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THAILAND INVESTMENT REVIEW

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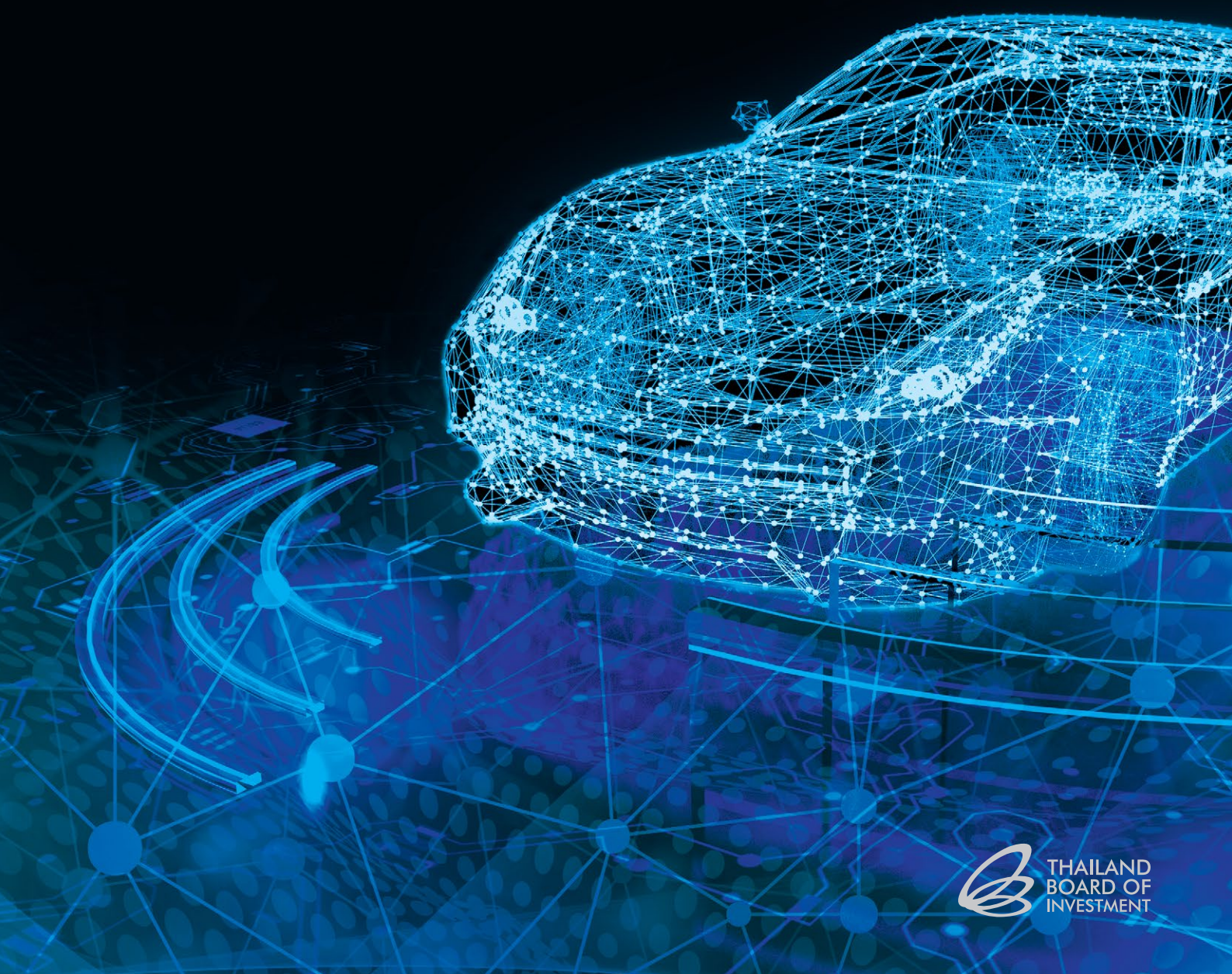
DRIVING TO THE FUTURE

WITH NEXT-GEN AUTOMOTIVE



THAILAND BOARD OF INVESTMENT

CONTENT

BOI NET APPLICATION
January - June 2018

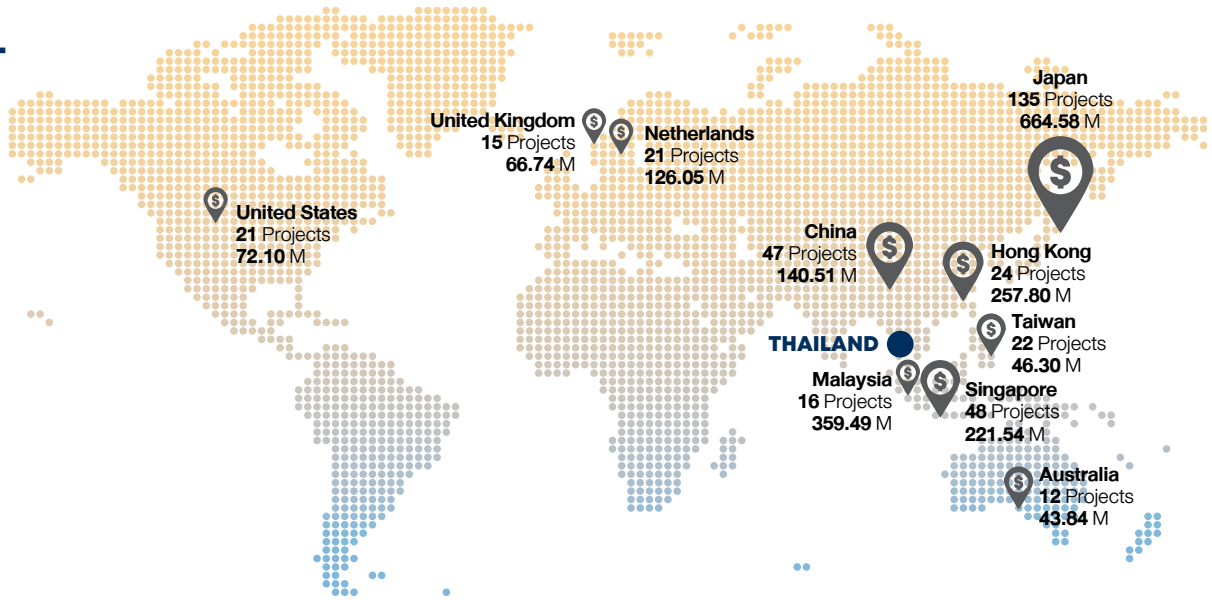
Total Investment
681 Projects
8,143.11 Million

Total Foreign Investment
433 Projects
2,076.06 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**

IOT AND THE FUTURE OF AUTOMOTIVE

The Internet of Things and manufacturing

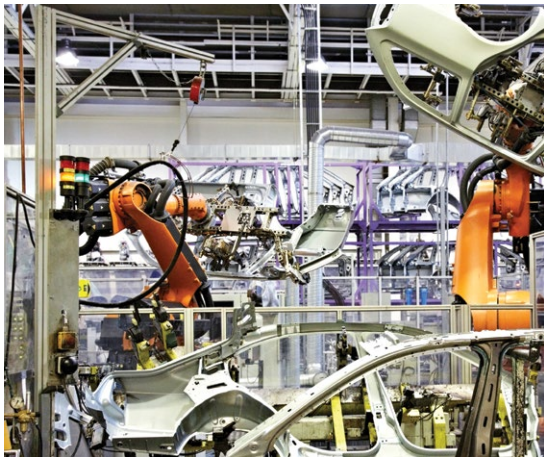
In a world where connection has become everything, the Internet of Things (IoT) is now the latest global technology mega-trend. As defined by Forbes, the concept of the IoT is the ability to access and control a growing number of devices via a connection to the internet. In reality, the IoT is a giant network connecting people-people, people-things, and things-things. So fast is its growth that Gartner, the global IT research and advisory firm, has predicted there will be over 26 billion connected devices by 2020.

With the network's applications enabling sensors to collect information and use it to solve problems, it is no surprise that the IoT is one of the key factors driving the success of the globally adopted Industry 4.0 policy. Internet-connected devices are being increasingly incorporated into manufacturing operations to create smart and digitized factories. For manufacturing, the benefits of implementing the IoT into operations include production tracking, round-the-clock monitoring of the real-time situation and operation results, the early detection of malfunctions, big data analysis, and work automation. With so many effective applications, the IoT can drive productivity, optimize assets, save costs, offer new revenue opportunities, and address the lack of a critical supply chain process – one of the main concerns of large enterprises according to an IBM Global Supply Chain Benchmark Report.

Thailand's automotive industry and the Internet of Things

Thailand's Digital Economy Promotion Agency (DEPA) recently announced the country's intention to lead an international IoT alliance, with the automotive sector as one of the major factors driving and strengthening the potential of the country's IoT initiative. Incorporating the IoT into Thailand's next-generation automotive industry will not only enhance efficiency in production and marketing but also improve ideation and design, expedite the engineering cycle, and reduce overhead costs. The effect on the value of Thailand's automotive industry will be a tangible increase on the back of expense reduction, productivity growth and a rise in competitiveness. IoT implementation will also enable the automotive supply chain to adopt many of the data-driven optimization techniques pioneered in manufacturing. The more the automotive industry integrates IoT technologies into its supply chains, the better its waste reduction and quality control will become. A future supply chain with more advanced IoT technology will even make it possible for the automotive industry to embrace the sharing of information between manufacturers and vehicles. Indeed, connected vehicles are now viewed as a near-future product of the automotive industry.

With the improvements in Thailand's automotive industry now considered one of the major keys to Thailand's growth



and competitiveness, the Thai government is also taking an active interest in the industry's possible future path. Strategic investment in the next-generation automotive industry is seen as an integral part of the Thailand 4.0 economic model that aims to free Thailand from the economic restraints resulting from past economic development models such as the middle income trap. The Thailand Board of Investment (BOI) also named next-generation automotive as one of the top industries with the highest value of foreign direct investment in 2016 thanks to its considerable potential for future growth. The latest plan for Thailand's automotive industry, according to Thai Automotive Industry Development Master Plan 2017-2021 and Vision 2017, is to facilitate a more high-technology-based future by improving the industry's infrastructure, labor quality, and research and development capabilities.

Challenges of adopting IoT in the automotive industry

Despite universal agreement among all key stakeholders that the IoT will push the next-generation automotive industry to the next level, automotive manufacturers still need to overcome a number of challenges and adapt to fundamental changes if they are to drive the industry to a brighter future. There is no doubt that the IoT and digital technology are factors of disruption, with IBM predicting that the auto industry is poised to experience more changes in the next 5-10 years than it has seen in the past five decades. The future vehicle will become more interconnected and traffic-related. Indeed, the connected vehicle is considered the epitome of how the IoT can be embedded into the automotive industry. The enormous amount of data being transferred from the connected vehicle requires a wealth of technology from language processing and cloud computing to automotive sensors for better improvisation.

However, it also poses a security threat that represents a potential barrier to IoT adoption. In simple terms, as the volume of data being generated increases, so does the system's vulnerability to a breach. With this in mind, automakers need more highly-skilled mechanics and engineers as well as ongoing research and development for the sake of the company's market competitiveness and the most effective data monetization. With traditional automotive business model becoming less valid, automotive manufacturers need to embrace disruption to survive. If they can overcome these challenges, automakers are set for an exciting new future. ■

NEXT-GENERATION AUTOMOTIVE

Thailand's automotive industry - then and now

It has been more than half a century since Thailand started developing its automotive industry to decrease its dependency on vehicle importation. Since those early days, Thailand's performance in this industry has improved significantly over time with the country's automotive manufacturing reaching 1 million units for the first time in 2008. More recently, for the period 2016 to 2017, Thailand's automotive production rose by 2.28% to 1.94 million units. Out of four categories in this sector, it is the production of light commercial vehicles that has dominated this incredible growth with a 59.28% share of Thailand's automotive production, followed in descending order by passenger vehicles, heavy trucks, and buses and coaches.

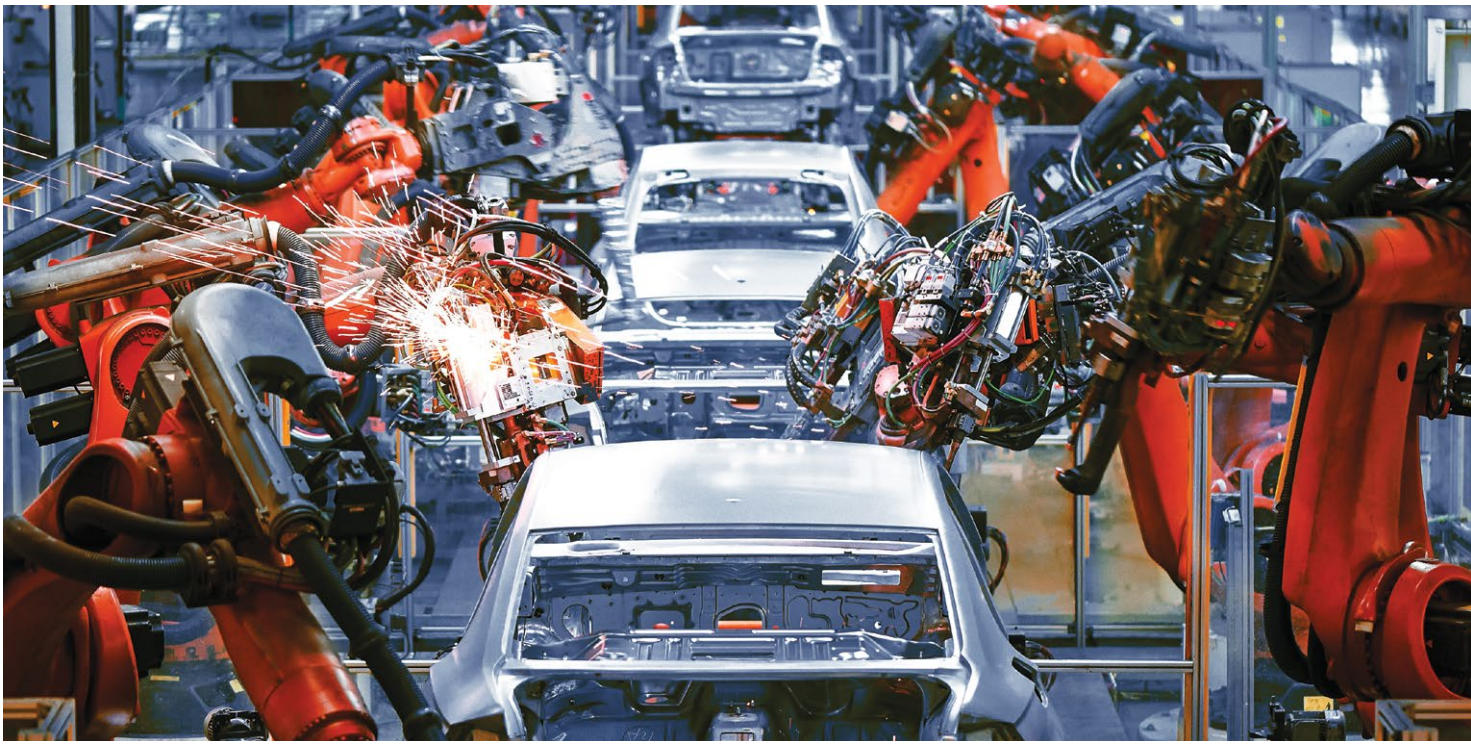
On the back of these impressive figures,Thailand is now ranked as the 12th largest motor vehicle producer and 5th largest light commercial vehicle producer in the world, as well as the largest motor vehicle producer in ASEAN. The country has also established itself as a production hub for 18 car, 9 motorcycle, and more than 700 auto parts companies. Almost all of the leading Japanese automotive companies as well as many more from the US, Europe, and China have established production plants in Thailand. Some have also chosen to base their R&D hub and regional head office in Thailand as well.

Further underlining the growth of the automotive industry in Thailand, the country has also developed into a major automotive export hub with key trade partners for the industry that include Australia, the Philippines, Japan, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Thailand is also now labeled the automotive hub of ASEAN which is the 5th largest vehicle market globally. As a consequence, the automotive industry is now one of the main contributors to Thailand's GDP, accounting for approximately 12%. The recent success in the industry has been largely attributed to the demand for vehicles in ASEAN. In 2017, sales of new vehicle in ASEAN reached 3,297,197 units, an increase of 4.02% from 2016. Compared within the region, Thailand itself has the highest year-to-date growth for the domestic sales of new vehicles at 13.40%.

The road to the future

Located as it is at the center of mainland Southeast Asia and the Greater Mekong sub-region, Thailand has been quick to exploit its geographically advantageous position in recent times. Already one of Southeast Asia's top performers in the logistics field, there is a growing belief that Thailand will become the key logistics hub for companies setting up manufacturing bases in Indochina. Having a production hub in Thailand makes it easier for manufacturers to distribute their products and parts all over the region, a strategical advantage that is further enhanced by the benefits afforded through Thailand's free trade agreements.

Building on its strength, Thailand still aims to improve its automotive manufacturing capability further and take the industry to the next level. It is forecast that Thailand will be able to increase its automotive production to 3.5 million units in 2020, representing a targeted growth of 80% from 2017. Looking further forward, the country has also identified next-generation automotive as one of the 10 S-curves industries that will



enhance its international competitiveness. In order to develop this industry, it is essential to take into account the direction in which the global market is moving.

Nowadays, the global trend in automotive industry manufacturing and sales is becoming increasingly geared toward Electric Vehicle (EV), Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV), Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV), and Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) due to the rise of environmental awareness, worries over fuel supplies, and concerns about air pollution issues. Bloomberg NEF has forecast that sales of EVs are set to rise from a record 1.10 million units worldwide in 2017 to 11 million units in 2025 before surging to 30 million units in 2030. A study by the International Energy Agency also shows that EVs are expected to account for 35% of all vehicles by 2040. With the current strength of the industry buoyed by government support, it is predicted that the Thai automotive industry is ideally positioned to not only meet domestic demand for next-generation automotive production but also make a significant contribution to the global market.

Policy support and tax incentives

While HEVs were first launched in Thailand in 2009, local usage of both HEV and PHEV remains limited. One of the major challenges faced by the industry is the perceived inconvenience and concerns over battery insufficiency for HEV, PHEV, and EV. In addressing this and other related challenges, the Ministry of Energy has launched its 'Energy 4.0' initiative, which, among other things, includes supportive policy with regard to EVs and EV charging stations. The new government policy includes measures aimed at improving the infrastructure for EV usage and establishing 690 EV charging stations by 2036. It is also the government's stated aim to increase EV usage in public transportation, including plans to change 22,000 motorized scooter rickshaws, known as TukTuks, to eTukTuks by 2022. This bold move represents an excellent opportunity to grow EV production and usage with strong support from the public sector.

To support reduced CO_2 emissions, the Thai government offers tax benefits to manufacturers of vehicles that emit low levels of CO_2. The Ministry of Finance revised vehicle excise tax in June 2017, reducing the excise tax for HEV and PHEV by 50%. For EVs the benefits are even greater, with the lowest excise tax for any type of vehicle at just 2%. The Thailand Board of Investment (BOI) has also introduced both tax and non-tax incentives for electric vehicle manufacturers. For producers of HEVs, PHEVs, BEVs, and electric buses, the BOI is offering an exemption of import duty on necessary machinery. With regard to charging stations, the BOI is also offering 5 years of corporate income tax exemption. It is expected that the Thai government policies and BOI investment incentives will not only increase the ease of doing business for foreign investors but will also play a major role in shifting the interest of both producers and consumers toward vehicles with lower CO_2 emissions due to the increasingly attractive price competitiveness of EVs compared to traditional gas-fueled cars. ■

THAILAND'S IMPROVEMENT IN DIGITAL COMPETITIVENESS

The IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking 2018 recently reported an improvement in Thailand's ranking this year. In moving up to 39th position in the overall rankings, Thailand had not only risen two places compared to one year ago, but also strengthened its position as the 3rd highest ranking of the ASEAN countries.

An international measure of a country's digital enhancement

With the aim of assessing the capacity and readiness of a country to adapt and explore digital technologies, the IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking has been released annually by the International Institute for Management Development (IMD). Concentrating on the digital dimensions of each country's ability to transform its government practices, business model, and society in general, the ranking evaluates the competitiveness of economies based on 50 indicators. The indicators are grouped into nine sub-factors that in turn are classified into three major components: Technology, Knowledge, and Future Readiness.

Countries can therefore be assessed from a variety of perspectives. The ranking results enable existing and future investors to identify better opportunities in the countries which are shown to have a sufficient level of digital readiness in order to strengthen the future value creation of a corporation.

Thailand makes headway on digitalization path at both global and regional levels

According to the latest figures released in June 2018, Thailand has climbed two places for 2018 to 39th position. More specifically, the country ranked 28th in technology, 44th in knowledge, and 49th in future readiness. At the regional level, Thailand was the 3rd highest ranked member of ASEAN. More significantly, Thailand was the only upward mover among its neighboring ASEAN partners on the back of its improved digital competitiveness ranking.

The report highlights Thailand's strong performance in the technology component. Looking into the sub-factors under the technology index, technological and regulatory frameworks in Thailand are currently making significant headway which can both facilitate digital transformation within the nation. Thailand's technological framework ranking soared from 30th to 23rd position, while the country's regulatory framework ranking rose from 38th to 34th compared to the previous year.

Supportive institutional framework and policies

Thailand's progress has been fostered by an institutional framework that places an emphasis on government policies designed to support digital transformation across the board. Over recent years, Thailand has pinpointed the support on technology and innovation industries as well as the implementation of fundamental infrastructure development plans in order to position the country as a regional hub for innovative investment. In particular, the implementation has also focused on the development of ICT infrastructure and the adoption of ICT by the education sector to construct an environment conducive to digitalization, and develop high-potential human capital to be equipped with a full capacity of knowledge and skills.

Further, with an eye on the nation's digital advancement and future readiness, Thailand Board of Investment (BOI) has placed emphasis on promoting additional investment and the development of targeted core technology-driven industries. A number of other government-led initiatives are also aimed at empowering Thailand's digital competitiveness and establishing a technology-driven economy. ■

NISSAN: A LEADING NAME IN INTELLIGENT MOBILITY

"As part of our mission to continue growing our presence within Thailand, Nissan is focused on ensuring customer happiness, safety and satisfaction. Our customers remain at the heart of everything we do."

Mr. Antoine Barthes
President, Nissan Motor (Thailand)

Nissan's worldwide footprint

With offices in six regions across the world – Asia & Oceania; Africa, the Middle East & India; China; Europe; Latin America; and North America – Nissan is one of the world's largest full-line vehicle manufacturers, producing more than sixty different car models under the Nissan, INFINITI and Datsun brands. Driven by a company-wide desire to provide "Innovation that Excites", Nissan continues to lead the way in areas that include electric vehicles, electrification and sustainability.

Founded in 1933 in Yokohama, Japan, Nissan has been a frontrunner in vehicle design, manufacturing and innovation for the past 85 years. In 2017, the company sold more than 5.7 million cars for a total yearly revenue of 11.9 trillion Japanese Yen (approximately 3.5 trillion Thai Baht). This strong sales performance is indicative of Nissan's global reputation and its commitment to becoming one of the top three automotive companies in customer service and support.

Nissan M.O.V.E. to 2022

As part of its plan to boost global sales and increase company revenues, on 1 April 2017 Nissan launched its six-year midterm strategy known as "Nissan M.O.V.E. to 2022". The aim of this plan is to ensure that Nissan achieves sustainable growth, while simultaneously taking the lead in developing the technology and business evolution of the automotive industry. Nissan M.O.V.E to 2022 midterm plan targets technology evolution with electric vehicle leadership, autonomous driving expansion and the delivery of mobility services.

As such, Nissan is making a concerted move to extend its leadership in the electric vehicle sector. Among the targets, Nissan is aiming to sell 1 million electrified vehicles globally - either pure electric models or those with e-POWER powertrains - annually by fiscal year 2022. Such efforts have been symbolized by the popularity of the world's best-selling all-electric vehicle, the Nissan LEAF.

Why did Nissan choose Thailand as the location for its regional headquarter?

Thailand is a competitive market in Southeast Asia and has been astrategic market for Nissan in the Asia and Oceania region: both for sales and manufacturing. The Thai government had been channelling resources to create a climate that enhances competitiveness, encourages investment and improves workforce opportunities for the automotive industry. Thailand is also rapidly becoming a regional production hub for South East

Asia. The country offers a dual advantage in terms of a large domestic market as well as an established automotive cluster of component suppliers. Situated in the center of Southeast Asia, the world's fastest growing regional market, Thailand also offers convenient trade and easy access to other countries in the region.

How important is the support provided by the Thai Government and the BOI for Nissan?

The government's supportive policies are a major reason why Thailand remains such a desirable regional base for many companies in the automotive industry. With the Thai government and the Thailand Board of Investment (BOI) providing a variety of tax and non-tax incentives to foreign investors, Thailand's automotive manufacturing industry is expected to continue its strong growth well into the future. Some of the government benefits available to investors include Corporate Income Tax (CIT) exemptions, import duty exemptions, and the approval of permits for foreign experts and workers.

In addition to the general support provided to the automotive industry, Thailand has also begun offering additional incentives for the production of 'green vehicles'. For example, there have been significant reductions to excise tax rates for battery electric vehicles, with rates falling from 10% pre-2017 to 2%. These policies have come about as a result of the Thai government's proclamation that the development of the next generation automotive industry is one of Thailand's '10 targeted growth industries'.

Nissan's vision for the future

Nissan Motor Thailand offers its valued customers across the spectrum: from regular ICE vehicles to ICE (HEV) – the first Hybrid SUV – to our e-POWER technology and the LEAF, the first mainstream Intelligent Electric Vehicle all the way to the GT-R, Nissan's super sports car.

Nissan believes electric vehicles are the future of the automotive industry and recently commissioned a study, "The Future of Electric Vehicles in South East Asia", conducted by Frost & Sullivan with consumers in Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam and the Philippines.

The survey found that awareness of Electric Vehicles is high in Thailand, at 82% of those surveyed, with 44% of those saying they would consider an EV when making their next vehicle purchasing decision. They would also be willing to pay up to 50% more for an EV than a traditional ICE vehicle. This is deeply encouraging and shows that our decision to bring the Nissan LEAF to Thailand is the right one. As such, Nissan remains committed to the development of innovative products such as e-POWER and electric vehicles (Nissan LEAF and other models) – both essential elements for creating a smart, clean, and sustainable future.

By continuing its engagement with key government stakeholders such as the Metropolitan Electricity Authority and the Thailand Board of Investment, Nissan will remain a crucial driver in electric vehicle in Thailand and in creating a better and more efficient driving future within Thailand and the region. ■

NEWS BITES

BOI approves electric vehicle investment plans of Nissan and Honda: On 25 July 2018, the Board of Investment approved investment plans worth 29.63 billion baht. Of all the projects approved on the day, one each was by Nissan and Honda to produce Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV) and batteries. Nissan Motor (Thailand) intends to invest 10.96 billion baht to expand its manufacturing base. The company also plans to use more locally-made raw materials in the production of its e-Power models, which were previously manufactured only in Japan. Meanwhile, Honda Automobile (Thailand) will invest a total of 5.82 billion baht on its project. It plans to utilize more domestically-made auto parts to reduce its current reliance on imports. Prior to this latest round of BOI approvals, Toyota, Mercedes-Benz and BMW had already received the go-ahead from the BOI to commence their own proposed projects on Hybrid and Plug-in Hybrid vehicles with a total investment value of over 20 billion baht.

Bright prospect for the automotive industry: Mr. Joseph Hong, Managing Director of Robert Bosch Limited, a Thai unit of the German car-parts maker and industrial services firm, expressed an optimistic view that Thailand's improving economic growth will stimulate further progress in the local automotive industry. Bosch's consolidated sales in Thailand reached 12.8 billion baht a robust annual growth of 7.5% in 2017. The 2018 outlook has also brightened as the EEC initiative is expected to increase investor confidence. Supportive laws as well as promotions from the BOI will further help facilitate business in Thailand for investors, making growth a definite likelihood for Bosch this year. With this in mind, the company decided to continue pushing development in the field of automated driving. Bosch is targeting approximately 2 billion Euros in revenue from its driver assistance systems in 2019.

BOI'S MISSIONS AND EVENTS

During 20-25 June 2018, General Prayut Chan-o-cha, the Prime Minister, led a delegation comprising high-level representatives from the cabinet and Thai government agencies to visit the United Kingdom and the French Republic. One of the highlights of this visit was the Thailand Business Forum "Transforming Thailand" held at Landmark Hotel in London on 21 June 2018. In the forum, the Prime Minister delivered a keynote address titled "Driving Transformation through Thailand 4.0 and the Eastern Economic Corridor", while Dr. Kobsak Pootrakool, the Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, remarked on the topic of "Reforms for Enhancing the Business Ecosystem". Panelists in the subsequent section "Investment Support Measures and Business Opportunities" included Ms. Duangjai Asawachintachit, the Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, and Dr. Kanit Sangsubhan, the Secretary General of the Eastern Economic Corridor Office, along with leading private sector executives from the UK.

Dr. Somkid Jatusripitak, the Prime Minister, led the delegation to visit Japan from 17 - 21 July 2018. During the trip, an MOU signing ceremony on investment and business cooperation between the Thailand Board of Investment and Mie Prefecture was held on 19 July 2018. Ms. Duangjai Asawachintachit, the Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, represented the BOI while Mr. Eikei Suzuki, the Governor of Mie Prefecture, represented the prefecture in the event.

On 12 June 2018, Ms. Duangjai Asawachintachit, the Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, along with other executives, hosted a welcome reception for a delegation from the European Association for Business and Commerce (EABC). The event featured the exchange of information and productive discussions on the BOI's investment promotion policy, with the EABC expressing particular interest in the BOI's incentives for electric vehicle (EV) businesses.

On 22 June 2018, Mr. Chokdee Kaewsang, the Deputy Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, presided over the opening ceremony of the "SMART SMEs: Your Success Story Begins" seminar. Co-sponsored by the Thailand Research Fund (TRF), the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) and the National Innovation Agency (NIA), the event aimed to provide information on investment promotion policies and supporting measures of government agencies for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

On 12 July 2018, Ms. Bonggot Anuroj, the Deputy Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, welcomed Mr. Jose Luis Kaiser Moreiras, the Director General for International Trade and Investment, the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness, together with H.E. Mr. Emilio De Miguel Calabia, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain to Thailand, and representatives from the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Madrid. The meeting was held at the BOI head office where the two sides discussed potential channels through which investment cooperation could be enhanced. During the meeting, the Spanish delegation also expressed interest in investing in the Eastern Economic Corridors (EEC).

During 11-15 June 2018, Mr. Narit Therdsteerasukdi, the Deputy Secretary General of the Thailand Board of Investment, together with Mr. Weera Punpisootchai, the Executive Director of the Investment Promotion Division 4, and Ms. Vannipa Pipupchaiyasit, the Director of the BOI's Seoul Office, led a delegation on a visit to the Republic of Korea in order to participate in discussions on investment opportunities in Thailand with investors in the Biotechnology, Digital and Automation industries. The delegation also paid a courtesy call on the Ambassador of Thailand at Seoul before visiting the supporting agencies in order to enhance cooperation for the Startup, Venture Capital and Smart City development.

Key Economic Figures

GDP (2017)
$455.4 Billion

GDP per Capita (2017)
$6,729

GDP Growth

2016	2017
3.3%	3.9%

Unemployment
2017
1.2%

Headline Inflation
2017
0.7%

Investment Growth

2016	2017
2.8%	0.9%

Export Value Growth

2016	2017
0.1%	9.7%

Source: NESDB

Market Profile
(2017)

Population
68.4 Million

Minimum Wage
THB 308 - 330

$ Approximate
$9.7 - 10.4

International Competitiveness

WEF Global Competitiveness Index
2016 : 34th
2017 : 32nd

World Bank Ease of Doing Business
2017 : 46th
2018 : 26th

World Digital Competitiveness Ranking
2017 : 41st
2018 : 39th

Time to set up business : 4.5 days

Source: WEF, World Bank and IMD

Export Figures
(January - June 2018)

Export value (USD million)
Jan – June 2017 : 113,546.8
Jan – June 2018 : 125,811.7
Year-on-year Growth : 10.8%

Top 10 Export Markets

Rank	Value (USD Million)	YoY Growth	Share
China	14,935	7.5%	11.9%
US	13,613	7.7%	10.8%
Japan	12,559	17.9%	10.0%
Hong Kong	6,354	5.6%	5.1%
Vietnam	5,875	12.2%	4.7%
Malaysia	5,591	13.7%	4.4%
Australia	5,526	12.3%	4.4%
Indonesia	5,010	12.7%	4.0%
Singapore	4,404	1.4%	3.5%
India	3,933	29.3%	3.1%

Top 10 Exports

Goods / Products	Value (USD million)	YoY Growth	Share	Goods / Products	Value (USD million)	YoY Growth	Share
1: Motor cars and parts	14,425	14.5%	11.5%	6: Chemical products	4,513	27.6%	3.6%
2: Computers and parts	9,958	16.8%	7.9%	7: Electronic integrated circuits	4,192	6.9%	3.3%
3: Precious stones and jewellery	6,328	0.6%	5.0%	8: Refined fuels	4,187	34.6%	3.3%
4: Rubber products	5,380	9.7%	4.3%	9: Machinery and parts	3,969	12.1%	3.2%
5: Plastic beads	5,189	23.3%	4.1%	10: Air conditioners and parts	3,087	10.3%	2.5%

Source: Ministry of Commerce

Exchange Rates
(Data as of 23 July 2018)

$ THB 33.52 | € THB 44.25 | £ THB 39.47 | ¥ THB 30.41 | ¥ THB 4.99

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%
Witholding Tax: 1 – 10%

Source: the Revenue Department

THAILAND BOARD OF INVESTMENT

ABOUT BOI

The Office of the Board of Investment (BOI) is the principle goverment 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.

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