

# TIR

THAILAND INVESTMENT REVIEW

Vol. 28 | No. 5 | August 2018

## CLIMATE CHANGE AND THAILAND'S MOVE TOWARDS A GREEN INDUSTRY



# CONTENT

## BOI Net Application

### Cover Story

Climate Change and Thailand's  
Move Towards a Green Industry

### Industry Focus

Thailand's Bourgeoning  
Bio-economy Industry

### Short Article

Thailand's Logistics Performance  
Soars in 2018

02

## Company Interview

Cellulosic Biomass Technology –  
a pioneer in the development of  
renewable technologies

03

## News Bites

05

## BOI's Missions and Events

07

## Thailand Economy At-A-Glance

## About BOI

08

09

10

11

12

## BOI NET APPLICATION

January - June 2018



**Total Investment**  
681 Projects  
8,143.11 Million



**Total Foreign Investment**  
433 Projects  
2,076.07 Million

## FOREIGN INVESTMENT BY TARGET SECTORS



**Digital**  
68 Projects 201.13 M



**Medical**  
5 Projects 49.85 M



**Petrochemicals  
and Chemicals**  
23 Projects 155.25 M



**Automotive**  
35 Projects 363.96 M



**Agriculture and  
Biotechnology**  
15 Projects 64.80 M



**Electronics**  
26 Projects 128.16 M



**Automation  
and Robotics**  
1 Project 0.27 M



**Tourism**  
4 Projects 61.52 M

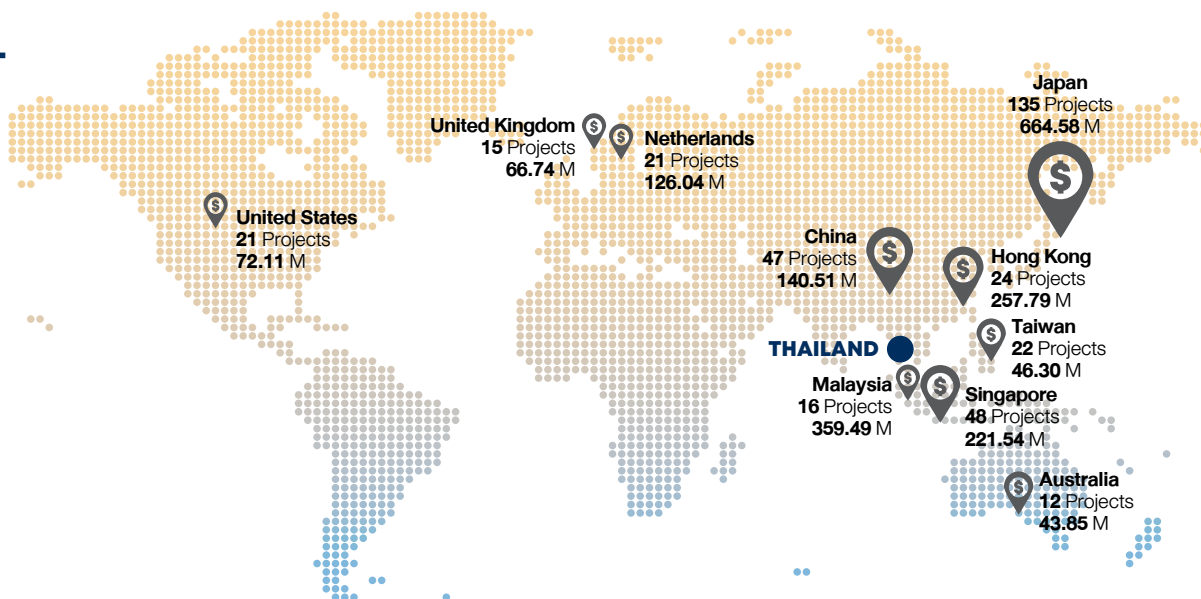


**Food Processing**  
15 Projects 100.27 M



**Aerospace**  
1 Project 0.66 M

## FOREIGN INVESTMENT BY MAJOR ECONOMIES



**Unit: US\$ (US\$ = 33.52 THB as of 23 July 2018)**

**Note:** Investment projects with foreign equity participation from more than one country are reported in the figures for both countries. Statistics on net applications are adjusted whenever applications are returned to applicants due to insufficient information. For more details, please see link [http://www.boi.go.th/newboi/index.php?page=Report\\_investment](http://www.boi.go.th/newboi/index.php?page=Report_investment)





# CLIMATE CHANGE AND THAILAND'S MOVE TOWARDS A GREEN INDUSTRY

## Climate change and Thailand's commitment

With a growing body of scientific evidence underscoring the proliferation of rising temperatures and extreme climatic events, governments across the world have developed a range of common and independent actions to address this issue. For the majority of countries, this has also resulted in climate change mitigation strategies being incorporated into their National Development Action Plans. In Thailand, as part of its pledge made at the Paris Climate Conference in 2015 (COP21), the government has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2030. Subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development, knowledge transfer, financial resources and capacity building support, this pledge may increase by a further 5% to 25%.

According to Thailand's Second Biennial Update Report submitted to the

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), more than three quarters of Thailand's total emissions in 2013 were from the energy sector alone. A further 6% of emissions came from the manufacturing industrial sector. It therefore comes as no surprise that Thailand has been significantly increasing its investment into the creation of a green economy in recent years. This investment has run parallel to other government and private sector investments in the bio-economy, many of which specifically relate to activities referenced in the 2012-2021 National Biotechnology Policy Framework.

## Moving towards a green industry

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) defined the green economy in 2011 as "one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks

and ecological scarcities". Put simply, the green economy can be described as one that is low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive. It is also integral to attaining sustainability. To many, the concept of a green economy is one that should form part of the broader 'bio-economy' and should not remain as an independent focus. However, it should be noted that whilst these two concepts are related, they do have notable differences. The primary difference is that whilst the green economy focuses upon a low-carbon and sustainable future that gives fair value to natural capitals, the bio-economy instead determines the 'real' value of biological products and allows for the manipulation of biological processes to create jobs and maintain competitiveness. In Thailand, both of these economies are useful and necessary in driving growth and ensuring sustainability.



## COVER STORY

It is acknowledged that heavy industry has played a major role in Thailand's economic growth for many years. As such, before a viable green economy can even be considered, there needs to be a significant shift towards reducing this reliance on heavy industry and instead developing green industries. In order to accomplish this, businesses should adopt the three 'keys' to becoming a green business operation: 1) ensuring that technology is used to develop resource-efficient and low-carbon emissions throughout the business unit; 2) integrating socially responsible practices such as corporate social responsibility projects; and 3) promoting good governance, allowing access to information, and encouraging understanding and trust among the community and local populations. Interestingly, it is recent investments in the biogas and bioplastic industries that have assisted in providing the blueprint for overhauling numerous heavy industries that are overdue environmental modernisation.



### Going green with policy support

For many businesses, the shift from traditional industrial practices to the green economy has come with significant costs for technology adjustment, pollution control measures or other corrective alterations. In some instances, these upfront costs have acted as a deterrent to industries, unless they have considered them to be essential for maintaining profitability and access to their consumer base. In addition, by being unresponsive to change, many industries may lose their competitiveness in local and international markets. Should they not adhere to the climate change response policies of the countries in which they operate or trade, they may encounter non-tariff trade barriers such as embargos, production process standardization and labelling. To alleviate the cost burden and to ensure a smooth transition, the Thailand Board of Investment offers a range of attractive investment incentives to enterprises engaging in energy conservation, alternative energy, and eco-friendly material production. Some benefits include import duty exemptions on machinery and corporate income tax breaks.

In 2010, Thailand's Ministry of Industry launched the 'green industry project'. Designed to provide guidance for green factories, the program is available for businesses across Thailand to learn the fundamental elements of 'going green'. Divided into a series of modules, the project covers a variety of topics ranging from formulating corporate environmental policies (Level 1) to stringent implementation of environmental management systems in Level 5. Other topics covered under the green industry project include the development of energy conservation and energy management systems, the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) and clean technology, eco-design, green/carbon labels, and product life cycle assessments. More than 23,000 firms have been certified under the green industry project, with the majority certified for levels one through three.

Supporting businesses to capitalize on advances in green technologies and other biotechnology processes is essential in combating the environmental damage caused by industrial activity. With adequate front-end investment, businesses which follow the green industry path will quickly become financially viable and contribute to the growth of Thailand's green and bio-economies. ■







# THAILAND'S BOURGEONING BIO-ECONOMY INDUSTRY

With growing population and climate change becoming topics of ever-increasing importance for governments across the world, policymakers have increased their efforts towards creating domestic sustainability agendas. This global shift has given rise to what is now commonly referred to as the bio-economy, i.e. the production and conversion of renewable resources into alternate products such as food or energy sources. With more than 50 countries officially pursuing policies related to the bio-economy, especially in relation to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda, it looks certain that the industry will continue on its path of considerable growth.

For over a decade, Thailand has directed significant government resources towards the creation of, and engagement with, sustainable economic development practices. This includes a move towards

greater engagement in the biofuel, biochemical and biotechnology sectors. In 2004, Thailand instituted a National Biotechnology Framework that helped to create the conditions and capacity for the nation to pursue its biotechnology objectives. This was followed by the 2012-2021 National Biotechnology Policy Framework, which aimed to encourage innovation, boost overall competitiveness and generate greater productivity throughout the bio-economy. Other subsequent policies include the 2012 Alternative Energy Development Plan and, since 2015, the Thailand 4.0 growth plan.

## **A leading producer and exporter of raw materials**

According to Krungsri Research (2017), Thailand is a global leader when it comes to the production and export of raw agricultural products used in the bio-economy. Most notably, Thailand

produces more than 50% of the world's cassava and approximately 9.4 % of the world's sugar – adding a staggering 5.15 billion USD to the national income in 2017 alone. Thailand is also a significant exporter of rice and palm oil. As these raw agricultural products are essential components required for the production of bioplastics and biofuels, it is anticipated that they will remain a significant driver of Thailand's growth in the global bio-economy for the foreseeable future.

Due to Thailand's favourable location in the heart of ASEAN and the Indo-Burma biodiversity hub, the country is also home to an abundance of natural resources and biologically diverse ecosystems. For example, it is estimated that Thailand hosts 8-10% of the world's microorganism species and approximately 8% of the world's plant species. As such, Thailand remains a rich source of various agricultural

## INDUSTRY FOCUS

products and other soft commodities that are in high-demand in the global marketplace.

### Three leading sub-sectors

In an attempt to address a range of pressing domestic concerns such as environmental degradation, energy shortages and food security, the Thai government has invested significant resources in recent years in three specific bioindustries i.e. bioenergy, biopharmaceuticals and biochemical. Also identified in the 2012-2021 National Biotechnology Policy Framework, these sectors are considered the backbone of the government's roadmap to build greater sustainability and generate future economic growth.

**Bioenergy:** With more than 55% of Thailand's energy consumption purchased from abroad in 2017, producing a stable domestic energy supply remains a government imperative. By generating renewable electricity domestically, it is envisaged that Thailand can gradually reduce its dependence on neighbouring countries' resources. In addition, Thailand would also increase its ability to create

domestic economic stability. It is projected that by 2036 approximately 24% of Thailand's energy consumption will come from local bioenergy production.

**Biochemicals:** As one of the world's leading exporters of agricultural products, Thailand is investing significant resources in the expansion and development of the biofuel and biochemical sectors. Under the direction of the Ministry of Industry, it is expected that infrastructure investments over the coming years in Khon Kaen, Nakhon Sawan and Kamphaeng Phet will total more than 11 billion USD. As part of a series of public-private partnerships, the production capacity of Butanediol and lactic acids will dramatically increase, cutting down the reliance on external biochemical commodities. With the use of bioplastics in shopping bags and single-use packaging also expected to increase by more than 25% in the coming years, the government has also made the necessary investments in biomaterial production technology.

**Biopharmaceuticals:** Current data from the Council of University Presidents of Thailand (CUPT) indicate that more than 98% of Thai citizens are unable to

afford medicines that are imported from abroad. To reduce this statistic and to alleviate the dependency on foreign countries for medicine, the sector has recently received significant funding for research and development and other technical advancements. This investment has already paid dividends with the development of a range of domestically produced vaccines including for dengue, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B and meningitis. A number of well-known stem cell studies and research projects have also been conducted by Thai companies including BioNet-Asia and Siam Bioscience.

### The BOI and Thai government's support offerings

To encourage continued growth in Thailand's bioeconomy-industry, the Thailand Board of Investment and the Thai government currently offer a range of tax and non-tax incentives for investors. These incentives apply to certain activities that align to national development objectives and fall within the bioenergy, biofuel, bioplastics and biotechnology research & development sectors. Tax incentives include corporate income tax exemptions for 5-8 years and import duty exemptions. Non-tax incentives include the permission to own land, the ability to acquire visas for foreign staff, and the permission to take/remit money abroad.

In order to provide additional support to create a highly skilled and competent workforce, the Thai Government has also committed resources towards increased research and development. By partnering with a range of academic institutions and the private sector, it is envisaged that Thailand will remain a driving force behind the continued development and growth of Thailand's bio-economy industry. ■





# THAILAND'S LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE SOARS IN 2018

Thailand recently rose 13 spots in the 2018 edition of the World Bank's biennial Logistics Performance Index. The country has surpassed Malaysia and is only behind Singapore as the 2<sup>nd</sup> best performing country among the ASEAN member states.

## Thailand shows significant improvement in Logistics Ranking

Published by the World Bank in July 2018, the latest edition of the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) shows that Thailand has climbed 13 places compared to its position in the previous LPI rankings produced two years ago. The country has surged up to 32<sup>nd</sup> place among the 160 countries covered in the latest report, having previously been ranked 45<sup>th</sup> in 2016. It is also worth noting that, of the 10 ASEAN nations, Thailand is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest ranked country, with only Singapore ranking higher. Thailand's improvement in this year's rankings is seen as reward for the Thai government's massive infrastructure investments and streamlining of related laws and regulations.

## A comprehensive assessment of logistics performance

Considered an enabler of economic development, logistics performance is a key factor in driving economic growth and enhancing the competitiveness of a country. The improving quality of Thailand's logistics performance have had a major effect on reducing the cost of doing business and increasing the capacity of the country to integrate itself into the regional and global economies. The LPI, a benchmarking tool developed by the World Bank, is aimed at evaluating the relative ease

and efficiency of performance all along the logistics supply chain within a country. It is also widely utilized to identify challenges and opportunities on matters related to trade logistics.

The World Bank assesses 160 countries, using both quantitative data and qualitative feedback provided by shipping companies, freight forwarders, express carriers and other operators on the ground. The biennial index comprehensively ranks countries through six criteria, namely the efficiency of customs and border management clearance, the quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure, the ease of arranging competitively priced international shipments, the competence and quality of logistics services, the ability to track and trace consignments, and the frequency with which shipments reach consignees within the scheduled or expected delivery time.

## Impressive performer among income-group peers

In the 2018 LPI, Thailand scored 3.41 out of a possible 5, an increase on its score of 3.26 in 2016. The country's position in the rankings rose 13 places within two years, moving the country up to 32<sup>nd</sup> out of a total of 160 countries assessed in 2018. Not only has Thailand improved on its previous ranking, but it also became one of the best performing nations in its comparable group of countries. Categorized among the top-



performing upper-middle-income economies in 2018, Thailand was second only to China in this group. The World Bank also reported significant improvement made by Thailand in all key logistic metrics, namely Customs, Infrastructure, International Shipments, Logistics Competence, Tracking & Tracing and Timeliness. Of all these measurement parameters, Thailand's highest score was in the timeliness indicator with its score of 3.81 points placing it in 28<sup>th</sup> position. The rise of Thailand in the logistics index reflects the government's commitment to investing in infrastructure development and its progress in reforming business regulations and laws in order to increase the ease of doing business in the country. ■

# CELLULOSIC BIOMASS TECHNOLOGY - A PIONEER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES

**“With the Thai Government providing favourable investment conditions and a supportive operating environment, Toray Group and CBT are seeing our innovative ideas turning into a reality.”**

Tatsuya Matsuno,  
General Manager (Udon Thani Plant),  
Cellulosic Biomass Technology (CBT)



## **A new company linked to a long history**

Cellulosic Biomass Technology Co., Ltd. (CBT) was established in Thailand in January 2017. Headquartered in Bangkok, CBT also has a fully functional demonstration plant in Udon Thani, which officially commenced operations in July 2018. Despite being an independently Thai-registered company, CBT operates under the auspices of Toray Group, a well-known global advanced materials provider, and Mitsui Sugar Group, a well-known sugar products and food ingredients provider. Toray Group currently has offices in twenty-six countries across the world including the USA, South Korea, China, Singapore and Thailand. The group has had a presence in Thailand since the 1960s and currently operates 10 individual business entities across the country. Guided by a corporate philosophy of “contributing to society through the creation of new value with innovative ideas, technologies and products”, Toray and CBT are leading the way in the development and production of innovative biotechnology solutions.

Established in Shiga Prefecture, Japan in 1926, Toray Group has been frontrunners in both the manufacturing and processing of fibres, textiles, performance chemicals and carbon fibre composite materials as well as environmental engineering and life science innovations for more than 90 years. As of March 2018, Toray had consolidated net sales of approximately 2,204.9 billion Japanese Yen (approximately

651 billion Thai Baht). These impressive sales figures are representative of Toray Group’s desire to remain ahead of the curve in research and development, and maintain its leading role in the provision of advanced materials.

## **A pioneer in developing non-petroleum materials**

Following many years of research and development into alternate uses of biomass, Toray Group has developed technology that is able to produce value added products using biomass as a carbon source. By building-upon existing membrane technology, Toray has developed the ‘saccharification’ technique – a cutting-edge process that is yet to be formally tested or validated anywhere else in the world. In simple terms, this process allows for the production of high-grade fermentable sugar, an essential ingredient in the production of biofuels, chemicals, monomers and amino acids. Other notable products include oligosaccharide and polyphenol used for feed additives and various other applications. These research breakthroughs have validated a scale up at a demonstration plant that is now operating in Udon Thani supported by the National Innovation Agency (NIA), which is the relevant Thai governing body, and by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), which is the Japanese government’s counterpart. Should this demonstration plant deliver the expected results and ‘market validation’



at the end of the implementation-testing phase in 2022, it is expected that it will then be scaled up to a commercial operation.

### What factors made Toray Group choose Thailand as the ideal location to launch CBT?

Toray Group has recognized that Thailand has become well known as a nation that is actively seeking to increase its knowledge, support and engagement with the bio-economy. Combined with the fact that Thailand is the world's fourth largest sugarcane producer, Toray Group considered Thailand to be an ideal investment opportunity for biotechnology industries. With Toray Group and Mitsui Sugar having invested more than 450 million baht into CBT thus far, operations and research & development activities appear robust for the foreseeable future.

Additionally, Toray Group has a reputable presence in Thailand, having first created business connections in the country in the late 1960s. As Toray Industries (Thailand) already has well-established business support activities,

including human resources, legal, accounting and administrative functions, CBT were able to commence operations in 2017 almost immediately.

### Explain more about the support that CBT and Toray Group received from the Thai Government and the BOI?

Primarily due to the strong support from the NIA and the attractive investment policies offered by government bodies such as the Thailand Board of Investment (BOI), Thailand has become a magnet for biotechnology companies. In addition to the standard tax and non-tax incentives that CBT has received, the incentives for A1 of Research & Development (R&D) and B1 of International Headquarters (IHQ) granted to CBT is invaluable.

### What does the future hold for CBT?

With recognition by Thai policymakers that the bio-economy forms an essential component of Thailand's sustainable economic development, CBT sees itself as playing a key role in establishing

this relatively new industry. As such, CBT remains steadfast in its desire to implement its current technologies and processes that are currently being trialled at the Udon Thani demonstration plant. Through their on-going collaboration with the related government bodies, companies and universities in Thailand, CBT will play a crucial role in the development of Thailand's biotechnology industry. By aligning with Thailand's 4.0 growth plan to drive 'inclusive growth', 'human capital development' and 'national competitiveness enhancement', CBT will undoubtedly remain a significant innovator in Thailand's bio-economy. ■

## NEWS BITES

**Foreign investor confidence hits 5-year high:** The 2018 edition of the BOI's annual survey on foreign investor confidence sees 98.5% of the survey's 600 respondents with a positive investment plan in Thailand, a record high in the last five years. The majority of the investors surveyed plan to either expand their existing operations (33%) or retain their investment level (65.5%) in the country over 2018-2019. This positivity reflects the general sentiment that the Thai economy has gained momentum and the business environment has become more conducive to investment over the last year. "Three key factors that have driven this level of confidence include sufficient raw materials, sufficient suppliers, and appropriate investment incentives," said Ms. Duangjai Asawachintachit, the Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, in a statement on 9 August 2018.

**Bioeconomy plan for Northeast of Thailand:** During a cabinet meeting in Ubon Ratchathani in late July 2018, the Ministry of Industry announced its plan to push forward a bioeconomy scheme in the Northeast of Thailand. The pilot project is to be located in the lower northeastern area covering Ubon Ratchathani, Yasothon, Amnat Charoen and Sisaket provinces. Under the bioeconomy scheme, the government aims to boost local household income and support the long-term stability of local farmers through the promotion of value-added agricultural products. These organic products include maltodextrin (a food additive), organic modified starch and pharmaceutical products. The scheme will upgrade cassava to be a pharmaceutical-grade raw material, as well as developing food and feed products to serve the global market.



## BOI'S MISSIONS AND EVENTS



On 6 August 2018, H.E. Mr. Somkid Jatusripitak, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, met with the heads of 14 overseas offices of the Thailand Board of Investment. The meeting took place at the One Start One Stop Investment Center. The Deputy Prime Minister emphasized the need for proactive

communication and activities to attract investment. He also recommended that the BOI utilize advanced technology, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), to support analysis of investment data. It is hoped that this will result in the formation of an enhanced investment promotion strategy in the future.



On 1 August 2018, Mr. Narit Therdsteerasukdi, Deputy Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, gave a presentation at a seminar on “Moving Forward with the EEC: Opportunities for Thai Investors”, jointly organized by the Eastern Economic Corridor Office (EECO) and the Joint Standing Committee on Commerce, Industry and Banking at Pullman Bangkok King Power. The purpose of the seminar was to promote awareness of EEC laws and regulations and to provide an update on the progress of the EEC initiative. The opening ceremony was presided over by H.E. Mr. Kobsak Pootrakul, Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office.



On 1 August 2018, Ms. Duangjai Asawachintachit, Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, welcomed Mr. Zhang Guohua, Vice Governor of Yunnan Province, and other delegates from Yunnan, the People's Republic of China. The two sides discussed how Thailand and Yunnan could cooperate on matters such as transportation, logistics, trade, and investment. The Chinese delegation also expressed an interest in connecting the province with Thailand in general and the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC) in particular.



On 25 July 2018, Mr. Chokdee Kaewsang, Deputy Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, welcomed executives from the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI) and the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) at the BOI head office. Investment promotion policy and incentives for the automotive industry were discussed among the three parties. During the meeting, the representatives of FMITI and JICA expressed their positive impression of the development being undertaken by the Thai automotive industry.



Dr. Bonggot Anuroj, Deputy Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, gave an opening speech at a seminar entitled “Foreign Investor Confidence in Thailand: What is the Level of Confidence in 2018?” Co-hosted by the BOI and Bolliger & Company (Thailand) Ltd. at the Eastin Grand Hotel Sathorn on 9 August

2018, the event disseminated the results from the BOI's annual survey on investor confidence. Representatives from the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI), the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), and the American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM) joined the panel session to discuss the investment climate in Thailand.

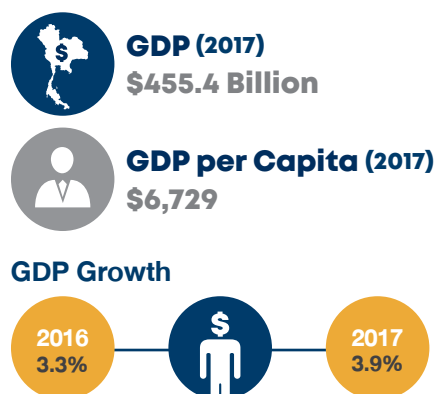


During 16-19 July 2018, Ms. Pannee Chengsuttha, Investment Advisor of the Thailand Board of Investment, together with Ms. Ratanawimon Naree Sukreekheth, Director of the BOI's Taipei Office, led a delegation from the BOI to pursue an investment promotion mission in the Republic of China (Taiwan). The highlights of the mission included two seminars entitled “Taiwan-ASEAN-India Strategic Investment Partnership”, held in Taipei and Taichung. The seminars were co-organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and the Taiwan External Trade Development Council (TAITRA). This mission was in line with the Taiwanese government's New Southbound Policy, aiming to provide Taiwanese participants with information on investment opportunities in ASEAN and India.

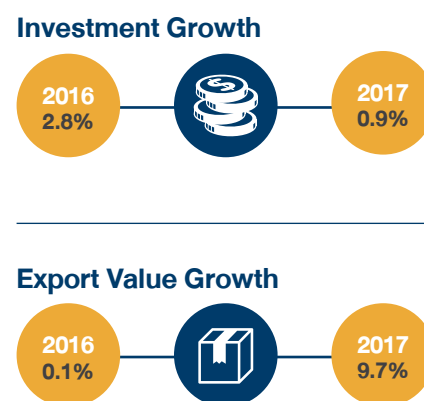


# THAILAND ECONOMY-AT-A-GLANCE

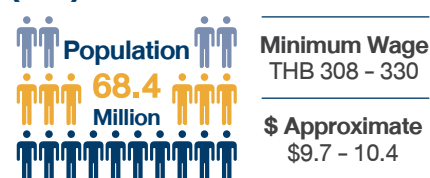
## Key Economic Figures



Source: NESDB



## Market Profile (2017)



## International Competitiveness



### Logistics Performance Index

2016 : 45<sup>th</sup>  
2018 : 32<sup>nd</sup>

### World Bank Ease of Doing Business

2017 : 46<sup>th</sup>  
2018 : 26<sup>th</sup>

### World Digital Competitiveness Ranking

2017 : 41<sup>st</sup>  
2018 : 39<sup>th</sup>

Time to set up business : 4.5 days

Source: World Bank and IMD

## Export Figures (January - July 2018)

### Export value (USD million)

Jan – July 2017 : 132,254.5

Jan – July 2018 : 146,235.6

Year-on-year Growth : 10.6%

## Top 10 Export Markets

Rank	Value (USD Million)	Share
China	17,319	11.8%
US	15,865	10.8%
Japan	14,465	9.9%
Hong Kong	7,249	5.0%
Vietnam	6,971	4.8%
Malaysia	6,548	4.5%
Australia	6,353	4.3%
Indonesia	5,901	4.0%
Singapore	5,276	3.6%
Philippines	4,645	3.2%

## Top 10 Exports

Goods / Products	Value (USD million)	Share	Goods / Products	Value (USD million)	Share
1: Motor cars and parts	16,828	11.5%	6: Chemical products	5,289	3.6%
2: Computers and parts	11,574	7.9%	7: Refined fuels	5,007	3.4%
3: Precious stones and jewellery	7,021	4.8%	8: Electronic integrated circuits	4,881	3.3%
4: Rubber products	6,291	4.3%	9: Machinery and parts	4,645	3.2%
5: Plastic beads	6,048	4.1%	10: Steel and steel products	3,639	2.5%

Source: Ministry of Commerce

## Exchange Rates (Data as of 23 July 2018)



Source: Bank of Thailand

Note: JPY currency is for 100 Yen

## Tax Rate

Corporate Income Tax: 0 – 20%

Personal Income Tax: 5 – 35%

VAT: 7%

Withholding Tax: 1 – 10%

Source: the Revenue Department



## ABOUT BOI

The Office of the Board of Investment (BOI) is the principle government agency that operates under the Prime Minister's Office for the purpose of encouraging investment in Thailand. We at the BOI serve as the professional contact points for investors, providing them with useful investment information and services. We offer business support and investment incentive to foreign investors in Thailand, including tax and non-tax incentives. A few non-tax incentives include granting land ownership to foreigners and facilitating visas and work permits. Besides serving the needs of overseas investors, we also offer consultation services to Thai investors who are interested in investment opportunities abroad.

## BOI OVERSEAS OFFICES



### Head Office, Office of the Board of Investment

555 Vibhavadi-Rangsit Road., Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand  
Tel: (+66) 2553 8111 | Fax: (+66) 2553 8222 | Email: head@boi.go.th

#### Los Angeles

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Los Angeles Office  
Royal Thai Consulate-General,  
611 North Larchmont Boulevard,  
3rd Floor  
Los Angeles CA 90004, USA  
Tel: +1 323 960-1199  
Fax: +1 323 960-1190  
E-mail: boila@boi.go.th

#### New York

Thailand Board of Investment,  
New York Office  
7 World Trade Center  
250 Greenwich Street, Suite 34F  
New York, NY 10007, USA  
Tel: +1 212 422 9009  
Fax: +1 212 422 9119  
E-mail: nyc@boi.go.th

#### Stockholm

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Stockholm Office  
Stureplan 4C, 4th Floor  
114 35 Stockholm, Sweden  
Tel: +46 8 463 1158, +46 8 463 1174  
Fax: +46 8 463 1160  
stockholm@boi.go.th

#### Frankfurt

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Frankfurt Office  
Investment Section,  
Royal Thai Consulate-General  
Bethmannstr. 58, 5.0G 60311  
Frankfurt am Main  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: +49 (069) 92 91 230  
Fax: +49 (069) 92 91 2320  
Email: fra@boi.go.th

#### Paris

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Paris Office  
8 Rue Greuze 75116 Paris, France  
Tel: 33(0)1 56 90 26 00-01  
Fax: 33(0)1 56 90 26 02  
E-mail: par@boi.go.th

#### Mumbai

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Mumbai Office  
Royal Thai Consulate-General  
12th Floor, Express Towers,  
Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point  
Mumbai 400021, India  
Tel: +91-22-2204-1589  
+91-22-2204-1590  
Fax: +91-22-2282-1525  
Email: mumbai@boi.go.th

#### Osaka

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Osaka Office  
Royal Thai Consulate-General  
Bangkok Bank Building, 7th Floor  
1-9-16 Kyutaro-Machi, Chuo-ku  
Osaka 541-0056, Japan  
Tel: (81-6) 6271-1395  
Fax: (81-6) 6271-1394  
E-mail: osaka@boi.go.th

#### Tokyo

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Tokyo Office  
8th Floor, Fukuda Building West,  
2-11-3 Akasaka, Minato-ku,  
Tokyo 107-0052 Japan  
Tel: +81 3 3582 1806  
Fax: 81 3 3589 5176  
E-Mail: tyo@boi.go.th

#### Seoul

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Seoul Office  
#1804, 18th floor, Daeyungak tower 25-5,  
1-ga, Chungmu-to, Jung gu 100-706,  
Korea  
Tel: (+82)2 319 9998  
Fax: (+82)2 319 9997  
E-mail: seoul@boi.go.th

#### Taipei

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Taipei Office  
Taipei World Trade Center Room:3E40  
No.5 Xinyi Rd., Sec.5, Taipei 110  
Taiwan R.O.C.  
Tel: (886)-2-2345-6663  
FAX: (886) 2-2345-9223  
E-mail: taipei@boi.go.th

#### Guangzhou

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Guangzhou Office  
Royal Thai Consulate-General  
No.36 Youhe Road, Haizhu District,  
Guangzhou 510310 P.R. China  
Tel: +86-20-8385-8988 ext. 220-225,  
+86-20-8387-7770 (Direct Line)  
Fax: +86-20-8387-2700  
E-mail: guangzhou@boi.go.th

#### Shanghai

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Shanghai Office  
Royal Thai Consulate General, No. 18,  
Wanshan Road, Changning District,  
Shanghai 200336, P.R. China  
Tel: +86-21-5260-9876,  
+86-21-5260-9877  
Fax: +86-21-5260-9873  
Email: shanghai@boi.go.th

#### Beijing

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Beijing Office  
No.21 Guanghua Road,  
Chaoyang District, Beijing,  
P.R. China 100600  
Tel: +86 10 85318755-57,  
+86 10 85318753  
Fax: +86 10 85318758  
E-mail: beijing@boi.go.th

#### Sydney

Thailand Board of Investment,  
Sydney Office  
Suite 101, Level 1, 234 George Street,  
Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia  
Tel: +61 2 9252 4884  
E-mail: sydney@boi.go.th

