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Investment Policy Reform in Thailand

Greater Mekong Investment Policy Forum Government Palace Sisowath Quay, Wat Phnom, Phnom Penh, Cambodia 28-29 March 2012





- Investment-related reforms in the past and planned in the future
- Strengths and weaknesses of the business environment
- What are the key opportunities and priorities ahead?
- Role of international collaboration and regional platforms



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Investment-related reforms in the past and planned in the future

Think Asia, Invest Thailand GEARED FOR THE FUTURE

Thai government agency under the Ministry of Industry

VISION:

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Basic BOI Privileges and Measures

Unbeatable Thailand, Unparalleled Opportunities



Tax Incentives

- Import duty reductions or exemptions on machinery and raw materials
- Corporate income tax holidays up to 8 years
- Additional 50% reductions of corporate income tax for 5 years
- Double deduction of public utility costs
- Deductions for infrastructure construction/installation costs

Non-Tax Incentives

- Land ownership rights for foreign investors
- Permission to bring in foreign experts and technicians
- Work permit & visa facilitation
 - One-Stop-Shop: Visas & Work Permits are issued in <u>3 hours</u>



Higher

Incentives: Lower



Investment-related reforms in the past

Unbeatable Thailand



- Start promoting private investment in 1954
- Streamline investment promotion process with transparent guideline on incentives in 1958
- Establish investment promotion agency in 1966
- Liberalize foreign investment in export production in 1985
- Deregulate investment with free entry in manufacturing sector without consideration whether domestic demand more than existing production capacity or not in 1991.
- Liberalize foreign investment in manufacturing sector in regional area in 1993.
- Liberalize foreign investment in manufacturing sector in 2000.

Investment-related reforms planned in the future





- Investment promotion reform planned:
 - Focus more on high value-added activities
 - Reduce incentives to low value-added and labor intensive activities to compensate for reduction in government tax revenue from corporate tax reduction
 - Strengthen promotion of outward foreign investment
- Further investment liberalization in services sector according to commitment on ASEAN Economic Community



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Strengths and weaknesses of the business environment





- Strong macroeconomic fundamentals
- Good infrastructure
- Low cost and good quality of living for expatriates
- Strategic location at the center of ASEAN
- Competitive corporate income tax rate of 23% at present and will reduced to 20% from Jan 1, 2013

Thailand is <u>12th most attractive</u> <u>FDI destination</u> in the world



Figure I.19. Top host economies for FDI in 2011–2013 (Number of times the country is mentioned as a top FDI priority by respondent TNCs)



Source: UNCTAD World Investment Prospects Survey 2011 - 2013



JBIC's Survey in 2010 on Promising Countries for Overseas Business in Medium-term

that they consider to have promising prospects for business operations over the medium-term (the next three years or so).

Percentage share =

Total No. of respondent companies

Ra	anki	ng		No. of Co	mpanies	Percentage Share	
2010 ← 2009		2009	Country/Region (Total)	2010 516	2009 480	2010	2009
1	-	1	China	399	353	77.3	73.5
2	-	2	India	312	278	60.5	57.9
3	-	3	Vietnam	166	149	32.2	31.0
4	-	4	Thailand	135	110	26.2	22.9
5	1	6	Brazil	127	95	24.6	19.8
6 7	Ť	8	Indonesia	107	52	20.7	10.8
7	•	5	Russia	75	103	14.5	21.5
8	•	7	USA	58	65	11.2	13.5
9	-	9	Korea	30	31	5.8	6.5
10	-	10	Malaysia	29	26	5.6	5.4
10	1	11	Taiwan	29	21	5.6	4.4
12	-	12	Mexico	25	20	4.8	4.2
13	1	18	Singapore	21	7	4.1	1.5
14	4	13	Philippines	14	14	2.7	2.9
15	٩	14	Australia	8	9	1.6	1.9
15	1	28	Bangladesh	8	2	1.6	0.4
15		17	Turkey	8	8	1.6	1.7
18	Į.	14	Germany	7	9	1.4	1.9
19	4	20	Great Britain	6	5	1.2	1.0
20	Ŧ	35	Myanmar	5	1	1.0	0.2
20	Ť	23	Poland	5	4	1.0	0.8
20	•	14	Saudi Arabia	5	9	1.0	1.9
20	1	23	South Africa	5	4	1.0	0.8
20	1	20	UAE	5	5	1.0	1.0

	ere no changes in the top 4 countries st, followed by India, Vietnam, and Thailand,
	there was no change to the rank of the top 4
countries. Th	e number of companies responding and percentage ose from last year.
	nies voiced concerns over social/political instability out it still remains attractive for investment.
Brazil an	d Indonesia rose in rank
	5 th and Indonesia 6 th , which are higher than last sia got double the responses as last year (+55
Future g	rowth potential of local markets was
a key fact	tor

• One feature of the top countries was that companies saw potential for future growth of their local markets. With the exception of Brazil, the countries seeing the largest jump in attention were in Asia.

Bangladesh and Myanmar entered the top 20

 One new change is that Bangladesh and Myanmar entered the top 20. Companies in the textiles, parts assembly and consumer goods industries are taking notice of them as inexpensive sources of labor, good for risk diversification, and as bases of export.

Note 1: In addition to the countries listed above, the following regions also gained responses: EU/Europe (22 companies, 4.3% of the total); North America (17 companies, 3.3%); Eastern Europe/Central and Eastern Europe (7 companies, 1.4%); Middle East (13 companies, 2.5%).

Note 2: Countries/regions are listed in alphabetical order in cases where they ranked the same.

Promising Countries/Regions for Overseas Business over the Medium-term (by major industry)

Automobiles



Thailand,

Opportunities

Rank	Country	Share
1	China	23.4%
2	India	18.0%
3	Vietnam	8.2%
4	Brazil	7.8%
-	Indonesia	0.00
6	Thailand	6.3%
	San.	21-12
8	Russia	4.3%
9	Singapore	3.19
10	Korea	2.3%
10	Malaysia	2.3%

Electrical	Equipr	ment &	Electr	onics
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(No. of responses: 265)

Rank	Country	Share
1	China	26.0%
2	India	19.6%
2	Vietnam	9.496
4	Thailand	6.8%
-	Gracit	5.3%
6	Russia	4.2%
7	Indonesia	3.0%
8	USA	2.6%
9	Korea	2.3%
9	North America	2.3%

(No. of responses: 305)						
Rank	Country	Share				
1	India	23.9%				
3	Thailand	11.1%				
-3	Diaci	11.120				
5	Indonesia	9.8%				
6	Vietnam	6.9%				
7	Russia	3.3%				
8	Mexico	3.0%				
9	USA	1.3%				
10	Malaysia	1.0%				

General Machinery

(No. of responses: 190)						
Rank	Country	Share				
1	China	21.1%				
2	India	19.5%				
3	Brazil	10.0%				
4	Vietnam	9.5%				
5	Russia	7.4%				
C	Indonesia	C 004				
7	Thailand	5.3%				
	FISTCH.	2.04				
9	Malaysia	2.1%				
10	Taiwan	1.6%				
10	USA	1.6%				
10	Middle East	1.6%				

World Bank's Ease of Doing Business 2012 # 17 out of 183 countries around the world / # 2 in South East Asia

1	Singapore	11	Finland	Evaluation Criteria
2	Hong Kong	12	Saudi Arabia	Starting a business
3	New Zealand	13	Canasa	Dealing with construction
4	United States	14	Sweden	permit
5	Denmark	15	Australia	Registering property
6	Norway	16	Georgia	Access to credit
7	United Kingdom	17	Thailand	Protecting investors
8	South Korea	18	Malaysia	Paying taxes
9	Iceland	19	Germany	Trading across borders
10	Ireland	20	Japan	Enforcing contract
Sour	ce: World Bank & IFC Stud	Resolving insolvency		

Getting Electricity



Details on Worldbank's Ease of Doing Business Thailand has very high ranking on getting electricity, construction permit & investor protection, but low on tax payment, start a business, & getting credit

THAILAND		East Asia & Pacific		GNI per capita (US\$)	4,210
Ease of doing business (rank)	17	Upper middle income		Population (m)	68.1
 Starting a business (rank) 	78	* Registering property (rank)	28	Trading across borders (rank)	17
Procedures (number)	5	Procedures (number)	2	Documents to export (number)	5
Time (days)	29	Time (days)	2	Time to export (days)	14
Cost (% of income per capita)	6.2	Cost (% of property value)	6.3	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	625
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	0.0			Documents to import (number)	5
		Getting credit (rank)	67	Time to import (days)	13
Dealing with construction permits (rank)	14	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	5	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	750
Procedures (number)	8	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	5		
Time (days)	157	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	0.0	Enforcing contracts (rank)	24
Cost (% of income per capita)	9.5	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	41.7	Procedures (number)	36
				Time (days)	479
Getting electricity (rank)	9	Protecting investors (rank)	13	Cost (% of claim)	12.3
Procedures (number)	4	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	10		
Time (days)	35	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	7	Resolving insolvency (rank)	51
Cost (% of income per capita)	77.6	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	6	Time (years)	2.7
Supply and the second		Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	7.7	Cost (% of estate)	36
				Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	43.3
		Paying taxes (rank)	100		
		Payments (number per year)	23		
		Time (hours per year)	264		

37.5

Total tax rate (% of profit)

Survey in 2010 by American Chamber of Commerce





- Thailand's strengths:
 - affordable housing cost & office cost
 - availability of low cost labor
 - infrastructure
 - personal security
- Thailand's weaknesses:
 - unstable government and political system
 - corruption.



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Key opportunities and priorities ahead

GDP -9% in Q4 of 2011



GDP in the 4th Quarter drastically change from forecasted 5% (annual rate) to -9% because of the flood, which makes GDP growth rate of Thailand at very low rate of 0.1% in 2011



Source : NESDB

MPI -34.4% in Q4 of 2011



Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) plummeted as much as -34.4% in the Q4 because of flood in

Thailand. It recovered to -15.2% in Jan 2012.







Economic Projections	2009	2010	2011	2012 e
1) GDP (%)	-2.3	7.8	0.1	5.5 - 6.5
2) Export, FOB value (%)	-14.0	28.5	17.2	17.2
3) Import, CIF value (%)	-25.2	36.8	24.9	
4) Manufacturing Production Index (%)	-7.2	14.4	-9.3	
5) Headline Inflation	-0.9	3.3	2.9	3.5 - 4
6) Core Inflation	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.2





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- Short term : industrial rehabilitation from flood damages.
- Long term :
 - Sustainable development through science, technology, innovation, human resources, environment protection, etc.
 - Outward foreign investment

Short term priority : industrial rehabilitation



- a) Tax exemption on machinery and equipment to replace those damaged by flood.
- b) Normal investment promotion package to new projects
- c) Special investment promotion package to BOIpromoted companies directly affected by the great flood that are still enjoying their tax holidays



Unbeatable Thailand, Unparalleled Opportunities



Integrated water management system with single command will be implemented, including construction and upgrade of many reservoirs, flood ways or water diverting channels, preventive dikes, etc.

Support construction of flood prevention system by industrial estates



Industrial estates that invest in flood prevention systems will be offered 8-year tax holidays with the corporate income tax exemption ceiling of 200% of their investment excluding land cost and working capital.



Key opportunities





- Asia has very high growth potential and will be very large market.
- Business opportunities through Thailand's existing competitiveness as center of many strategic industries/services: food, automotive, petrochemical, HDD, white goods, tire, tourism, medical services, etc



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Role of international collaboration and regional platforms

International collaboration





- Enhance international competitiveness
 - integrated production bases
 - economies of scale
- Create overseas investment opportunities
- Reduce costs of doing business
- Increase regional attractiveness as investment location
- Promote rural development at border area to serve as economic gateways connecting with neighboring countries.

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Thailand, a perfect place for your business to grow



THANK YOU