundaries of the 2 countries have similar to current and current behavior, 1853. After the United States purchase additional space frontier as part of the Gadsden Treaty, people who live near each other in geographic proximity often together culture by natural boundaries of States may draw route it by reclassifying people have the same nation and religion.



Figure 2.13 A map of the U.S.A border - Mexico.

Sources : Google earth (<http://www.google.com/earth/index.html>)

U.S.A - Mexico border is 3,141 kilometers, about half of the same river, the Rio Grande is a natural boundary and the other half of the boundary geometry. The terrain is coastal plain and the two states in the former colonies of the United Kingdom (England) and its independence in 1776. It was recognized that it is an emerging country from Treaty of Paris. In the year 1783. When the U.S.A won World

War 1 and 2, the reputation of the United States recognized and becoming a national superpower which clearly visible during the cold war that the United States is the nation's liberal democracy. While the Soviet Union Communist Party leadership world.

Because the population is living densely along the border and different levels of development, including the world in the era of globalization, the flow across the nation. Which brings us to the issue on frontier workers in Mexico's illegal interception of drug politics etc, particularly illegal labor problem and the important issues as immigration hacking that occurred in the frontier areas, which create problems to become the United States as a country of destination hugely.

Breakdown in relationships important frontier area of North America is the expansion of regional free trade flow and popular pressure, including the North American free trade zone (North America Free Trade Agreement: NAFTA). In 1994, Canada and Mexico which consists of the United States have had economic and the level of development of less than other 2 countries; NAFTA did not progress as expected. In addition, Mexico's economy must rely on neighboring countries. There was association among the member countries of the frontier to facilitate freedom of movement (Flows Free) shop and service. While liberalization has created some problems, such as the surge of migrants from Mexico into the United States in 2002, Mexico was the largest source country of illegal immigrants into the United States, approximately were 20.6 (CIS Statistical Yearbook 2002.).

After the events of September 11, 2001, the U.S. must control through - out. The population along the border while looking for a convenient and rapid transit. This is reflected by the concept. The business closed in terrorism (Open for Business, Closed to terrorism). Therefore, State in America are experiencing confusion that overlap during the NAFTA agreement phromdaentam area free to move goods and services and block control. Frontier to the stability of the State, to maintain security along the old border problem was not yet. From this concept itself must be adjusted for and manage these flows across the nation to comply with economic issues and stability so as to respond to the needs of the State frontier area. The government in North America is experiencing confusion between the cross-border liberalization of the NAFTA agreement in the movement of goods and services. And the control block. Border to state security. To secure the border issue is not resolved yet. This idea must

be to adapt and deal with these transnational flows to match. Economy and security. To a model that responds to the needs of the state border.

2.4.2.2 Regional cooperation framework agreements: North American free trade (NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement).

During the 1990s, a period of beginning of the political world is the conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union had ended after the fall of the Soviets Union. Resulting in different countries can contact each other freely, no idea or ideology as a barrier. With the advances in technology make the relationship freely and fast for sending it through the economic, cultural and social information. For this reason, North America, especially the United States gave the importance of these issues has led to efforts to establish the North American Free Trade Agreement.

The emergence of NAFTA causes an increase in travel between different areas, making it difficult to control the illegal traffic including the drug trade and travel in and out of the terrorists. As the cause of sabotage in the United States in September 2001, until the issue of control or facilitate travel across the border has become a contentious issue. However, the efforts to reduce tensions along the border, The Ambassador of the United States in Canada has said that the governor of the north-east and east had the consensus about the provincial border NAFT-Plus. While there is a need to facilitate cross-border legally and commercial exchanges between peoples of these states, the USA is aware of the border that the terrorists used to come across, illegal immigrants and transnational crime. Security threats have increased the U.S. border including the closed border after the September 11, 2001, the then affect the two neighboring countries. It made Mexico create a new agreement on the transit of migrants. For Canada, the impact of delays in border and the weak of the U.S.A pressures affecting the relationship between them.

In December the same year, the United States and Canada have signed together is the Smart Border Declaration (U.S.-Canada 30/Smart Border Action Plan) with issues identified cooperation on 30 points. In March, 2002, the US and Mexico sign the similar agreement including operating as a partnership between USA.-Mexico frontier (U.S.-Mexico Border Partnership Action Plan) with 22 points. It made two countries how to share information and intelligence (Information and Intelligence), system development and system installation technology that port,

extending through the customs checkpoint (Pre-Clearance) for tourists who travel frequently and add training during the investigation (Investigation) and analysis of documents between (Document Analysis) (Smart Border Agreement, 2011) for details of the development management across the land. Details are as follows:

2.4.2.3 Management of the border with the U.S.A - Mexico.

Key issues in the border of two countries (USA and Mexico) are the crossing of illegal immigrants. It has expanded to other issues such as drug trafficking. Transport contraband, which the U.S. is trying to solve such problems with a variety of ways. In North America, regional cooperation is a NAFTA-North American Free Trade Agreement, which is the need to expand trade and reduce trade barriers. It result of moving freely (Free Flow) in trade and services, except for labor. The GDP of the NAFTA is in the United States the most as well. However, the United States recognized the problem of refugees across the border as well, if NAFTA is open to the free movement of labor when the U.S. will be affected most.

The statistics of The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) estimates that the number of illegal immigrants in the United States was 10.8 million people in 2009, of the Mexicans were 60 (Jeffrey S.Passel and D'Vera.Cohn, 2010). Mostly, they fled to the border between the United States - Mexico. Most of the remaining 30-40 percent is among the country legally but overstay the period stipulated by the law (fact sheet, May 22, 2006).

Table 2.4 Comparison of DHS and the Pew estimated number of illegal immigrants during the years 1997-2009 (millions).

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
DHS	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.5	11.6	11.8	11.6	10.8
Pew	-	-	-	8.4	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.4	11.1	11.3	12.0	11.6	11.1

Source: Department of Homeland Security, 2011.

From the 1990's the major problem areas in the U.S. - Mexico border is that the escape of Mexican comes to work in the United States. The U.S. must create a Gate Keeper to prevent and solve these problems. The establishment of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to manage the problems associated

with immigration fugitive Custom Service and the Coast Guard to take to escape the city by sea (Andreas, 2003: p 5). However it seems that this protection will not be able to stop these issues by considering that the rate of people escaped into the United States. There is increasing continuously. To transport people across the territory of human trade group, start the adopt a more dangerous path, such as a mountain or desert, etc which is why each year, many people died while interception United hundreds of items. The average USA interception has died each day 2 people.

The trade between the United States, Mexico has become more difficult to manage a problem because each year there are people traveling into the United States legally through border up to 300 million people. Buses pass through 90 million cars and trucks over 4.3 million cars. The value of trade along the u.s. Mexico border increased to 3 times the commercial because of the close, management problems and enforce the law. In the case of measures to monitor the border. To secure the border and transit trade and transit travel disruptions, such as the border crossing at Laredo (Laredo) in Texas.

The closing of the impact of trade liberalization in the NAFTA was suspended and so they think of ways and tools to reduce the impact of the closure on the open flow of ideas. Open for business closed for Security Open for Business, Closed to terrorism (<http://usinfo.state.gov>) The U.S. must find a mechanism to provide comprehensive management of border security and free movement. This concept has given rise to the US-Mexico Border Partnership Agreement in 2002, is divided into three main issues: 1. the security infrastructure (Secure Infrastructure) 2. Maintain the stability of the movement. people (The Secure flow of People) 3. Maintain the stability of the movement of goods (The Secure flow of Goods).

The United States has the technology as a tool for managing cross-border monitoring with biometric data such as fingerprints, iris, etc., to identify people and vehicles entering and leaving the territory as well as a database and information exchange. Including the use of the information sharing between the U.S. and Mexico to streamline the travel of people and goods crossing has increased.

2.4.2.4 Creating the protection along the border

Enhancing physical control by building a fence along the southwest border, a distance of 76 miles (US Border Enforcement) occurred on May 15, 2006; President George W. Bush has instructed the Department. The National defense (National Guard) of 6000 was active along the U.S. - Mexico border for a year in duties will not involve border patrols. This behavior is independent of each other. The anti-national forces are responsible for intelligence, a boundary fence. The intention is to prevent the influx of illegal migrants according to a new approach to solve the problem of illegal immigrants crossing the border, according to a new federal law.

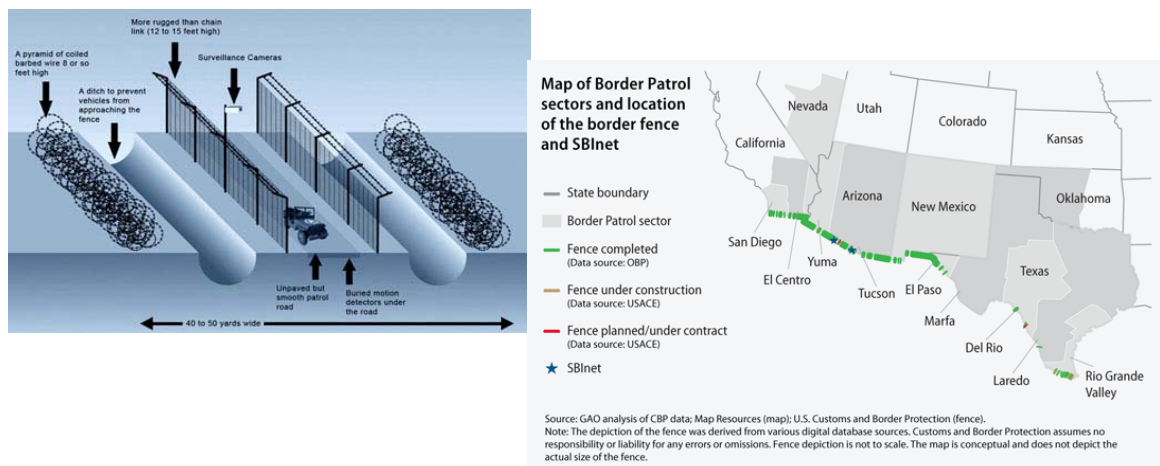


Figure 2.14 To create a fence around border the United States&Mexico to prevent escape into the city.

Later, President George W. Bush signed the Secure Fence Act into law on October 26, 2006, which has approval to build a fence along the U.S. - Mexico. The area is about 1 in 3 of the entire border by a fence at least the second floor and installation of additional equipment such as lighting and camera sensors, etc., as well as the introduction of new technologies to control the illegal cross-border systems such as satellites and unmanned aircraft. By creating and developing all of these fall under the responsibility of the Department of Homeland Security, which is the result of policy reform, border management capabilities. (Comprehensive Immigration Reform) focusing on strengthening the security of the southern U.S. border. The physical protection (Physical Barrier) by creating a barrier fence and the technology to help in the work. You can control and reduce the number of people who illegally cross the border to go around and to prevent crime and terrorism on the other hand. However, even if the cross-border management by the filter. However, there are a number of immigration fugitive widespread illegal to President Felipe Calderon and former President Vicente Fox of Mexico. Building a fence that was criticized by law, this does not solve the problem of illegal cross-border real.

2.5 Review literature of management across the border of Thailand

Development of cross-border is a result of policies and international agreements such as the summit of leaders from Asia to Bali. Indonesia Year 2003 (2545), there has been a landmark agreement that will bring ASEAN to move forward with the community. The decision shall also include the Hanoi Plan of Action and the Vientiane Action Plan that demonstrate commitment to the community in the future. The vision will set the time frame of 20 years, ASEAN is expected that the international community in 2020 (2563). The results of the meeting in the Philippines in the year 2007 (2550) has agreed to postpone the next 5 years is to be hoped that the international community in 2015 (2558) and in 2004 (2547) have been prepared. This is like the constitution of the ASEAN. The national legal framework for all its members to determine the relationship between the key points are clearly stated to be a pillar to support the three pillars of the community is going to happen. It is named

ASEAN Political-Security Community-APSC, ASEAN Economic Community-AEC and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community-ASCC. In addition, the summit in Hanoi, Vietnam, ASEAN has also accelerated the links between the countries within ASEAN (ASEAN Connectivity). The hope is that such connections. It is a good way of creating a single ASEAN to make it happen.

This change will affect a region directly. Because of the international community will bring the border freely. This will cause the movement of people across state borders to free trade. Different from crossing the borders of the state in the current environment is still very important. No one shall be able to cross the borders of the state without consent and without documentation. (Surachart Bmrugsuk, 2554: 36).

The concept of a link between the ASEAN The concrete was made with a variety of phenomena. The transportation system is interconnected in the region: the ASEAN Free Trade Area. In other words, the phenomenon of open borders freely, and not different from the European Union, a new boundary line of the state with a "Soft Border" rather than "Hard Border" as borderline old, as in the foreign region arrived in the region. a single transit visa, but can travel throughout the region as well as Europe's Schengen visa. The management problems of the current Thai government is also preparing for the international community and roaming freely as much as possible.

As mentioned already in development between Thailand and neighboring countries. An important policy framework for the implementation of the concept of ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan is to enhance the links between the products, services, capital and labor. The guidelines in the 2010-2013 happened in the 15th ASEAN summit in Thailand. At the end of 2009 the focus of this summit is to prepare a Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan for the region. The establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015 the ASEAN Community is effective. When they are linked in terms of goods, services, capital and people in the Master Plan (Master Plan) have been specified for the years 2011 to 2015 for the region in three of the first known physical connectivity is the physical aspect. 2 institutional connectivity as a link between the institution and the 3 people-to-people connectivity is to connect people with each other in three major steps: (ASEAN, 2011).

1) Physical Connectivity

The major drawback is transportation which is the incomplete road network, the rail line, and Port and airport infrastructure. The infrastructure of the information in the master plan, so we have taken measures to improve infrastructure by focusing on the construction of the transportation system, ICT infrastructure and energy infrastructure. For major projects, the preparation of the ASEAN Highway Network and the preparation of the train from Singapore to Kunming is planned to have the infrastructure and logistics in the land, rail, air, water and energy to the system and integrating it with a plan to link transportation network. Under the sub-region such as GMS, BIMSTEC, ACMECS, IMT-GT as a critical infrastructure, including Asian High Way Network, network rail transport system linking China - ASEAN Development of the Land bridge.

2) Institution Connectivity

From an obstacle of facilitation of products, service, trade and labors lead to ASEAN members try to improve management system and set a new agreement to improve facilitation system in the border area. This connectivity focusing on soft infrastructure such as the development of organization and management function and set standard for common law and regulation to facilitate and support the ASEAN community for example Cross Border Transport Agreement: CBTA etc.

3) People-to-People connectivity

It is a link to the religion, culture, environment, tourism, education and cooperation of the local community. Major projects are including the Asian Passport and travel links in Migrant education, language, etc. To summarize, in this system, linked to an improvement in the level 1 (Physical connectivity), which are found in the development of a transport connection between the countries have developed a lot. It is Not only the development of connections between different countries, but also the movement of people and goods to move freely, such as the development of screening individuals across the country. Development of the - out any area of the country'sborder. This is consistent with this research was to study the review. And guidelines for the development of the integrated framework of the joint (Guide or

Framework of Cooperation) for the next stage (level 2) is linked to the institution (Institution. Connectivity) will be focused on Soft Infrastructure and the law of extradition between Thailand and neighboring countries to comply with such direction.

2.5.1 The development of cross-border management system - its neighbors.

The relationship of the people in the border areas of Thailand and neighboring countries that are familiar from the past, such as Whole Dvaravati and the kingdom of Srivijaya in the boundary integration of the countries in the current (Bangon Piyapan, 2537). Later on, with the establishment of the Kingdom of Thailand (Sukhothai, Ayutthaya, Thonburi, and Rattanakosin), there was the battle to usurp power in the region, which causes the exchange and cultural transmission in the region. The country became a colony of Britain and France. The interaction is stopped. In the Cold War, The relationship between Thailand and neighboring countries is a form of paranoia, especially in Indochina. As a result, differences in political ideology after the end of the Cold War. Thailand tried to upgrade its relationship with neighbors and to establish closer cooperation in the region.

Thailand has borders with four neighboring countries including Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Malaysia. The boundaries of the land and water in the 30 provinces is the same, about 5,656 kilometers from the Thai border - Burma, about 2,401 kilometers - Thailand, Laos, about 1,810 kilometers - Thailand, Cambodia, about 798 km, Thailand - Malaysia, about 647 kilometers, which have a long coastline. about 2,614 kilometers, covering 23 provinces, Gulf of Thailand, about 1,660 kilometers from the coast and the Andaman Sea coast, about 954 kilometers.

In Southeast Asia, Border management is focused on the issue of immigration from countries with low economic status. Thailand has faced the problem of refugees from Burma, Laos, Cambodia to Thailand is very much. It was caused economic problems, Social and political in the long-term impact on Thailand.

Including the preparation of the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border trade and transit will result in full force in the year 2558 when a group of AEC. The agreement has a plan to improve educational facilities at the border crossing by the development of standards and customs cooperation. The

establishment of a single stock of goods between countries with contiguous borders (ASEAN Single window inspection) electronic communication and computer systems used in customs procedures and operation of the crossing time 24 hours a day. The enforcement of these agreements will result in time and cost of transporting goods across the border and crossing low and increasing trade with countries in the region, the more a product across the border to neighboring countries. Or delivery of goods through the border to Vietnam and China got the benefit of this agreement fully. Thailand needs to improve infrastructure in order to facilitate the delivery is fast and more efficient.

Thailand has good relations with neighboring countries. A visit to the leaders of Thailand and neighboring countries, often with the cooperation in the framework of cooperation, such as the European nations of Southeast Asia (Association of Southeast Asia Nations: ASEAN), the ASEAN (ASEAN Free Trade Area. : AFTA), the development of economic cooperation in the Mekong Sub-region (Greater Mekong Subregion: GMS) Economic Cooperation, the Ayeyarwaddy - Chao Phraya - Mekong., etc. The country has borders with neighboring countries through land and water are important factors affecting the stability in border areas. The security problems in new ways had the impact to the area in the country, if not managed effectively. The implementation of border controls aimed at filtering out what is and is not expected to affect state security and public order and national security can be classified into two types.

2.5.2 Control of the party.

In this study, reviewed the literature of immigration laws and regulations of the country in order to understand the system or access control entry, and study the problems of the system of party control of the relevant literature.

Control access to the Kingdom of screening people who are considered to interact with people in society, so the lack of effective screening would affect national security. Thailand suffered from a trip into the country of the alien variety. By means of which the alien individual who is not of Thai nationality. The problem is illegal immigrants, mostly from neighboring countries, crossing over the border with Thailand to the temporary agreement between the Government and the Government of

that country, including Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, and people. This can come in easily because the exemption does not have proper identification including a passport or document in lieu of a passport. The immigration law. The aliens are coming into the country must comply with immigration laws, including the right to have a presence, Access to the path of the law, the penalty, The measures and penalties for the illegal immigrants.

2.5.2.1 Penalties

On the paradigm of development, immigration and the immigrants have been monitoring for more than seven decades. This can be seen from the promulgation of the law on immigration. For example, the Immigration Act of 2470 found that illegal immigration is not new to Thailand because it has long been prohibited by Thai law as well. This can be seen that the provisions of Section 15 of the Act, the Immigration Act 2470, as shown below.

Any person willfully brings foreigners into Siam against this Act, Or assist aliens to avoid all of this Act. That Person found guilty shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred baht or both imprisonment and a fine place "(Section 15 of the Immigration Act, 2470).

However, a thorough understanding of the alien who wishes to enter the country to receive a visa and entry permit (visa) from the Thai Embassy or Consulate abroad before entering the country after the Log B. immigration Act 2480 came into force then and the penalty for illegal immigration and higher respectively.

Immigration Act of 2480 fine from two hundred to five thousand baht, or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both such fine and imprisonment ... (the Immigration Act., 2480).

2.5.2.2 Passport

Have a passport (Passport) passport or traveling document (Border Pass) is accurate and complete. And it prohibited alien shall not have a passport or other documents correct and complete. Or not got a visa in the passport or document in lieu of a passport (Article 12 (1) Immigration Act, 2522) which is one of the following into the Kingdom.

However, except for legal immigrants who do not need a passport or passport substitute documents (Section 13, Immigration Act, 2522) as follows.

1) The conveyance and the conveyance of water or air, which only just come back to it. The officer will issue a certificate to the person holding it for the sake of party control.

2) A citizen of a country's border with Thailand at a temporary crossing over the agreement between the Government and the Government of that country, including Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Malaysia.

3) Passenger rail, transit, which over a ticket through the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand under an agreement between the Government and the Government of Thailand and other countries, including the conveyance and crew of such train.

2.5.2.3 Channels through the territory and prohibited persons

With the current provisions in the Immigration Act in 2522 discusses various issues as well as illegal immigration, living in the country without permission, carry or transport illegal immigrants and providing shelter and assistance for illegal immigrants. The penalty varies along the base of the fault. Indicate the preferences of the individual to come into the country to look like this:

Who arrived in Kingdom come ... will travel according to the immigration department or the local port and the Schedule (Section 11 of the Immigration Act, 2522).

Currently, Thailand has a total of 90 land border crossing points in order to have a border crossing with Thailand as much as possible.

Laos, including 47 points as the permanent border crossing points, 15 points 31 points and ease a temporary border crossing points.

Burma, including 19 points as 4 points at crossing point of the permanent, 14-point relief and a temporary border crossing points.

Cambodia, a total of 15 points as 6 points at crossing point of the permanent , 9 points a temporary border crossing points.

Malaysia, a total of 9 points to the crossing of all fixed.

In 1998, Thailand and 3 neighboring countries; Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar has signed.

1.) Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and Myanmar on the cross-border traffic between the two countries (16 May 1997).

2) Agreement on cross-border travel between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (20 Jun 1997).

3) Agreed to travel across the border between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia (20 Jun 1997).

4) The cross-border traffic agreement between Malayu and Thailand (c. 1940).

ชายแดนไทย – มาเลเซีย			
สงขลา	นราธิวาส	ยะลา	สตูล
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ด้านสะเตาะ อ.สะเตาะ ● ด้านปาดังเบซาร์ อ.สะเตาะ ● ด้าน บ.ประกะอบ อ.นาทวี 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ด้านสุไหงโก-ลก อ.สุไหงโก-ลก ● ด้านตากใบ อ.ตากใบ ● ด้านบูเก๊ะตา อ.แก่ง 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ด้านเบตง อ.เบตง 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ด้านวังประจัน อ.คววมโถง ● ด้านสตูล (ท่าเรือ) อ.เมือง
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● สงขลา (ด้านสะเตาะ) 05.00-23.00 น. (ทุกวัน) (ด้านปาดัง) 05.00-21.00 น. (ทุกวัน) ● นราธิวาส (ด้านสุไหงโก-ลก) 07.00-17.00 น. (ทุกวัน) ● นราธิวาส (ด้านสุไหงโก-ลก) 05.00-21.00 น. (ทุกวัน) ● ด้านตากใบ 06.00-18.00 น. (ทุกวัน) ● ด้านบูเก๊ะตา 05.00-18.00 น. (ทุกวัน) ● ยะลา 05.00-22.00 น. (ทุกวัน) ● สตูล 05.00-18.00 น. (ทุกวัน)

ชายแดนไทย – พม่า				
เชียงใหม่	ระนอง	เรื่องใหม่	แม่ฮ่องสอน	ประจวบคีรีขันธ์
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● สะพานข้ามแม่น้ำสาย อ.แม่สาย ● สะพานข้ามแม่น้ำสายแห่งที่ 2 บ.สันผักอี๋ ต.แม่สาย อ.แม่สาย ● ท่า บ.ปางห้า ต.เกาะช้าง ● ท่า บ.สาละมลอย ต.เวียงพางคำ ● ท่า บ.เกาะทราย ต.แม่สาย ● ท่าดินดำ ต.เกาะช้าง อ.แม่สาย ● สบรวก ม.1 ต.เวียง อ.เวียงแสน 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ด้าน อ.เมืองระนอง ● ท่าเทียบเรือสะพานปลา ต.บางขัน อ.เมือง ● ปากน้ำระนอง ต.ปากน้ำ อ.เมือง ● ท่าเทียบเรือของ บจก.อินคานัน คลิป ต.ปากน้ำ อ.เมือง 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ช่องทางกวดออก บ.อรุณทัย ม.10 ต.เมืองนะ ● ช่องทางดาว ● ช่องทางหลักแต่ง ● บ.เวียงหลง ● อ.เวียงแหง 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● บ.ห้วยต้นนุ่น ต.แม่ภา อ.ชุมพล ● บ.ห้วยผึ้ง ต.ห้วยผา อ.เมือง ● บ.แม่สายแคบ ต.แม่สายแคบ อ.สบเมย ● บ.เสาหิน ต.เสาหิน อ.แม่สะเรียง ● บ.น้ำเที่ยงดิน ต.ผาป่อง อ.เมือง 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● บ.ไร่ดำ ต.คลองวาฬ อ.เมือง
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● บ.ริมแย ม.2 ท่าสายลวด อ.แม่สอด
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ด้านพระเจดีย์สามองค์ ● ด้านพระเจดีย์สามองค์ อ.สังขละบุรี
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● เวลาเปิด-ปิดด่าน ● 06.30 - 18.30 น. ทุกวัน ● 06.00 - 18.00 น. ทุกวัน ● 06.30 - 17.00 น. ทุกวัน

Channel through to the surface to surface as Thai travel access by pedestrian or vehicle overland. Most people travel to the alien who has citizenship of the country whose territory contacts with Thai country. Travel channel can be accessed as allowed by law. By people who travel into or out of the UK will have to travel into or through immigration channels according to the schedule that the Minister of the Interior has published in the Government Gazette. Style points over the territory are divided into 3 categories as follows (Foreign affairs division, Ministry of the Interior, 2010 : 42-43).

1) Fixed point over the territory through the border checkpoint turned trade and traffic between the neighboring countries, Thailand. With the approval of the Government of the two countries must receive approval from the Cabinet. By the Minister of the Interior (section 11 immigration act. 2522 (1979)) Publishing points via fixed, current is passed through the territory of permanent Ban Khlongluek located at ban Khlong luek, aranyaprathet district, Sakaew province. There is immigration at aranyaprathet.

2) A temporary crossing is the relaxation that occurs in a certain period. According to Ministry of Interior, Border was closed. The applicant must take into account the economic and security concerns with the impact. The Ministry of Interior before the opening of the crossing will be temporary. To do so, subject to the approval of relevant government agencies. The Committee considered the opening of the crossing time of the first National Security Council. The Prime Minister and Minister of Interior (Immigration Act 2522, section 11.23) 30) announced the temporary crossing.

3) trade point relief given to the Ministry of the Interior as a province Governor authority to declare open the point relief, Governor, use discretion as appropriate, consistent with policy and operational measures that officially defined. The first open spot relief, subject to consideration by the province takes on board points through a county-level land. To determine the item type of the item that is traded in local, the household consumer products, Areas period including measures to control access-out of people, and get approval from the Ministry of the Interior. It Shall be monitored to review the situation and its impact on all phases, including the consideration of the political situation of that country as well as the ease at home,

Ta Phraya district, Ta Phraya district, Ta Phraya, SaKaew Province. Opened on 24 December 2541 to ease the home is located in Tambon Nong Prue veteran Aranyaprathet. Sa Kaeo Province. Opened on December 14, 2541, the relief he was located at Klong Hat Khlong Hat District, Sa Kaeo Province. Opened on 15 June 2541 (does not meet the guidelines. Immigration Act of 2522, but the judgments in the area).

Because of Thailand's border with neighboring countries and 4 international and historical background of the neighboring country around Thailand, it is different history. The circumstances of the powers vested in the city. Resulted in the signing of the Treaty and detailed in the Treaty is different to a treaty between British Malaya and Thailand. This is an agreement to use in order to cross the border between Thailand - Malaysia, are as follows.

A. The Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and Myanmar on the cross-border traffic between the two countries (16 May 1997).

B. The agreement on cross-border travel between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (20 Jun 1997).

C. The agreement on cross-border travel between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia (20 Jun 1997).

D. The agreement on the border with Thailand, and Malayu (from 1940).

The current agreement is going on in the trip - the border. The details are different but depending on the terrain and the relationship between Thailand and each neighboring countries. As a result, the journey - the four countries would be entirely different. Some countries use a card through a card through the land border, some countries use temporary Passport. As a result, there is a very complex operation. The agreement of the local country - neighboring countries, such as the rules of open – close and the rules of entrance and exit are different, so it is complex to implement in any dimension. We must proceed with caution in entrance and exit.

Table 2.5 Compares the performance of the Agreement on Cross-border traffic between Thailand and neighboring countries.

	Thailand-Myanmar	Thailand-Laos	Thailand-Cambodia	Thailand-Malaysia
Agreement	Agreement between the Government of Thailand and Myanmar on the cross-border traffic between the two countries (16 May 1997).	Agreement on the Border Crossing between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (20 Jun 1997)	Agreement on the Border Crossing between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia (20 Jun 1997).	Agreement on the border crossing between the Kingdom of Thailand and Malayu (1940)
Type of Passport	- Passport\ -Border Pass - Temporary Border Pass	- Passport\ - Border Pass document - Temporary Border Pass	- Passport\ - Border Pass document - No Temporary Border Pass.	-Passport\ - Border Pass - facilities Letter(FL)
Authority of issue.	- Provincial governor - Sheriff boundary specified in the Agreement.	- Provincial governor - Sheriff boundary specified in the Agreement.	-- Provincial governor - Sheriff boundary specified in the Agreement.	- Provincial governor - Sheriff boundary specified in the Agreement.

Table 2.5 Compares the performance of the Agreement on Cross-border traffic between Thailand and neighboring countries. (cont.)

	Thailand-Myanmar	Thailand-Laos	Thailand-Cambodia	Thailand-Malaysia
Eligible person request passport	Thai and Burmese citizens living in border areas permanently set forth in the Agreement.	Thai and Laos citizens living in border areas permanently set forth in the Agreement.	Thai and Cambodia citizens living in border areas permanently set forth in the Agreement.	Practically the only person in the four provinces of Yala, Narathiwat, Songkhla, Satun.
Duration to Stay	- Passport The visit, at the crossing permanently. Throughout the country. Period for which that country requires. -Border Pass Document crossing at a fixed period of not less than two weeks. - Temporary Border Pass Document. Period of not less than one week.	-Border Pass Document. Period of not more than 3 days 2 nights. - Temporary Border Pass Document. Period of not more than 3 days 2 nights.	Border Pass Document for a period of 7 days up to 15 days.	7 Days

Table 2.5 Compares the performance of the Agreement on Cross-border traffic between Thailand and neighboring countries. (cont.)

	Thailand-Myanmar	Thailand-Laos	Thailand-Cambodia	Thailand-Malaysia
Validity	Valid not more than 2 years and can be renewed once, no more than 2 years.	Valid up to one year and renewable period of not less than one year	Valid for 2 years and can renew a period of not more than two years	Valid for six months.
Border Area	Only at the end of the border area as appendix	Both the provincial and district borders the end of the Agreement (only Nong Khai to Muang and Udon Thani).	Only at the end of the border area as appendix	Within 25 km of the border. (Thailand sides to HatYai, the Malaysia sides to state of Kedah but not to Penang.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Division. Ministry of Interior, 2011.

Form prescribed in the regulations and the authorized officer of the port of entry in the path (Section 18, Immigration Act, 1979).

Any person who fails to comply with Section 11 or Section 18 paragraph two shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding two thousand baht (Section 62, Immigration Act, 1979).

In addition to the prohibition of illegal immigration and the Immigration Act to prohibit the following: (1) of the country without permission, (2) when the license expired (over-. stay), and (3) after the license has been revoked.

Immigration law defined the alien must be a factor in the provision appropriate to the case of the Kingdom and was not intended to have a career as a laborer or for employment without the knowledge or technical training. Moreover, they work in violation of the law on aliens and must not be insane or a disease, either as prescribed in the regulations. It has been a vaccination against smallpox or perform other academic medicine to prevent disease by law and will allow medical immigration checking (Article 12 (2) Immigration Act, 1979).

Immigration law defined the alien to enter the city has not been sentenced to imprisonment by a Thai court orders or lawful or judgment of a foreign court. Except as punishment for a petty offense or an offense committed through negligence. Or an offense, except in the case. And no proceedings are to believe that the person is a threat to society or would pose a catastrophic threat to the peace or public safety or security of the Kingdom. Or any person agents of foreign governments have issued an arrest warrant. The circumstances are not likely to believe that he was trafficking in women for prostitution, drug trafficking to blame, Illegally smuggled good or other licences to any peace or morality (Article 12 (6) (7) (8) Immigration Act, 1979).

Immigration law defined Immigration law. The entry is not a Minister of the Interior issued an order to enter the Kingdom in circumstances where the Minister for that. For the sake of the country or public order. Culture or morality or well-being of the people should not allow any alien or any class in the United Kingdom. The Minister shall not permit or alien species that come into the Kingdom. It was the Thai government or a foreign government in exile. Or revocation of residency rights in the Kingdom or abroad then. It shall be returned to the Kingdom by the Thai government to pay unless the Minister has considered a special case. Finally,

the alien must have money or insurance. It does not apply to children under twelve years, the law determines that the alien has been granted a temporary permit in any of the following is required (Section 37,75,76 Log on. . Immigration, 1979).

(1) The alien can not be professional or self-employed work unless permitted by relevant laws, or if a Chief official of the alien Act provided. If a foreigner who does not follow the required punishment imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding one thousand baht, or both, will both improve.

(2) Accommodation at the employee notified staff except in cases where there are reasonable reasons that cannot stay at the employee notified staff provide to change accommodation employees within twenty-four hours the officers since the time to stay.

(3) Notified police officer at a local police station that the alien who stay within twenty-four hours since the time that the move to. In case of change of residence and if the accommodation is new with local foreign police station, a local old alien who must notify the police employees at the local police station to stay within twenty-four hours since the time arrives.

(4) If travel to the province and in the province, more than twenty-four hours, the alien, who then notified the police officer at the local police station within forty eight hours since the time to.

(5) If you are in more than ninety days, the alien who require notification to staff officer at army immigration about their accommodation without hesitate when the period of ninety days, and continue to do the same thukraya ninety days. If a foreigner who does not do (2), (3), (4) or (5) must be punished with fine five thousand baht and adjust again not exceeding two hundred baht each day until you do the addition if the labour movement must let the officers know (Section 21.23 of the aliens Act, 1979).

From the Act of immigration will see that legal immigration has given guidelines to consider alien immigration. This is regarded as guidelines for block filter and control people who might cause problems for society in the country, to pass through. However, the current management issues is the person that lost it escaped or slip clutches. Thai Government to fix the problem so take strategy escaped alien immigration by changing from the original policy in solving problems only by the source country to contribute to solving the problem covers coordinates, source

countries participate in problem solving. Specific troubleshooting laborers whose goal clearly in reconditioning, labor, employment, legal (Legalization).

(1) because many laborers have therefore allow only active business area and assigned to solve the shortage of labor in the style of specific lead troubleshooting and policy that will accelerate labor import correctly. To terminate employment from time to time.

(2) The Government has set up primary organizations in specific management. A Ministry of labour as the Party Secretary, and owns an approach to problem solving. Responsibility in the matter of policy strategies and management system for operation fix laborers it allows labour to smuggle alien in all areas and all kinds of business came to know the target group for the entire problem, and every province Governor, owns an action block AMLO to smuggle into the country of the alien nationality (Burma, Laos, Cambodia) 3. By Union troops Police and civilians in the area. Strength along the border significantly and protect alien to smuggle into the country more Thai again (March 2, 2004 annual report to Cabinet meetings).

With seize the principle that foreign person anyone who arrived in the country, Thai must have evidence or have their card x in one State, which State as necessary appropriate under the laws and regulations related to privacy principles, any person with a nationality must consider the guidelines strictly, and nationality as necessary. (17)

This is from a review of the literature relating to education issues, legal immigration of Thai country. This study analyzes the policies and measures, the Government found that there is no clarity. Missing a resolutely serious operation, especially to use legal measures about laborers who come to work and illegal immigration, which is a complex subject with many relevant laws. Have multiple responsibilities and authority compared to the policy guidelines and laws of foreign countries. It found that legal measures of country Thai also has plenty of space. Such a compromise document access countries. The Immigration Act b.e.1992 Not having a identity document that causes the problem, and the lack of effective control. Studies of digital directory The glorious last term (2004), suggestions that the country should solve the legal problem that is the Thai barrier problems laborers immigration law. To control illegal immigration laborers and those proposed improvements Act of alien

1978 (1978) and 1979) immigration statutes, corresponding. With regard to domestic labour as Thai before.

This is consistent with studies of Watcharapol Sawangpheaw (2002) studied the problems of enforcement. Immigration Act of 1979, the country faced the problem of alien smuggling to flee the city during the past decade, many The impact of the economic problems of poverty. The political battles of the neighboring states that border each other, and that is far away. Such a group of aliens. Sometimes a problem. The smuggling operation. Well as the cause of crime, prostitution, drugs, transnational organized crime. And the stability of Thailand. The immigration office is responsible. In terms of personnel and budget authority under the law. This is an important tool to fix the Act, the Immigration Act 2522, the study found that enforcement of this Act continues. there are barriers in terms of organizational structure. Or law enforcement agencies. The extent required by law. Clarity and space law. The discretion to officials in the control of the legitimate purposes of the law. It is standard practice. To be fair to the people. Immigration law is being enforced as well.

From the above it is evident that the arrival of immigrants affects the stability of the total. Therefore, law enforcement agencies to control these individuals will be able to solve the illegal immigrants more effectively.

2.5.2.4 Control of material.

Material control system to control the border into the Kingdom with the goal of screening all individuals who carry the goods or the transportation of material goods through the warehouse. Thailand has been the object of control is based. Customs laws (Customs Act, 1926).

The Customs Department Ministry of Finance. The agency is responsible for enforcing the law. Customs control of goods as a way to enter or leave the kingdom. For goods imported into the country pay tax under the Customs Act. Customs Tariff Act and other laws relating to the personal tax exemption to be granted under the following conditions.

(1) Personal use or professional use. And there are enough of a value not exceeding 10,000 baht

(2) No more than 200 cigars or cigarettes; and tobacco and weight 250 gram

(3) Alcohol not more than 1 litre

In addition, the Customs Department has a duty to prevent the import or export or transmit forbidden items of forbidden means of that law prohibits the import or export outside the UK is strictly forbidden, and in some cases prohibits the transmission. Examples of prohibited in import-export.

(1) Pornographic objects importing and exporting objects, obscene. Whether in the form of books, paintings prints painting colors. What print ad picture. Mark 1515 photos and movies, pornographic or any other obscene objects.

(2) Branded products with a flag, or motifs.

(3) Illegal Drugs

(4) Foreign bonds are bonds issued as a counterfeit coin, or to cause weight loss by fraud. The seal. Roy Coat of Arms, or his signature. Stamp or seal of the official boundaries of the fake.

(5) Pirated Products such as cassette piracy (music), CD recording (compact disc), video tape, computer software, books or any other goods that replicate or modify the copyright work of others.

(6) Trademark counterfeiting or imitation product will limit production. Customs shall verify that the import or export or transit permission, and the laws that provided incomplete or out of the limit means that the law requires that if the import - export. The Kingdom must be authorized or required by the practice of law as to permit the import and export. Notification of the label or certificate of analysis. Or any form of documentation of the need to restrict the export or transfer the Kingdom without permission or fails to comply with the law completely. It is an offense under the law is. It is an offense under Section 27 and 27 bis of the Customs Act. Samples with the measures. Productstandard and standard measures of export goods can be found. Department of Foreign Trade Organized to control the import or export are as follows.

(1) Thai currency and foreign currencies.

(2) Type of rubber and natural rubber.

(3) Tobacco: tobacco tress and tobacco leaves.

- (4) Animals and animal carcass
- (5) radio communication and radio communication equipment
- (6) Firearm, ammunition explosives Fireworks and imitation firearm firearm and ammunition
- (7) Explosives Fireworks and imitation firearm
- (8) Drugs, poison and germs from animals
- (9) Liquor
- (10) sweet food safety contaminants
- (11) Measurment

For the authority of customs officers to control the object. Once through customs. Or in the customs inspection, customs officers will open the package and then in no time at all. The staff will take the example of one. For inspection or examination. Or pricing, or to otherwise be seen as necessary. An example of this is delivered without charge. And employees are removed from the packaging or any part of the time. But examples of this must be added to the quantity, but only moderately. And must be removed by the owner will be. Or at least seemed to be. And what can be recovered. It shall be returned to the owner without delay (Article 14 of Customs Act, 1926).

The customs official may stop a car or other vehicle one. And people that are hacking away at customs or not. But there is reason to suspect that the vehicle or vehicles used to transport the goods (Section 19 of Customs Act, 1926).

2.6 Concepts and research relevant to management of cross-border

In this section, researchers have studied the relevant literature, both locally and abroad to focus on the problems of management of the crossing permanently and to study ways to improve management efficiency across the border. The research is that follows.

2.6.1 The International Research

Deborah Waller Meyers (2003) study Does "Smarter" Lead to Safer? An Assessment of the US Border Accords with Canada and Mexico to the United

States Smart Border of the system. After the signing of the treaty, United States - Mexico – Canada study of policy implementation, The success and failure of management to develop a common border, the study of official documents and an informal interview with government officials. Both served in the past and present. The results showed that the U.S. is in the system.

There're the two key factors: 1) the border issue is a serious problem that is linked to terrorism. As a result, the countries of the United States recognizes the importance of developing a common border, 2) in the Smart Border Agreement is clear that the focus of the exchange of information across the border as much as possible. After the signing of the treaty has given rise to the new Department of Homeland Security was established on 1 January 2003 and the collapse and the number of 22 units consist of a number of 170,000 people (to include staff. Immigration and Customs under the same agency) to the new agency. Followed by the development of immigration, such as Immigrant Status Indication Technology System (US visit), technology based entry-exit system at the completion of such development is to reform the management system across all countries from traditional to modern forms with innovative concepts such as Risk Management, intelligence-based programmers.

The United States has established the new Department of Homeland Security has been studied in the field of security policy. And evaluation of research units, such as Jeffrey A. Larsen and Tasha L. Pravecek (2006) Research on Comparative US-Israeli Homeland Security to study the operation of the agency's administrative border with the United States. Israel. The purpose of the study; for example, is to compare the similarities and differences of policy and the comparative analysis of the structure of the Homeland Security Office of the two countries.

Method studies are qualitative research with interviews and observe the country's leaders in Israel and the United States national security policy issues. Threat scenarios from terrorism and capability of the operational structure of the organization. From the comparison found that the country has United States agencies and strategy development process to check terrorism Patriot. After the September 11, 2001 events occurred while the country Israel. Experienced security

frontier with Thailand nearly 60 years and have experience with danger from explosive suicide and a variety of serious war weapons.

From the research, there's a comparative study for development of security along the border, especially the United States. Before the event 9/11 is free to open up economic opportunities and a large number of people entering the country. The data indicate that terrorist groups in Alchemy to be able to travel in the United States through the Canadian border. And Mexico does not have a strong defense in any way.

The event occurs after the United States began developing the Treaty of cooperation between the countries. The exchanges of information regarding news and developing technology to enhance security and travel across the border are quick, which results from the development system in addition to the threat of terrorism. Can help prevent eavesdropping claim addictive track vertical border? Human trafficking and criminal organizations across. For Israel, the main authority of the Israeli Defense Forces and the Home Front Command oriented frontier areas and cooperation among countries along the frontier since Israel threat from terrorism around the entire country side Egypt Syria Iran and Saudi Arabia. The laws that regulate them only during critical events are declared a State of emergency (state of emergency) and declared as disaster areas (national disaster), as well as Thailand.

Research of Jason Ackleson (2008) about *The Emerging Politics of Border Management: Policy and Research Considerations* to review framework theory research and trends in the education system, the management of cross-border issues in the stability of the countries of North America, by education and research that occurred after September 11, 2001 events and education policy change management to cross the border after the accident. The study found that after administration of a policy to combat cross-border terrorism. The refugees along the border. Developing countries through the development agreement between the countries along the border have been clearer. Management and attempt to develop the underdeveloped countries. The technological backwardness. There are very strict in monitoring a person's low cross. In each country, the format of the control and management are different. Depending on environmental security and crime problems in each country. And research, most of the redirection of the border. The threat management security along the border. The suggestion that Education to adopt a variety of disciplines and

perspectives in research on issues such as Risk Management concepts in management. And replace the traditional concept of security.

Research of Donald K. Alper (2009), the subject of the relevant agencies about reforming management across the frontier (Stakeholder Views on Improving Border Management), which is the education system across the United States and Canada country land international. Purpose of education conflict management structure across the frontier between United States and country Canada. To develop cross-border management system for the whole country 2 by using in-depth interviews, the economy and stability of the unit in the Central and regional government from the private sector and businesses in the area points over Dan studies found that problem-oriented domestic law. The problem is that the importance of cross-border barriers between countries. Affect sokplan filtering process Problems, delays in the area and through points, a suggestion that they should develop according to frame the concept of Integrated Border Management (IBM) to integration management system in all areas of the territory through the points to a system of Single Windows.

2.6.2 The Research in Thailand

Worapot Jaturonratsamee (2007) studied the comparative study of the administrative border with significance for the country: the management of the land of immigration between the United States - Mexico has been compared to administration border of Thailand and neighboring countries. Mexico and the United States. It is important to maintain a common ground. Major role in the management of the border continues to be central. In the case of a comparison of the results of the administrative border of the U.S. - Mexico was used as a guide for the development and management of the border between Thailand and neighboring countries. The preparation of the database is with the same standard. The technology enables to monitor the border to add even more speed and accuracy. The Smart Border Agreement may be used as a model.

However, the study of qualitative studies by storing data from a document and study focuses of management compared to the United States and neighboring countries against Thai without an education problem and the actual needs of managing

cross-border, in both global and in-depth in the area while the research of international quality in education often interviews, information from relevant agencies directly.

Issawa Aonnom (2008) study to control the frontier studies found that the coming of the alien affect the stability of the country, Thai. This is a control system that will leave Britain as Thai Immigration Act b.e.1979 and law about immigration, immigration police offices affiliated with the Office of the national police is the main agency responsible for enforcing the law to control the person accessed. By law, a person's preferences that will come in several countries, but Thai pure enforced effectively with alien immigration control person. In the operation of agencies and officials responsible for Is working in every department prasan section its different responsibilities and different areas of responsibility. See that enforcing the law to repress a achieve arising from international treaties are from a variety of agencies.

However, the technological progress made to avoid legal proceedings in the form of the offense. Law enforcement officers should have the expertise and technology to monitor the situation. Total public support equipment. Technology to support operations. Suggestions for future research on the control of the policies and guidelines for the management of borders or Border Management. The border control is part of the administrative frontier that, regardless of the benefits of both sides to facilitate economic development and prosperity, such as frontier trade or tourism etc, which is based primarily on the people's rights freedom full licences or to frontier based conceptual principles, individual ethnic or nationalist Individualism that is different from the concept of a socialism or Communitarian based benefits society as a frontier management guidelines are strict regulations in trade or tourism, which is not equipped to develop economic prosperity but impact stability or to maintain a useful conceptual aspects according to Utilitarianism so it is unlikely that frontier management should be any guidelines, which affects the frontier policy and practice of staff to control the frontier. Two issues are concerning the source and amount of exploration in alien countries, Thai ethnic groups, especially the vulnerable stability factor.

Kornkarun Cheewatrakulpong and Jittachai Rujjanakanoknat (2001): study of "the impact of the improved facilities ASEAN trade agreement. Affecting cross-border trade and transit trade. Explore the permanent border crossing with Thailand. PDR. Laos and Cambodia and Aranyaprathet checkpoint five points, including

Phanom Mukdahan and Nong Kan to trade at the port facility, which found that after a paperless system of customs clearance process in Thailand. Thailand is going to be much faster. By the time the customs and border crossing is only 15-20 minutes, but a major problem across the border from Thailand for the infrastructure to facilitate transport. Including:

A. The development of community and commercial space in the area near the border cause congestion, transportation and traffic jams at the border and the customs.

B. The lack of monitoring equipment to be effective in some aspect. The time spent in transit than necessary, such as X-ray vans, mostly located in the inlet. The car exports to drive the car to use the X-ray machine. And no X-ray machine and have to wait for the official opening.

C. Cross-border point is sharing area among tourists, cart and pickup truck which is crowded and narrow-fitting. It affects to transport goods, or make a tourist no convenience.

D. In the case of the Friendship Bridge at Nong Khai is to be shared between vehicles and trains. Be closed to traffic when the train passes the time average of two hours each day. By the time, it was in a rush hour.

E. Some, such as Bueng Kan Dan and Nakhon phanom Dan also across boundaries by using the motor is making a long waiting time and high cost precisely the time lost because of passenger motor depends on the water level in the Mekong River. If the bridge of friendship in turn 3, the transport is very convenient to Nakhon phanom Dan.

However, important issues related to trade facilitation at the crossing is located at the border in neighboring countries. And found no co-ordination with the authorities of each country in terms of cohesion as they should. Cause problems in several areas of the country have not served on the Thai border. The clearance in Laos and Cambodia to the electronic system. Time-consuming and certainly not in the customs clearance of goods and all. Includes a request to the Customs according to the different operational staff. In some cases it may take some time to review and clearance of 6-7 hours, which is a major obstacle to cross-border trade and transit. And may cause gaps in the corruption.

Office of the National Economic and Social Development (2001) studied the proposal for operation 24 hours at the border Thailand and neighboring countries. the current, bottlenecks problem in Thailand affect to a delay in the people and things. It should be organized more efficiently. But a global approach for the integration of relevant agencies require coordination between staff from different departments such as Customs, Immigration Office. Department of Agriculture Department of Public Works and Urban Planning, and The Ministry of Interior. It should study the performance of agencies in the areas to jointly determine the 24-hour, in the case of the development of National Single Window (NSW) in Thailand to be able to target the establishment. ASEAN Single Window system in the year 2558, the plan should include consideration of relevant information technology. This can be used to increase the operational efficiency of the sides 24 hours in the future.

Somchart Nanudon study on "Management of Thai - Lao border integration". The aim of the study is to analyze the performance of state agencies, along the Thai – Laos and to improve the guidelines and practices of those units and to offer a fully integrated border management in Thailand. The researchers used qualitative research methodology study of research papers and interviews with the unit or the unit operation. And responsibilities along the Thai - Laos, the number of units by 10 structured interviews and depth interviews. The researchs concluded that Operating conditions of the border. The National Security Council is the policy of Thailand and neighboring countries. These territories include border security strategy, including policies / guidelines as a way to continue the oil escape the fighting. Through the opening of the crossing. Coordinate through the middle.

Parties involved in the border. Director of the Ministry of Interior, integrated security program of the agency in the province plans with border security strategy. The overall management of the Internal Security Operations Command and ways to improve the operations of the agency. Mission is to improve the structure, the following situation. Have the authority to comply with current regulations and administrative rules and a regulation of the Act is clearly not redundant. In managed services. And for the Internal Security Operations Command, hosted in the direction of operations. Mike served as a border security strategy as a whole and Internal Security Operations Command Region is host to major in business

management in the Tp. By Ka.rmn.hw. and other government agencies. Provide support, which will form the management. Border of Thailand is a joint development and sustainability.

Teerapot Siritham (2000): implementation of the policy to extend the employment of illegal aliens. Of staff. Office of Immigration: A Case Study of the Thai - Burma This study aimed to investigate the process and the policy of the government. Foreign workers and students to solve practical problems in implementing policy. And to study. Appropriate approach to improve policies and practices needed to fix the problem. Labour illegal immigration officer. A study conducted. Data were collected by questionnaires from the Office of the Immigration checkpoint. Thai - Burma border 10 of 262 people to analyze quantitative data were statistically analyzed with the content of the information collected through in-depth interviews. The results showed that the policy of the government to resolve the issue of foreign workers by the Board. Ministers set up during 2539 2541 and 2542 as a temporary measure only the lack of appropriate solutions. Immigration officials are not sure because there are no apparent confusion in its implementation. The problem of coordination between agencies. The lack of publicity. Lack of availability of personnel and budget to be used in the operation. This study also found that using political influence within the country in the process of policy and politics in Burma. The denial didn't accept Myanmar workers back into the country. Make problem returned. As a result, staff there boredom to work including an avaricious from practice, which also, obstacle, so observing administrative tracking. Control and evaluation of staff, it is important to make the policy of the Government to achieve objectives and guidelines to improve. Performance troubleshooting laborers, understand the policies of the Government, obviously there are guidelines for actions to laborers? At the same time, The Government should publish a policy, including steps to perform a precise reflecting to the officer. Operating correctly.

2.6.3 Conclusion.

Review of the literature found that the concept of the development of cross-border is the trend of development to facilitate the balance between economic and security concept .This study create a new approach for border management

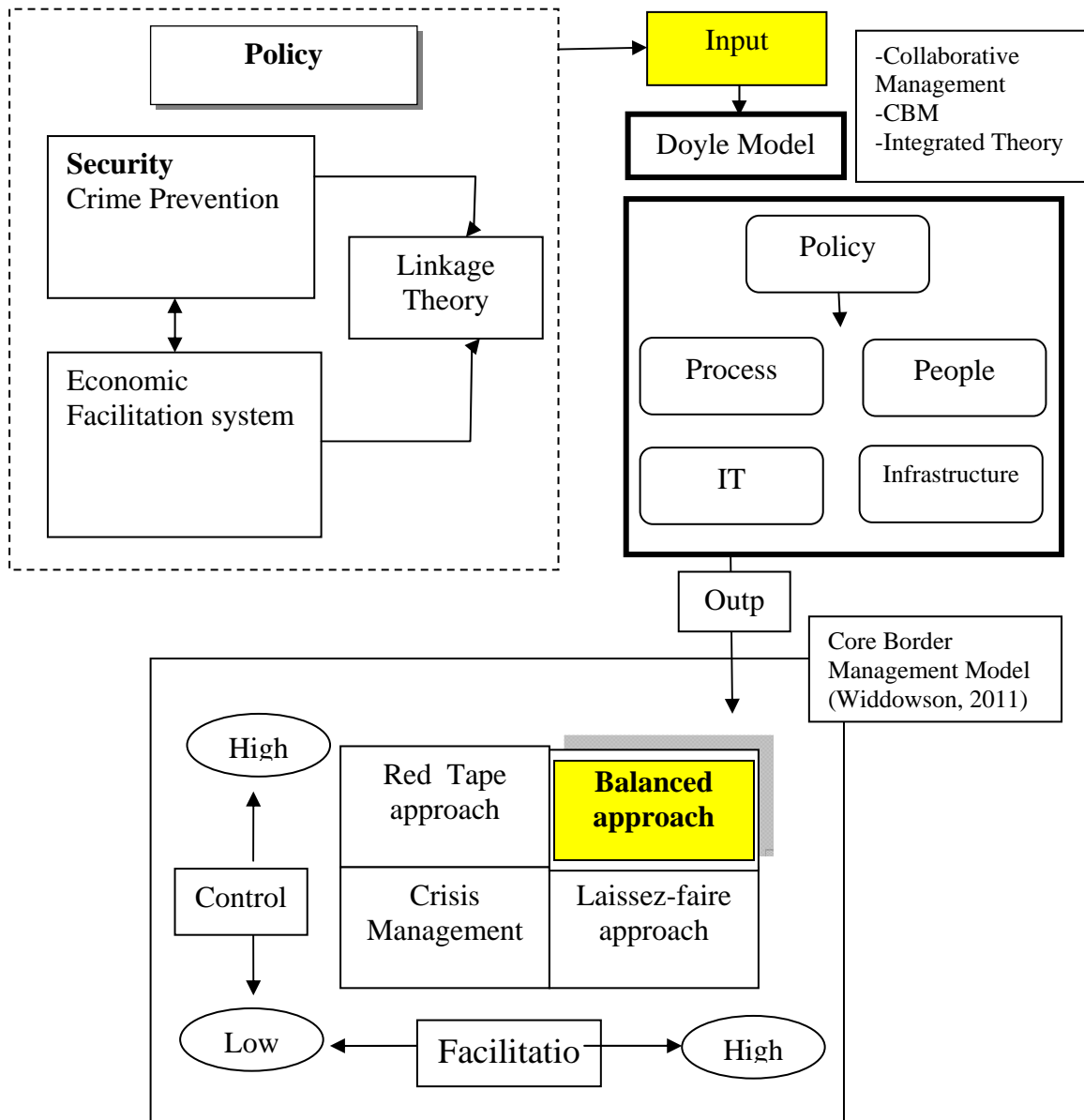
effectively. Because of the fast. And the level of control is always an inverse direction. Based on cross-border management of Widdowson (2003), So the agencies involved in border management system must develop and manage within their own country.

In development of research concept in the border areas. In the past, it often borrowed theories from other fields of science. This is a limitation of the border management study However, the trend of multidiscipline is to develop a theoretical framework for its own. The key to effective development. Is based on the concept of Dolye 5 components: 1) Policy 2) Process 3) People 4) information technology and Information communications technology, 5) infrastructure in the border area.

Review of the literature shows that both domestic and international. Most studies of different ways. Some research focuses on the development of information technology in the region. This system has been set up by Frontex regional agency. The agency manages the crossing permanently. The development of information technology to the countries of the EU total. By the formation of the new rules coincide with the development of the European Union as a single standard. Travel documents and the database is all the same. For the United States, there are different formats is an organizational reform in the countries of United States frontier management by the collapse included the security agencies, all under a single entity structure, but database systems international United States and countries like Mexico still have differences, but as the development of standardized systems of both the 2 countries that are not Smart system is the Border style that set up specifically as a case of the European Union, to manage all across the frontier, but the country's role as the United States is a country who provide assistance such as Mexico to develop and validate database people across the border into the same system.

Therefore, the research has introduced the concept of CBM Doyle is a conceptual framework for this research study are as follows.

2.7 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The Research is to study the development of cross-border management of the study with research and development. The purpose is to create or find the best practice approach to development agencies and organization to manage across borders more effectively, as detailed below.

3.1 Methodology

This study is a qualitative research that use documentary Research and presents a descriptive analysis. The data used in this study include:

3.1.1 Secondary Data Source:

Reports, bulletins, official documents. The source of this information will be gathered from books, journals and information from the Internet, organizations or institutions involved both Thai and foreign languages.

3.1.2 Primary Data Source:

In order to get information that matches the concept and objectives of the study. Researcher has determined the in-depth interviews from the key information. The authorities involved in border management with an information-rich case (Patton 1987, 52). By the selected data, provider has a purpose (Purposeful Sampling), data analysis, together with the information, documents and presentations, reports in the format description.

3.2 Collecting Data

This research is a qualitative research, which conducted the research literature related to the research problems, planning to research with the basic tools, but no specific details of the course. Later, a collection of documents and data from data providers expose the reality in the context of the study in order to refine and add detail to more clearly during the study. It is gradually formed in the research (Emergent design). The context of this study that adapts to the research questions clearly and adapts how to access information as possible in the context of the find. This research can be said that every step in the research process: the selection of providers of information, Storage, Analysis and interpretation that is he process carried along with the study. (on-going process)

The focus of research is data from Interviewees with In-depth Interview are involved in border management from public policy and practices in the area of the crossing by land.

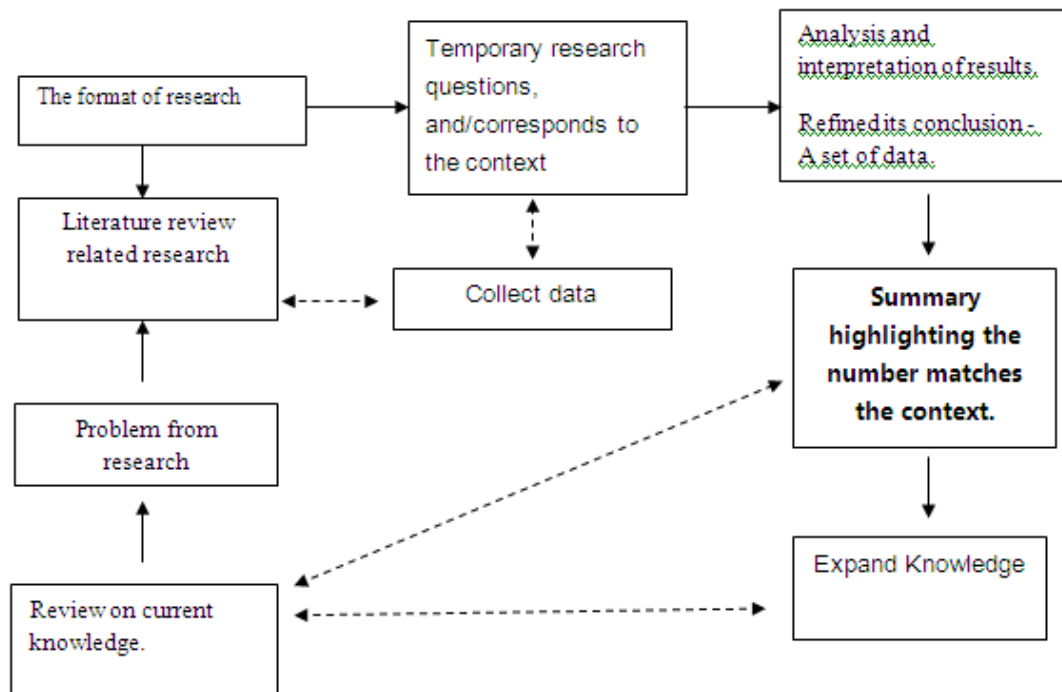


Figure 3.1 Layout of the research

3.3 Scope of the study

The scope of the study is divided into two types:

3.3.1 The functional scope

This study focuses on the security policy of the Government of Thailand in the middle. Compare and contrast with the miners in the area.

3.3.2 The boundary area

From the review of the literature related to border management found that there were a lot of relevant information and there were the channel passed into the kingdom by the air through the international airport, harbor or through the crossing by land. This research will focus on the crossing by land only. Compared to the other side of the border, land has many problems. There are differences between the policies of central government and practice in areas more than the other crossing. As it is the major movement of economic cooperation, but did not develop as expected. While crossing by the air and sea has evolved a lot of the technology and organize the management of the system already.

3.3.3 The scope and duration

To store personal information by interview of the application in September, 2011 until February, 2012.

3.4 Research tool

Method of the interviews was designed by researcher. Interviewing the person, the audio recording device or the case may be. The details are as follows.

3.4.1 Personal data Source

Select the primary data provider in this research to Theoretical sampling (Strauss and Corbin, 1998), which is a method that has no preferences specific master data beforehand. Starting from accessing the phenomenon with the main information

provider deep interviews the first whom participate in the phenomenon. Interviews made in parallel with observations related phenomenon. Researchers will analyze the preliminary data to get the concept in each study, and then classify concepts.

Preliminary conclusions about the phenomenon to manage cross-border determines the information from any source, or from anyone to modify or confirm the conclusion that the first time. The research then choose master data provider to become interview. It is believed that it was a different dimensions (dimensions) and attributes (properties) of the concept found from past deep interviews (negative case). The selection for the subsequent in-depth interviews was selected by taking into account the different relationships between concepts. The main contributors are to this behavior. The study was conducted to analyze the data until then. Researchers believe that many of the conceptual scheme that is repeated to provide a course, Interviews with key informants, even when others follow. Additional information is not new (theoretical saturation) and was therefore subject to in-depth interviews.

By managing cross border operations research professionals in-depth interviews from the data. Total number of approximately 25 people divided the group into 2 groups:

3.4.1.1 The global information provider: which will highlight each agency's operational policy 1 person at a total 8 units you all rely on the principle of information from people. As the conceptual framework used in managing cross-border, including that related to the problem of managing by unit will focus on sustainable management policies across the frontier, a person with information-rich cases (patton, 1987: 52)

3.4.1.2 The regional information provider: The unit focuses on policy to practice by chosen fixed point over the land. The number 2 of the data provider in the area of the interview by the Agency per 1 Pax, using guidelines sees storage area. Comparative Case Studies which is the sample research group in a different area to learn the same problem. Based on the results of his study to improve the clearance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as follows:

a) Permanent border crossing checkpoint Ban Khlong luek , Aranyaprathet in Sakaew (adjacent to Poipet Cambodia) is the side with the volume of travel across the country as one of the highest and the ACMECS and

GMS economic cooperation, including the border area to conduct a pilot project in accordance with the Single Visa as Schengen Visa for Europe).

b) Permanent border crossing checkpoint Sadao, Songkhla (on the opposite side of Malaysia Bukit Hill in the quantum state of Kedah, Malaysia) is the customs value trade point marches higher as top 1 International Business Council by IMT-GT Sadao checkpoint needs a pilot Dan 24-hour operations.

Table 3.1 Shows the area that has been selected.

The selected areas				
Permanent Cross border	Period	Volume (vehicles per day)		Passenger
		Trucks	Passenger car and bus	
Permanent border crossing checkpoint				12.90 million (35,839 person per day)
Ban Khlong luek , Aranyaprathet in Sakaew	07.00 am.- 08.00 pm.	193	1,539	person per day)
Permanent border crossing checkpoint Sadao, Songkhla	05.00 am.-11.00.pm.	954	1,163	3.75 million (10,418 person per day)

The data will automatically select a duty from the operating level, which serves most of the frontier area that will receive the pass and experience in conceptual framework workshop and receive issues. Snag an in-depth and differ from party policy.

Table 3.2 Units and the total area to interview 25 people.

Central Administration	Total 9 people	Permanent Border Crossing Checkpoint, Aranyaprathet District, Sra Kaew Province	Total 7 people	Permanent Border Crossing Checkpoint, Dansadao District, Songkhla Province	Total 9 people
- Office of the National Security Council	1	- Province Governor	1	- Province Governor	1
- Department of Border Affairs, Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters	1	- District Chief	1	- District Chief	1
- Foreign Affairs Division, Ministry of Interior	2	- Chief of Office of Governor	1	-Chief of Office of Governor	1
-Office of Civil Registration, Department of Provincial Administration	1	- Customs House, Aranyaprathet	1	- Customs House , Sadao	1
- Department of Provincial Administration	1	- Immigration Checkpoint , Aranyaprathet	1	- Office of Thai – Malaysia Border Coordination, Division of 4 th Army Area	1
- Department of Customs (Central Authority)	1	- Industrial Council	1	- Immigration Checkpoint, Sadao	1
-Immigration Bureau, Royal Thai Police, (Central Authority)	1	- Municipality	1	-Southern Border Provinces Administration Center	1
				-Industrial Council	1
				- Municipality	1

Table 3.2 Units and the total area to interview 25 people. (cont.)

Central Administration	Total 9 people	Permanent Border Crossing Checkpoint, Aranyaprathet District, Sra Kaew Province	Total 7 people	Permanent Border Crossing Checkpoint, Dansadao District, Songkhla Province	Total 9 people
-Department of Public Works and Town and Country, Ministry of Interior	1				
Total	9		7		9

3.5 Interview guidelines

To guide the discussions with the information that there is a question that contains a collection of concept, which is consistent with the purpose to study. Interview guides contain questions as follows:

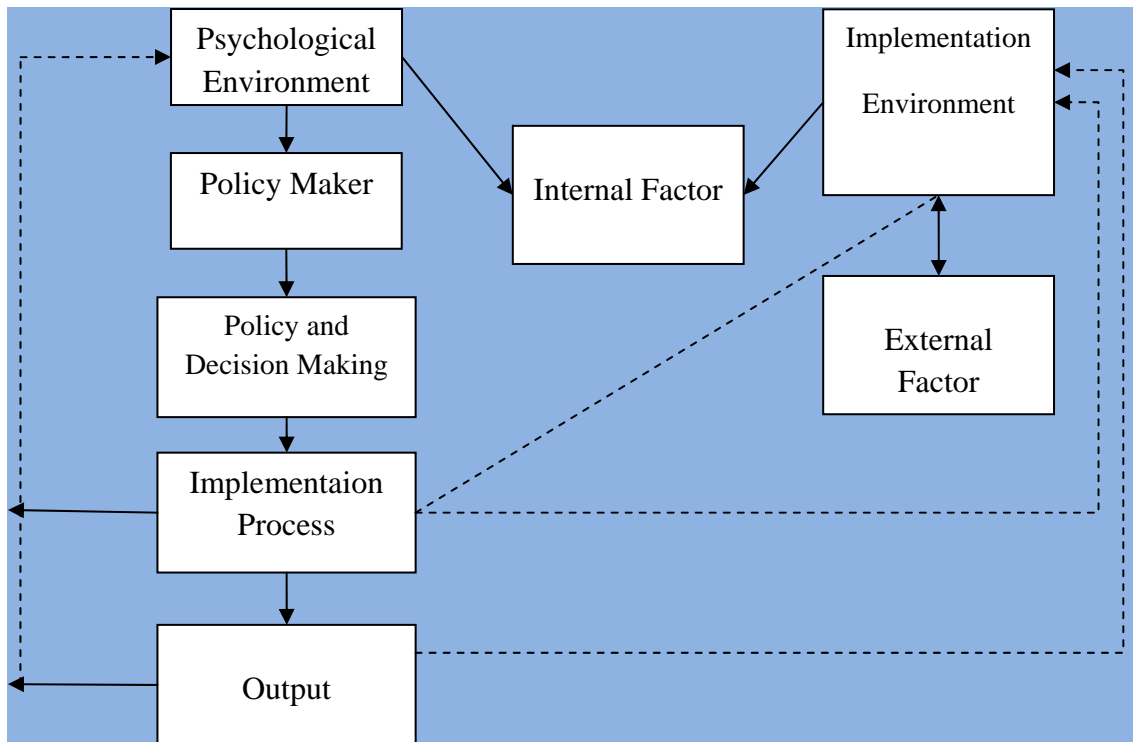


Figure 3.2 Concept to study the problems of cross-border management

A question contains a collection of concept that relies on the analysis conceptual framework. The concept relies on the analysis of foreign policy based on the principle of linkage Theory of the study; James N. Rosenau, which is a concept in the analysis of foreign policy of the State and will need to learn many different variables to the view that the cross-border of the country that it is caused by external factors and internal factors that are related together. They affect the management model based on cross-border Risk Management concepts and of David Widdowson (2003) as Stephen Hollowa patterns across the territory of the country is free of liberalization or control and so on. But this theory applied as a framework will act as guidelines only support. Do not act as the primary database in this research, but as a guide to context to study only the information in this section will be processed and analyzed to answer the purpose in the frame by 2. Like this:

3.5.1 Policy concept

3.5.1.1 Current issues of cross-border

Transnational aspects

a) The framework economic cooperation such as ASEAN, ACMECS, GMS, IMT-GT Allow the minister to a surge of new types of criminals according points over the land.

b) How to deal with the above problems.

c) The current management mechanisms across the border. Unlike in the past, however.

3.5.2 Process concept

3.5.2.1 Legal and regulatory Framework

a) Open free trade area affect the performance block unwanted flow across the nation, such as the labour law, terrorism and crime across the nation.

b) International agreements related to any.

c) International agreements under the framework of economic cooperation such as ASEAN, IMT-GT, GMS benefits / disadvantages. How to handle cross-border.

d) International agreements affecting the management of domestic law, however, the Customs Act / Act on immigration.

e) Agreement on cooperation between the countries

f) The country's economic situation. Labor/ economic problems in the area

g) Security situation/problem crime

h) The central authority in the context of the decisions that affect the management of cross-border differences, however.

3.5.2.2 Organization and Institutional Framework

a) sector design for the structure of border crossing administration

b) allocate the task in sector to operate

c) Organization has guidelines to modify/improve cross border management structure to support the ASEAN community?

d) Agencies will have the policy guidelines developed by economic cooperation framework/security. To the agencies in the area, have the same direction?

3.5.2.3 Border Crossing Management Resources) Procedures)

a) Process to enhancing open 24 hours in Border Checkpoint area.

b) Procedures

c) Type of Documentary

d) Authority to issue documentary

e) Problem of Investigated the document

f) How Many of agencies relevant?

g) Exchange Information Process between Relevant agencies.

3.5.2.4 Information and Technology

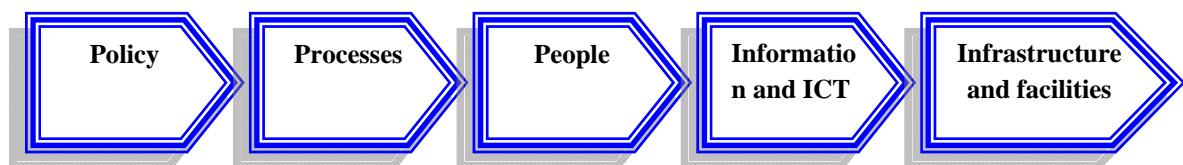
h) Type of Technology in the border areas

i) Tools and Equipment to facilitate for checkpoint

j) The Efficiency level of Neighboring Countries to investigate people in the border area

3.5.3. An Approach to Border Crossing Management.

This Studies using conceptual framework on CBM-Collaborative Border Management which is component 5 factors;



Management guideline aspects

How do you prepare yourself to carry on with ASEAN community in 2558?

Legal and regulatory Framework

- Have you countersigned on new international agreement in order to apply with the ASEAN community or other economic corporation frameworks?
- Have you countersigned on stability agreement in order to apply with the economic corporation frameworks?

Organization and Institutional Framework

- How do your organization plan to adjust/ develop the structure of border crossing management to comply with ASEAN community?
- Have you organization planed to take the policy of development according to the economic corporation framework/ stability into the local organizations and carry out with same direction?
- Should there be any integration guidelines between stability and economic? How the guidelines will be?

Border Crossing Management Resources

- How did you plan the direction to develop the efficiency of 24 hours operation of the checkpoint?
- If you were assigned to prepare yourself to develop the availability of single visa, do you think which way would be?
- How do you allocate the officers to meet the economic corporation frameworks/stability

Information and Equipment

- How do you plan the way to establish the database linked between Thailand and neighbor countries?
- How did you develop the inspection system to examine people who entry and exit based on monitoring style?
- Have you planed the way to organize the area at international point of entry in the border?
- The preparation of the development of a single visa (Single Visa) How would you approach.

- Increasing manpower to support the implementation of economic cooperation framework / security.
- The guidelines create a database link between Thailand and neighboring countries, however.
- The development of screening personnel - in the form of surveillance.

The study is to find ways to improve performance management across the border by comparison of the analytical method. The data were comparable to or compare with other events. To determine the similarities and differences those occur. For example, compare the unit with another unit of successful management by using the concept of CBM as an element in the analysis.

3.6 Data Processing and analysis.

Processing, research and analysis will be made periodically. At the end of an interview of respondents each, researchers remove the tape and write out the details of the interview. To serve as guidelines for the selection of providers interviewed by the researcher to read, understand and analyze. All the information that each story represents a subject should consider issues based on some theoretical sensitivity. From experience, education, and research related to their research, Analyzing data start when researchers assign a category to it. Data is spread around in each category to find the conflict that will lead to edit categories. Step switch between collecting and analyzing this data called “how to compare static” Analyzing data procedural is as follows (Krippendorff, 1980; and Strauss and Corbin, 1998)

1) the data from the study of phenomena in the education area from deep interviews and group discussions organized system. Remove the tape recorder question and Publish data to a computer.

2) index by reading understanding all the information of each data provider with a keyword that is meaningful about a paradigm change in the territory through the point. Problems, challenges, and solutions development, performance, which requires a final summary of the interview that questions what is in the mind of

the researchers. And that the Group would be to synthesize answers the question of research and researchers should have the answers vague then saved. So back to the question, who again will than have the answers plain research. Which in practice will have a lot of information from all information must be consecutive to reach everyone.

3) open coding data will be analyzed carefully to find the consistency that will reflect the category or theme that is in the data. After the split, they study to find the properties that distinguish each category. In General, open code refers to decrease child as a unit.

4) classify and organize information (Typology and Taxonomy) understand all information in each sub group of the index data, the summary is a very small section in each article (sub-themes) based on their research questions, each group and the information is classified and categorized as category data, such as material categories policy category organization managing across the border

5) read the review all the information of each bullet to prove that the bullet that research makes up a bullet that matches the reality of the data from the data provider.

6) conclusions to each story text found on the question of research, individual, group, and search the same diversity of findings and write a summary.

7) a summary with link text as the summary findings from user research and apply findings answer research all came to write the link as a conclusion.

3.7 Reliability and Validity

In this research, researcher learn to determine reliability, breakdown is a 2 part is to check the reliability of data in dimensions are: checking an information provider data from different organizations and at different period including the acquisition of data from multiple data providers in each group in each style from senior management, middle management and practices in the area. The data are compared with the documents that are in the preliminary literature review.

3.8 Ethics in Human Research.

This research has been approved by the Committee on research ethics in the social sciences the number people in the branch NN166D0908 2011/August 9, 2011, which is when certified user data, interviews will be kept confidential, not disclosed to the public and does not display the name or address of the interview itself. But it will report on the results of research into global information. Data of the individual research participant might have come to a certain group to audit, such as capital research, Institute or organization of the State authorities, monitoring committees, ethnic committees, etc.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT

In the chapter is the result of the study presented to the purpose of the research answered in the 2 main points, namely the answer to the first purpose is to study the problem that could become an obstacle to the border crossing Management in the area of Thailand border which consists of the problem issues of the border-area crossing management total 7 issues and to answer the second purpose is going to offer a result of the appropriated guidelines study for the development of the border-crossing management system. Information which can be used to answer above 2 objectives obtained from qualitative analysis by doing interview from the representative group who are the person in charge of related department where located in the urban including upcountry total 2 places, international point of entry in the border area Sadao district Songkhla province and Aranyaprathet district Sa Kaew province presented by the results of studies are as follows:

4.1 The obstacles toward to the border crossing Management in international point of entry in the border area of Thailand

The total number of interviewed persons was 25 person, some of them came from the central government agencies total 9 person while there were some people came from provincial authorities for example international point of entry in the border area Ban Klong Luek, Aranyaprathet district, Sa Kaew province total 7 person and international point of entry in the border area Sadao district Songkhla province total 9 person by using framework of Linkages Theory to the study together with the problem issues which were obstacles towards to border crossing Management 7 main issues as follows:

- 1) The severity of the crime problem in the international point of entry in the border area
- 2) The problem of policy framework
- 3) The problem in the cross-border organization management processes (Organization framework)
- 4) The problem in redundancy of legal and regulation (Regulation Framework)
- 5) The problem due to lack of resources to manage cross-border (Border Management Resources)
- 6) The problem of database system and technology development in which department (Information and Communication Technology Framework)
- 7) The problem of development of infrastructure in the international point of entry in the border area (Infrastructure and Facility Framework)

4.1.1 The severity of the crime problem in the international point of entry in the border area.

From the interview occurring at international point of entry in the border area 2 places which were 1) international point of entry in the border area Ban Klong Luek, Aranyaprathet district, Sa Kaew province and 2) international point of entry in the border area Sadao district, Songkhla province researcher obtained the fact about concept of international point of entry in the border area which shifted away from the past as follows:

The international point of entry in the border area is a channel to increase the smoothness when doing commercial trade and in another way, it is to help suspension and prevent crime problems that furtively came through during screening process done by involved departments such as Immigration department, customs department, Office of the National Security Council in each area, etc. The international point of entry in the border area between Thailand and neighboring countries a channel of trading that has a long-time history. Previously, when mentioning about the “border ”, it is often related with the difference of the belief and political ideology which cause the problem of the trading and communication. The investigation of international point of entry in the border area at the present can't be

used to explain the situation that was occurred in 20 years ago. In the past, there was the limitation of border crossing especially in the neighbor countries, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar unless the Malaysia were different in the belief and political ideology so that it caused a barrier and limitation of trading and communication.

After changing the relationship between countries, especially in the post-cold War in these countries adjusted themselves to a new era of the country, without using the belief and political ideology for trading and creating the relationship. There was the information obtained from Office of the National Security that procedure of change in international point of entry in the border transit point of Thailand was related with the situation of the relationship between countries as follows:

The range of changes which did not change immediately, but there were periods. Office of the National Security Council also developed the related departments and international point of entry in the border transit in order to be the hub and the trade channel. At the beginning, there was a point of trade relief and temporary transit. The point of trade relief was the place that villagers of Thai and neighboring countries conducted trading as villagers do along the border of Burma, Laos, and Cambodia. This was another way to give the villagers occupations and channel to do intercourse. Moreover, Office of the National Security Council also realized that trading is the fundamental of stability which is formed by creating a good relationship between villagers and villagers. It is not only benefit to the economy of the exchange products but also benefit in terms of relations and security in the country. After the country had been developed, the access to border areas in neighboring countries was easier. Thailand could entry to border areas for 20-30 years ago. In addition, Thailand could entry all border areas but it was inconvenient for neighboring countries of Thailand to reach the border Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar because many restrictions. After that, there

was the development into the trade system and point of relief in order to be international point of entry in the border area.

(The Office of the National Security Council, 22 September 2554)

The international point of entry in the border area has been beneficial to the trade and travel habit between the people in the border area. The transportation system has been developing until more comfortable in neighboring countries. The system of trade in large market was generated in the important areas that benefit in terms of the increasing in trade volume at international point of entry in the border area. There was a development over the inspection procedures in accordance with the rule of law in each country had been set up. There also was a development of customs system and immigration which resulted the increasing in volume of the trade and association. It was matched with the immigration statistics of the Songkhla province are as follows:

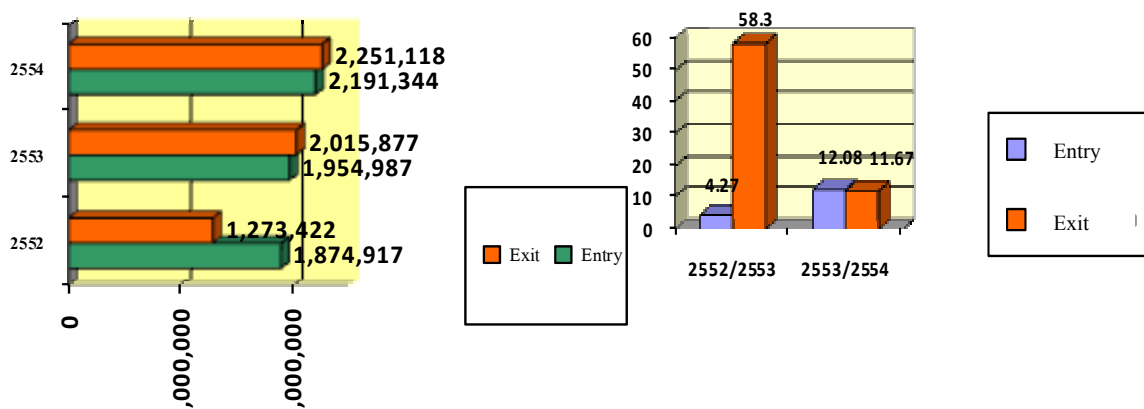


Figure 4.1 The comparative statistics of the immigration in Songkhla province during the year 2552 – 2554.

Source :Immigration Songkhla province 2554

From data to statistics of tourists, Thai and foreign tourists who transited at international point of entry in the border area Sadao district in the year 2010 total 3,970,864 person compared with year 2009 total 3,148,339 person. It is evident that increased from the year 2552 (2009) was 26.13 percent. In the year, there was total of 4,442,462 person compared to the year 2553 equal to 11.88 percent increase. It was

found that travel of population and tourists had increasingly grown that related with the consistent with information from the in-depth interview from other organization in the international point of entry in the border area as follows:

One paradigm of the border consisted of the obvious change and different characteristic from the past which had ever been a closed space and converted into the open-area for transportation, trade and tourism purpose in finally. There were many external factors from the neighboring countries situation affected the border area, caused many problems and the impact regards to the security. Particularly, the border inspection was to bar and prevent the escape into town, cargo of drugs and illegal goods. In addition, there were many supportive factors to the operation of the group of terrorism and transnational crime organizations for example an open-up tourism policy, the convenient of border crossing, phenomenon of threats all had affected the society and lifestyle. It totally slowed the economy progress and society down unless there was efficient crossing border system.

(The provincial governor, September 25, 2554)

On the other hand, when the number of people and thing increased, it caused a problem resulted from the border area opening. This information was disclosed by the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

The occurred problems depended on 2 factors which were an opportunity, the more people contact each other and do trading, the more bad people would come with the problem. For example, some of them might be the person who had violated the rules into the city, smuggle into the city, use the illegal document and trade something illegal, as a result of transport more convenient. The Control depended on the intensity of the staff that will be controlled by regulations.

(Office of the National Security Council, September 22, 2554)

The above fact was consistent with information from interviews. It was found that a border area law thing was no significant difference. From the viewpoint of organizational departments in the area had the following comments to the crime severity levels along the border and found that the problem was not as large transnational crime despite the crime, such as illegal immigration escape, hacking problems transporting drugs, problems with hacking transport to escape taxes. Most of those organizations were as a transnational organization which will gradually increase the severity of the problem. (District-chief officer of Sadao, immigration, Customs House offices, Office of Thai-Malaysia Border Coordination Division of 4th Army Area, who was the interviewees) From the interviews which indicated the issue of the crime occurred at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand 5 issues such as 1) The problem of illegal immigration 2) The problem of counterfeiting a document through the transit. 3) The problem gambling casino 4) the problem of drug smuggling 5) The problem of goods inspection

4.1.1.1 The problem of illegal immigration

The overall characteristic of the crime problem occurred in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand were affected by the effective of liberal international agreement. Especially, developed into ASEAN economic community by 2015 year target was to move goods and people freely. The office units in an area considered when Thailand opened the liberal abide by goals of ASEAN. It was difficult to inspect unwanted thing that would arrive in Thailand and found that the statistics of people who transited at the border of 2 countries were increased. From the interviews that obtained consistent information that the efficiency of inspection was reduced because the unit offices which were on duty at border area also lacked of the resources for example staff and high efficient technology to do the inspection.

Another view from the interviews of the office units at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Ban Klong luk, Aranyaprathet district, Sa-kaew province received consistent information that the escaped immigration caused by factors outside of the country because of the security situation of Cambodia and economy at the border area. Thailand had better economy. Most of the Cambodian people wanted to attend professional and trade along the

border while monitoring system of immigrant was not efficient enough. Moreover, there was support information obtained from this area as follows:

Important issues that affect the country escaped into the Thai system is currently not monitored effectively. Cannot be detected and arrested. Examples from case workers escaped into the city. The law cannot tell if this person.-is located beyond the period? In fact, it is beyond the period. Thailand Thai grace and no policy often keep statistics of offences that should keep people in the system to determine when to access-design. Country etc

(immigration aranyaprathet, February 5, 2012)

Above information corresponded to the information from the administration that identified the problems caused by factors outside of the country, the security situation and the country's economic level. Because Sakaew province had border area which connected to Cambodia, there were 2 forms of foreign labor came in for working. The foreign labor who came in for daily working and seasonal agricultural working. The policy of Sakaew province pushed the trade at Rongklue market had the special characteristic. It allowed Cambodian to trade in Rongklue market which was an area of Thailand. In addition, policy of foreign labor management issues in the past did not cover to solve the problem of laborers who came for daily working and created confusion to officer that what they should performed.

Problems along the border affected the stability of the situation in Cambodia. Many Cambodian evacuate war disaster to Sakaew province and back when the situation turned peaceful. From the social environment of Cambodia, there was a gap between the rich and the poor. Economic conditions had also caused problems, as the Cambodian along the border were poor and must rely on Thailand by traveling to wage work via the Sakaew province. A group of labors coming to be working hired

at border area through in international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, relief point or without passing through the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand but illegally coming through natural channels. Most of them were employed in the agricultural sector and came for daily working and seasonal agricultural working

(District-chief officer, September 24, 2011).

When comparing the style problems occurred in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Aranyaprathet , Sakaew province found a different characteristic, because the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao, there were many cargoes by car and no problem about illegal immigration like international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Aranyaprathet, Sakaew province. On the other hand, Malaysia was strict in their inspection due to unrest in the southern border area 3 provinces. It affected to the Malaysia government to seriously secure the life and property of their people. In addition, the current Government of Malaysia is strict to inspect people who transit at the Thailand-Malaysia border frontier area more than Thailand.

The Thai workers who worked in Malaysia consisted of many illegal labor and employment problems affecting the country's labor in Malaysia today

(Southern Border Provinces Administration Center, September 28, 2011).

4.1.1.2 The problem of counterfeiting a document through the transit

The problem of fake transit book for crossing the border area Thai-Cambodia found the forms of counterfeit that called “split a book”, expired transit book led to a new and then edited inside information. and then chopped by fake seal of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand to be used to trick Thailand officer in accordance with the checkpoint. Most of the officers were a lack of knowledge and skills in the notice in particular, the Khmer and English language reading used in the fake transit book. The fake transit book looked untidy, had evident

of amendment, sometimes there was no seal or might incorrectly specify sex with photos. The process would let the Cambodian who smuggle through Thailand entry to Khlong Luekk market. Then they were gave the fake as prepared for them and took them to required destination according to the agreement between Sakaew province and Buntiamean province of Cambodia and the fake transit book had a term only 7 days and could be used to travel to the Sakaew province and Prachin Buri Province only.

The immigration control at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand also found the movement of the Muslim-Cambodian who transited in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Khlong Luek, Aranyaprathet district average increased by more than 100 people per day from the previous existing 10-20 people per day, by using the passport and followed the steps for a visa application, which could stay in Thailand 60 days from the transit date which differed from a normal visa application could stay in Thailand only 30 days because from the different reason of transit, such as tourism, education, religion in the south, some of them came to be the labor in Thailand and some of them used this channel to go to Malaysia. However, the case of inspection the hiding place of the chief Group subsidiary Mujahedean, Muslim-Pattani (JMPI) had found evidence of a Cambodian passport. The transit of this group should be paid attention by authorities in Thailand as well as the Rohingya from Burma. For the movement of the Muslim-Cambodia who came to Thailand to go through in three provinces in the south or to work in Malaysia, although there was no reason indicate whether this group involve with the insurgents unrest in three provinces in the south but authorities in Thailand should concern, monitor and audit and the movements of the group to use such information in the supportive way to solve the problem of peace at the present.

4.1.1.3 The problem gambling casino in the Poiped border area Kingdom of Cambodia

The location of the Casino total 10 places the still is an important area in the inducement to the Thai tourists traveling to gamble while the Thai government not only insists on a clear policy not to facilitate Thai people to travel to gamble in Cambodia but also hold the policies which maintain a good relations with neighbor countries. In the practice, officer especially at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand has often been the complaint against

policies of the government did not facilitate the tourists due to the rigidity issue toward to people who want to travel to Cambodia. This may be a gap that become a problem in practice between the government officers in Thailand and Cambodia in 2 issues that are some of the people who leave for gamble may not be satisfied with the strict policy controlled by the Thai government while Cambodian may be irritated with the strict policy that obstruct people who leave for gamble from Thailand. Because this is the main income of special economic zones with Cambodia on the occasion of the 60 years of the establishment diplomatic relations with Thailand – Cambodia is the exception for the normal passport holders dated Thursday, December 16, 2553 made the more convenient in immigration along the border area of Thailand and Cambodia.

This mentioned information is consistent with the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Aranyaprathet district, Sa Kaew province dated on 1-5 February 2555, By using normal passport to transit when immigration stamped on passport, people can travel to Casino and back to Thailand can get stamped into the country without the stamp sealing from Cambodia immigration as well as the baggage that the person held, there is no process to check by the authorities and no inspection process by the X-ray machine.



Figure 4.2 The international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Ban Klong Luek, Aranyaprathet district, Sakeaw province.

Source : The picture of international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Ban Klong Luek, Aranyaprathet district, Sakaew province, dated 1- 5 February 2555.

4.1.1.4 The problem of drug smuggling into the country.

The problem of drug smuggling from Cambodia to Sakaew province were still exist in trend of the situation that was not seriously as the source on drugs located in the northern region of neighbor countries. The concerned authorities had used the measures in the prevention and solve the problem, continuously from the interviews that obtained the information of drug smuggling as follows:

In particular, the area is placed by the Casino, there will be the drugs using. Its type is called "ICE" which are arrested in this area but they will use the Cambodia workers who lack of knowledge for drugs carriage. The drug problem is a major problem

(Customs House Aranyaprathet, February 5, 2555)

While the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Sadao where the problems of smuggling drugs occurred and found form of offenses from the inspection by Customs House rs as follows:

Customs law has both punishment and imprisonment not exceeding 10 years. Its fine is not exceeding 4 times the price of the smuggled products which have many forms both on drugs came from Malaysia. There are statistics of drugs "E" and hashish arrest in accordance with the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Sadao which is the co-ordination in conjunction for the prevention and suppression of drugs. Conversely, a strict division is Malaysia Government to prevent drugs and illegal logging.

(Customs House Sadao, September 26, 2554).

It corresponds to the statistics of the case that the arrested in the area of international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Sadao. Moreover we can get information which conform to the interviews that in areas with many things and people across the border, statistics of arrest is high by following statistics.

Table 4.1 Compare results to arrest illegal imports into the country. Quarter 3/2554.

Government sector	Total (case)	Value (Million THB)
Padangbesa	108	6.66
Sadao	103	5.91
Check Point Su-ngai Kolok	29	0.84
Songkla	24	0.26
Had Yai	25	0.11
Check Point Phuket	7	0.77
Hill Phuket	0	0
Check Point Betong	14	4.93
Check Point Takbai	30	3.13
Check Point Satun	30	24.52
Check Point Kantang	7	0.09
Check Point Krabi	4	0.04
Check Point Nakornsrihummarat	1	0.01
Check Point Sichon	0	0
Check Point Pattanee	6	3.48
Check Point Wangprachan	8	0.05
Investigation and suppress	112	17.37
Total	508	68.15

Source: Statistics of arrest illegal products, the Customs House 4, 2554

In addition, also found that some of the illegal in neighboring countries in different types of Thailand such as drug, weed which Malaysia considered those were not drugs but Thailand defined as drugs in type 5. It affected to do arrest and had large volume of import to Thailand. The obtained information accorded with the information from Office of the National Security Council in the area that the difference in law caused the problems in the arrest procedure and prosecution (Customs House Sadao, District-chief officer, immigration, interviewed)

The weed was imported to Thailand is a type of drugs, category number 5. It is the offense and contraband but in Malaysia is the thing that can be planted while is against the Thailand law. At the present, there are the negotiations with Malaysia in order to consider weed as one of the marijuana by referring to the reasons that Malaysia should develop a law in order to comply with international law. It will ensure that the operation in accordance with international law Thai-Malaysia regards to the drugs more efficient,

(Customs House Sadao, September 26 , 2554.

4.1.1.5 The problem of goods inspection

In addition to the problem of escape into the city, the smuggling of illegal goods to the country, there are other forms of corruption such as the tax avoidance by using mechanism of the tax exemption regulations for some types of products. Currently, the tax is exempted for import goods while it has not been adjusted according to the ASEAN framework to set zero for imported duty. ASEAN will have a tariff agreement of some kind of products. It may be dangerous and indirectly allow entrepreneurs who will be dishonest. According to the agreement framework, there might be the tax exemption for some kind of products while tax of some products will not be exempted. For all agreement framework have own format, using the mechanism of documents to get tax exemption. For some products which are not applied the tax exemption are difficult to monitor due to the prepared documents may be the use false documents which is a fundamental flaws in the framework of trade. The framework of trade was made up for good entrepreneurs (to facilitate trade) but entrepreneurs who are not faithful will use these channels to import other types of goods that is not produced in the free trade zone ASEAN. It had a cause of corruption and difficult to monitor because of the customs system is a customs channels to exempt the goods inspection. When the data is transferred to Customs department, process will be finished and inspection will be omitted. This is the most important channels when the arrest is finished it is a problem in the case in accordance with the Department of Customs as prescribed.

But the problem of tax evasion goods, the goods inspection of import and export in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand from the interviews found that focus on the facilities and the rapidity of the customs clearance procedure than growth more than focusing on the inspection of illegal as follows:

At the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Aranyaprathet border, import products mainly are agricultural product, scrapped iron which will be easy to check. In the same time, products are exported from Thailand to be sold in Cambodia will be a consumer goods. There will be 96 – 9 percent of export products are no need to pay taxes, so it does not need to inspection. But if it is the type of drugs, substrate, obscene material, prohibited goods and firearms, they need to be examined. By the way, the imported and exported goods are smoothly let and passed

(Customs House , Aranyaprathet, February 5 , 2555).

In conclusion from the interview about the crime situation, that is concealed into the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand in order to answer questions on the issue whether the individual and goods moving liberalization at the transit area can cause a inspection problem. How does it affect? Summarized as follows:

1. The liberalization resulting in the problems on the border situation become fiercer

From the interviews in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Sadao, statistics showed the import-export products were ranked at the first of the country and international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Aranyaprathet, statistics showed the people go back and forth was ranked at the first of the country. However, the obtained information was also consistent with a free trade policy proposed by the government, not only abide by the ASEAN framework but the economic cooperation for example IMT-GT (Indonesia-Malaysia-

Thailand Growth Triangle) also. Those were the framework of cooperation to support the promotion of the border trade, tourism, funding facilities on the border area, which also had the advantage to help the people or tourists spend their money on goods and make a good relationship with neighbor countries. On the other hand, it also had disadvantage because the immigration control was not efficient enough. The system must be consisted of a database system which covers the ASEAN countries and ASEAN members use the same system. Thailand and neighboring countries had not developed the potential of inspection that was consistent with the facts from the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

It must be done with wariness in 2 dimensions. First, the deliberation and conciseness are in the control to be in accordance with rules. Second, the efficiency in the facilitation is to increase rapidity on process. These 2 issues could not get along with each other. If we paid attention on security process for Crime Prevention, it would waste the time and uncomfortable. If it increased the convenient, it would be imprudent. So officer must increase their efficiency in working.

(Office of the National Security Council, September 22, 2554.

2. The liberalization has resulted in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Management and must more rely on the natural resources management

The inspection of border crossing in Thailand is done with the difficulty because the geographical feature which is the good locations and benefit to people who crossed the border in order to work and pass through other countries. In addition, the difference of economy between Thailand and neighboring countries in the north of Thailand such as Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia motivated people from mentioned countries wanted to use Thailand as a channel to go to other countries which has better economy for example Malaysia and Singapore. Moreover, Thailand has made the 3 southern provinces turn a place where difficult to access. Thus, there was the increasing in the case of passage way for the crime.

In the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, there was the multiple statistics of the entry and exit, the more statistics of an illegal behavior would be happened. The consistent information from the Customs Department immigration, the National Security Council and district-chief officer mentioned that major problems caused by the lack of officer and appropriate technology for being used to inspect the immigration. All of related department also provided the consistent reasons to support the fact that if there is a great number of people who entry and exit along the border, It will decrease the efficiency of inspection. as follows:

If there is enough time to inspect and control, there will be efficiency in the control process for both of products and the people. The more the entry and exit, the volume of more crime and the Audit Committee, it will be able to carry out a more efficient performance

(Customs House Sadao, September 26, 2554)

It is consistent with the information obtained from the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

The increasing in efficiency of tools to assist in the work can a bit help officer. There are problems of some issues regards to a balance creating between the facilitation and the administrative abide by the regulations to prevent from any impacts. The existent problem is the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Klong Luk. It is realized that during the weekday regards to both countries, especially the incoming of Cambodian that is more than 4,000 – 5,000 person per day. If it is official holiday, public holiday, New Year festival, there will be the incoming of Cambodian about 15,000 – 20,000 person per day.

(Office of the National Security Council, September 22, 2554)

In conclusion, from the analysis of data obtained by the interviews, comparison case study from abroad in Chapter 2, Lessons from the European Union and the United States found that the liberalization of trade and economic agreement focused on the movement of people and goods freely. As a result, the burden and workload of the departments that take a responsibility of cross-border management increased. While the equipments are used in operation improper, the efficiency of inspection decreased. In addition, the pattern of illegal behaviors at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand were not different and occurred by economic development varied by the high level of development. It highly caused the trend of cross-border, the trend of human, migration from areas that are under development to the areas with higher development such as from Mexico to the United State, from Laos, Cambodia, Burma to Thailand and workers from southern of Thailand to Malaysia.

It was found that those countries faced with 2 significant problems (dilemma) which were the attempt to open the border to the development and economic growth, the necessity to close the border to block the flow of unwanted migrants at the same time. Sometimes, Thailand had to use the policy to relieve or facilitate labors can legally come to work due to a lot of labor so that it was impossible to send them back. Moreover, Thailand and other countries faced with the shortage problem of labor in consequence these labors were used to solve the problem.

4.1.2 The problem of policy (Policy framework)

From assumptions, The Office of the National Security Council is the obstacle to facilitate the cross-border due to the concern about border security for example the problem of illegal immigration and the problem of illegal goods import. It must be done and applied with the regulation of related departments in order to control and prevent from unwanted goods entry to the country. There were many procedures to inspect which slowed down the cross-border. The fact that obtained from the Office of the National Security Council was compared with the information from private organization.

Table 4.2 The opinion of the Office of the National Security Council that is the obstacle to facilitate the cross-border.

Center	Opinion	The international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sakaew Province	Opinion	The international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Songkla Province	Opinion
- Office of the National Security Council	x	-provincial governor	x	- provincial governor	x
- Department of border affairs, Royal Thai Armed Forces headquarters	x	-district-chief officer	x	- district-chief officer	x
- Foreign Affairs Division	x x	-Chief of Office of Governor	x	- Chief of Office of Governor	x
Office of the Permanent Secretary for interior	(Interview 2 persons)	-Customs House Aranyaprathet	x	- Customs House Sadao	√
-Office of Civil Registration, Department of Provincial Administration	x	- Immigration Checkpoint Aranyaprathet	x	- Office of The Thai-Malaysia Border	√
- Internal Security Affairs Bureau Border and Refugee Affairs	x	- Industrial Council - Municipality	√	Coordination ,Division of 4 th Army Area	
				- Immigration Checkpoint Sadao	x

Table 4.2 The opinion of the Office of the National Security Council that is the obstacle to facilitate the cross-border. (cont.)

Center	Opinion	The international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sakaew Province	Opinion	The international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Songkla Province	Opinion
-Department of provincial Administration	x			- Southern Border Provinces	√
-Customs Department (Central)	x			Administration Centre(SBPAC)	
-Immigration Bureau Royal Thai Police (Central)	x			- Industrial Council	√
- Department of Public Works and Town and Country, Ministry of Interior	x			- Municipality	√

** Remark

x means The opinion that agencies is not the obstacle to facilitate cross-border.

√ means The opinion that agencies is the obstacle to facilitate cross-border.

From the table that showed us the opinion of the related organization in regard to assumption “The Office of the National Security Council is not the obstacle to facilitate cross-border”. It was found from the 25 interviews that there are 18 persons who had an opinion that The Office of the National Security Council is not the obstacle to facilitate cross-border while 7 persons who had an opinion that the Office of the National Security Council is the obstacle to facilitate cross-border. However, above information is also consistent with in-depth interview as follows:

Private organization had complained and wondered that some of immigration officers came to involve with goods and vehicle inspection by using their authority as the police. For example, when the chief of the Malaysia chamber of commerce attended the meeting and always informed that there was no any problem of customs but the problem was only immigration for the export. Regarding to the security of Malaysia, it was added and other countries also did add “security”. For Thailand, it is necessary to add the security Thailand for some important organization for example border patrol police; nevertheless, it should separate the function properly. They have a responsibility to take care only people and don't involve with goods because it will against with the WTO or GATT agreement. If Thailand added set into the same complex, the Office of the National Security Council would involve with the goods issue. Firstly, calling into suspicion that there are illegal goods and most of them will claim on drug issue.

(The chamber of commerce, February 1, 2555)

The referred information was consistent with the information obtained from private company interview. It was mentioned about the problem of goods inspection by the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

The problem was occurred by the Office of the National Security Council such as the case of the goods rummage in the car and called into a question that there were some of drugs. It took about 1 day for inspection process and spent much time to spill each sack out. It also affected to the agriculture goods which are easily spoiled. If the inspection process is delayed, it will affect to agriculture goods turn putrid and find no drugs in finally.

(Industrial Council, September, 24 2554)

The referred information was consistent with the information obtained from another private company interview. It was mentioned about the problem of goods inspection by the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

It should develop the related border organization together to avoid the problem of people and goods. It is necessary keep in mind that the border is the door of the country. We hoped more the tourists come to Thailand while they came and irritated by little problems. Those tourists might not back to Thailand again because after passing the immigration, they had to spend much time on customs process. Regarding to the ASEAN framework that was specified to facilitate goods moving but other organization were still wondered about the products by calling into a question that there might be illegal products. The Office of the National Security Council should perceive as something which turned freely. It is like to open the opportunity for illegal goods moved freely but service issue will not be included in facilitating of goods transfer. At this point...they always wondered in advance.

(The Thai Chamber of Commerce of Thailand September 24, 2554)

Above information is consistent with the fact obtained from The Federation of Thai Industries.

Nowadays, as per the policy that requires the prompt preparation, it seems Thailand have not prepared anything. It is difficult to confident if Thailand comply with the ASEAN framework, Thailand will not be adverse by other countries. At least, there should be the preparing to develop officer and working system in order to support the ASEAN community. But this is not the process reflecting anything.

(Industrial Council, September 24, 2554)

But from the interviewed by the Office of the National Security Council about the overall problem in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand and opinion on the operation of own organization, it was found that “the Office of the National Security Council is not the obstacle to facilitate the cross-border.” (Immigration, the Office of the National Security Council, Ministry of Interior, interviewed) Because the current situation of cross-border is often performed in the style of a compromise in order to facilitate people who cross the border and many regulations have been modified to suit the situation of cross-border changes. If there is a strict check and inspection too much, it will cause a delay in getting through the border. People in the area may not be satisfied and claim later. This is the different information from the private company as follows:

What the Office of the National Security Council has confirmed the stability factor of economic trade, especially the border area of the one factor of stability. It will not provide security as obstacles to trade competitiveness. According to the state, a problem with the stability it was bull. The Office of the National Security Council currently trying not to have any point alleviate constraints in terms of stability we are lenient with trading contracts. If there is a problem in which we will protect.

(The Office of the National Security Council September 22, 2554)

Which is consistent with the organizations taking responsibility in the area as follows:

The immigration must facilitate a person can go through quickly. At the same time, it must be accurate. For tourism, trade and investment issues that should spend less time for immigration, facilitate for more convenience, use the information technology to support immigration procedures. But in general, Thailand will use manual system and officer for inspection process. When the work is loaded, it causes the fatigue and affects to the inspection efficiency.

(Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning,
September 26, 2554)

In addition, the Office of the National Security Council has identified the process of refine goods that do not result in damaged goods because they are well coordinating the interagency new related information as below:

The case of corn carried by truck, the truck was tracked by the office of the narcotics control board. It was started from the north of Thailand until that truck passed into Malaysia. This truck was suspected to transport narcotics from the North down. Corn was boarding to the train at Chiang Mai province and down Padangbesa to go to Malaysia. But the office of the narcotics control board did not examine thoroughly, check must be informed to the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand first. In this case, it was informed to the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Padangbesa, directly called and asked customs department to detain the train. Goods were taken from the train to the truck to move to X-Ray without damage to the goods the office of the narcotics control board was satisfied and could see the X-Ray.

Then randomly checked without causing any damage to goods, and could detect drugs. In this case, if the office of the narcotics control board does not verify, it will be guilty of the office of the narcotics control board.

(Customs House , Sadao, September 26, 2554)

When comparing the information obtained from executives from the organization in the central and officer in the area, both sides had the opinion that cross-border development was important that Thailand should have clarity in the policy, organization management and resource development to facilitate the operation. But from the interview, it had different information in the following 2 levels as below.

Information obtained from executives from the organization in the central:

There was the positive opinion on the with corporation development with neighboring countries policy and the development trend of cross-border policy would be international with a view to sharing the benefits and potential of countries in the ASEAN region. Because the policies of each organization continued to vary according to the tasks together, it had been done together with the stability problem solving. But development of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand to be the same standards with nationwide was difficult because the task of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand managing was done by a split operation from the issuing the cross-border document until people inspection at the international point of entry in the border area.

(Immigration, September 14, 2554)

Information from the operating organization in the area:

It rarely found the vital to corporation in the regional level and the people in the area did not get the benefit from the liberated

opening at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand. But what will happen was an increasing in task. Thailand should develop the systems in the border area before opening completely. The organizations in the area that were directly associated with the cross-border management did not participate in the making a comment to the development. As a result, most of the operating organization in the area rarely understood the benefit of developing a cross-border system of Thailand. From the interviews, there were many persons who provided the information about policy management of Thailand cross-border. Finding that central policy intended to focus on creating a balance between the open liberal in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand by modifying the rules as obstacles to the free trade and regulation development to facilitate the people and goods transfer. For example, the point of entry in the border area of Thailand development that could be serviced 24 hour and the pattern development of the document via the same standard as the territory on a single visa. From the idea interview of organization in the area to the central policy, it was found that. In the area that did not participate in the policy assignation, the organization in the area would have an opinion that it was not ready and should increase the responsibility.

(Customs House , Sadao, September 26, 2554)

It was consistent with the opinions from customs department, Thailand-Malaysia Border Coordination office, public relation for Army 4 that the organizations in the area were not along the potential of materials, the existing devices and the way to support such referred operation.

In summary, an important issue of policy management about the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand which symptoms corresponded to a linkage theory of James N. Rosenau, which described the current

foreign policy must be have a relevant factor to locate decisions and often inconsistent with the options between central organizations, by frequently using factors of legal regulation, authority of organization, the policy of the government, corporation between countries. While the operation organizations in the area were located closely to the stability problem of people and practiced by using the existing resources. When there was too much control, people who used service they claim. To cross-border of Thailand, it had more lenient. Even had a conflict with law, regulations such as the act of cross-border immigration, 2522, etc.

Concluded that the management of cross border by the concept of David Widdowson and Stephen Hollowa, Thailand leaved freely cross-border rather than control which mean the performance of inspection was not good enough for example checking the document that used to cross the border, it affected to the performance of control and prevent from the unwanted items coming through the country turn worse. Using the “eyes one” above to facilitate the people in the area to cross the border could do easily.

4.1.3 The problem of the cross-border organization management (Organization framework)

The management of international point of entry in the border area of Thailand is based on the current form of managing on the grey zone. Because the role of organizations causing the redundant in the same area. Both of the economic organizations such as Ministry of commerce, private organizations in the area, Department of foreign trade were responsible to facilitate the trade in overland border area while the Office of the National Security Council such as customs department, immigration, border patrol police, Forces in both the national level, ministerial level and provincial level were responsible for inspecting, monitoring illegal items. In case of it was necessary to check illegal items, there would be verified by authority responsible for such duties, which had many organizations as the case of drugs and smuggled goods, Customs department, immigration, border patrol police could verify. Thus causing no explicit authority to operate, lost the unity, no coordination between relevant organizations as it could be. The management of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand could not perform efficiently.

From the interviews, it was found that the policy guidelines of management across the border of each organization continued to focus on philosophy of their work (Internal Management) in both the parts of Customs department and immigration included the policy development of border pass issuing by Department of Local Administration. From the interviews that questioned about the integrated solution between the organizations in the border area while the interviewee did not understand the integration concept. They only provided the suggestions of development within their own organizations. The Thailand's border operation, authority was divided between the organizations and the organizations responsible for the facility to the economy. In some cases, the organizations in the area needed to act both to facilitate the entry- exit immigration with fast and needed to parallel check people effectively. Sometimes, confusing to officers in the area that should continue in the direction of economic policy or the stability and crime as follows:

Part of the mission to inspect and refine immigration, the office of Immigration Bureau, the mission of office of Immigration Bureau is the security service as the act of Immigration B.E. 2522. The primary duty is to maintain the stability along the border area. Especially, to block the prohibited person coming into the country with the concept of operation 3 issues such as security, service and standard against an existing international standard by comparison with neighboring countries throughout. But it was found that the policy development was not clear and must be developed. When compared to the airport and the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand.

(Immigration, September 14, 2554)

Part of the customs service, there were the duty of service and control at the same time. Those two tasks conflicted completely that was when the service turned good, the less control, when the control was too strict, the poor service. Therefore, the operation to two tasks can be executed efficiently, it can result

the employer to transport goods and people are satisfied. But at the present, Thailand can't also make two tasks continue in the same direction because Thailand's organizations have a very fragmented as follows:

If this was Thailand, it would use the different act, The expertise in immigration and goods was the different performance. For the immigration, it was responsible by the Immigration Bureau. For the goods inspection, it was responsible by customs department. If there was organization integration, it might be made in the form as the Office of the National Security Council such as Homeland security in The United States, The United Kingdom and Australia that focus on security.

(Customs Department October 5, 2554)

It was consistent with the fact from the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

Budget system and tools must all relevant. Currently, technologies had spread but lacked of system and integration between all organizations. Those organizations were still divided the works into each section as immigration, customs department and police. When we ask what is the properly the most important, system and people must be integrated.

(Office of the National Security Council September 22, 2554)

When compared with the form of the border management in other countries, there were many various organization styles. In some countries, their immigration was under the Royal Thai Police Department, Ministry of Interior which was the system used in many countries for example Germany, Italy, Egypt, India, China, Taiwan and Nepal. If immigration was based on the Royal Thai Police Department, its status would be headquarters. This system solely gave the inflexible authority in immigration and citizen convert to the administrative

section; nevertheless, those organizations were subordinate which was the headquarters system and acted as the organizations directly responsible. Ministry-level organization was the organization that governed in matters of state policy in each period only. This fact was consistent with the opinion from immigration officers as follows:

Structuring an organization to control the border area of each countries had different styles determined by the geographical features for example in the country equipped to protect themselves for example Japan, Australia, Indonesia and Philippines. Because geography is an island and there are vertical border contact with other countries. Entry and exit can do by air and by waterway. There was no problem of border controlling and no need to manage and control by force style, control the area to be controlled only through the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand at seaport and airport. Therefore, it was not necessary to have many organizations for such operation, only immigration police at the airport and seaport was enough. While the countries that had geography which could not protect themselves from others like Thailand, The United States, Europe, Germany, France and Italy would have immigration management in another form. Those countries were in the form of force. As a result, there were differences in structure. Some countries, immigration officers were police while some countries were not police. The geography was the important factor in the organization management. Thailand immigration did not depend on Ministry of Justice due to the integration of all border organizations was difficult.

(Immigration September 14, 2554)

From above reasons, the organization form of Thailand cross-border management consisted of by overland, by waterway and by airport. Because there was a vast territory, the border area of Thailand contacted with 4 neighboring countries which were Burma, Laos, Cambodia and Malaysia. Border area management was consisted of many stability organizations controlled and protected the natural channel area. Monitoring was in the responsibility of the military organization and the border patrol police. In the case of the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand were usually responsible by customs department and immigration police including administration in the area such as district-chief officer and assistant district officer which had the variety of operations.

Since the past until today, the variety of organizations taking responsibility to control and manage the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand was found the consistent information from the interview that the difference of organization styles resulted in the confusion in practice and affected to cross-border inspection in the same time. In addition to the immigration management was still not comprehensive. It had divided the task of cross-border managing in many sections and resulted in the applicable law of each organizations had different regulations. Currently, there were tasks involved with cross-border area as follows:

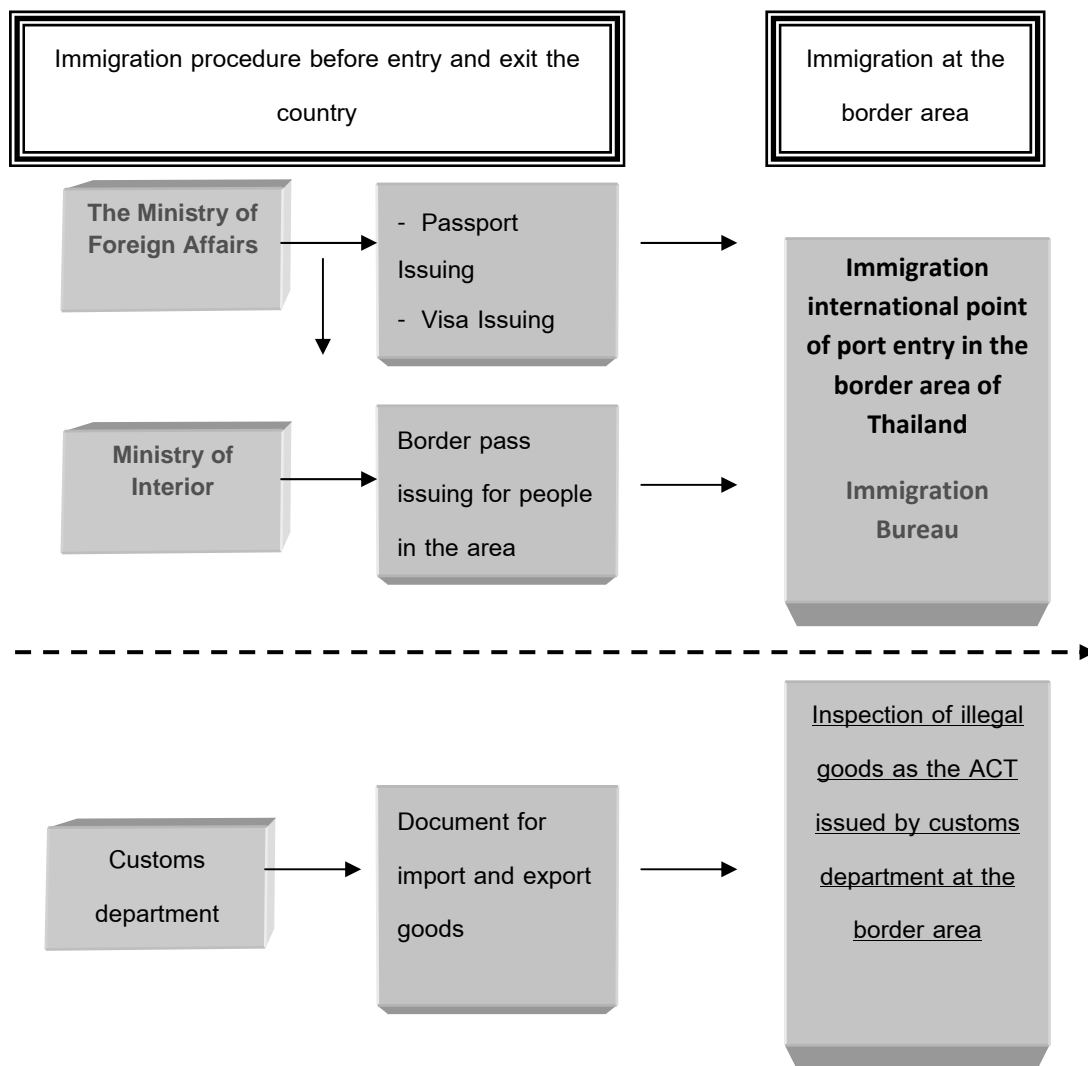


Figure 4.3 The form of people and items management that did entry and exit at the border of Thailand.

Source: Synthesize information from interviews, Representatives from the office of the immigration police.

It was consistent with the fact from the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

The problem of separated development, this problem and the problem since last 10 years ago was the same problem. Cultural organization had a system that did not have integration. It should not continue until the present. “We had a executive government

plan, government plan and we used the word integration. This must also use the word integration like flood problem solving, people issue, land issue, wild issue need to be integrated” It was not impossible to set the special organization in order to responsible one problem. At the present, there was a problem solving in bar form which could not do in the past so that many problem had occurred. If bar of ministry and bureau were added, there would not useful. It should stop and integrate then take transversal images of involve organizations all to work together under the plan. Nowadays, there are the integration plans of many strategies. Security Strategy which has its subordinate strategy, It must to do it happened.

(The Office of the National Security Council September 22, 2554)

Performing the split operation, there were many important situations as the terrorism of September 11, 2001 in the United States. It was found that all of the organizations related to the stability got the information of terrorism but lacked of coordinated systems between each organization. Later, the government of The United state developed new style organizations by setting new department up and flatten the unnecessary department which related to The Office of the National Security Council in the area to be under a single entity structure.

4.1.4 The problem of legal regulations (Legal and regulatory Framework)

In the legal regulations of the cross-border in Thailand is under development because originally the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand have not got distinct immigration law but the boundary including regulation and law definition became more distinct in the years of colonial domination to separate territory under possession. It could consider from the treaty that Thailand signed with the owners of the colonial countries for example cross-border traffic treaty between Malay England and Thailand in 2483. At the present, Thailand and neighboring countries had developed the immigration law like the ACT of immigration B.E. 2522, the ACT of customs department to be used as a tool in order

to control unwanted items along the border area as the information obtained from interviewee as follows:

Originally, the cross-border was not clearly defined the law and boundaries. Crossing the border was not required under the law relating to cross-border. Previously, entry and exit the country were not formalities not through a defined as in the current. Entry and exit could be performed without any organizations involved. After the territory splitting was clear, it was necessary to adjust the scheme of entry and exit as the rule of law.

(Customs House, Sadao, September 26, 2554)

From the synthesis information from interviews, it was found that legal issues related to the cross-border problems in 3 levels. The problem was in the international law level, in regional level and local level between Thailand and neighbor countries. By the law, all 3 levels must be consistent and go the same direction. Therefore, the law is a mechanism or factor to drive the law development and law enforcement both in the prevention, control and facilitate the border area. Currently, the all 3 law levels have not been corrected and developed. However, the varieties of related rules and regulations could be summarized as follows:

- 1) Domestic law such as the immigration ACT B.E. 2552, the customs ACT B.E. 2469.
- 2) Regulations arising from international treaties between Thailand and neighbor countries.
- 3) International regulations in the regional level

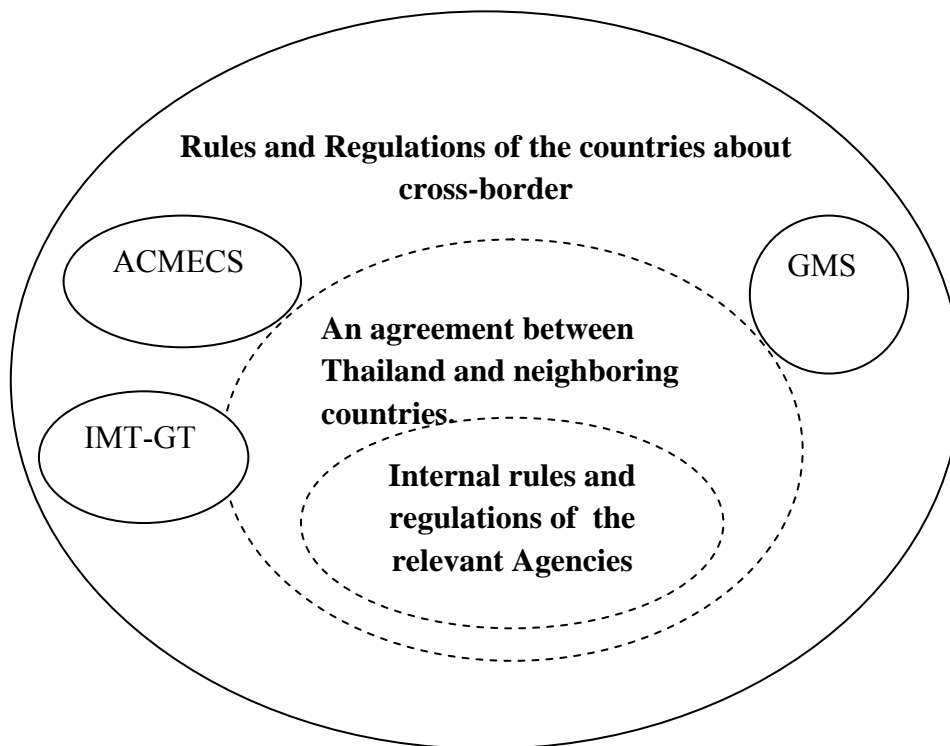


Figure 4.4 Features of regulations related to cross-border.

Source : Synthesis information from interviews

4.1.4.1 Domestic legal issues

As mentioned about the border area management, currently there were many organizations responsible for stability issue, customs and government, officers in the organizations of each area would continue their tasks according to policy and regulation authority without coordination and understanding each other. Sometimes, the operation of one conflicted with the other operations and was the barrier to the operation of trading along the border area or consideration of border-area opening. As the case of the Office of the National Security Council which was responsible for the stability in the drugs blocking and repressing abided by the policy which had strict responsibility in sending items in and out that was an obstacle of customs operation as follows:

In Thailand, all organizations which involved in people and goods monitoring using different laws, expertise in the immigration and goods inspection was the separate subject. Thailand should have a

trend of consolidation in the stability organization like Homeland Security in the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia which more focused on the stability.

(Customs House, Sadao, September 26, 2554)

4.1.4.2 The problem of Thailand and neighboring countries were different.

The cross-border management of Thailand and neighboring countries still had major perspectives in internal management. It meant to remain domestic managerial development than to create a policy development with neighboring countries and lacked of the main host to manage the development of standards across the border between countries as single standard, lacked of the main host in negotiations to develop rules regulation across the border between countries. With the organizations in Thailand were involved with the various tasks across the border causing the confusion which organizations should have the main role in the decision maker and integration. In addition to developing a cross-border system of neighboring countries proceeding with difficulty, because most on them was not ready to be developed in terms of people, law, infrastructures, information technology system and Thailand still lacked of the managerial system knowledge of cross-border in neighbor countries. From many cases, Thailand had the new policy to manage to cross-border for example development of cross-border 24 hours, linkage of database between the neighbor countries, the development of single VISA, the development of single window but it could not be done because Thailand did not have availability as follows:

Single window system and single inspection system was to make once by the customs of both countries with the same operation area for entry and exit and prepared place. But Cambodia did not send their officer to the inspection area and have not received any feedbacks. Thailand was ready while Cambodia was not.

(Customs House , Aranyaprathet, February 5, 2555)

The current of monitoring people and goods, Thailand and neighboring countries had to check 2 times, the exiting from Thailand, entering to Thailand. Because the domestic regulations of each country was different as follows:

The border trade, turning point would occur when 2 countries agreed. Therefore, what was commonly be said security organizations were obstacles to the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand. There was said that officer did not take care to facilitate to the cross-border through it was a single needs for example merchant and entrepreneurs who wanted to open the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand but it was not done because that area was not all of Thailand sovereignty of the area. But depending on the border area, sometimes only Thailand wanted to open while other countries were not ready to do that was the problem. In addition, it might be a problem due to incomplete data. Local officers of the countries might be ready but the Federal government might be unavailable because no enough officers, staff and budget for investment. This information flowed, caused the understanding that security officer were the barrier.

(The Office of the National Security Council September 22, 2554)

It was consistent with the fact from immigration that mentioned the problems of the law difference of the countries between Thailand and others as follows:

CIQ system (Customs, immigration, quarantine), in current system C and D were good enough. But if the system was developed to improve both of immigration and overall system which considered the development would be difficult because the organizations depended on The Royal Thai police. It might be called that The Royal Thai police was individual.

Each country insisted with their own law for example immigration of Thailand and Malaysia were totally different. The passport checking procedures had different. Currently could not be linked, could not use the same database in monitoring. Different countries used different systems. Even in the country but different organizations, they also had own their database, caused the problem when doing the integration of overall countries could be done. There was a notice of different of immigration between Thailand and neighboring countries that they did not have a meeting to develop the relationship between each other. In the future, they should find a way to do as the single system.

(Immigration, September 14, 2554)

By the interview from interviewee at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao and Aranyaprathet, they all provided the view of corresponding problems that still experience as follows:

People who wanted to visit Vietnam, must past the international point of port entry in the border area of Laos first when leaving for Nongkai province. When the bus arrived, taking off to the immigration at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand. After reaching Laos, it must take off again and returning to new cars to go entry the country. European had developed the patterns, taking off at one place and immigration officers from both countries must standby together to inspection for entry and exit and that place only. This pattern must have occurred in Thailand to make people comfortable but it was still had problems of using the law outside the Kingdom or using law that was outside the territory of their countries such as Laos, when they went to Thailand and found the failure in passport In Thailand border, but this was the culpability according to Laos

law. What should be done when it was occurred outside Laos, as same with the criminal Thailand law must be the culpability made in the Thailand. It must to learn how European deal or it might be an exception in authority outside the Kingdom which might ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to negotiate the legal regulations.

(Immigration September 14, 2554)

When compared the pattern of border crossing Management of the United States, it was found the internal management as the primary the same with Thailand such as stipulating the comprehensive management policy (Comprehensive Immigration), creating smart border and attempts to block the border area with strength and extend the vertical fence protecting continuously which was focused on the clearly management within the country. The causes of such policy wanted to be able to control the flow across border area by providing the important to stability. Because of the suspicion against terrorist threat made economic dimensions in the region in north of America was a minor benefit from security dimension. In policies with superpower countries did less in negotiation while the pattern of relationship between Thailand and neighboring countries was the same.

The agreement of the border crossing agreement between the local level was a regulation arising from an attempt to facilitate citizens in border area. Because the document originally used in the border crossing was only passport by the ACT of immigration B.E. 2522. But the process of issuing passport to citizens in the border area, people must travel so far and had opinion getting passport was difficult and expensive. Therefore, the difficulty problem in making passport, there would be the concept of exception does not require passport for entry and exit for the person whose nationality connected to the Thailand border. (The ACT of Immigration, section 13, clause 2) Originally in order to do the passport, it cost high and inconvenience to people in the border area. In the past, crossing border did not need to use any document. Because to make the passport cost too high for citizens in the border area and there were a lot of procedures of passport issuing which were not comfortable as the present. It had pushed to have boarder pass issued help facilitate the citizens in the area especially Laos, Cambodia and Burma. It was effective in 2540.

After the Minister of Foreign Affairs had signed, Malaysia still used the old version of agreement B.E. 2483 and attempted to update with faction Malaysia many times but unsuccessful. Treaties were arise from the need to organize the border crossing management as the system and could control the immigration with the more efficient. In addition, the difference of cross-border system in the border area of Thailand it originated from the compromise to facilitate people in the border area which often had added more new form of documents that could be used to cross the border for example Temporary Border Pass.

4.1.4.3 Legal problems of development in regional corporations level to facilitate the cross-border

From the domestic legal issues and the law differences which distinguished the countries, it was causing the concept of integration to facilitate cross-border to the same standard. From the meeting, ASEAN had made the framework of agreement to facilitate goods transport in order to go over or cross the border. It would be effective in B.E.2558. When the ASEAN Economic Community included group which the agreement drafted a plan to improve facilities of trade at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand by defining as a standard customs formalities of goods and development together, set up a single quarantine point of international customs between the countries where had the connecting border area. (ASEAN Single window inspection) The electric communication system and computer had been used in the customs formalities and practice of the 24 hours operation office at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand. The enforcing of such agreement would be effective on less time and expense to transport goods across the border area and increase the level of trade with countries in the sub-region whether goods across the border to neighboring countries or shipped across the border to Vietnam and China. Getting benefit from such agreement, Thailand country had to improve infrastructure in order to facilitate transport more quickly and more effectively. It was to solve the problem that was discussed as above but the most important was it must to develop the potential and availability of the countries around the border area of Thailand to be ready together as follows:

System development between the countries regardless of whether there was availability to develop or not such as Cambodia were not ready, there were things happened at the Aranyaprathet was many people to travel through. If Thailand wanted open 24hours would have multiple organizations involved for example Ministry of Interior which was assigned to define the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand, the lenient trading place, the temporary border pass area, the person who did define was Ministry of Interior and also required the comment from the stability organizations such as police and soldier whether they were ready or not. Customs department must check the availability of officer. If there was only one party ready while the others were not, it could be not open. It must reciprocate in appropriate way to each other.

(Customs House, Aranyaprathet, February 5, 2555)

In addition, under the framework cooperation Khong river (GMS-Greater Mekong Sub Region) had developed regulations known as regulated in transport across the boundaries Cross Border Transportation Agreement-CBTA but note that such cooperation, it also focused on trade investment, development of transport system, alleviating goods inspection system, which still lacked of security issues, development of inspection procedures, cooperation on international immigration which often emphasized in immigration law of each country. The style of legal immigration that was all different. Interview from the immigration organization also had a view to the development of the domestic political system as follows:

For the immigration organizations tried to develop harmonized between people that sounded good examination of vehicles. There was a system to facilitate inspection with more comfortable such as to open the APEC line in the future when the ASEAN economic community would require more system development. The ASEAN economic community was divided

which this corporation framework was important but with the inequality in the neighboring countries of economic with Thailand. The cooperation framework must find the appropriate conclusion during discussion particularly group of countries at the north of Thailand in GMS group (Burma, Laos, Cambodia). Thailand might have a better economic system while still had a problem of illegal labor in various form, both of lawful and unlawful performance. The cooperation development must be based on both the source country and country of destination. It was important to control the border which was associated with officers, tools, technology and management.

(Immigration September 14, 2554)

4.1.5 The problem due to lack of resources to manage cross-border (Border Management Resources)

From the interviews, the corresponding information was the information that shown the resource shortage problem in operation such as tools, accessories, officers, budget, technology and most of the organizations in the area were not ready to open the border area completely. Moreover, the concept developing of the new management model by the government such as to open the border area 24 hours, to issue single VISA in the border area, to issue VISA on arrival at some the border area need to be ordered and developed the management system from the central policy issued by the central organization only as follows:

4.1.5.1 Tools and Accessories

Sometimes, inspection people who crossed the border by using only tools and officers were insufficient resulted in compromise, could come in first. The arrest of crime often occurred in the inner area inform of release first, arrest later. Because the number of people and things were entry and exit at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand and neighboring countries quite high per day. If there were many procedures for inspection, entrepreneurs might claim because some corrupt of goods such as vegetable and fruit. In case of people and tourists, if they were leaved for a long time, they did complain and resulted in the tourism image

of Thailand damaged. Therefore, the best solution in case of inspection could be done was to let them come to Thailand. It was consistent with the information obtained from the interviews.

In the current framework corporation such as free trade, economic corporation framework development, development to the ASEAN community, as a result must focus on investigate reduction and facilitate to provide the maximum smoothly. To prevent from delay, it must focus on rapidity. What the customs department should do while there must be the inspection. It must leave flow. Later, there was the inspection organization to inspect. It reviewed in the documentation after release for example the organization in investigation and inspection.

(Customs department Aranyaprathet, February 5, 2555)

From the interviews, it was found that the tools and systems of border crossing Management in Thailand still out of date. As a result, delays in border crossing and the flexibility to border crossing both for individual and business activity. (Customs department, Corporation office Thailand-Malaysia, Immigration interviewee)

The important was the outdated tools for example in case of passport checking point which used the systems of the United States. It was very obsolete and must be updated otherwise it could not work together with prosperity. Because it had to use the database of the United States, there were many organizations with international terrorism they might be concealed. If those countries did not support the tools, the problem of inspection was out to date instead of could inspect immediately but it must to heck with foreign database, taking long time for inspection and several minutes. From the meeting together with relevant, it

was specified the problems during verifying the information and requested changes in order to use new systems as other countries.

(District-Chief officer, Sadao September 24, 2554)

4.1.5.2 Competent official

When the liberal moved people and things, it would result in the less efficiency in inspection. Because officers currently required hard work, it was not enough for operation. From the interview of officers who worked at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand, which took about approximately 1 week per the area. Because officers who worked at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand, customs and immigration were on the shift. In the 1 week, they might not on duty every day. It might only 3 days a week but they also did overtime as per the working hour of the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand for example the international point of port entry in the border area. Sadao would close at 23.00 PM. There must be officers who stand by until close the border area. Sometimes, officers were too tired and affected to the performance of inspection as follows:

The main problem was people. The availability of officer at some international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand were not ready while some border were ready. Currently, the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand would operate until 23.00 PM. Officers worked from 5.00 AM until 23.00PM. which was very hard, no enough time to take a rest. Even on Saturday and Sunday, they also had to work. The availability of officer was not enough.

(Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

It was consistent with the information obtained from the Office of the National Security Council.

The form of people incoming to the land was not all day 24 hours or all the time. But it would come in only some period of the day. In the morning time, they came and arrived at Rongklue market and evening time was the peak period which officers could not finish their working in time no matter who Customs House rs, immigration officers and security officers. Even doing with full tools, but they could not finish their working in time. The opportunities of eyes and ears lost were a bit. Indirect result was from the officers strict too much, there might be some arguments which posted in the Cambodia media that Thai officers conducted inspection or whether doing in the wrong way to the people who came in. There were the complaints of force but the officers acted according to the regulations that exist. Although, there might be some people who were not satisfied, actually, it was occurred all the time.

(The Office of the National Security Council September 22, 2554)

In addition, the shortage of officer in operation, researcher had queried about the availability in the border area. If the country did open the free of people and thing movement according to the framework of economic cooperation and new development policy of government that wanted to enhance the efficiency of cross border such concepts to develop a single visa or to develop the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand in form of 24 hours. Most of operating organizations in the area agreed with the government policy but what to develop was the support from the government in development of adequate management resource as follows:

Single visa system was the concepts as visa policies of the development as single community in the framework of ASEAN and regional framework which was the view of international trends within potential but need development together with the operation in properly. Now, it has not been used these concepts which have advantage to the part of entrepreneurs, it was set as

daytime which was more comfortable in travel while it was difficult in monitoring. Because there was a limitation of officer, had to work hard, did immigration every areas. Government lacked of officer, had to work from 100 percent to 150 percent. It could be done but low efficiency and must be developed.

(Immigration Aranyaprathet September 5, 2555)

It was consistent with the information from central immigration as follows:

Immigration has own officers total 3,000 persons when compared to the geography, it was insufficient.

(Immigration police September 14, 2554)

It was consistent with the customs in the area which provided interesting information as follows:

From the meeting with the national economic and social development council about the developing of the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand-Malaysia to be open 24 hours. It conducted the meeting 1 time, the problem was the customs was ready open 24 hours. There would be any problem between customs and immigration. In human resource side and energy consumption of other organizations such as Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Public Health and other relevant organizations disagreed to open the international point of port entry in the border area open 24 hours. By the reasoning that there was no availability, had not enough human resource for the operation which each officer had to manage by themselves and might separate by shift. It must to clarify whether people or goods have density all 24 hours, like traffic which there is a range of density and range of light. To

put the man all 24 hours of operation, every organization must do the same and whether CIQ system necessary to be kept. Nowadays, the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao open from 05.00 A.M. until 23.00 P.M. while the working hours is 08.00 A.M.-16.30 P.M. After 16.30 P.M., goods were in the entry and exit process stopped because other CIQ closed. Therefore, goods that were already passed the customs process could not be released resulted from relevant organizations such as Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives already closed. Thus, goods could not be passed to the next process because the closing of the relevant organizations...which was different from the system at port or international airport. Their officers could be located up to at any time up to 24 hours. This was the problem until today. There was no system 24 hours in Thailand, after 16.30 P.M. officers don't work including on Saturday and Sunday.

(Immigration, Sadao September 26, 2554)

It was consistent with the information obtained from immigration police had identified problems if there was a development of the international point of port entry in the border area to open 24 hours, it might be done but there was a problem from other organizations as follows:

Malaysia has sent Customs House rs to query about the possibility of opening the international point of port entry in the border area up to 24 hours because Malaysia and Singapore already used this system. The international point of port entry in the border area of Malaysia, Yahobaru and Singapore, Woodland, only this border was started open 24 hours. But they were also preparing the availability for the international point of port entry in the border area of Malaysia, Bukitkayuhituum and Sadao, if it possible, it will be the model of international point of

port entry in the border area. Customs was ready to operate and allocate people but both of Thailand and Malaysia kept stuck in other organizations as well.

(Immigration, Sadao September 5, 2554)

Consistent with the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

The international point of port entry in the border area 24 hours and single visa system, the officers had a limitation which depended on the necessary. It might not put the man on 24 hours working if somewhere were necessary, useful and beneficial trade and no dissent but in the fact that it was not necessary.

(The Office of the National Security Council September 22, 2554)

4.1.5.3 Budget

Budget management to manage the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand still experienced problems in structure and the authority of organization in management was not clear. As a result, could not get the budget to support the working system as follows:

The proposed budget for each fiscal year was as other organizations affiliated with the Royal Thai police to receive a budget allocation according to the rule of the Royal Thai police. It always was cut from the budget request, budget support was not enough. Equipments were being used too old. The offices of international point of port entry in the border of Thailand were not sufficient and meet standard. Especially the technologies to support security such as online immigration system, network connection problems also had problem because the using of many systems.

(Immigration September 14, 2554)

The budget of the immigration experienced the problem of setting budget and in case of the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand, there should have other organizations do request, and request in package. Because the different organizations separately requested the budget such as road construction at the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand was the budget of Department of Highways. Building construction was responsible by customs department while sometimes it was responsible by Public Works Department or Department of Town and Country Planning.

Getting the budget to develop the system would be responsible by customs department according to the decisions of Minister but it would stuck at the Bureau of the Budget “why customs department must do instead of other organizations” while other organizations did it. There were exist systems but still could connect with only some organizations such as BOI, approval letter was sent to the customs department, no need to issue passport. It was input to the customs department system. Officers could check all detail.

(Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

4.1.6 The problem of developing the database and technology between each organization (Information and Communication Technology)

Development of database system and information technology had a characteristic of problem that caused from the problem of cross border documentation development. From the interview received information from several organizations which were consistent across document system that has been changed from the past. Originally, the border crossing management did not have to use the document or passport until the year 2470. It was started the immigration law and using the boarding pass and the passport. Permission to entry the country or to be residents in the past, Thailand did not require document to cross the border and there was no the clearly boundary between countries. After that, it had set up various organizations into compliance through the entry and exit area. There were developments of document to

cross the border, development of system and procedure of inspection and document examination that valid according to the laws of each country as follows:

Originally, the structure of the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand was crowded. The international point of port entry in the border of customs department connected with the border area without ramparts along the border area. After splitting the boundary between Thailand and Malaysia, cage was constructed. Previously, entry and exit was done without formalities. Travel to the countries without going through the defined channels, could entry and exit or trade at the border area and there were ramparts, border channels, customs process, immigration according to the law and development of the path of entry and exit for goods and expanded the channels.

(Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

From interviews, it was found that the problems in database and technology development of the operating organizations that were responsible for inspection at the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand lacked of database system and necessary material to develop efficiency of inspection. It might be called that immigration system still required human as the main resource to do the inspection. There was no using of the technology at the border area of Thailand such as E-scanning, E-Passport. But the E-Border Pass system that was developed still had restriction. It was to facilitate people who lived at the border area only. It affected so much in the border area with mass of people and goods passed through each day such as the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand Sadao and Banklongluk Aranyaprathet district Sakaew province. From the interview comments of relevant operating organizations that were responsible for people and goods inspection at the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand found that most of organizations had opinion on this issue the organizations need to be developed their efficiency were immigration. They also commented on the efficiency of immigration office as follows:

Immigration required preservation of old style, using eyes contact with person who entry and exit that slow down and must check everyone. Even private car must be checked. If it must be resolved, values must be changed. "I'm not sure why immigration cannot cancel this system. It may want to ensure security and stability issue, isn't it?"

(Public Works Department and Department of Town and Country Planning September 26, 2554)

This was a problem in the database system management and information technology details are as follows:

4.1.6.1. The problem of information coordinating between cross border organization

Organizations of border crossing management at the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand consisted of several subordinate organizations and resulted in process of border-pass issuing required many various organizations. There were many the authorized organizations responsible for document issuing while the organization who was responsible for document examination was only immigration police. (In case of people) The customs department had authority to issue the document of good transport and goods inspection only and not related with immigration. However, the immigration police must check information showed in passport and a border pass with different database types and the problem of document issuing was done by one organization while checking must be done by another one. If there was a forgery, sometimes the immigration police could not check. Both period of inspection and officer were limited such as the case of litigation the immigration police due to information received that the truck was a prohibited person or detain the car outside. After customs formalities passed which would leave them come in first, when customs released the goods, immigration would continue the inspection. It resulted in damaged of goods. If was found no any guilty but the sufferer were entrepreneurs who were the legally importer and exporter.

Currently, there were prosecutions which may against with cooperation frameworks to facilitate trading. Therefore, it caused the problem.

(Customs House , Sadao interviewee)

Besides, the common immigration system was found that the responsibility of immigration had similar characteristics. Passport of general person was assigned to the department of immigration or immigration headquarters responsible which differed from Thailand that assigned to The Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But most of The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was responsible for only to the official passport and Diplomatic Passport. According to the international system, the organization of passport issuing and the organization which was responsible for passport checking was the same. It could prevent counterfeits passport.

Table 4.3 Comparison of tasks associated with managing the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand.

State organization	Task
	Document for entry and exit the country
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Passport issuing, Visa issuing for people who want to entry and exit the country
Ministry of the Interior, administration or the provinces along the border	- Border Pass issuing - Development of policy related to the international point of port entry in the border, Open-close time extension
Customs department	Developing a system to check the transportation document at the border.

Table 4.3 Comparison of tasks associated with managing the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand. (cont.)

State organization	Task
	Control/ Secure the stability in the area
Immigration police together with administration department such as the district-chief officer at the area connected to the border	- Control/Screening/examination of personal document at the international point of port entry in the border by the examination of document in every types such as passport, border pass and other forms of document according to the agreement between Thailand-neighbor countries.
Immigration police	Providing service to foreigner such as they want to extend staying period in the country or doing other activities related with immigration
Stability is patrol police, marine police or soldier	Natural channel
Customs Department	Development of CIQ system at the international point of port entry in the border area.

Source : Information from immigration police interviews September 14, 2554

From the table, the border crossing management of Thailand had the characteristic controlled by many organizations and experienced barriers that affected the inspection and screening system of the goods and people crossing the border was the cross border document issuing. It was the role of one organization (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs-passport issuing, Ministry of the Interior-Border pass issuing) according to the agreement between Thailand and neighboring countries which had different regulations to people who lived in the border area. But the cross border document checking was the task of another organization. After the organizations were assigned to do the inspection of crossing border, information

coordinating between each other in the inspection of personal information remained the problem. Because each organization separately developed own monitoring system of immigration, to coordinate information with the different organizations was experiencing the problem between the organizations in Thailand. However, the crime monitoring almost done through the form of the meeting and coordination between organizations without information exchanged in system format but it was only the meeting together in order to exchange opinion in the operation. It often used the informal coordinating method that received consistent information between immigration police and customs department as follows:

It must depend on the cooperation agreement negotiated between the members which had the forum ASEANAPOL and polices from 10 countries joining the meeting such as the meeting of transnational crime corporation affecting ASEAN especially drugs issues would be a large transnational crime that might have a specific corporation framework. Almost of the border areas caused problems through the form of corporation meeting only.

(Immigration September 14, 2554)

It was consistent with the information from customs department as follows:

Every organization had coordinated with each other through the meeting between provincial and district level. Organization level had coordinated information between officers as well but human resource and goods database should be developed with more rapidity especially in goods and permission such as to obtain license from organizations should allow entrepreneurs can link the information directly.

(Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

However, even there was a procedure through a meeting format and coordination thoroughly but when it was brought into the practice, always stuck by the internal legal issue such as immigration law of each country. If laws were necessary to be developed, it must demolish all systems and cover the cross border document that might be done by the same standard across all of ASEAN under the same terms and standards. It affected to the database integration as the developing in the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand was a separate development. Therefore, basic integration guidelines should set up as the committee format, Task Force/Working Group in order to develop specific database. Which database that organization had, should be shared.

The organizations that related with the stability such as soldier, police and administration at the same time there were many organizations related with drugs control such as Office of the Narcotics Control Board, customs department also was responsible for maintaining stability at the border area and worked together with all organization that related with the Office of the National Security Council. Some part of operation, if there was any confidential information or information that was required to conceal about the border operation. It would be informed to Customs department directly and would not inform to the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand. Because it was confidential information which customs department had its own organization to coordinate that was the Royal Thai Customs taking responsibility to coordinate with the Office of the National Security Council.

(Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

Additionally, it was found that important information required for checks and screens of people and goods that were entry and exit the border. There were varieties of database without efficiency. This issue affected the unwanted people inspection and screening who always took a chance from the

inefficiency of the cross border system by the form of escape to the country and import illegal goods to the country as follows:

4.1.6.2 The problem in information verifying of people and goods along the border area

Currently, people inspection and screening from database was the incomplete system. It could not examine the record of unwanted people only in case by notification earlier. For the suspicious people or need special monitoring, if there was no notification in advance, it could not know the history of the person who entry and exit the country which was consistent with the fact from interviewee as follows:

The efficiency of immigration at the present, historical checking was responsible by immigration police. In the past, it used the informal coordination to get the information of individual behavior of offending person such as drugs case, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board advised the information of criminal and provided the information to the immigration at the area in order that the officers could check before entry and exit the country.

(Immigration Aranyaprathet, February 5, 2555)

Above information was consistent with the facts of another Customs House by comment on the efficiency of crime screening concealed into the country along the border area. From the interviews, received interesting information as follows:

In Thailand, it could do arrest people who cross the border by using arrest warrant or they must be prohibited people. The officers of the Office of the National Security Council would directly coordinate with immigration. Sometimes, immigration directly coordinated with customs department to work together but usually both organizations separately worked. Customs department did only goods inspection while immigration did

only people screening. That was the problem that both of organizations did not know the information such as truck driver, customs department checked only goods but could not know the historical of truck driver whether they violated the law.

(Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

It was consistent with customs department, Aranyaprathet that mentioned about the problem of goods inspection as follows:

Currently, it took technology that was X-Ray for goods inspection but it could check only picture while could not access to check inside detail. Because it resulted in delays, if there was any doubt at the X-Ray point, open examination would be done for some case only.

(Customs House , Sadao February 5, 2555)

Such information was consistent with the Office of the National Security that mentioned about the problem in suspect people verifying at the border area as follows:

For working together with the Office of the National Security Council, if it was directly coordinated with the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand, there would be the corporation in verifying a prohibited person according to information receiving. Sometimes, it might coordinate with immigration police. For the goods, it had to coordinate with customs department such as drugs, there would be the coordination and joint action with the Office of the National Security Council starting from preventing the entry and exit from prohibited person, customs department had not got any information excepted for the personal information organization would provide information such as people with arrest,

information would not be sent to customs department directly but it would be sent to immigration unlike some countries in Europe, America and Australia where the information was sent to the customs department took responsibility of this issue.

(Immigration Sadao, September 26, 2554)

It was consistent with the facts from immigration Aranyaprathet district, Sakaew province as follows:

Currently, entry and exit through the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand used border pass and passport. After checking, there was the different database but it input the information of suspect person to passport and border pass. But the current database over all of Thailand was different and could not be linked such as Cambodia border had own database system while Nongkai province and Laos also had another type of database.

(Immigration, Aranyaprathet February 5, 2555)

From the problem, researcher studied from the document and database which was necessary for crossing the border.

Table 4.4 The type of cross border document.

Identification Documents	Border & Police Information	Biomatrix Identification	Immigration Information	Civil Register
- National ID Card	- Wanted Persons	- Fingerprints	- Visas	Demographics
- Passport	- Criminal Records	- Face	- Alien Registration	Birth & Death
- Voters Card	- Criminal AFIS	- Signature	- Refugees	Civil Status
- Drivers License	- ID Check		Work Permit	Elections
- Social/Health Card	- Investigations Transit Information			Residence Management
				Family Relations

When analyzed from a document specifying the identity of the person above, it was found that in Thailand document and database were separately kept at different organizations resulted in coordination of information between organizations was still ineffective. This was the same problem found in many countries. Therefore, there was the gathering of border organizations and combined them under the one headquarter and there was a database development which was done by only one organization for example to gather secret service organizations of border task under CIA, some of part were under Department of Homeland Security, the United States.

In addition, Thailand experienced the problem in biological database examination of people in the border area, still used the people shooting while some border area had a characteristic of driving through the border area. It was stuck by the regulation that must take a personal photo resulted in driver must park their car and did the immigration first. Some place with the difficult procedures resulted in the driving transport out of the country without people inspection.

Nowadays, it did not want to use the photo shooting system at the airport or any checkpoints, using only signature was enough. It was clearer than the photo of face. From the asking to immigration, they commented about electronics system development it was due to immigration was under the Royal Thai Police. Therefore, budget disbursement, when the Royal Thai Police set up the budget which was sent to the Crime Suppression Department, central or metropolitan police and allocated a bit of budget to immigration. So, it caused the problem in the border crossing Management

(Immigration Sadao September 26, 2554)

Although, there was a development of cross border document into electronic system (Paperless) such as goods inspection system of customs but it was not completed. Because driver of vehicle cargo still must prepare many document for immigration at the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand to examine. Or in the case of offences, it was still required many document to clarify at the court.

At the present, there were some organizations did not have electronic license and have used manual system since the past. Computer database system still required document which was the important evidence and must be the confirmation document format. It was not there was a computer system, document would not be required. It affected to the lawsuit that required the evidence to take into the consideration. The way to consider lawsuit without using of evidence was not completed. Even during the law court, it was necessary to use document as evidence. The form of evidence such as document and paper was required by the law that must be only document or witness.

(Customs House Sadao September 26, 2554)

In addition, the cross border of citizens who had hometown in the border areas and often entry and exit. At the present, the new system has been designed based on electronic system to enhance the rapidity and accuracy in the screening of local people who entry and exit the border area. Currently, Department of Local Administration has developed the border pass card to be electronic format (E-Border-pass) which started at the international point of port entry in the border between Thailand-Malaysia first. (Dated Friday 20 February 2522, Sadao District office, Songkla province) with the aims to facilitate the entry and exit at the border area together with to remain the internal stability and abide by with the agreement of crossing border between Thailand and neighbor countries. It could facilitate people who travel along 2 countries which crowded by many people per day.

Border pass issuing was according to the agreement and provided to person who had hometown the province located in the border area only. If the persons who lived in other areas (Such as Bangkok) and district-chief officer considered as the person who need to exit the country with necessity. The district-chief officer would give a permission case by case. This was the authority that gave the right to district-chief officer for consideration and was the authority of local organizations that based on the reasons and necessities for example the case of VIP, it could get permission case by case but did not give permission to many people. It was based on the person who had the necessity.

(The district-chief officer, Sadao September 24, 2554)

Therefore, the researcher realized that the government organization awared about the importance of problems that might have impact on international relation no matter drugs problem, transactional criminal problem, prostitution and illegal goods (smuggled). That was the protection of problems accumulation. Latterly, border and ID card counterfeits could easily do. In order to prevent the problem, using electronic system to screen the border pass was considered as the appropriate way to facilitate and provide convenient and rapidity.

It was another way could solve the problem. However, the above development of border pass had different patterns in terms of language and surrounding countries of Thailand, Burma-Thailand, Laos-Thailand and Malaysia-Thailand which must administrate by the headquarter together with neighboring countries and must be developed all as the same system.

Development of border pass in the border area of neighboring countries of Thailand was authority of Department of Local Administration as the main organization to issue border pass abide by the laws. The important problem was doing the border pass with neighboring countries when people across the border, immigration would screen and allow them out. Despite of Department of Local Administration was the authorized organization to issue the border pass, each different parties should control together, it was not only task of immigration. Previously, there was the agreement of Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) that wanted Khong river basin do the Entry-Exit Permit to let people at that area could visit each other. But it could not continue the development forward because the several database system of government, lot of confusion and too complicated.

(Department of Local Administration October 3, 2554)

It summarized the audit document and database system to cross the border, from the interviews it was found that “**the important point of border control were information and taking advantage of using electronic system**”. There was always a moving of people as long as getting information of people who did entry and exit at any the international point of port entry in the borders or movement of people in the country to anywhere which was the important information to prevent problems of state stability and migration that was not easy to control within the short time limitation. Similarly, every countries experience the migration problem across the territory even in the United States also faced with this

problem. These significant could be used as the component in analysis to suggest the appropriate pattern of the border crossing Management of Thailand and neighboring countries in the future.

4.1.7 The problem in the development of basic infrastructure at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand (Infrastructure and Facility Framework)

The study about problems of developing basic infrastructure at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, researcher studied the characteristic of problems by observing in the area. The place that observed was at the international point of entry in the border area, Sadao District, Songkla province dated 23-29 September 2554 and the international point of entry in the border area, Banklongluk, Aranyaprathet district dated 1-5 February 2555, it was found that the problem of infrastructure development consisted of 2 issues which were 1) the problem in lack of standard to manage utilities system 2) the problem of congestion.

4.1.7.1 The problem in lack of standard management to control the infrastructure at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand

The international point of entry in the border area of Thailand and neighboring countries could meet international standard until now which was the management system as the integrated service provider or called on stop service. There would be the main organization customs department, immigration and plant and animal protection research and development office operating at the same place. The international point of entry in the border each place had not got used the same standard caused the obstacles to develop trade and travel across the border. Because the most of international point of entry in the border area of Thailand located in the national park, national forest and national wildlife preserve caused the utilization of land to expand the street or construction of building to facilitate was faced with the problem of regulations in the asking for the permission to use the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand as follows:

There was a project to development a new customs of international point of entry in the border area 720 rai. Everything was going on the right way but faced the problem with the possession, people had intrusion problems and did not cooperate with the government since the past. Therefore, it was not meet the target. In the next 20 years, it would make to prevent bottleneck. But now it was very tight, if it were not remedy from the congestion caused the cars, truck and visitors, business men crowed, 1 person was not less than 15 – 20 minutes per day.

(Provincial governor, Songkla province, district-chief officer
Sadao September 24, 2554)

4.1.7.2 The problem of congestion

From the interview at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao, Songkla province and Aranyaprathet, Sakaew province faced the problem of delays and traffic jam at the line of goods and people inspection. During the interviews at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao, Songkla province was on the festival which had seen cars carried goods to Malaysia got stuck along the way. Because there were high volume of trading, visitors, truck and car and like to increase continuously while the service area were not enough to support and caused the traffic jammed with limitations of service. These problems affected to the tourism, trade and image of the country. From the interviews, they provide the corresponding information that the important problem of crossing border to Malaysia was delay, jam, insufficient of street to quantity the car that increased. Especially, the period that had many people who entry and exit the country such as New Year festival, Songkran. It took longer time for immigration process, almost reached 6 – 7 hours. The obtained information as follows:

The international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao and Padangbesa, the severe problem was at Sadao regards to the traffic. Because the international point of

entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao established for a long time, during 5 – 10 years ago, it was very prosperous, fast grew. Everything, streets, officers and equipments were not met the development and growth level. It made the growth was the obstacle no matter good transport, travel, tourism and sightseeing expanded to reach 100%.

(District-Chief officer, September 24, 2554)

It was consistent with the information from Customs House , Sadao as follows:

The problem that was accumulated through the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand was narrowness and congestion but it was made to be the main street of visitors to come to Songkla province and had to queue almost 1 hour especially during the holidays and tourism festival. Even the goods transport through the container also got impact particularly fresh products that had to send day by day.

(Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

The problem was caused by villager community lived at the border area as a result that could not develop the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand to be in good order as follows:

The problem of inconvenient, narrowness and congestion were trying to solve. The international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao was forced by villager community caused the chaotic entry and exit. For the Malaysia, to entry and exit the country would be held as a system. It had the immigration and customs channel without villager community nearby the checkpoint. Procedures of people immigration and goods inspection were quite tidy caused no any confusion.

Especially, during the important festival that crowded with people who entry and exit might face with such problem.

(The Office of the National Security Council, September 22, 2554)

Solving the narrowness problem at the present, from the interview could obtain the consistent information that the solution of narrowness at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand was to propose government the project to establish new international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, increased from the current. Because the existing area could not be expanded and developed as strategic area as follows:

During the past, there was a move the office of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand many times based on the increasing in their task and in the future, the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Sadao had a plan to construct a new international point of entry in the border area of customs which was a large and modern than ever in order to support the economy and trade between the countries and to be the member of ASEAN economic community (ASEAN Economic Community: AEC). There also was a plan to expand the area of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Sadao, intended to expand the area behind international point of entry in the border area of Thailand Sadao in the outbound side to Malaysia by building the car park for truck and personal car waiting to travel through border and there was a construction project of the new international point of entry in the border area of customs Sadao (720 RAI) to alleviate the current congestion included to facilitate and encourage import, export and tourism.

(Customs House Sadao September 26, 2554)

By receiving consistent information from the international point of entry in the border area of customs Aranyaprathet as follows:

Could the import-export be expanded? Most of the import-export was used around 40-50 years. Perhaps, it could not be developed in order to meet the progression. There were many people increasingly moved in and caused the high density, inconvenient transportation and limitation. Therefore, it must to define new international point of entry in the border area based on system which Cambodia have not had own system. Container system, if it need be developed, it must select the location to build the new international point of entry in the border area.

(Customs House Aranyaprathet February 5, 2555)

It was consistent with the information from district-chief officer as follows:

The international point of entry in the border area in south of Thailand which was the most crowded with import and export was at Sadao, Songkla province. Right now, there was goods transport that increased more than 400 percent in 10 years but there still was the problem of infrastructure such as roads and channel to entry and exit the country were not enough. It caused the traffic problem that was on the remedy. Building the new international point of entry in the border area at the Banprakob was expected to reduce the crowded traffic. By building the international point of entry in the border area had divided into 2 phase. The first phase already expropriated the land. The construction of building was almost completed and expected to be finished in November.

(District-chief officer September 24, 2554)

4.2 The appropriate guidelines for system development of the border crossing management in Thailand

In order to comply with the research objective number 1 was the study of obstacles in system development of border crossing management in Thailand. The consequence question were any factors could help to increase the efficiency in border crossing management with balance based on the concept of border crossing management Widdowson (2003), how to control the border area could be operate quickly to facilitate people and entrepreneurs in the international point of entry in the border area in south of Thailand together with inhibition and screen people or unwanted thing incoming along the border area. From the study of related document, the national economic and social development plan (Office of the national economic and social development board, 2555), the government policy of relation with neighboring countries and from the interview local people found that developing relation with neighboring countries included expanding and developing the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand were not only important policy of Thailand but emphasized importance of development to be ASEAN economic community in 2015 which was consistent with the speech by Prime Minister Yinglax Shinawatra during the World Economic Forum on East Asia on 31 May 2555. She mentioned about the paradigm of change over the region. Cooperation and integration came to replace confrontation and competition to help reinforce the confidence and the ability to adjust for each region. The key success of this concept was linkage thus the issue of meeting in this year was Shaping the Region's Future through Connectivity. It was essential that the future east of Asia, confidence and ability of regional adjustment depended on the management of linkage building.

The Prime Minister presented the idea of Thailand about linkage in which of Thailand's view had 3 element reasons and mentioned about the issue of border crossing between each other. In the second issue was to support other elements of linkages (Second is reinforcing non-physical aspects of connectivity) besides the investment in infrastructure such as road and railway. It was important to ensure that goods and people could freely cross the boundaries. Therefore, it should be supported by relevant laws and regulations continuously. It was necessary to summarize the agreement of cross boundaries transportation between members in Khong river basin

to reduce the time and expense along the border and would adjust the shipping routes to logistics network and hub of economic. At the same time, it must be efficiently protected to prevent this region from the border crossing problems and the missed use of linkage in order to do illegal cross border activity including the criminal transaction, trade, weapons with mass destruction and epidemic. (World Economic Forum, 2012)

In addition, as the mentioned about the geography of Thailand was located on the center of ASEAN but what to be improved was the procedure creating to take the linkage policy of cross border between Thailand and neighboring countries to perform and made it true included the sufficient of resource encouragement receiving for management and people growth rate of each year.

From the interview received consistent information and found that developing in cross border system management for Thailand should have the integration characteristic in all aspects, the integration of organization, resource management, database linkage between organizations, the regulations were standard single not duplicated. In order to develop, it must define concrete guidelines by strategic policy supporting from the government of the country like several countries often were changed from an order from the highest leadership of the country. For example, the case of cross border system development during President George Bush of the United State, or concept to dismantle the border organization of Thailand by separating the immigration from the Royal Thai Police and combine with the Ministry of Justice during the Police Lieutenant General, Taksin Shinawatra.

From the study of the problem, obstacle towards border crossing Management found that the serious problem of Thailand was the relying on bureaucracy and traditional government organizations to solve the problems along the situations in both internal and international. It was found that border crossing management of Thailand need to be changed by using the appropriate 5 issues.

- 1) The integration of border crossing management organization
- 2) The integration of law and regulation as single system
- 3) The integration of resource management between each organization
- 4) The development of communication system and database linkage

5) The integration of basic infrastructure between each country at the border area

4.2.1. The integration of border crossing management organization (Organization and Institutional Model on New Border Management).

The study from the documentation by comparing the development of border crossing management organization found that many countries started their integration from organization level by flatten and setting new organization and move all border organizations to be under one roof. The result after adjusting the structure found the drawing of regulation and law to be used together as single system to reduce the redundancy of the law by providing the content to the database integration and the database exchange as the new law defined. From the interviews, interviewee received consistent information that to manage with efficiency at the beginning must be review the organization and relevant office of the border crossing management which corresponded to the development of the organization in the country. There was structure adjustment by setting new organization, flatten to enhance more efficiency the information coordination and people inspection. Especially after the terrorist events in the United States in the September 11, 2001, it caused a new paradigm of regulation and law development and new organization management in the border crossing management. In the past, it had a review of the responsibility of border organization during the period of Police Lieutenant General, doctor Taksin Shinawatra, to increase the quickness of the border crossing management. But the concept was revoked because of the political change. However, the situation of setting new organization form might not occurred in Thailand shortly due to it must be occurred by driving and decision from the highest leader level of the country. Therefore, in the long term the organization should be adjusted to be only one like Department of Homeland Security (DHS) of the United States which was the organization as the bureau level and got the structure management by combining the offices of the border under a single department who was responsible for all international point of entry in the border area of Thailand. Such this phenomenon always was seen in many countries in the form of integrated theory to make the border crossing management of the country get higher efficiency or may agree to reduce the inequality or redundant

mandatory. Setting only one organization for coordination purpose affiliated with only one ministry. It might be Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior or Office of the Prime Minister and should be the organization that could be linked to the database of border crossing management. From the interviews, there were various opinions about organization that should be primary linked to database and under the Ministry of Interior, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Ministry of Justice because originally the immigration police of the United States affiliated with Ministry of Justice while some countries affiliated with The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Interior such as Malaysia. Therefore, operation and coordination would be more comfortable. But the person who took responsibility of people immigration was police, in the past the immigration police was not affiliated with the Royal Thai Police. If there was a restructure and moved to under other ministry, it would solve this problem.

It summarized from the problem in setting the organization of border crossing management in Thailand most people thought that there should be restructuring of organization for the immigration to be the dynamic style because of Thailand, if the immigration still affiliated with the Royal Thai Police unlike other countries that immigration was responsible by official doing people inspection only. But most of developing countries, police did this task while the immigration of Thailand had to responsible 2 tasks that were role of police and immigration which was not clear in their role. If compared with the organization management in aboard such as in Europe and the United States, it was only document checking task (Front Office) and no task of arrest like Thailand.

4.2.2 The integration of law and regulation to be a single system.

From the obstacle and problem reflection resulted from the Office of the National Security Council have had laws and regulations that was not facilitate cross border, caused delays but has always developed and adjusted. Currently, information obtained from the Office of the National Security Council through interview found that it always used the lenient way toward cross border. This was typically used with the discretion of officials to allow people to pass through the country. Therefore, it must develop the rules and regulations of cross-border based on the long term plan as follows:

4.2.2.1 The development of Thailand laws to be the single standard as the fact from Customs House , Sadao as follows:

All organization involved with people, goods and vehicle transportation must collaborate to integrate everything. At the present, every organization used the different law issue to prevent from the problems about movement it should be taken to integrate together. It was not necessary to flatten the department but it must do working corresponding to the steps because there was no integration until now. Even the resolution of Cabinet to develop an electric system remained the problem everyday because the rules and regulations of organizations in Thailand were in conflict each other. It could not see the way Thailand develop international point of port entry in the border of Thailand and support the ASEAN community 2015 without any editing the law. (Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

4.2.2.2 At the beginning, it should conduct the research or study about law and regulation of cross border used in the neighboring countries which benefited to the international law development between each other in both of bilateralness and tripartite such as ASEAN framework and the regional cooperation framework in order to prepare the operation to have a consistent standard especially the regulations and formalities of cross border between each other.

4.2.2.3 The developing in law and regulation should define the international law that required those 2 or all countries in ASEAN would facilitate to individual and goods to cross the border. It might use “Best practice” of the United States by studying the agreement between the United States – Mexico such as Smart border and Schengen agreement of the European. From the interview received consistent information that Thailand and neighboring countries wanted to make an agreement between countries seriously or in the case of Switzerland-France has made an agreement to manage the border crossing management between all neighboring countries by providing full authority in monitoring and arrest in the area beyond their own country. Even through office location located in another country as follows:

When doing agreement, it must be agreed which law will be used. If it was not illegal according to Thailand law, Thailand must leave it. For example, some of farm products, it was not

illegal according to Malaysia law but if those products got stuck at Thailand, Customs House is must do arrest while Malaysia would not arrest.

(Customs House , Sadao, Interview)

Consistent with the suggestion from Public Works Department and Department of Town and Country Planning as follows:

It must be agreement between the countries. Border crossing must facilitate both countries and citizens who wanted to cross the border. After that, it was necessary to solve the internal laws and regulations.

(Public Works Department and Department of Town and Country Planning, interview)

4.2.3 The integration of resource management

Thailand should make national strategies to support the border crossing management with the efficiency in human resource, budget and equipment by defining a plan and budget during 5 years.

4.2.4 The development of information technology system and database linkage

From the study of problem and obstacle condition about border crossing as above, it was found that the more volume of people in and out the country, crime volume and inspection could not be performed effectively but problem could be solved if there was a development of information technology system and database would help in working and inspection. From the interview, it was found at the present that Thailand had not got electronic system to increase the efficiency in inspection in the border area. Therefore, there should be managerial integration of organization at the border area because nowadays the border crossing management and the development of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand must be involved with many organizations separately such as the Office of the National Security Council, immigration, trading, customs department, department of land transport and health

standard with a variety of complex issues. The integration of border crossing management must have developed the condition especially in policy collaboration both in organization and nation level included the coordination between the connecting countries that facilitated between each other. Guide lines should be as follows:

4.2.4.1 The development of internal organizations database.

From the interviews, it was received consistent information that developing technology to link database both of internal and between neighboring countries was the critical issue to improve the efficiency of the border crossing management which should prioritize (First priority). In the next stage, Thailand might review database and all the technology used in every domestic organization to improve database performance of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand to be the same guidelines as developed or all the same system. At the beginning, it may be developed by conducting the research to review database in the country which was split from domestic organizations seriously. The research would lead to development of border crossing management database in second phase. This must be the same database of every organization in the country.

From the interviews, it was found that each organization developed database all the time but that was only internal development and still lack of guidelines of developing a database that linked between the border crossing managerial organizations together. There was a suggestion that the database integration based on the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand that was separately administered. Therefore, integration guidelines should establish a committee or teamwork (Task Force/Working Group) to develop database only.

1) Customs database system was a system for checking document of goods transport but could not access a database of people who were driver. It also could not check that whether driver had criminal history if there were a database, it would helpful to monitor. (Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

2) Database system of immigration office focused on facility to the people who cross the border. But developing the system to facilitate in the border area which were not clear when compared with air transit that used system Advance Passenger Processing (APP) หรือ Advance Passenger Information (API). These systems would report data of foreign person before traveling into Thailand. Immigration

officers would know all detail of passenger itinerary for each airline and could verify by the information card that were prohibited person or not. It might send the data to destination country for rejection. It could travel into the country but the system was not complete and still under developed in the area of Suwannabhumi airport but this system required integration from several organizations. Both of the security organization from government and private sector such as airlines, cooperation of staff at the airport, as same as with the system of immigration on board of Indonesia airline but the development of the border area had no electronic system development direction.

3) The database of the Ministry of Labor, It contained a database of foreign labor registration. If it could link to this database, immigration would have database to inspect the each individual before allow them to entry the country and might collect the record of repeat offenders case of escaped into the country. Currently, there was no such this system in Thailand.

4) Database of Ministry of Interior about the personal status identity card 13 digits enclosed in the border pass which obtained fact from the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

Declaration document of Thailand, Ministry of Interior must be responsible for this issue such as general registry office of department of local administration. It may not mainly be Ministry of Interior but might be Office of the Prime Minister.

(The Office of the National Security Council September 22, 2554)

From the interview, it was found that each organization had different attitude to development guideline of database system of Thailand. Each organization realized the importance and necessity of developing the database to be a single database with the same standard. It also had to set central organization to manage the database while other relevant organizations could log in and use the database. But it still tended to develop based on task separation that organization had own database and organization in Thailand had different concepts to develop database as follows:

District level organization:

It was asked to be district level organization because district offices had list of people in Thailand as only one organization that had authority to issue identity card for all people in Thailand and stored database. If immigration or police wanted to use database, it could be linked to each other....In case of the personal information database, database of registered citizens should be developed by district offices. So far, it was shared in the meeting that technology system had many problems and was asked to change to use the same system with aboard (The United States, Malaysia) such as Malaysia or Singapore, it was not necessary to pass CIA of the United States. If Thailand could prepare database of criminals, it could be checked.

(District-Chief officer, Sadao, September 24, 2554)

The Office of the National Security Council:

Database issue should be managed by primary hostess, using only one database that all relevant organizations could promptly use. It had been talking for a long time but could not do as expectation thus primary hostess should be Office of the Prime Minister.

(Secretariat of the National Security Council September 22, 2554)

Immigration:

But if that is data of goods, it should be responsible by customs department because they have been doing for a long time.

(Immigration September 14, 2554)

4.2.4.2 International database development

The information provider suggested the corresponding proposal that it should have all new reengineering to be the same standard in order to facilitate, enhance rapidity and able to screen illegal immigration with more efficiency.

Therefore, Thailand should have developed standards and working system which were consistent with the countries in information technology, border crossing document, relevant regulations, working hour of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand in case of Thailand-neighbor countries. It should begin from to coordinate and help developing the availability of neighboring countries which lacked of the availability of human resource, information technology system and expertise in operation. Thailand may be the country could provide the assistance to these countries as follows:

The best point of immigration and controlling population were to have the personal indentified document, anyone was going to live at anyplace and clear. There was effective law enforcement and no any problems. Logging in to the system was the best way such as single visa. In finally, ASEAN 2015 would become the unity of 10 countries and be developed. The major issue was that Thailand must discuss the development of corporation framework regards to indentified document including monitoring tools, law enforcement with effectively would benefit certainly. According to the people who visited each other and used the indentified document that was certified by each country, it must be like that... Entering into the system must be better than out of system that could not control. It only required to do measure and agreement of control which should consistent and appropriate with the dynamic situation of visiting.

(The Office of the National Security Council, September 22, 2554)

It was consistent with the fact from immigration as follows:

At the present, news of immigration still belonged to immigration that could not be linked until now. If it could be linked, it would be more comfortable. No matter what personal history or history of other issues, if it could be linked as single

window such as information of the United states that could be linked with the information of FBI. If it could do like that, it would be better because it would double examine not only check by one's organization. These data should be contained to the whole system not only immigration or customs department.

(Customs House Sadao, September 26, 2554)

However, Thailand could take the form of the United States as the guideline of education such as Smart border. This format required the cooperation between Thailand and neighboring countries in creating the database and could be used effectively. Including the use of Biometric for individual inspection by assigning as the action plan and the operation guideline which was the same standard of 2 countries such as the United States, the countries in the European group and some of countries in Asia were using it. It was the high precision method but for doing database and devices to check required large budget. Thailand should have a plan to develop an examination system to verify accurately and rapidly in the future.

4.2.4.3 The development in border crossing document

Development of border crossing document as a single format (One card) in order to solve the many problems of border crossing document that existed and scattered in various organizations should have development guidelines as follows:

- 1) Coordinating between domestic organizations in order to lead to the single window processing, change the tasks to the process that use the same information and same format. Organizations must compare the assigned tasks in order to reduce the duplication of tasks including specified the elements that could help to increase the value added security by receiving suggestions from customs department as follows:

In ASEAN, there was a set of document called "Single Declaration" or notify once. Its intention was same with a single visa required only single document to go anywhere. Thailand, every organization must accept this set of document, must use it and could allow every organization to retrieve information.

Currently, Sadao and Suwannabhumi already developed IFID system. Therefore, goods inspection system by using the radio frequency system were installed at the vehicle when this goods passed the Sadao border, was it be anywhere? It could be checked where it was of Thailand. This system was used between Sadao and Suwannabhumi. When completed, it would be used in everywhere that customs were located. Central organization could also monitor. But other organizations have not done anything. If there were development of database to be linked with customs department, it would retrieve the information from the system. It was not necessary to use the document.

(Customs House , Aranyaprathet February 5, 2554)

2) To give permission to importer and exporter, there was the one time information and document preparation and submit to government organization. (Single Administrative Document-SAD)

3) The border pass document should be developed to cover other documents. In some countries, besides border pass document such as passport, border pass, it could use the identity card in order to pass the border such as Hong Kong identity card, it could be used to entry and exit the country like E-Channel in order to accommodate transportation that could be linked together. The entire conceptual framework based on the ASEAN economic community in 2558 which must be developed by linking with the updated regulations that consistent with the framework of ASEAN. It must use ASEAN's charter. When the ASEAN economic community was set, it must be subject to the same regulations required ASEAN's charter as guidelines for improvement.

If it was Hong Kong citizen, it used only E-Channel or Shenzhen also used only identity card. It was different from Thailand due to immigration of Hong Kong controlled whole the

system from the passport issuing and controlling by immigration.

It could be linked to IT issue.

(Public Works Department and Department of Town and
Country Planning, September 26, 2554)

4) In the case of travel to the border area, the border pass document should be developed as one card format or “ASEAN passport” in order to allow people using the same document to pass the border. From the suggestions by the customs organizations as follows:

In ASEAN would use a single visa or ASEAN passport as same as with passport EU that could be used in 17 – 18 countries of EU. Border pass might be cancelled. But in ASEAN countries was not possible because lacked of integration. There was only plan that would like to do as the EU did but it had internal legal restrictions of each country. For example, passport case, nowadays it could receive foreign passport while ASEAN passport could not. (It might be the issue of authority decreasing of some organization.)

(Customs House , Sadao, September 26, 2554)

5) Developing advance screening system or preparing to do the immigration outside the country such as a getaway boat that came into the Thailand contained lot of people about 1,000 persons. It was necessary to send officers to do immigration during the trip as the immigration on board. When arrive the port, they could entry to country immediately. Or on the planes, officers could do immigration on the planes, when arrive at the airport, it could use the fast track but must ask airline to support the travel of officers. In this issue must have corporation with the private sector.

6) Development of monitoring system to check criminal database such as border pass, currently, the administrative organization had authority to issue while immigration did the screening. Nowadays, it had coordinated and used the barcode system to control together. In the future, database must be linked to the

population database, arrest warrant and prohibited person. Currently, in some of international point of entry in the border area of Thailand have taken advantage from the using of identity card number in border pass in order to check with database of arrest warrant such as international point of entry in the border area at Nongkhai province. It could much proceed to arrest according to arrest warrant. In the future, it must be linked to block or arrest.

7) Developing in verification system of border pass by improving to be the central database of the country as the facts obtained from the Office of the National Security Council as follows:

It must be central system, updated information all the time and verified information between each other. This issue has been discussed for a long time but it was not successful. We had information of Thai people and immigration that was the same system as the central database controlled by some organization. It might be Ministry of Interior or Office of the Prime Minister but those organizations could retrieve information to be used at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand and their organizations. Regarding to sharing information between immigration police, police and Office of the Narcotics Control Board and organizations, it could not do at the present while it was necessary. We had a problem that was not necessary to go to international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, people who lived in the high hillside brought the card from Chiang Rai that those person had travel limitation. They could not travel out of the defined area. If they wanted to go outside the area, they would get the permission from district-chief officer or provincial governor and they must have absolute necessity. After finished the business or necessity, they must hurry back. It appeared that when they passed through the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, police and soldier officers were on duty to monitor along the way could

not recognize what those cards were, the right to travel of card holders, type of cards including original card form and fake or genuine card. There was illegal using which must have central database to verify check any time. There was a tool to insert card which was necessary to invest and develop on it. Thailand bureaucracy was still under to be developed such as the database of foreigner labor, department of employment developed own database system while Department of Local Administration and immigration also developed their own database. The using of central database must be made it happened. In the future, there would be the increasing in visiting, of course if it developed to that situation.

(The Office of the National Security Council, September 22, 2554)

4.2.5 Integration of infrastructure between the border area

4.2.5.1 Traffic system development through international point of entry in the border area of Thailand to reduce the crowded density. Enhancement of the efficiency to reduce the crowded density and border crossing Management must be linked with the facility of border pass document checking by applying the technology to help in monitoring such as the development of Electronics auto gates which Thailand had done trial to increase the rapidity of border crossing. It was not the completed system because the organization had authority to issue E-Passport was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs while audit authority was immigration which located on the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand. It was under monitoring system development and not completed. (Lack of budget to purchase E-Passport scanner machine) Using technology to help in monitoring and screening could increase precision and reduce the burden of officer task to monitor and screen the large number of individual who entry and exit. It was consistent with the suggestions from Public Works Department and Department of Town and Country Planning as follows:

If any periods were full with person who entry and exit such as peak hour, even we allocated many officers, it would not enough. Sometimes during the Hari Raya long holidays, it took time for screening from the morning until late afternoon. But it could help in getting through the border by monitoring statistics that any person who frequently passed the border. It was kept as statistics for persons who had no suspicious behavior, checked the historical data. If it were not the illegal business, it would be attached stickers at the passport and inserted through the E-scanner. It required a little space or might use the fingerprint scan such as the international point of entry in the border area of Yahobaru and Woodland. It could park cars at the hall. People must go to the upstairs that was the vast area like the airport, using some human resource for checking at some check point. There were E-Passport system and human checking point.

(Public Works Department and Department of Town and Country Planning, interviewed)

In addition, there should be development of workplace for each international point of entry in the border area of Thailand such as customs service, immigration and plant disease and animal inspection. The development of international point of entry in the border area of Thailand would be successful by separating the area appropriately. Immigration must be separated as electronic channel. Channel was inspected by officer and channel for special card had a road connecting at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand. That was the channel for truck, bus and motorbike. (Should be applied in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao because this was the area that had the highest statistic of import-export ranked as number 1 in Thailand and there were many trucks without clearly separate channels between people and car.) It should be developed as electronics system in order to reduce the burden tasks of officers and increase efficiency of screening according to the fact from Public Works Department and Department of Town and Country Planning as follows:

For car driver, they do not need to take off like Hong Kong and Shenzhen used the camera scan system. I had ever been there by a van, just opened a door then did face scan 7- 8 persons against the passport and let us pass which could facilitate and must check during peak hour that how many cars were there, how long each car took for screening process. There was a model and program of the peak hour in order to input the data of passenger and would get the waiting time information. It must input data first and set the number of slots. In order to check how long this channel took, if added channel, could it reduce waiting time.

(Public Works Department and Department of Town and Country Planning)

It was consistent with information from customs department as follows:

The secretary of Southern Border Provinces Administration Centre and vice Secretary of office of the National Economic and social development Board were took to the international point of entry in the border area of Malaysia to study how to deal with the cars in order prevent from traffic jam, how to facilitate, how to split the channel between goods and people, how to separate heavy vehicle and light vehicle. When we went to see the immigration system of Malaysia found that it did not need to do anything, just input the passport then could do the inspection. We wanted to do like this but could not because of the immigration of Thailand lacked of budget and may require the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to purchase scanner.

(Customs House , Sadao September 26, 2554)

However, immigration police had different ideas about using technology to screen people because internal law of Thailand about inspection of

people who entry and exit the country must be taken a photo. Using the automatic system in Thailand could not operate at this moment as follows:

There was suggestion that it should be more quickly and modern by using e-scanner. It must depend on immigration police whether they could accept. It could not refer to the stability issue because everyone must pass the inspection and took the photo to be kept as history

(Federation of Thai Industries September 24, 2554)

In the long term, it should develop the process of creating mechanism including international point of entry in the border area of Thailand to be the same standard, under the same organization to be able to evaluate overall operations of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand without separation. There would be the system and standard to support the ASEAN economic community towards the development.

4.2.5.2 The development of advance inspection system for goods to reduce the density along the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand when there was the development of database between each other, the important element that each country must have shared such as advance inspection system of goods and development of single data verifying, development of pre-clearance, increasing the capability in traffic management at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand as follows:

1) Development of single verifying system to store information at only one place, one organization but could distribute the information to relevant organization.

2) Moving in advance that was goods or people screening and separate in advance to reduce the traffic density of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand as follows:

3) Increasing in ability to manage the traffic at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand in terms of teamwork, equipment and facilities.

4) In case of import-export, there should be a development of necessary information and document in once to submit to the authorized government organization (Single Administrative Document-SAD). It could distribute the information to relevant organizations to take into the consideration to stop checking or let them pass based on the basis certification and other formality documents including could distribute data to the related organizations that wanted to examine such as the border crossing at the inner area or the case of taking the document to the court for the lawsuit consideration of offender case.

4.2.5.3 The development of workplace for various organizations at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand by developing into one-stop border post (OSBP) style. From the interview received consistent information that the location of 2 offices at the border area must be closed together and need to have a characteristic of once inspection or “one stop” when cross the border as follows:

Having staffs located along the international boundaries or in each country used the single inspection such as Shenzhen-Hong Kong, Hong Kong side was the mountain could not cross the border. Therefore, it must set the international point of entry in the border area of Hong Kong in China. Thailand also had such mentioned characteristic at Mukdahan province but it remained the legal conflict that should not concern the benefit of any organization. It must consider about the benefit of the country. Every organization would not face the problem when work together.

(Public Works Department and Department of Town and
Country Planning September 26, 2554)

The development of workplace for each organization was useful for people monitoring, vehicle and established as workplace for officers. Sometimes, it must to develop the venue to prosecute the occurring lawsuit. Thus, constructing the place to be consistent with the tasks along the border area was the important issue.

Sometimes, budget and space constraint caused the narrow area. From the area investigation, the international point of entry in the border area Sadao, Songkla province had high growth rate of prosperity in the area like other international point of entry in the border area of Thailand. The location could not be extended because the limitation of the area affected to the efficiency of border crossing Management. From the interviews, there was the suggestion of development as follows:

Conceptual development of foreign countries such as China, Shenzhen-Hong Kong had the land border with the cast area. There was the separate channel between car and people. If it was a small car, both car and people could get in together, driver did not need to take a car off. The officers just check the car how many people were in the car and took the passport to validation. Customs House r would check their belonging and allow them to pass through.

(Public Works Department and Department of Town and
Country Planning September 26, 2554)

For the development, it should clearly define the control area and set the organization to take responsibility in examination of goods and people. (For both countries) It must stipulate the same law to be used, control area contained office area, inspection area and other facilitating areas must be located on the border area of only one country. Duty of immigration and goods import-export must be operated by coordination from relevant organizations of both countries.

However, this development always experienced problems from using the right out of the boundaries such as control area was under the another country could be enforced by the law of another country or not. In that case, there must be the development of agreement by 2 countries lead to the integration of resource management for both countries. Example, the law development of Sweden and Norway in 1959, After Sweden and Finland joined as the member of European Union. It developed under an agreement between the countries and Union such as the Kingdom of Norway and the European Communities (OJL105/17,23.04.1997). By this

agreement, it affected to each country had to develop the immigration law and customs law within each country to support the international that already was signed such as the case of Customs House r in Sweden during goods inspection, law enforcement and arrest people escaped into the city could operate both inside of Sweden boundary and out of Sweden boundary including Norway boundary under this agreement.

4.2.5.4 The development of basic infrastructure and utilities as well as developing of international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, government should encourage the private sector to be the part of this development such as the case of Malaysia that assigned all of construction task to be under only one organization. (Public Works Department of Malaysia and construction by another private company) Government did a planning to provide land support for adequate long term development. Therefore, Thailand should assign to anyone organization to take responsibilities in planning and carrying out the facilities construction at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand based on international standard. It must be prioritized the importance of border crossing formalities from immigration, goods check by customs department and plant disease and animal detection (ICQ), respectively. There should have the systematic education. Currently, there were several countries that could orderly develop the infrastructure at the border area and could drastically reduce crowd of people and truck. For example, the linkage between Malaysia (the international point of entry in the border area Yahobaru) and Singapore (the international point of entry in the border area Touus), currently, there was new MRT construction of Singapore in order to link with the previous railway linked from the central of city to the border area of Singapore.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Summary

The research was to study the development of Thailand border crossing management. It was the study based on research and development aimed to create or find the concepts, guidelines and practices that can lead the development to organizations and department in terms of border crossing management with high efficiency. Especially in the land boundaries, it was due to countries had to go ahead with economic cooperation by using the boundaries as dynamic factors to draw the benefit to the tourism, trade and investment at the same time the rapidly increasing in the number of border crossing and the efficiency of border crossing inspection was not good enough so that it caused the problems such as transnational crime, trafficking of persons, terrorism, illegal labor, smuggled goods import to the country.

Therefore, this research has the objective of study in 2 issues as follows:

- 1) To study the problems that were the obstacles of border crossing management in Thailand originated from the conflicts between stability policy and economic policy.
- 2) To study the appropriate guidelines of border crossing managerial system development for Thailand.

From the literature review concerning border crossing management, it was found that there were many relevant information and various types of cross border channel as well as over the air through international airport, through seaport and international point of entry in the border area. In this research intended to study only about the international point of entry in the border area because the comparison with other boundaries found that international point of entry in the border area has remained many obstacles. There was the different in adopting the policy between central and operation area than other types of boundary but it was the important removal channel towards economic framework while there was no significant

development of its efficiency. On the other hand, the air and sea border crossing have plentifully had technology development and systematic managerial administration.

Research Instrument Use the interview guidelines that research already designed by based on conceptual framework “Collaborative Border Management” as the guideline to define the research framework and the issues in questions of interview for interviewee.

Data collection Researcher used the in-depth interview to take data from interviewee total 25 persons by dividing the representative group into 2 subgroups that were:

1.) The data provider from central It was emphasized on policy maker issue 1 person from each organization total 8 organizations and relied on the concept of taking information from personal as the person who used the framework in border crossing management including the role of relevant organization concerned with management problem. Data provider had a characteristic of information-rich cases (patton, 1987 p 52).

2.) Data provider from provincial area It was emphasized on the organizations that adopt the policy through international point of entry in the border area selection total 2 places. It was done by doing interview with data provider 1 person per organization by based on the rule of area selecting consideration to collect data. Selecting comprehensive case (Comparative Case Studies) which was the methodical research using the representative from different area to study the same problem. It was referred from the study result about customs formalities improvement of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) total 2 customs stations such as:

2.1) The international point of entry in the border area, Banklongluk Aranyaprathet district Sakaew province (Connected with Poipet, Cambodia) It was the checkpoint that had the highest volume of border crossing ranked at number 1 of Thailand and under the economic cooperation framework ACMECS and GMS including acted as the pilot border area to implement according to project “Single Visa” as same as the principle of Schengen Visa of Europe.

2.2) The international point of entry in the border area, Sadao, Dan Sadao district, Songkla province (Connected with Malaysia in front of the crossing point Bukit Kayu Hitam, Kedah state Malaysia) It was the customhouse that had the highest trading value at the border area ranked at number 1 of the country. By

business council IMT-GT wanted to set Sadao crossing point as the pilot crossing point that open for 24 hours operation.

In order to answer the research questions that how people and goods mobility along the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand causes the border crossing management and how can the factors of efficiency development towards the border crossing management be created appropriately with Thailand.

From the study found the conclusion 7 issues as follows:

5.1.1 Conclusion 1 Severity level of criminal problem at the international point of entry in the border area

From in-depth interview by data provider from the relevant border crossing managerial organization in central and local office in the area got the fact, information and suggestion about the situation and explanation of the criminal problem severity at the international point of entry in the border area which might be caused by the open country. It was found that international point of entry in the border area was the border channel that facilitated trade and on the other hand, it could restrain and prevent from the criminal problem that was concealed through the immigration procedures by relevant organizations such as immigration, customs and stability organizations etc. The international point of entry in the border area was the channel of trade with the long time history. But the picture of survey in the area at the present could not be used to explain the situation in 20 – 30 years ago. If we looked back in the past, we would find the restriction of border crossing. In the border area particularly neighbor countries, Cambodia, Laos, Burma except Malaysia has a different in belief. Trade and visitation were done with difficulty and restriction. At the current situation, these countries have adjusted themselves to the new era of open country without taking the belief and political ideology to combine with visitation, trade and building up relationship between each other.

It was also found that when the people and thing were increased, it caused the problem after open country which was consistent with the evidence such as statistic of entry and exit in the border area, statistic of smuggled drugs import to the country and from the statement by officer in the organization such

as immigration police, customs, district-chief officer including other stability organizations in the area. However, from the opinion by the organization in the area found the attitude towards the severity of criminal problem along the border area that was not big criminal problem while the form of crime such as illegal immigration, smuggled drugs, smuggled goods were the criminal transnational organization. It increased the violence day by day. From the interview, it was mentioned about the characteristic of problem in the international point of entry in the border area in 5 issues as follows:

- 1) The problem of illegal immigration.
- 2) The problem of counterfeiting border crossing document.
- 3) The problem of gambling casino.
- 4) The problem of smuggled drugs.
- 5) The problem of goods inspection.

The tendency of illegal things was going to increase. Therefore, the seeking for new method to block/ screen unwanted thing including development of facilitation form at the international point of entry in the border area to be more comfortable was the issue that must be improved in urgent.

Therefore, it could summarize from the border crossing management in the present there are representatives changed from the past. Previously, border crossing management was mainly responsible by government. But it was due to the change in border situation together with economic cooperation framework between countries that was the factor to define the border crossing domestic policy in order to bring about freely people and goods mobility. It caused government representatives especially stability organizations that were the role of economic organizations and relevant private organization in the area in case of occurrence of the ASEAN free trade agreement (ASEAN Free Trade Area :AFTA) has been set up to increase the capability of ASEAN as the important production base to supply goods into the world market. From such agreement, it caused the freely goods and service mobility including people mobility that was the important factor in production occurred together with the efficiency of international point of entry in the border area management of Thailand and neighbor countries was not ready to effectively screen towards to the increasing in visitation along the border area.

It caused the difficulty in the control of illegal traffic, smuggled drugs and number of personal entry and exit. Finally, it also caused the control issue and facility issue turn to be the conflict issues.

5.1.2 Conclusion 2 policy framework

From the assumption, stability organization often was the obstacle to facilitate people along the border crossing due to there always was the anxiety about the stability at the border area such as illegal immigration, illegal goods import to the country which had to abide by with the regulation defined by the organization to control and prevent from the unwanted incoming. There were many procedures of inspection and caused the delay in border crossing. From the interview by private organization in the area had an opinion towards stability organization that was an obstacle of trade and facilitating in border crossing. It was different from the fact obtained by the interview with the stability organization that these organizations were not an obstacle of facilitating in border crossing because the current border crossing would be done by the lenient way in order to facilitate people who cross the border and many regulations had been modified to suit to the situation of border crossing changes. If there were too strict inspection and screen, it would cause delay of border crossing. People in the area might not be satisfied and claim later.

Both of them had opinion that development of border crossing was the important issue. The country should have clarity in policy, organization management, resource development to facilitate the operation. In conclusion, the important problem of adopting the policy about border crossing managerial system in Thailand had the characteristic of problem which was consistent with “Linkage Theory” of James N. Rosenau. It was explained that foreign affairs policy orientation at the present must be consisted of the relevant factor to support the decision and there was inconsistent opinion between central organizations. It always used the factor of legal regulation, authority of organization, government policy and corporation between countries while the organizations in the area were close to the trouble of people. The operation based on using exist resource when there was high strict, people who used the service would claim on this issue. Thus, the

border crossing of Thailand had the characteristic of leniency though there was the conflict with the legal regulation of border crossing such as the act of immigration B.E. 2522.

In conclusion about border crossing management according to the David Widdowson and Stephen Hollowa concept, Thailand had the characteristic of leniency rather than control. It meant the efficiency of inspection was not good enough such as border pass document inspection caused the inefficiency of control and prevent the country from unwanted things but used the method of “keep one eye close” method to facilitate people in the area to cross the border.

Suggestion

Development of border crossing in Thailand should has the characteristic of multi dimensional integration, organization integration, resource management, information linkage between organization and single legal regulation. In order to develop as mentioned, there must be the concrete guideline by the supportive policy from the government of the country. As example from several countries, there was a change by the direction from the highest caudillo of the country such as the case of border development during president George Bush of the United States or the idea to dismantle the border organization of Thailand by separating the immigration bureau from Royal Thai police and control by Ministry of justice.

5.1.3 Conclusion 3 organization framework

The managerial administration of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand had the characteristic of management on “Grey Zone”. It was due to the task duplication in which the organization located in the same area such as ministry of commerce, private sector in the local area and department of foreign trade were responsible to facilitate the trade over the border area while the stability organizations such as customs department, immigration bureau, border patrol police, army in national level, ministry level and provincial level were responsible to inspect and screen illegal things. In case of illegal things screening, there were several organization in charge of this duty such as drugs and smuggled goods, both of customs department, immigration police, border patrol police and army could inspect. Thus, it

caused the ambiguity about authority in operation and unity. There was no the coordination between relevant organizations. The managerial administration of international point of entry in the border area was operated with inefficiency.

The diversity and interaction of organizations consisted of various representatives both of government and private sector which had own important role. Each organization had different ability to access resource with dissimilar level. Further, they also had different knowledge, ability and proficiency. Each organization differently adopted the policy in their way, benefits and responsibilities. There might be the possible that these differences could lead the conflict or assistance each other. The completely separation of these representatives was the incorrect decision and affected to the problem respond or policy adoption or providing service to people did not go on as expected. Such characteristic was not the appropriate structure of the border crossing management problem that consisted of extremely dynamic and diversity. To solve the border crossing problem must be linked with many segments and required the corporation in data exchange to do analyze the problem. Nevertheless, solving the problem of border crossing had to away from the out-of-date managerial administration which emphasized on regulation, command and control. Moreover, it had to change from maintaining the regulation structure to the flexible managerial administration of corporation between organizations and had ability of adjustment.

Regarding to the interview, found that the policy of each organization about the border crossing management still emphasized on own ideology (Internal management) such as customs department, immigration police and policy of border pass issuing by Department of Local Administration. Because during the interview, there was the enquiry about the integration guideline between border organizations but the interviewee could not understand the concept of integration. They only offered the suggestions of development within their own organizations. The Thailand's border operation, authority was divided between the organizations and the organizations responsible for the facility to the economy. In some cases, the organizations in the area needed to act both to facilitate the entry and exit immigration with fast and needed to parallel check people effectively. Sometimes, it caused confusion to officers in the area that should continue in the direction of economic policy or the stability and crime.

Since the past until today, the variety of organizations taking responsibility to control and manage the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand was found the consistent information from the interview that the difference of organization styles resulted in the confusion in practice and affected to cross-border inspection in the same time. In addition to the immigration management was still not comprehensive. Performing the split operation, there were many important situations as the terrorism of September 11, 2001 in the United States. It was found that all of the organizations related to the stability got the information of terrorism but lacked of coordinated systems between each organization. Later, the government of The United state developed new style organizations by setting new department up and flatten the unnecessary department which related to The Office of the National Security in the area to be under a single entity structure.

Suggestion of the integration of border crossing managerial organization.

From the problem in setting the organization of border crossing management in Thailand most people suggested that in the long term the structure of organization should be adjusted to be only one like Department of Homeland Security (DHS) of the United States which was the organization as the bureau level and got the structure management by combining the offices of the border under a single department who was responsible for all international point of entry in the border area of Thailand. Such this phenomenon always was seen in many countries in the form of integrated theory to make the border crossing management of the country get higher efficiency or may agree to reduce the inequality or redundant mandatory. Setting only one organization for coordination purpose affiliated with only one ministry. It might be Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior or Office of the Prime Minister and should be the organization that could be linked to the database of border crossing management. From the interviews, there were various opinions about organization that should be the mainly organization taking the responsibility of database linkage and it might be under the Ministry of Interior or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5.1.4 Conclusion 4 regulation framework

In the legal regulations of the cross-border in Thailand is under development because originally the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand have not got distinct immigration law but the boundary including regulation and law definition became more distinct in the years of colonial domination to separate territory under possession. It could consider from the treaty that Thailand signed with the owners of the colonial countries for example cross-border traffic treaty between Malay England and Thailand in 2483. At the present, Thailand and neighbor countries had developed the immigration law like the ACT of immigration B.E. 2522, the ACT of customs department to be used as a tool in order to control unwanted items along the border area.

The problem of legal regulations was divided into 3 issues as follows:

1) The problem of legal regulations in the country.

Currently there were many organizations responsible for stability issue, customs and government, officers in the organizations of each area would continue their tasks according to policy and regulation authority without coordination and understanding each other. Sometimes, the operation of one conflicted with the other operations and was the barrier to the operation of trading along the border area or consideration of border-area opening. As the case of the Office of the National Security which was responsible for the stability in the drugs blocking and repressing abided by the policy which had strict responsibility in sending items in and out that was an obstacle of customs operation.

2) The problem of different law between Thailand and neighbor countries.

The cross-border management of Thailand and neighbor countries still had major perspectives in internal management. It meant to remain domestic managerial development than to create a policy development with neighbor countries and lacked of the main host to manage the development of standards across the border between countries as single standard, lacked of the main host in negotiations to develop rules regulation across the border between countries. With the organizations in Thailand where involved with the various tasks across the border causing the confusion which organizations should have the main role in the decision maker and integration. In addition to developing a cross-border system of neighbor countries proceeding with

difficulty, because most on them was not ready to be developed in terms of people, law, infrastructures, information technology system and Thailand still lacked of the managerial system knowledge of cross-border in neighbor countries. From many cases, Thailand had the new policy to manage to cross-border for example development of cross-border 24 hours, linkage of database between the neighbor countries, the development of single VISA, the development of single window but it could not be done because Thailand did not have availability.

3) The problem of international law in the same region

From the domestic legal issues and the law differences which distinguished the countries, it was causing the concept of integration to facilitate cross-border to the same standard. From the meeting, ASEAN had made the framework of agreement to facilitate goods transport in order to go over or cross the border. It would be effective in B.E.2558. When the ASEAN Economic Community included group which the agreement drafted a plan to improve facilities of trade at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand by defining as a standard customs formalities of goods and development together, set up a single quarantine point of international customs between the countries where had the connecting border area. (ASEAN Single window inspection) The electric communication system and computer had been used in the customs formalities and practice of the 24 hours operation office at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand. The enforcing of such agreement would be effective on less time and expense to transport goods across the border area and increase the level of trade with countries in the sub-region whether goods across the border to neighbor countries or shipped across the border to Vietnam and China. Getting benefit from such agreement, Thailand country had to improve infrastructure in order to facilitate transport more quickly and more effectively. It was to solve the problem that was discussed as above but the most important was it must to develop the potential and availability of the countries around the border area of Thailand to be ready together.

Suggestion

At the beginning, it should conduct the research or study about law and regulation of cross border used in the neighbor countries which benefited to the

international law development between each other in both of bilateralness and tripartite such as ASEAN framework and the regional cooperation framework in order to prepare the operation to have a consistent standard especially the regulations and formalities of cross border between each other. It might use “Best practice” of the United States by studying the agreement between the United States – Mexico such as Smart border and Schengen agreement of the European. From the interview received consistent information that Thailand and neighbor countries wanted to make an agreement between countries seriously or in the case of Switzerland-France has made an agreement to manage the border crossing management between all neighbor countries by providing full authority in monitoring and arrest in the area beyond their own country. Even though office location located in another country.

5.1.5 Conclusion 5 The problem of shortage management resources

Thailand faced with problem of resource shortage in operation such as tools, accessories, officers, budget, technology and most of the organizations in the area were not ready to open the border area completely. Moreover, the concept developing of the new management model by the government such as to open the border area 24 hours, to issue single VISA in the border area, to issue VISA on arrival at some the border area need to be ordered and developed the management system from the central policy issued by the central organization only. It still has had the indistinct management guideline. There was the detail about problem of resource management as follows:

1) Equipment and tool

Inspection people who crossed the border by using only tools and officers were insufficient resulted in compromise, could come in first. The arrest of crime often occurred in the inner area inform of release first, arrest later. Because the number of people and things were entry and exit at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand and neighbor countries quite high per day. If there were many procedures for inspection, entrepreneurs might claim because some corrupt of goods such as vegetable and fruit. In case of people and tourists, if they were leaved for a long time, they did complain and resulted in the tourism image of Thailand damaged.

Therefore, the best solution in case of inspection could be done was to let them come to the country first.

2) Human resource

When there was the liberty in people and things removal, it would result in the less efficiency in inspection. Because officers currently required hard work, it was not enough for operation obtained from the interview of officers who worked at the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand. In addition, the shortage of officer in operation, researcher had queried about the availability in the border area. If the country did open the free of people and thing movement according to the framework of economic cooperation and new development policy of government that wanted to enhance the efficiency of cross border such concepts to develop a single visa or to develop the international point of port entry in the border area of Thailand in form of 24 hours. Most of operating organizations in the area agreed with the government policy but what to develop was the support from the government in development of adequate management resource.

3) Budget

Budget management to manage the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand still experienced problems in structure and the authority of organization in management was not clear. As a result, could not get the budget to support the working system.

Suggestion

Thailand should make national strategies to support the border crossing management with the efficiency in human resource, budget and equipment by defining a plan and budget during 5 years.

5.1.6 Conclusion 6 The problem of developing the database and technology between the organizations.

Development of database system and information technology had a characteristic of problem that caused from the problem of cross border documentation development. From the interview received information from several organizations which were consistent across document system that has been changed from the

past. Originally, the border crossing management did not have to use the document or passport until the year 2470. It was started the immigration law and using the boarding pass and the passport. Permission to entry the country or to be residents in the past, Thailand did not require document to cross the border and there was no the clearly boundary between countries. After that, it had set up various organizations into compliance through the entry and exit area. There were developments of document to cross the border, development of system and procedure of inspection and document examination that valid according to the laws of each country.

From interviews, it was found that the problems in database and technology development of the operating organizations that were responsible for inspection at the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand lacked of database system and necessary material to develop efficiency of inspection. It might be called that immigration system still required human as the main resource to do the inspection. There was no using of the technology at the border area of Thailand such as E-scanning, E-Passport. But the E-Border Pass system that was developed still had restriction. It was to facilitate people who lived at the border area only. It affected so much in the border area with mass of people and goods passed through each day such as the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand Sadao and Banklengluk Aranyaprathet district Sakaew province. From the interview comments of relevant operating organizations that were responsible for people and goods inspection at the international point of port entry in the border of Thailand found that most of organizations had opinion on this issue the organizations need to be developed their efficiency were immigration.

The border crossing management of Thailand had the characteristic controlled by many organizations and experienced barriers that affected the inspection and screening system of the goods and people crossing the border was the cross border document issuing. It was the role of one organization (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs; passport issuing, Ministry of the Interior; border pass issuing) according to the agreement between Thailand and neighboring countries which had different regulations to people who lived in the border area. But the cross border document checking was the task of another organization. After the organizations were assigned to do the inspection of crossing border, information coordinating between each other

in the inspection of personal information remained the problem. Because each organization separately developed own monitoring system of immigration, to coordinate information with the different organizations was experiencing the problem between the organizations in Thailand. However, the crime monitoring almost done through the form of the meeting and coordination between organizations without information exchanged in system format but it was only the meeting together in order to exchange opinion in the operation. It often used the informal coordinating method.

That problem caused the consequence effect after the development of border pass document without any integration. It also affected to the people and suspicious goods inspection along the international point of entry in the border area. Foreigner were not allow to entry the country. This was the way to protect country from criminal problem. (Crime prevention) Each country always impeded the foreigner who came and did offend in the country. In general, immigration bureau would consider according to the authority clause 12 (7) and (8) of the immigration act B.E. 2522 and not allow foreigner entry the country. It might mention that at the present people inspection and screening system by using database was the incomplete system. It could not examine the record of unwanted people only in case by notification earlier. For the suspicious people or need special monitoring, if there was no notification in advance, it could not know the history of the person who entry and exit the country.

Suggestion

Developing in inspection system to screen the identity document and database system was “the important point of border control were information and taking advantage of using electronic system” From the interviews, it was received consistent information that developing technology to link database both of internal and between neighbor countries was the critical issue to improve the efficiency of the border crossing management which should prioritize as “First priority”. In the next stage, Thailand might review database and all the technology used in every domestic organization to improve database performance of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand to be the same guidelines as developed or all the same system. At the beginning, it may be developed by conducting the research to review database

in the country which was split from domestic organizations seriously. The research would lead to development of border crossing management database in second phase. This must be the same database of every organization in the country.

Furthermore, the relevant organizations must get database of foreign labor registration done by mention the clearly detail in order to facilitate foreign labor arrest including employer information. For the Royal Thai police, inquiry official must completely input all information of each lawsuit regards to foreign labor. Information communication technology center might distinguish the difference of criminal lawsuit characteristic and inquiry official must pay attention on compilation and past crimes investigation of foreign labor together with foreign labor who did offend before sending out of the country for every cases.

From the study of European countries, there was the border crossing system that took the database of each country such as the security information and law enforcement. These database could be linked between European countries that consisted of country, organizations involved with law enforcement regards to people and goods inspection. It could access to database stored in the central database according to Schengen Agreement and asked for corporation from each country to carry out the same standard and regulation of immigration total 15 countries. Moreover, central database of European union could be linked to database of every countries to update the status. (Schengen Information System II,"European Union, Retrieved from http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/other/133183_en.htm.)

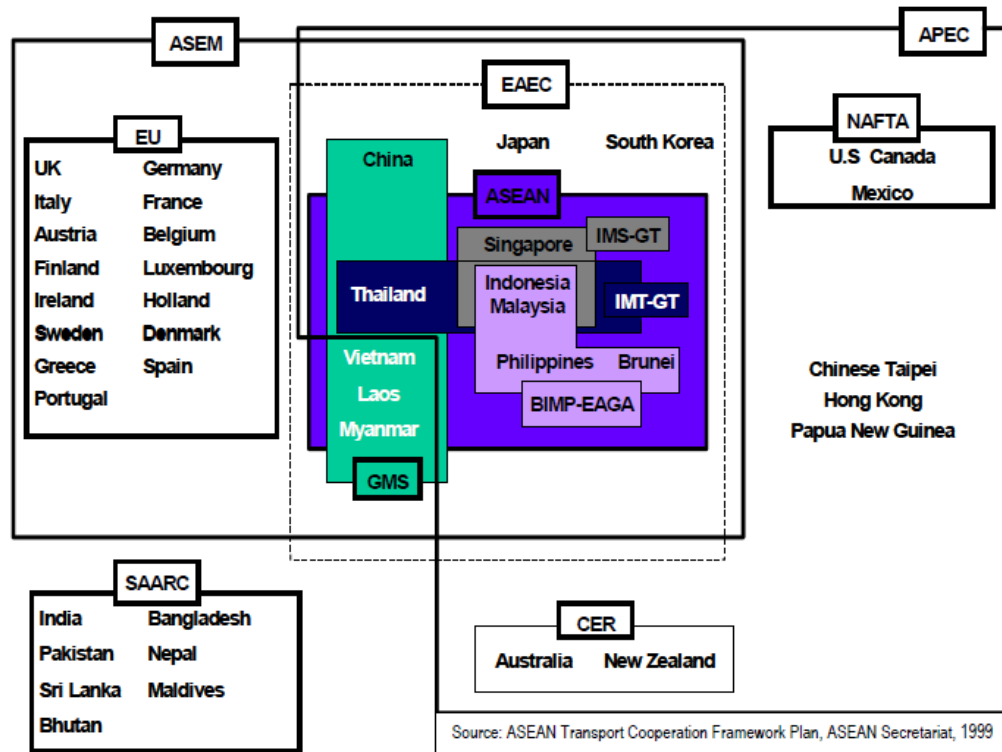


Figure 5.1 Showing economic corporation framework that must be linked database between each other.

Therefore, Thailand should have developed standards and working system which were consistent with the countries in information technology, border crossing document, relevant regulations, working hour of the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand in case of Thailand-neighbor countries. It should begin from to coordinate and help developing the availability of neighbor countries which lacked of the availability of human resource, information technology system and expertise in operation. Thailand may be the country could provide the assistance to these countries. In the future, there might create the central database that would be the single system of ASEAN countries.

However, Thailand could take the form of the United States as the research guideline such as Smart border. This format required the cooperation between Thailand and neighbor countries in creating the database and could be used effectively. Including the use of Biometric for individual inspection by assigning as the action plan and the operation guideline which was the same standard of 2 countries such as the United States, the countries in the European group and some of countries

in Asia were using it. It was the high precision method but for doing database and devices to check required large budget. Thailand should have a plan to develop an examination system to verify accurately and rapidly in the future.

5.1.7 Conclusion 7 The problem in the development of basic infrastructure at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand

The study about problems of developing basic infrastructure at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, researcher studied the characteristic of problems by observing in the area. The place that observed was at the international point of entry in the border area, Sadao District, Songkla province dated 23-29 September 2554 and the international point of entry in the border area, Banklengluk, Aranyaprathet district dated 1-5 February 2555, it was found that the problem of infrastructure development consisted of 2 issues which were 1) the problem in lack of standard to manage utilities system 2) the problem of congestion.

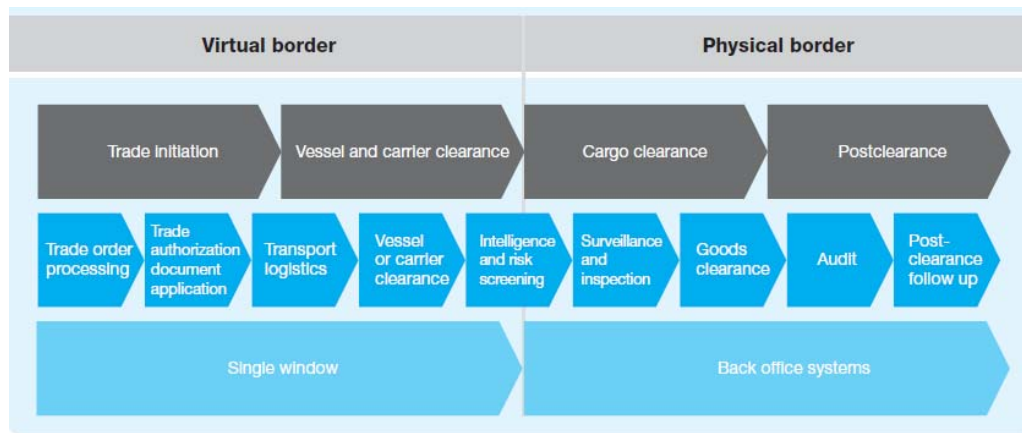


Figure 5.2 Development of infrastructure system at the border area.

Source : Doyle.(2011) .Border Management Modernization . The World Bank. Washington D.C.

1) The problem in lack of standard to manage the infrastructure system

From the picture, it was the technology utilization to help the goods inspection at the international point of entry in the border area that should develop the Single Window system between the boundaries of each country for example

development of one time check to reduce problem, obstacle and delay of inspection including the development of office system linked with the international database. From the study, the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand and neighbor countries could meet international standard until now which was the management system as the integrated service provider or called on stop service. There would be the main organization customs department, immigration and plant and animal protection research and development office operating at the same place. The international point of entry in the border each place had not got used the same standard caused the obstacles to develop trade and travel across the border. Because the most of international point of entry in the border area of Thailand located in the national park, national forest and national wildlife preserve caused the utilization of land to expand the street or construction of building to facilitate was faced with the problem of regulations in the asking for the permission to use the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand.

2) The problem of congestion From the interview at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao, Songkla province and Aranyaprathet, Sakaew province faced the problem of delays and traffic jam at the line of goods and people inspection. During the interviews at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao, Songkla province was on the festival which had seen cars carried goods to Malaysia got stuck along the way. Because there were high volume of trading, visitors, truck and car and like to increase continuously while the service area were not enough to support and caused the traffic jammed with limitations of service. These problems affected to the tourism, trade and image of the country. From the interviews, they provide the corresponding information that the important problem of crossing border to Malaysia was delay, jam, insufficient of street to quantity the car that increased. Especially, the period that had many people who entry and exit the country.

Suggestion

Enhancement of the efficiency to reduce the crowd density and border crossing Management must be linked with the facility of border pass document checking by applying the technology to help in monitoring such as the development of

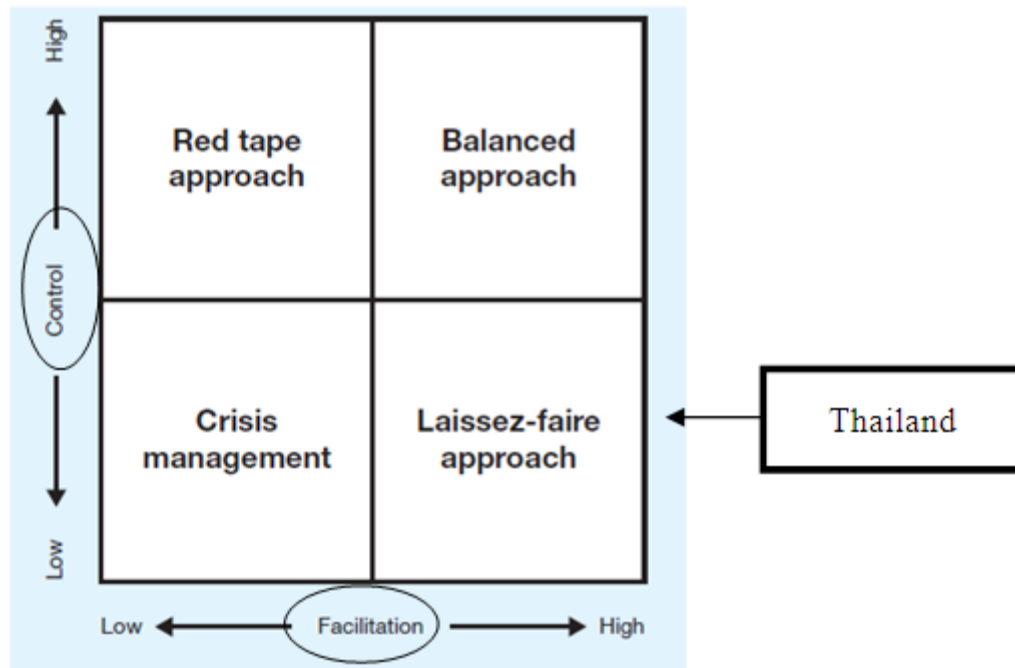
Electronics auto gates which Thailand had done trial to increase the rapidity of border crossing. It was not the completed system because the organization had authority to issue E-Passport was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs while audit authority was immigration which located on the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand. It was under monitoring system development and not completed. (Lack of budget to purchase E-Passport scanner machine) Using technology to help in monitoring and screening could increase precision and reduce the burden of officer task to monitor and screen the large number of individual who entry and exit.

In addition, there should be development of workplace for each international point of entry in the border area of Thailand such as customs service, immigration and plant disease and animal inspection. The development of international point of entry in the border area of Thailand would be successful by separating the area appropriately. Immigration must be separated as electronic channel. Channel was inspected by officer and channel for special card had a road connecting at the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand. That was the channel for truck, bus and motorbike. (Should be applied in the international point of entry in the border area of Thailand, Sadao because this was the area that had the highest statistic of import-export ranked as number 1 in Thailand and there were many trucks without clearly separate channels between people and car.) It should be developed as electronics system in order to reduce the burden tasks of officers and increase efficiency of screening.

5.2 Discussion

From the Widdowson concept (2003), there were 4 forms of border crossing management, Thailand was under 3rd form that was the managerial administration based on facilitation process than control. It was still lack of unwanted thing inspection system at the international point of entry in the border area together with the increasing in people and thing that entry and exit at the international point of entry in the border area and gradually increased day by day. Thus, the form of release

had the high level of facilitation and rapidity in border crossing while the level of control was low.



According to mentioned, each countries must develop the border crossing management based on the balance of economic dimension that was facilitation of border crossing and stability dimension that was the ability of unwanted inspection all together. Therefore, it was the development of integration concept based on strategy of border crossing management. Tom Doyle (2011) explained about the elements of border crossing managerial corporation which consisted of 5 elements as following

- 1) Policy
- 2) Processes
- 3) People
- 4) Information and communications technology
- 5) Infrastructure and facilities.

These 5 elements were the key success factors of managerial administration design and researcher adopted this concept as the study framework. From the study, there were elements of development subject to the balance in several ways as follows:

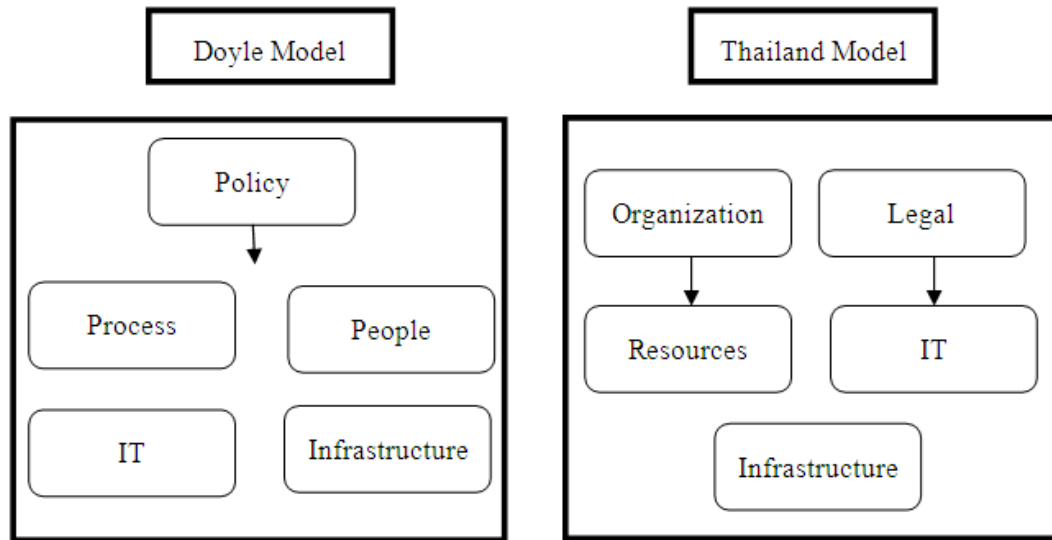


Figure 5.3 Comparison of model Collaborative Border Management by Doyle with model obtained from the study.

Form of CBM by Tom Doyle	Form of Thailand
1. Policy	1. Organization framework
2. Process	2. Legal framework
3. People	3. Resources Management
4. Information and Communication Technology	4. Information and Communication Technology
5. Infrastructure and Facilities	5. Infrastructure and Facilitie

The difference of policy factors.

The concept of Doyle, this element focused on policy of each country due to the trend of economic corporation in the region that wanted the liberal people and goods removability occurred (Based on framework of ASEAN,NAFTA,EU) without the border restriction. At the same time, it was necessary to control criminal problem at the border area including the inspection of illegal immigration. The border crossing management of Doyle was controlled by government policy of each country such as the case of the United States, the establishment of NAFTA caused the increasing in the number of visitation along the border area and difficulty of illegal traffic control including drugs trade and terrorist travel which were the cause of sabotage in the

United States in September 2001 until the issue of control or facilitating in the border crossing became argued. However, there was the attempt to reduce the stress along the border area by ambassador of the United States at Canada mentioned that governor of the city in northeast included east and stadholder had commitment of NAFTA-Plus along the border area while there was requirement of border crossing with the convenience for legal business purpose and bather between citizen level. That made the United States realized the importance of border channel which terrorist used it to travel, illegal immigrant and transnational crime. The security threat increased at the border area in the United State including border closing after the tragedy on 11 September 2001 affected to neighbor countries both 2 countries. It caused Mexico did new draft treaty about the border crossing of immigration while Canada got effect from the delay of border crossing and fragility from the pressure by the United States which affected the relationship between each other. Thus, it may be mentioned that the border crossing of the United State had the characteristic of control than leniency due to the anxiety of terrorism. Further, border crossing management was depended on the central government and policy of caudillo.

Meanwhile, Thailand had the clearly policy of border crossing management based on leniency rather than control. Therefore, elements of policy management obtained from the in-depth interview did not mention about policy factor as the important element of the border crossing efficiency development but what must be developed was administrative recourse that should get enough reinforcement. Therefore, policy element was not appointed in the appropriate model for Thailand.

The managerial organization factor and law development.

The elements of Doyle focused on development, organization improvement of border crossing managerial organization and regulation development as single standard with the efficiency counter measure of managerial administration from the outcome such as the quantity of people who entry and exit including reduction of illegal immigration, drugs and escaped terrorist. The important phenomenon of organization development to increase the efficiency of border crossing management could be studied from case study of establishment or reorganization to be the new organization in several countries.

It was consistent with Thailand model that managerial organization integration element and legal regulation organization were the important variables of border crossing management orientation in Thailand. It was mentioned that the problem of border crossing in Thailand by interviewee who always mentioned about the problem of managerial organization and regulation that were the variables directing border crossing form in Thailand. The solution of problem solving to meet the equilibrium of Thailand required transformation of border crossing managerial organization with the characteristic of holistic integration as same as the current situation including law development in Thailand and neighbor countries went on the different way. It took the legal mechanism of region level such as agreement on ASEAN level was the mechanism for standard regulation formulation of border crossing including the border pass document based on the single standard.

The factor of information technology and database development.

This was the important concept of border crossing management in Thailand due to the interview queried that “If we wanted to develop border crossing management in Thailand, any elements would be developed” Interviewee always mentioned about the data base development total 23 persons as follows:

Table 5.1 Suggestion of efficiency development on border crossing management.

Reference Sequence	Suggestion	Referred
1	Development of information technology and communication system between organization	23
2	Development of infrastructure and border crossing organization	20
3	Development of organization based on integration	15
4	Legal development	20
5	Development of managerial resource in human resource equipment and budget	25
6	Human resource training	2
7	Policy	1

That discovery was consistent with the mechanism of managerial administration for border crossing in many countries that promoted the development of technology system, personal database storage based on international standard by making action plan for data exchange of biological database, development of Advance Passenger Information /Passenger Name Record, setting information analysis center and transfer information to domestic relevant organization including international organization in terms of general personal information exchange and suspicious personal information exchange. This technology was the important equipment to increase the accuracy and save operation timing because human had ability limitation in their long continuously operation. It might cause the inaccuracy in personal inspection.

Development of information database system was the key success factor of border crossing management. Both of Forntex system possessed by European Union and Smart system possessed by the United States used the various technologies to control incident along border crossing such as labor, crime, goods and infective disease. The basis was the information system that linked to neighbor countries both of Canada and Mexico. It helped to promptly investigate and follow up the problem with higher efficiency. Although, The United States still faced with the problem of difference between neighbor countries such as technology of geographic information

system to help when need to make a decision. The United States had readiness but could not utilize to the best latency because Mexico was not ready. By the way, The United States acted as the provider and trainer to Mexico.

This concept emphasized on the development of technology that could change the tradition of government organization to interact with public such as using of computer and internet in order to link with the communication channel. Database management system was necessary for internal operation and between organizations. Various data display in the convenient and accurate way including the system that support the decision. It helped policy maker utilize the unlimited information to manage people and goods inspection at international point of entry in the border area by crossing the formal restriction of working together. In addition, taking various technology particularly information technology into the operation could help policy maker had a chance to synthesize they explicit knowledge that was necessary in identify and comprehend the problem of infrastructure policy, promote the information collection and various form of corporation of many organization to respond the uncertain surrounding as well.

Factor of infrastructure at the international point of entry in the border area.

This concept emphasized on the operation modify regards to the government operation from the role that officer do only the own assigned job to the form of operation that open as the single service channel called “One-Stop Service”. It affected the working linkage between organizations by taking the function of task as the connector to get the accompany outcome. (Cross–Agency Result) It emphasized on internal corporation between government organization and other segments in order to exchange data, expertise, technique and working procedures and result in the efficiency in operation. Besides, it supported the government organization and non-government organization to develop the formal partnership (Public-Private Partnership) so that it would develop as the organization network consisted of many dimensions and respond to the public policy based on the accompany organization.

The discovery of Thailand was consistent with the lesson in aboard that emphasized on the infrastructure development and facilities international point of

entry in the border area, channel organization for people bus and special goods inspection by separating from checkpoint, inspection department gathering into the same building, inspection system development for being only one organization that could investigate in order to reduce lead time of inspection or using the once check method but both 2 countries had own officer who were on duty at the same place caused the borderline located out of sovereignty problem when using this form of inspection. Law enforcement in the country had its own authority to investigate or arrest any people of crime out of the country. The way to solve this problem could be studied from European countries that set the checkpoint located on only one country but the officers from 2 countries must work together under Schengen agreement and database system creating as the accompany database network by identifying the appearance of people, goods or suspicious vehicle.

5.3 Research Suggestion

1) Development of Collaborative Border Management can be applied with the situation and challenge of problem in the present such as the problem of management along the different political administration of the country but the concept of CBM can be used to manage result in the linkage, resource integration and management among those differences.

2) The challenge of border crossing management at the present is that policy maker has authority to deal with the problem caused by any claims related with the stability issue strictly. Especially, after terrorism occurred in the United States resulted in stability issue became the main objective of border crossing management to respond the policy subject to prevent from the threat harm of the terrorism and various form criminal transnational meanwhile, the economic competition and border opening to lead the labor, people and goods removability freely that is the important policy for European Union, the United States and between Thailand and neighbor countries. This circumstance affected to the border crossing managerial organization by the pressure of stability and economic dimension. In the fact that, these are conflict to each other but border crossing managerial organizations try to find the guideline to develop

management so that it lead to the efficiency and effective form such as resource encouragement and infrastructure development to facilitate the coordination based on the integration between organizations. The concept and management by CBM that emphasized on accompany corporation and could help to solve the problem among those challenges through the legal integration, inspection procedures integration and operation place integration to do once inspection.

3) It might mention that in near foreseeable future, development of Thailand border and neighbor countries must be the characteristic of Integrated Border Management (IBM) or might be called that Collaborative Border Management (CBM) as same as the Smart Border at the boundaries of the United States – Mexico and border crossing integration based on the Schengen Agreement. However, to carry out as mentioned above need to review the task of organizations that related to the border crossing in Thailand including study of border crossing system and managerial organization infrastructure in neighbor countries along the border area. At the present, there is no study and still lack of knowledge of these issues. There is only the study of managerial system in Thailand to lead to the agreement development in terms of Bilateral Agreement or agreement based on single standard of Thailand in ASEAN countries (Framework for Asean Cross Border Management)

4) It is due to this is the qualitative research done through small group interview and small representatives. In order to access the in-depth information of border crossing management, there should be the quantitative research in the international point of entry in the border area all of country to test the study framework obtained from this study that after Thailand develop these 5 elements based on the discovery, how it affect to the efficiency in border crossing management. That will be the consequence concept being obtained from this study.

5) The development of managerial administration based on CBM can lead to the proposal to develop the concept of preventing crime problem that concealed along the border area. Because the philosophy of crime prevention concept emphasized on system development with surveillance technology system and reduce the chance of offenders thus from this study found that powerful border crossing management not only facilitate the economy but benefit to crime prevention in the border area also. For the stability issue which increases its importance day by day

nevertheless scope of crime prevention study based on the original concept of crime prevention still has the limitation of study. The study focuses on individual level only which is the limitation of criminology. Criminology emphasizes on the study of psychology and motivation of offenders but the issue of managerial organization study for the organization related with the process of judgement and other relevant organization has the observation that when it is necessary to conduct research, it also need to take science of other fields into the application of study such as political science and managerial administration science in then characteristic of trans- boundary of science. However, the existing criminology theory can't take into the development based on organization characteristic in spite of this concept focuses on area management and crime prevention such as spot light installation, CCTV installation, increasing the patrol officer, monitor system development by using the new technology in the inspection. Therefore, in near foreseeable there should be the study of crime prevention in form of organizations that have authority to prevent crime together with seeking for the way to prevent the new pattern of crime with high effectiveness.

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APPENDIX

QUESTION GUIDELINE FOR QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW

The study of “Border Crossing Management of Thailand”

Study Concept	Questions/Probes
<p>The current situation of border crossing aspects Transnational aspects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How did Economic corporation Framework such as ASEAN,ACMECS,GMS give a chance and let the new form of criminal problem occurred along the international point of entry in the border area. - How did your organization deal with above problem? - Could you please explain the mechanism of border crossing management at the present? Are there any differences when comparing with the previous management?
<p>The problem of border crossing management aspect</p>	
<p>1. Legal and regulatory Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How did free trade affect to the efficiency of unwanted transnational interception such as illegal labor, terrorism, criminal transnational? - Have you been related with any international agreement? - How have international agreements resulted in advantage/ disadvantage to the border crossing management?

Study Concept	Questions/Probes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How have international agreements affected the legal management in the country? Such as the act of customs, the act of immigration. - In order to define the policy of border crossing management, which context did you concern? - International corporation agreement - Economic situation of the country/ Labor problem/ Economic problem in the area. - Stability situation/ Criminal problem - How did the decision made by central organization and local organization affect to the border crossing management?
2. Organization and Institutional Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How did your sector design the structure of border crossing administration? - How did you allocate the task in your own sector to operate together with the economic corporation framework and stability? - What are the differences of organization management between the Central organization and local organization manage? - Have you related with any border crossing management organization? - Have you opposed with the organization related with the border crossing management? How did it affect to the management?
3.Border Crossing Management Resources - Procedures	+ How much current task have you handled?

Study Concept	Questions/Probes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Resources evelopment - Information and Equipment) - Communication and sharing information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + What does the border crossing inspection consist of? + How has time frame been used to do inspection? + How many types of border pass document are there? + Which organizations have authority to issue the document?/Are there any problems? + How have you faced problem resulted from border pass document inspection? + Have you related with any border crossing organization? + Are there any procedures to exchange the database? + Have the officers in your organization known about the economic corporations? + Did you use any types of technology to inspect the people who cross the border? + How much the equipments can facilitate your operation? + Regarding to the neighbor countries of Thailand, which level of the inspection potential do they have? + In case of you want to check the information of people who entry and exit along the border area, are there any channels to inspect them? + Are there any problems occurred from the data exchange? (Between organizations and between countries)

Study Concept	Questions/Probes
5. Management guideline aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you prepare yourself to carry on with ASEAN community in 2558?
1. Legal and regulatory Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have you countersigned on new international agreement in order to apply with the ASEAN community or other economic corporation frameworks? - Have you countersigned on stability agreement in order to apply with the economic corporation frameworks?
2. Organization and Institutional Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do your organization plan to adjust/develop the structure of border crossing management to comply with ASEAN community? - Have you organization planed to take the policy of development according to the economic corporation framework/ stability into the local organizations and carry out with same direction? - Should there be any integration guidelines between stability and economic? How the guidelines will be?
3. Border Crossing Management Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection procedures of border crossing (Procedures) - Human Resources Development - Information and Equipment - Database exchange (Communication and sharing information) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How did you plan the direction to develop the efficiency of 24 hours operation of the checkpoint? - If you were assigned to prepare yourself to develop the availability of single visa, do you think which way would be? - How do you allocate the officers to meet the economic corporation frameworks/stability?

Study Concept	Questions/Probes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you plan the way to establish the database linked between Thailand and neighbor countries? - How did you develop the inspection system to examine people who entry and exit based on monitoring style? - Have you planed the way to organize the area at international point of entry in the border?
4. Interesting models and guidelines (Model)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you think that which aboard model can develop the capacity of border crossing management of Thailand effectively?

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