Abstract

By using complementary resource endowments and comparative advantages of their sub-regions growth
triangles are to become an attractive centre for local and foreign direct investment in order to strengthen the
competitiveness of the area under consideration and to promote intra- and extra-regional trade. The ultimate
objective is to generate prosperity in the sub-regions as well as in their respective countries. But growth
triangles not only create economic gains for the players involved. They also may affect security and stability in
the region in a positive as well as in a negative way. Hence, a judicious implementation of development
strategies, taking into account a multitude of political, social and economic variables, is vital for the success of
the programme. Most important is the long-term equal distribution of benefits among the partners. For the
development of the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle portrayed in this article a study has been
conducted by the Asian Development Bank containing a strategy for the implementation of 97 initiatives. The
majority of these apply to the triangle region as a whole and to the Malaysia-Thailand axis respectively.