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TRADE AND FINANCING STRATEGIES FOR THAILAND IN THE 1980s

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ODI Working Papers present in preliminary form work resulting from research undertaken under the auspices of the Institute. Views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of ODI. Comments are welcomed and should be addressed directly to the authors.

This working paper is one of five country papers prepared as part of a study of the appropriate choice of external strategies for intermediate-level developing countries in the difficult trade and investment conditions of the 1980s. An earlier stage of the project analysed the experience of 25 intermediate-level and more advanced developing countries to determine whether the lessons that have been drawn from the most successful appeared to apply to a larger number, and under differing external conditions. The country studies are intended to examine the same questions at a much more detailed level. It is hoped that a final report drawing conclusions from both parts of the study will be published in 1988. The project is directed at ODI by Sheila Page. We are grateful for financial support from the Overseas Development Administration, the Economic and Social Research Council, and the International Development Research Centre of Canada, but they are not responsible for the views expressed here.

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The fifth study, on Peru, will be published later in 1987.

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1. PROBLEM, PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The countries generally called newly industrialising, the NICs, consist primarily of Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, and Hong Kong. The NICs also include other countries, e.g. Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, whose level of industrialisation may be comparable to that of the Asian NICs, but who perform less well in their balance of payments and debt positions.¹

There is, however, a second group of developing countries which have achieved a relatively rapid rate of growth in national output (gross domestic product or gross national product), but have not attained a level of industrialisation comparable to that of the NICs.

According to statistics published by the World Bank, manufacturing, amounted to between 22 and 27 per cent of the NICs' gross domestic product in 1983, while in the second group of relatively fast growing developing countries - such as Thailand, Malaysia and Colombia - it was 17-19%.² This figure is comparable to the level reached by the present NICs around 1960; the second group of developing economies may thus be referred to as near-NICs.

In terms of exports, the NICs, and especially the Asian NICs, also had a consistently higher growth rate, though Argentina and Mexico did not perform so well, thus giving rise to their recent heavy external debt-servicing problems. Exports of manufactures from most NICs, and especially the Asian NICs, expanded very rapidly.³ The relative shares of manufactured exports in total merchandise trade were about 90% in the early 1980s for South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong and approximately 60% for Singapore. The same ratio for the near-NICs, again according to World Bank statistics, was approximately 30% for both Thailand and Colombia and 23% for Malaysia.⁴

This outstanding performance by the Asian NICs can be attributed to various factors, one of them being their overall government policies of export-led growth and industrialisation. Nevertheless, the world economy and particularly many Western industrialised countries have faced a number of long and deep recessions since 1974 with only alternating short intervals of recovery, and this, together with the increasing measures taken by the industrialised countries to protect

their own local economies, has directly affected the exports of all developing countries including the NICs. This in turn has caused their economic growth rates to slow down, especially since the early 1980s.

The recession in the industrialised countries has raised an important issue regarding the choice of external strategy for economic development for many near-NICs which have been attempting to emulate the export-led industrialisation and growth strategy of the NICs. Should they continue to orient their policies toward the export sector, despite the increasingly variable and uncertain state of the world economy and the, probably correct, presumption of the existing and continued export expansion policy of the first generation of successful NICs? If an export-led industrialisation strategy is not appropriate for any of the near-NICs, what alternative should they take? To be able to provide some light for the guidance of an external strategy for any near-NICs, it is necessary to provide some in-depth study of their past growth and development, together with their pattern of external trade as well as their international capital position.

Thailand, a near-NIC or a potential NIC, is one such interesting case study. The country had, in the two decades up to 1979, achieved a relatively rapid growth and development in its national output (either GDP or GNP). This satisfactory record of general economic advance slowed down, however, in the first half of the 1980s. The average annual growth rate from 1960 to 1979 was approximately 7%, while it fluctuated between 4% and slightly over 6% in the first half of the 1980s. More importantly, there has been an increasing international trade deficit. Trade imbalances rose substantially in most years after 1974, and this external constraint is becoming a potentially important and relatively more urgent issue for Thailand in its medium-term development. It gives rise to a need to seek new policy options, particularly with respect to trade and financial strategies for the future growth of the economy.

Our objective in this paper is to find out how this present external (balance of payments) situation came into existence. Are there any external or domestic factors which can explain such a performance over

time? Until we have analysed the changing balance of payments situation, we cannot propose any appropriate external strategy for Thailand.

Our case study of Thailand will consist of the following sections. Following an introduction in section one, section two will deal with the growth and structural change of the Thai economy. There will be also an analysis of changes in the balance of payments situation; it will, however, be quite aggregative. We shall concentrate only on the period of the last 15 years or so. The relationship between the current account deficit and domestic sector imbalances will be shown. The aggregated domestic real sector is broken down into three parts - the private sector, the state or government enterprises, and the government itself. The balance of payments, in terms of the change in net foreign assets, is then linked not only to a spending and income gap by the private sector (and hence their financial asset accumulation) but also to the government deficit. The working of the domestic monetary system as a whole in terms of net lending to the real sector is linked to the change in the country's net foreign assets.

Recent serious macroeconomic imbalances were not the only cause of a potential balance of payments problem. There was also a problem with respect to the industrialisation and trade policies as pursued by the government, which gave rise to distorted incentives. Thus in section three, we shall concern ourselves with growth and structural change in the import sector, focusing on the implications of industrialisation policy on the pattern of imports. Import-output ratios among various industrial sectors will be calculated. The sources of Thailand's imports will also be explored.

Similarly, in section four, growth and structural change in Thailand's exports will be described. Export diversification in terms of products and markets will then be analysed, and we end this section by exploring the medium-term prospects for Thailand's exports.

The analysis of various flows of capital movements in the balance of payments, together with the external debt position, will be the subject of section five. In this external debt section, the public debt

of the government and state enterprises will be studied in more detail.

Finally, our conclusions and some policy implications of the analysis will be presented in section six.

2. GROWTH AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN THE ECONOMY

By any international standards of comparison, Thailand had achieved a relatively rapid economic growth rate for the two decades and a half up to 1985. Table 2.1 presents the country's economic growth as measured by the real gross national product (GNP) at 1972 prices together with per capita income for the more recent period 1969-85. The annual real economic growth rate fluctuated between 4.03 and 9.10% during the period 1969-80, an average of 6.95%. But for the recent period 1981-5, the average fell by 2.06 percentage points to 4.89%, an overall decline of 29.64%. Nevertheless, despite the tendency to slow down after 1980, overall economic performance in terms of real output growth remained relatively satisfactory by international standards.

Real GNP per capita, on the other hand, grew by a simple annual average rate of 4.55% during the period 1969-80. It then declined to 2.89% annually during 1981-5, a reduction of over a third. This reduction in the expansion of GNP per head in 1981-5 was, therefore, proportionally more than the reduced growth rate of GNP itself. This reflected, therefore, a reduction in the GNP growth rate unmatched pari passu by the rapid decline in population growth in recent years. Real per capita GNP stood, in absolute terms, at about Baht 3,760 in 1969 and Baht 7,040 in 1985, which was respectively equivalent to US\$ 181 and US\$ 260 at the exchange rates prevailing in those two years.

Table 2.2 provides the contribution ratios of various economic sectors toward the change in GDP for 1969-85, while Table 2.3 gives the structural change in GDP for the same period. Of immediate concern to our present analysis are the relative positions of the primary and manufacturing sectors. It can be seen from Table 2.3 that the percentage share of primary products (agriculture plus mining and quarrying) was on a long-run downward trend, from 35.19% in 1969 to 24.79% in 1985. The decline was particularly sharp for the agricultural sector; its share in total GDP was 33.36% in 1969 and 23.21% in 1985, while it was respectively 1.83% and 1.59% for the mining and quarrying sector.

The manufacturing sector, on the other hand, was able almost continuously to improve its relative position in relation to Thai GDP.

Its sectoral share went up from around 15.00% in 1969 to approximately 21.00% in 1985.

These opposing trends were consistent with the marginal growth rates and contribution ratios shown in Table 2.2 on a yearly basis. The contribution ratio is defined as the change in a sectoral product over the change in total GDP. This measure is superior to a simple growth rate calculation because it takes into account the initial sizes of the various sectors in GDP. The annual economic growth rates for the various sectors in GDP are, nevertheless, given in Table 2.4.

The contribution of the agricultural and mining sectors to overall economic growth was evidently much lower in the first half of the 1980s. Moreover, there were negative contribution ratios equivalent to -8.20% in 1972, -2.26% in 1977 and -6.99% in 1979 for the agricultural sector. In the mining and quarrying sector, the negative contribution ratios occurred in 1970, 1973, 1975, 1981, 1982 and 1983. The contribution of the manufacturing sector, on the contrary, was positive throughout the time span 1969-85.

Sectors which also experienced a discernible rising percentage share in GDP included banking, insurance and real estate, electricity and water supply. The contribution ratios for construction and housing were generally low and, in the case of construction, were negative for the early 1970s and early 1980s. Other sectors showed no perceptible trends.

2.1 Current Account, Balance of Payments and Sectoral Balances

High output and income growth, together with the structural changes, were also characterised by an ever increasing trade deficit. Table 2.5 shows the growth rates of exports and imports in prices, quantities, and values. In volume, the export index increased from 61.04 in 1969 to 286.64 in 1985 while the import index rose from 88.66 to 181.12 for the same period. Export quantities grew by 4.37 times while imports rose by 2.04 times. Though the growth in the volume of exports was much higher than for imports, its unit value, with the exception of the years of 1972-74, grew much less. During the period 1969-84, the export unit value was increased by 2.73 times as compared

to 4.62 times for the import unit value. Thus the international terms of trade deteriorated substantially, again with the exception of the interim period 1972-4, from a height of 122.18 in 1969 to 72.06 in 1984 or by 41.02%. Though there was a slowdown in import volume resulting in a smaller growth in its value, the terms of trade declined further. This deterioration in the international exchange ratio could be considered as a real factor outside the control of the relatively small Thai economy. It was, nevertheless, partly responsible for the increase in the merchandise trade deficit during most years in the period 1969-85.

The ratio of commodity trade deficit to income (GNP) rose substantially and fluctuated between 3.30 and 9.93% during 1969-85 (Table 2.6). This compared with about 3.0% during 1961-66 (not shown in the Table). Even though the trade imbalance to income fell to 7.17% in 1984 and 6.10% in 1985 from a peak of 9.93% in 1983, the service trade surplus as a percentage share of GNP was quite low in all years after 1975 as compared to 1969-75. The service account in relation to income was between 2.06 and 4.62% during 1969-75. It then dipped to less than 1% for a number of years after 1975. Even though the performance of service trade as a percentage of income improved to 1.86% in 1983 and 1.51% in 1985, it did not help much to offset the high trade account deficit described above. The current account deficit as a share of GNP remained high in 1983 and 1984 and it was still at 4.15% in 1985. Table 2.6 also presents the simple averages for the various balances for the periods 1969-71, 1972-4, 1975-9, 1980-82 and 1983-85. These periodic calculations were made in line with the situation of Thailand's balance of payments, which will be analysed below. The average current account deficit as a percentage share of GNP was 3.19% during 1969-71, 0.59% during 1972-4, 5.08% during 1975-9, 5.49% during 1980-82 and 5.56% during 1983-85. Domestic absorption, therefore, increased in relation to national output.

The balance of payments is presented in more detail in Table 2.7 on an annual basis from 1969 to 1985. There were three years of deficits during 1969-71, followed by three years of surpluses. The deficit occurred even before the international oil price hike at the end of 1973. The surplus during 1972-4 was mainly helped by the commodity

price boom, especially for Thailand's rice exports. There was a world-wide food crop failure in 1972-3. There was also a reduction in rice production in Thailand of 9.68% in 1972-3 as compared to the 1971-2 crop year. The severe rice export taxes as well as quantitative restrictions (including bans on exports) drastically reduced rice export volumes to only 848,717 metric tons in 1973 as compared to 2,112,114 metric tons in 1972. Yet the value of exports in 1973 was down by only 19.00%. With rice export prices remaining high in the first half of 1974, the export volume of 1,029,273 tons that year fetched a peak value of Baht 9,778 million - 172.06% higher than that of the previous year at Baht 3,594 million.

The international terms of trade were favourable to Thailand despite the quadrupling of the oil price in 1973-4. After 1974, the balance of payments became unfavourable for five consecutive years up to 1979. An overall surplus then followed for the next three years up to 1982. There was again a large deficit in 1983 and a surplus in 1984. Therefore, for the 16-year period 1969-84, there were 7 surplus and 9 deficit years for the balance of payments, with the combined amount of deficits exceeding the value of the surpluses by approximately Baht 19.20 billion. Though there was a surplus in the overall balance of payments in 1985, net foreign assets for the country as a whole declined during 1969-85. Net reserves as a proportion of GNP declined from 14.44% in 1969 to 7.26% in 1985, while the availability of reserves to imports also fell from an average of 8.59 months in 1969 to 1.91 and 3.5 months in 1984 and 1985 respectively. Figure 1 presents the changing annual balance of payments position for 1969-84.

It should be noted that net investment income (see line 2.3 in the service account of Table 2.7, which is the line comprising net payments on interest, dividends, profits, and other fees) showed a large negative sign in 1976. The negative net position reached approximately Baht 11.69 billion in 1980, Baht 20.73 billion in 1981, and Baht 38.18 billion in 1985. Although there was a large positive net inflow of other service income (line 2.5) in the 1980s - which includes, of course, the factor income of labourers employed in the Middle Eastern countries - the overall net factor income, i.e. investment income plus other service income, still remained a very large

negative figure in the 1980s: Baht 5.02 billion in 1980, Baht 11.65 billion in 1981, and Baht 15.76 billion in 1985. This deterioration in the net factor income was a result of large external borrowing to finance the basic trade account deficit. Direct foreign investment has been becoming a smaller portion of total capital movements, averaging 42.54% during the period 1969-74. After 1974, it fluctuated downward to as low as 3.10% in 1979. Even though it picked up to about 11% in 1980 and 1981, it was clearly much below the peak attained during 1969-74. External borrowing in the form of loans and credits, with both short-term and long-term maturities, increased in relative importance in Thailand's international capital flows after 1974.

It can be argued that in a still relatively low-income and fast growing developing economy (as Thailand was in the 1970s and 1980s), there is bound to be a deficit in the current account. Specifically in the case of Thailand this deficit indicates a desire for domestic investment which exceeds the total domestic savings available. Foreign savings (and hence borrowing) are required to fill the gap. The current account shortfall in an open economy reflects the aggregate overspending of domestic residents above the national income.

The aggregate overspending can, of course, be broken down sectorally. If the economy is divided into three major sectors - government, private, and government or public enterprise sectors - we can then show that the external imbalances as measured in trade, services and international transfer payments should be equal to the sum of the sectoral balances of the above three sectors. Starting from the equation for income determination in an open economy, we can write the three sectoral balances as follows:-

$$[X+R-M] = [S_p - I_p] + [S_{gp} - I_{gp}] + [T - G] \dots (1)$$

where X = value of exports of goods and services

M = value of imports of goods and services

R = net international transfers

T = taxes less subsidies

G = government expenditure

S = savings with subscript p and gp referring to private sector and government enterprises respectively.

Table 2.8 represents our estimate of equation (1) for 1969-84. The net foreign investment column is conceptually equivalent to the current account position of the country. It shows that the private sector saving-investment balance was negative only in 1969.

The positive saving and investment ($S_p - I_p$) gap for the private sector fluctuated and occasionally was a large figure as in 1982. There was, for example, an economic recession in 1982 with a much lower GNP growth rate of 3.63% as compared with the higher annual growth rate of 4.82% in 1981 and 5.44% in 1980.

Private investment was then low with no corresponding reduction in private savings. The public or government sector had, on the contrary, and with the exception of 1974, a deficit throughout 1969-84. In the sharp recession of 1982, the government shortfall in revenue collection, due to a more than proportional share of indirect taxation in total taxation, was large, while expenditures remained at a high level. There was a substantial government budget deficit amounting to Baht 41.12 billion. This was, in fact, the peak of the public deficit during the time span of our present analysis. In relation to GNP, the government fiscal deficit was as high as 6.14% in 1982. There was also a large saving-investment imbalance for government enterprises in 1982 amounting to Baht 31.99 billion. Consequently, an external deficit persisted in 1982, despite the large positive private surplus in that particular year.

It should be noted from Table 2.8 that the deficit in the government-enterprise sector increased after the mid 1970s. It began to exceed the public or government deficit in 1978. Unlike the 1972-3 period, the surplus from the private sector was inadequate to finance the combined deficits of the other two sectors combined. There was a con-

tinuous inflow of net foreign investment throughout the period 1969-84. Government enterprises relied heavily, as shown in the balance of payments statistics in Table 2.7, on foreign savings after 1975.

2.2 The Balance of Payments and the Monetary System

We have shown that the sectoral imbalances have their counterparts in the current account or net foreign investment. But according to a balance of payments concept, the surplus or deficit in the current account is the difference between the overall balance of payments and the capital account position. Thus, the surplus in the current account is equal to the building up of claims against foreigners or the reduction of foreign liabilities. The deficit in the current account is the opposite, giving rise to reduced foreign claims or increased external liabilities. There is thus a connection between the change in the net foreign assets of the country and the current account balance. The change in the net foreign assets is, in turn, linked to the working of the monetary institutions. Based upon the consolidated balance sheet of the banking system, we can write the following equation:

$$\Delta NFA^b = \Delta M - \Delta DC \quad \dots\dots (2)$$

where ΔNFA^b = net change in foreign assets
of the banking system

ΔM = changes in monetary liabilities of
the banking system

ΔDC = changes in total domestic credits to the
non-bank sectors by the banking system.

Equation (2) indicates that the changes in net foreign assets of the consolidated banking system are identical to changes in monetary

expansion and total domestic credit extension to the non-bank sectors including both the public and the private sector. If domestic credit is divided into two major parts, i.e. public or government credit (ΔDC^g) and the non-bank private sector including the government enterprises (ΔDC^{nb}), Equation (2) may be rewritten as Equation (3) below.

$$\Delta NFA^b = \Delta M - (\Delta DC^g + \Delta DC^{nb}) \dots (3)$$

Taking into account the fact that the government finances its budget deficit either by borrowing from domestic sources or by foreign borrowing, we can write as follows:

$$G - T = \Delta DC^g + \Delta NFA^g \dots (4)$$

Using Equations (4) and (3), we obtain the following result

$$\Delta NFA^b = (T - G - \Delta NFA^g) + (\Delta M - \Delta DC^{nb}) \dots (5)$$

The change in net foreign assets of the banking system has its counterpart in the government budget deficit financed by the banking system, together with the net indebtedness of the non-bank private sector towards the banking system. The latter is represented by the change in money stock and the total change in domestic credit to the non-private sector.

Table 2.9 illustrates Equation (5) for the case of Thailand. The consolidated monetary system, in our case, consists of the central bank, the exchange equalisation fund, and the commercial banks. Since there were several adjustments of the existing holdings of net foreign assets, due to the changes in their prices, we re-estimated the net foreign assets for the particular case of revaluation excluding gold. The direction of changes in net foreign assets in the case of revaluation due to gold price changes corresponded exactly to the balance of payments situation. As shown above, there were negative changes in net foreign assets for the deficits in the balance of payments during 1969-71, 1975-9, and 1983. Surplus years for the overall external account, together with the rise in net foreign assets, occurred in 1971-4, 1980-82, and 1984.

It is clearly shown in Table 2.9 that domestic finance was required every year except 1974 because foreign borrowing was insufficient to

fill the budget gap. This demand for domestic borrowing by the government was found to rise quite rapidly after the mid 1970s, reaching as high as Baht 31.64 billion in 1982.

There were ten positive net lendings by the non-bank private sector during the sixteen-year period of 1969-84, as represented by the positive difference between monetary asset accumulation and net alteration in the banking credit outstanding for the non-bank private entity ($M_2 - DC^{nb}$). In some of these positive years, the net lendings by the private sector through the banking system were inadequate for government borrowing, for example, in 1969, 1971, and 1976. This resulted in a reduction in net foreign assets along with all the other years (1975, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1983) of net borrowings by the private sector. As described earlier, overall private sector net borrowing has been much dominated by the surge of spending by the government enterprises since the mid-1970s.

The government also borrowed directly and indirectly from the rest of the non-bank private sector. Even though recorded direct lending by surplus units to deficit units tends to be negligible because of the small domestic capital (equity and bond) market, the government borrows (through its bond selling) regularly from the Government Savings Bank. In certain years, such borrowing was large, helping to reduce the deficit financing by the banking system. There were, thus, increases in net foreign assets, for instance during 1980-82 and 1984. Nevertheless, it can be concluded that credit creation by the monetary institutions accommodated the overspending in the overall economy in a number of years, given the deterioration of the international terms of trade. It resulted in the reduction of previously accumulated net foreign assets in the years of balance of payment deficits.

The external value of the domestic currency declined, therefore, by a number of devaluations during 1969-84. The baht was devalued officially by 7.9% in December 1971, and by 10% in February 1973 to keep its original parity with the US dollar. There was, however, a minor revaluation by approximately 4% in July 1973 due to the continued depreciation of the US dollar in that year. Exchange-rate policy was altered from the traditional single peg to the US dollar to a basket

peg in March 1978. This system was adopted for only about six months, after which the so-called daily exchange rate fixing system was put into force. The daily fixing system lasted until July 1981 when there was a devaluation of the baht by 8.7%, and the exchange rate was again officially pegged to the US dollar. In November 1984 there was a further devaluation by 14.8% after the imposition of other austerity measures including, for example, the 18% ceiling on commercial banking credit for 1984. Along with the devaluation, the Bank of Thailand also changed its foreign exchange regime by adopting a discretionary floating policy with the Baht linked to a basket of major trading partners' currencies. There was also intervention in international trade in the form of various import taxes and other quantitative restrictions. Tariffs are not collected solely for revenue purposes. As well as other forms of trade intervention, they are taken in many instances in an attempt to shore up the trade account deficit and to promote local industrialisation. We shall return to this resultant protection in the following section on imports.

3. IMPORT GROWTH, STRUCTURAL CHANGES, IMPORT DEPENDENCE AND INDUSTRIALISATION, AND SOURCES OF IMPORTS

We have witnessed a very rapid change in the structure of the Thai economy. From an economy dominated by the agricultural sector during the 1960s and 1970s, the industrial sector has become increasingly more important. It has contributed significantly to the rapid growth and diversification of the country's economic activities. However, the changing structure of production has been accompanied by a change in the country's trade structure, namely in exports and imports. It is said that the past favourable growth in the manufacturing sector was based on production for the domestic market, which consisted mostly of import substitution of consumer goods. In the first stages of industrialisation, domestic producers were able to secure adequate demand for their output under a protectionist process with heavy tariff and non-tariff barriers. However, by the end of the 1970s, the domestic market seemed to be exhausted and ceased to contribute to industrial growth as before.

While the Thai economy moved towards industrialisation partly aimed at coping with the balance of payments problem, imports of manufactured goods continued to grow. As a consequence, the industrialisation process which has taken place over the last two decades seems to have worsened the country's balance of trade, especially following the first oil-price shock.

3.1 Growth of Imports

Industrialisation in Thailand has been accompanied by a trend of increasing imports. As Table 3.1 shows, the value of imports increased over twentyfold from about Baht 9,622 million in 1960 to Baht 66,835 million in 1975 and reached Baht 216,746 million in 1981. During the periods 1960-65 and 1966-70 the average annual rate of growth was 9.91 and 9.92% respectively (see Table 3.2). A drastic increase was witnessed between 1971 and 1975 due to the quadrupling of the oil price in 1973-4. The average annual rate of growth during this period was 25.67%. The second oil shock in 1979-80 doubled oil prices and again caused a sharp increase in the value of Thailand's

imports. During 1976-1980, the annual average growth rate was 26.85%. However, the average import value grew at a relatively decreasing rate between 1981 and 1985 mainly due to much slower growth at home and worldwide economic recession.

In order to see the changing import picture more clearly, we break down import totals into oil and non-oil imports. As shown in Table 3.3, oil imports rose rapidly as compared to non-oil imports. Using 1970 as the base the value of oil imports jumped by 24.33 times from 1970 to 1985 while non-oil imports rose by 8.05 times, this substantial increase in oil import costs being mainly due to large increases in oil prices before 1985. Though the volume of oil imports rose relatively less than their price, it increased more than the volume of non-oil imports during the 1970s. This situation was reversed, however, in 1985. The index volume of oil imports declined in 1985 as compared to 1980, due mainly to partial domestic gas and oil substitution beginning in 1981-2. But the volume of non-oil imports continued to rise in the first half of the 1980s. This resulted in a net increase in terms of the overall import quantity index from 176.44 in 1980 to 186.08 in 1985, an expansion of 9.64 percentage points during the 5-year period. Therefore, the total value index, which was a multiplication of price and quantity, was 930.23 in 1985 as compared to 689.79 in 1980. The price effect played a significant part in the overall expansion of import values following the first oil shock in 1973, even though the price of oil imports weakened considerably in 1985.

As mentioned earlier, the continuing industrialisation process has been accompanied by an increased dependence of the Thai economy on imports. The proportion of imports to GDP before 1974 accounted for 18-20% of GNP. After 1973, the degree of Thailand's dependence on imports increased rapidly, reaching 28.26% by 1981 following the second oil shock. In fact, Thailand has traditionally suffered from a balance of trade deficit since the early 1950s, but it became much more serious after the first oil shock in 1973-4. Since then although Thailand has attempted to boost its exports especially of manufactures, increases in manufactured exports have, unfortunately, been offset by a corresponding acceleration of imports resulting in a

balance of trade deficit. This indicates that the attempt to sustain economic growth through industrialisation has probably been unsuccessful.

3.2 Changing Structure of Imports

Thailand has experienced not only a very high overall growth rate of imports but a structural change in imports as well. If total imports are classified by economic uses, the share of consumer goods, as shown in Table 3.4, declined from 34.97% in 1960 to 19.91% in 1970 and to 10-14% during 1980-85. Since the first stage of Thai industrialisation focused mainly on an import-substitution strategy, consumer goods, especially non-durables, which had been previously imported were produced domestically. For durable consumer goods, import values remained at their 1960 level of 8.39% of total import values before going down to 5.92% in 1985. This sequence was similar to the experience of most other developing countries, since import substitution of non-durable consumer goods was easily established as a driving force for the first stage of industrial development. Import substitution took place as income rose and the range of products which could be competitively produced for the domestic market expanded. On top of that, protectionist policies were followed to encourage import-substitution industries at the beginning of industrial development. Various forms of protection, for instance, custom levies in the form of import tariffs and surcharges, quotas, etc. were imposed to protect competing domestic industries. Such measures accounted for the reduction of imports of non-durable consumer goods, especially food, beverages, clothing, footwear and some medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Imports of durable consumer goods had also been reduced but to a less extent than those of non-durables. Three major groups of imports which showed a slightly decreasing trend were household appliances, electrical appliances and cycles and motor cycles.

While imports of consumer goods continued to decline, other types of imports, namely intermediate products, capital goods and oil imports, increased over the period, reflecting the changing structure of the Thai economy. The share of intermediate goods and raw materials in

the total import value increased from 18.5% in 1960 to 25.5% in 1970 and has remained at that level ever since. It reflects the fact that the import-substitution industrial policy pursued in the past has not succeeded in reducing Thailand's imports but only in changing the import structure. It can also be observed that, due to the import-substitution industrial policy, imports of intermediate goods and raw materials of non-agricultural origin increased compared to those of agricultural origin.

Imports of capital goods increased from 24.6% of total imports in 1960 to 34.7% in 1970 and have been maintained at 30% since 1983. At the beginning of the 1980s, the share of capital goods declined to about 25% due to the remarkable increase in oil import values. The largest import items in this group are non-electrical machinery and spare parts, which account for almost half the total imports of capital goods. These are mainly for industrial use.

Over the past two decades, oil imports have considerably increased due to the oil crises which occurred in 1973-4 and 1979-80. As shown in Table 3.4, oil imports accounted for 10.65% of total imports in 1960 and only 8.62% in 1970. However, this share increased dramatically to 21.3% in 1975 and 31.12% in 1980. With some indigenous natural gas and oil production which came on stream at the end of 1981 and 1982 respectively, the oil import share was reduced to 22.58% in 1985.

The picture which emerges from Table 3.4 reveals that the changing import structure indicates much of the effect of industrialisation policy by means of import-substitution schemes. Import substitution began in the early stage of industrialisation in the 1960s. Heavy protection was provided at that stage to encourage import substitution in consumer goods, resulting in a rapid growth in the manufacturing sector. Simple consumer products previously imported were produced domestically. During this period, imports of consumer goods, especially of non-durables, considerably declined, therefore. An import-substitution strategy with excessive protection is an easy way to make a quick start in industrial development. Like many other developing countries, Thailand promoted the industrial sector by protecting the domestic market from foreign competitors, the largest and

most important segment of that market being in final consumer products. Industries producing consumer products grew very rapidly at the opening stage of industrialisation. Later, the growth rate began to slow down, as domestic markets were relatively small. New opportunities for import substitution have tended to be exhausted. Industries in which possibilities for import substitution still remain are in intermediate goods, capital goods and durable consumer goods. These industries are much more difficult to establish. That is why the changing structure of imports observed in the 1960s remained more or less the same in the 1970s and 1980s except for oil imports. A large proportion of imports still consist of intermediate products, raw materials and capital goods.

3.3 Import Dependence

Reference to the Thailand Input-Output Table for 1975 and 1980 sheds some light on the import dependence of the Thai manufacturing sector. A ratio of imports to total supply provides us with basic information on Thailand's dependence on imports. Computed proportions of imports to total supply higher than 5% are presented in Table 3.5 by industrial subsectors. As shown, the subsector with the highest import dependence was petroleum and natural gas activities. Its import share of total supply was very close to 100% in 1975 and 1980, showing that Thailand depended totally on oil imports. The sector covers exploration for crude petroleum and natural gas, drilling and completing and equipping of wells. At present, since domestic exploration for petroleum has developed, the import dependence of this sector has recently decreased compared to 1975 and 1980.

The second rank in import dependence ratio is wood and metal machinery. The ratio of imports to total supply of this sector increased slightly from 75.19% in 1975 to 77.62% in 1980. Activities included in this sector are the assembling of wood and metal-working machines needed for industrial purposes. It is noteworthy that there were many other sectors showing a high and increasing trend of import dependence during 1975 and 1980. For example, aircraft, synthetic resin and artificial fibre, chemical products, basic industrial chemicals, scientific equipment, and secondary steel products. Sectors showing a

high but decreasing trend of import dependence during 1975 and 1980 included raw materials for textiles, office and household machinery and appliances, fabricated metal products, other petroleum products and motor vehicles. Sectors showing a high import dependence and only a slight change over the period included, for instance, fertilizer and pesticides, engines and turbines, photographic and optical goods, and electrical industrial machinery.

A comparison of import dependence ratios between 1975 and 1980 also reflected a changing structure in the manufacturing sector. In the process of industrialisation under a protectionist policy, previously imported commodities have been produced domestically to substitute for imports. It can be observed from Table 3.5 that some sectors drastically reduced their imports in relation to total supplies. The motor vehicle industry reduced its import dependence from 50.75% in 1975 to 31.78% in 1980. The motor cycle and bicycle industries showed a reduction of imports from 34.52% in 1975 to 14.96% in 1980. Similarly, the office and household machinery and appliances sector also succeeded in reducing its import dependence from 61.78% in 1975 to 27.39% in 1980. Nevertheless, reduction of import dependence did not imply successful industrial development if the import-substitution strategy proceeded in such a way that goods were produced domestically at relatively higher cost. An effort to boost industrial production through heavy protection is likely to distort output and input prices and hence resource allocation in the economy. It may be interesting to examine the level of protection received by individual sectors, and some indications of resource misallocation due to industrial policy measures.

A number of studies confirm that the Thai manufacturing sector as a whole has been heavily and variably protected. Trairong Suwankiri (1970) calculated the effective rate of production (ERP) for Thailand's 23 most important manufacturing industries on the basis of import coefficients derived from the Balassas' standardised input-output table. He found that the structure of protection was biased in favour of the production of consumer goods and intermediate products rather than capital goods. Narongchai Akrasanee (1973) calculated the effective rate of protection for 58 industries classified according to

their trade orientation (import-competing, non-import-competing and export industries). The results revealed that the effective rates for export industries were all negative, which suggested that import-competing industries received higher protection. Among import-competing industries, consumer and intermediate goods enjoyed heavy protection. These included condensed milk, household appliances such as radio and television, electric bulbs, motor cycles, passenger cars, pharmaceutical products, perfumes and cosmetics. Pairote Wongwuttawat (1975) observed the changing structure of protection in the years 1964, 1971 and 1974, when there were many changes in tariff structure. He found that in 1971 potential nominal rates of protection were generally high compared to those of 1964. The realised effective rates were much lower for non-import-competing industries. In addition, it was found that the structure of protection was still biased in favour of consumer goods and against processed food.

A recent study was carried out by Supote Chunanuntathum, Dow Mongkolsmai and Somsak Tambunlertchai as part of the study on the Fiscal Implications of Investment Incentives and Promotion Efficiency (1985). By using the 1975 and 1980 input-output table, effective rates of protection were calculated and a summary of the results is presented in Table 3.6. They are classified according to the input-output code and by trade orientation in terms of exportable, importable and non-traded sectors. As in other studies, an export-output ratio and import-demand ratio are used as the basis for our trade-oriented classification.

Though the effective rates estimated for 1975 and 1982 are not strictly comparable, the overall structure of protection tended to be generally similar. In both years value-added in exportable activities was generally taxed more than that in importable activities. The rice milling sector (code 049) experienced an effective protective rate of -83.77% in 1975 and -28.07% in 1982. Other exportables with negative rates of protection in both years included tapioca milling (code 050), grinding of maize (code 058), sugar (code 055), sawmills (code 078), rubber sheeting and block rubber (code 095) and non-ferrous metals (code 107). Including rice milling the effective rates of these exportables ranged between -83.77% and -14.93% in 1975 and -28.07 and

-14.89% in 1982. The reduction in the range of effective protective rates for exportable activities in the manufacturing sector could be mainly attributed to a lower taxation on rice exports in 1982 compared to 1975.

The manufacture of importable goods tended to have positive protection. There were, however, many cases with high negative rates in 1975. These included monosodium glutamate (code 058), distilling and spirit blending and breweries (code 062 and 063), tobacco products (code 066), spinning (code 067), pulp, paper and paperboard (code 081), printing and publishing (code 083), basic industrial chemicals (code 084), fertilizer and pesticides (code 085), drugs and medicines (code 088), matches (code 091), petroleum refineries (code 093), other non-metallic products (code 104), iron and steel and secondary steel products (code 110 and 111), engines and turbines (code 112), agricultural machinery and equipment (code 113), woods and metal working machines as well as special industrial machinery (code 114 and 115), office, household, electrical, and industrial machinery and appliances (code 116 and 117), insulated wire and cable (code 120), other electrical apparatus and supplies (code 122), ship building and repairing (code 123), railroad equipment (code 124), motor vehicles and motor cycles and bicycles (code 125 and 126), aircraft (code 128), and scientific equipment (code 129). Of course, these importable sectors had higher (i.e. less negative) protection than rice milling or non-ferrous metals (which includes tin smelting).

In 1982, when nominal rates on their outputs were much higher, the effective rates for these importable activities were also much higher, with nearly all of them becoming positive. A few examples may be cited. Monosodium glutamate had an effective protection of -21.64% in 1975 and 444.13% in 1982. Distilling and spirits blending and breweries respectively had a positive protection of 10.59% and 7.49% in 1982 as compared to -22.38% and -41.85% in 1975. For the motor vehicle sector, the effective rate was equal to 308.16% in 1982. Since there has been an import ban for passenger cars, buses and trucks since January 1978, the average tariff for this sector in 1982 used in our calculations referred to the rate for vans and pick-ups. The formal rate for imports of vans and pick-up vehicles was raised to

80% in 1978. But it should be stressed once again that the effective rate of protection for this sector was based on the input-output coefficient of the whole production and assembly of motor vehicles.

There were also three cases in 1982 in which the effective protective rates were negative due to the effect of negative value-added at world prices. These were slaughtering activities, certain production in the canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables, and certain products in the noodle group (codes 042, 045, and 054). Setting aside this negative value-added at world prices, the effective rate for the manufacturing activities producing importables ranged between 2,948.47% for flour and other grain milling (code 052) and -30.30% for fertilizers and pesticides (code 085). The average effective rate of protection for manufacturing in 1982 thus reflected a wide variation among different importables.

Given the negative effective protective rate for the exportable category, it can be concluded that effective protection for manufacturing activities discriminated against manufactured exports to a greater extent in 1982 than in 1975. There is also evidence from the calculation that the effective protective rate among different industries exhibited greater variation in 1982 than in 1975.

3.4 Sources of Imports

As shown in Table 3.7, when imports were classified according to their source, Thailand is still mainly dependent on imports from two countries - Japan and the United States. Total imports from Japan accounted for Baht 20,102 million in 1974 and increased to Baht 66,059 million in 1984, representing an average rate of growth of 12.4%. However, Table 3.8 shows a declining trend in the share of Japanese imports since 1978 owing to an increase in oil imports almost all of which originated in the Middle East. In 1974, 1975 and 1977, the share of imports from Japan was about 31-32%, but it declined to the range of 21-26% between 1980 and 1985. Total imports from the US amounted to Baht 8,642 million in 1974 and increased to 32,679 million in 1984, demonstrating a growth rate of 14.2% per annum. Over the past decade, the share of imports from the US in total imports averaged

about 14%, but it declined to 11.32% in 1985. Thus, Thailand still relies heavily on Japan and the US since their combined share of imports accounted for nearly 40% in the most recent years, despite the dramatic increases in oil imports in 1974 and 1980.

Apart from Japan and the US, we now turn to look at other major groups of countries like the European Community (EC), ASEAN, the NICs and the Middle East. Thailand's imports from the EC increased from Baht 12,177 million in 1974 to Baht 29,625 million in 1984. However, the share of EC imports decreased from 19.01% in 1974 to 12.07% in 1984 and 14.39% in 1985. Within this group, West Germany and the UK are Thailand's most significant trading partners. Between 1974 and 1984, imports from these two countries grew at an average rate of 8.22% and 6.81% per annum respectively, and their combined share of exports to Thailand accounted for more than 50% of total EC exports to Thailand. Other EC countries of importance as exporters to Thailand are France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium.

As shown, imports from the Asian (including Singapore) NICs increased considerably in the past decade. Overall imports from the NICs totalled Baht 3,802 million in 1974 and reached Baht 36,042 million in 1984, representing an average annual growth rate of 25.22%. Within this group, the most significant country is Singapore whose exports constituted more than 50% of Thailand's imports from NICs. A clear increase has been seen since 1978 because of the oil price hike. During 1974-84, the growth rate of imports from Singapore was estimated to be about 34.43% per annum. The other NIC whose exports to Thailand have shown a remarkable rising trend is South Korea. In 1974 imports from South Korea totalled Baht 389 million, but by 1984, the figure increased to Baht 6,822 million, reflecting an annual average growth rate of 33.06%. However, in the case of the Asian NICs as a whole, if oil imports from Singapore are excluded, imports from the NICs amounted to 5-6% of total Thai imports until recently, when the share of imports from the NICs increased to 9%.

Statistics concerning trade with the Middle East explicitly reflected the impact of the oil price rise on Thailand's imports. As shown, imports from the Middle East were negligible before 1974 but have

significantly increased since then. Between 1974 and 1980, the share of imports from the Middle East reached as high as 17%, but it dropped to 9.12% in 1984 and to 3.69% in 1985. This was due to a recent trend in oil prices, some partial domestic oil and gas production, and imports from other sources.

Tables 3.9 to 3.13 provide information on imports from major suppliers by commodity groups disaggregated according to an economic classification. As shown in Table 3.9, during 1977-85, imports of capital goods from Japan constituted a significant share of total Thai imports. The next important category was intermediate goods and raw materials. This reflected the industrialisation process of the Thai economy. Against the trend for the total, imports from Japan of durable consumer goods, including electrical appliances, household goods and cycles, increased. The question is whether Thailand is capable of reforming its attitude in favour of imported goods or efficiently producing these products up to international standard to substitute for previously imported products, without imposing heavy protection.

The picture perceived in the case of the US, the second most important trading partner, is similar. Imports from the US have mostly consisted of capital and intermediate goods and raw materials. Among these are both non-electrical and electrical machinery and spare parts mainly for industrial use, and chemicals. However, it is interesting to note that since 1979, imports of munitions used in official services significantly increased. The amount of munitions imported was as high as the imports of electrical machinery and spare parts and even higher in some years.

Imports from the EC followed the same pattern. Capital goods, namely machinery, and intermediate products, especially chemicals, constituted a large proportion of imports from the EC. Other important imports were food and beverages, basic metals, fertilizers, vehicles and spare parts, and munitions used in official services.

We now turn to look at the type of imports from the Asian NICs and ASEAN. Imports from the NICs tripled during 1977-84, the main reason

being imports of diesel oil and gasoline from Singapore. If we exclude oil imports, major import items consisted of non-electrical machinery and spare parts for industrial use, most of which came from Taiwan and recently also from Korea. Intermediate products and raw materials imported from the NICs accounted for 40% of total imports (excluding fuel) and these were mainly for the production of consumer goods. However, imports of final consumer goods also showed an increasing trend during 1977-84, especially clothing and footwear and electrical appliances.

Imports from the ASEAN countries increased from Baht 2,542.887 million in 1977 to Baht 19,425.517 million in 1984, largely because of the substantial rise in oil prices. Apart from imports of crude oil most of which were supplied by Brunei and Malaysia, significant import items included intermediate products and raw materials. Recently, due to widespread deforestation in Thailand, the import of wood from Malaysia has increased considerably.

Tables 3.14 to 3.16 also give information on imports classified into 20 BTN commodity groups supplied by major trading partners for 1975, 1980, 1984 and 1985. The picture perceived from these statistics confirms the results discussed above. Thailand, because of its import-substitution strategy of industrialisation, has relied heavily on imports of machinery and mechanical appliances, base metals, mineral fuels and chemicals required for industrial use. As shown in Table 3.14, imports of commodities in the basic metals, machinery, vehicles and transport equipment groups (BTN 15, 16 and 17) accounted for about 70% of total imports from Japan. The next most important item was chemicals and chemical products used in the production of manufactured goods. Imports of other commodities gradually increased but maintained more or less the same proportion of total imports.

Imports from the US showed a rapidly increasing trend between 1975 and 1980 as their value rose from Baht 9,560.521 million in 1975 to Baht 32,139.199 million in 1980, representing an annual average growth rate of 27.44% (see Table 3.15). However, during 1980-5, imports from the US slowed down to the level of Baht 28,434 million. Within this amount, capital goods, especially machinery, were dominant

Other important items included basic chemicals, vehicles and transport equipment, intermediate textile products, and base metals. Imports rising substantially in recent years were those within the last group - works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques whose value increased from Baht 392 million in 1975 to Baht 6,014 and Baht 5,329 million in 1980 and 1984, respectively.

As expected, imports from the EC, as shown in Table 3.16, were mainly electrical and non-electrical machinery and chemicals. Their combined share constituted more than half of total imports from the EC, most of which came from West Germany and the UK. Other important items were base metals, vehicles and spare parts, artificial resin and synthetic materials and animal products.

4. EXPORT GROWTH, STRUCTURAL CHANGES AND DESTINATION AND PROSPECTS FOR EXPORTS

4.1 Growth of Exports

We have implicitly shown above that the Thai economy has experienced an increasing dependence on foreign trade and finance. This high level of exposure to international trade can be measured by the rising proportion of international transactions in GNP. Merchandise exports and imports accounted for around 30% of GNP in the early 1970s. This figure later rose to an average of 41.51 and 44.82% in the second half of the 1970s and first half of the 1980s respectively. If trade in services is included, the degree of openness was as high as 52.50% in 1984.

Though there was an increasing international openness in the Thai economy, Thailand is still a small trading nation within aggregated world trade. Its share of exports in world exports, according to the statistics of the International Monetary Fund, amounted only to an average of 0.39% during 1980-84, which was slightly higher than the average of 0.32% in the 1970s (see Table 4.1.)

Judging from the viewpoint of Thailand's recent exports alone, it was during the 1970s that the country experienced a significant export expansion. In the early 1970s, there was a commodity boom in the world market, and the prices of Thailand's major export items, including rice, rubber, tin, maize, and sugar, increased substantially. The increase in export values resulting from the commodity boom to a significant extent offset the impact of the oil price increase on the country's external balance. Furthermore, starting from around 1973, exports of manufactured goods expanded rapidly. As can be seen from Table 4.2, Thailand's exports have registered positive growth for almost every year since 1960, and the growth rate increased significantly in the 1970s. Since the early 1970s, there were only two years when exports experienced negative growth rates, i.e. 1975 and 1983. There was a drought in 1975 together with a severe recession in the industrialised world following the first oil price hike. Despite a relatively good crop year in 1983, there was

again a deep recession in the major importing countries. The pace of export expansion in the 1980s was also much slower compared to that experienced in the previous decade. However, the average growth rate was still over 10% a year.

It should be noted that the manufacturing sector has become more export-oriented. A calculation of the export-output ratio for the manufacturing sector in Table 4.3 indicates that it increased from 13.8% in 1975 to 20.0% in 1980. Highly export-oriented industries include rubber products and non-ferrous metals (mainly tin). Other industries with high export-oriented production (with more than 10% of export-output ratio) are food, textiles, leather products, plastic products, ceramic products and earthenware, fabricated metals and other manufactured products (with jewellery as the principal export item in this group).

4.2 Structural Change in Export Commodities

Although different classifications of export commodities tend to give different pictures of Thailand's export structure, it is very clear that manufactured goods have significantly increased their share of the country's total exports. Table 4.4 shows the crudest classification of Thailand's exports in SITC at 1-digit level. Food (SITC 0) comprises about half of total export value. Other important commodity groups are raw materials (SITC 2) and manufactured goods (SITC 6). The share of raw materials has declined significantly, however, from over 40% of total export value in the early 1960s to around 10% in recent years. On the other hand, the share of manufactured goods (SITC 6) was less than 2% in the early 1960s and increased to over 20% during 1979-80 and since then has shown a slight decline. The combined share of manufactured exports in a broader sense, which include not only manufactured goods in SITC 6, but also chemicals (SITC 5), machinery (SITC 7), and miscellaneous manufactured goods (SITC 8), has, however, shown an increasing trend over the years, and by 1984 the combined share of these four commodity groups (SITC 5-8) reached 36.5%. It was 41.38% one year later.

In terms of growth rates, however, manufactured products as a whole (SITC 5-8) showed slower growth in the 1980s as compared to the

earlier period, with manufactured goods in SITC 6 having a much smaller growth rate during 1980-85. The slow-down in the rate of growth of exports during 1980-85 also occurred in other commodity groups except for mineral fuels and lubricants, whose share in total exports was negligible. This led to the drastic reduction in the overall growth of exports during the first half of the 1980s.

This decline was due to several factors including the recession in the world economy in the early 1980s, the increasing protectionist trend in world trade, and the depressed commodity prices for Thai exports. It is clear that Thailand's prospects for export expansion in the 1980s are not as good as before. We shall investigate further the prospects for the growth of Thailand's exports in more detail in the following sections.

Despite the rapid increase of manufactures in total exports shown in Table 4.4, the SITC grouping tends to understate the importance of manufactures in Thailand's exports over the past decade, as a significant proportion of food products in SITC 0 has been exported in processed form and could be more properly classified as manufactured exports. Data in Table 4.5, which show the export value of different economic sectors, allow us to see more clearly the change in the structure of export commodities. The share of agricultural exports declined from 82.7% in 1961 to 45.5% in 1984, and the share of manufactured exports rose from a negligible 2.4% in 1961 to 44.2% in 1984. Preliminary export statistics for 1985 indicate that the value of manufactured exports has already surpassed that of agricultural exports, and it is expected that manufactured exports will have an even higher share in total exports in the years to come, due to higher growth rates.

Besides manufacturing products, the share of fishery products also showed a marked increase during the 1970s. Mineral products showed a declining trend in the share of exports in recent years, due largely to the fall in tin exports. The importance of forestry products in total exports has also declined steadily and, by 1984, their share in total exports dropped to only 0.1%.

Looked at from another angle, the structure of exports shown in Table 4.5, although revealing the increasing importance of manufactures, also shows the importance of primary commodities in Thailand's exports. The combined share of primary commodities, which include agricultural products, fishery products, forestry products and mineral products, although decreasing over time, still constituted 55% and 50% of total exports in 1984 and 1985 respectively. Furthermore, quite a significant proportion of manufactured exports use agricultural products as raw materials. The importance of the primary sector in the Thai economy therefore cannot be overlooked, even at this stage when the country is emerging as a new generation NIC.

As another way of investigating Thailand's export structure, Table 4.6 shows the data on Thailand's exports classified by 19 sectors in accordance with BTN classification. Here the three most important export sectors are vegetable products (section 2 which includes rice, maize and tapioca products, among others), processed food (section 4), and textiles (section 11). Other product groups with some importance in the share of total exports include plastic and rubber products (section 7, with rubber products as the principal export items), machinery, mechanical appliances and electrical equipment (section 16, in which integrated circuits comprise most of the export value), animal products (section 1), jewellery (section 14), and basic metals (section 15, mainly tin).

In terms of growth rates, among the major export items, the growth of vegetable products has declined significantly in the most recent years. Similar trends can be observed for animal products, plastic and rubber products, textiles and jewellery.

To see the structure of manufactured exports more clearly, data of export commodities obtained from the Bank of Thailand are classified into 19 groups and these are presented in Table 4.7. We see that processed food, textiles, garments, electronic goods (mainly integrated circuits), and jewellery comprised a significant portion of Thailand's manufactured exports. These five product groups together accounted for over three-quarters of the country's manufactured exports in recent years. In terms of growth rates, they have all registered

significant growth since 1970, but the growth rates showed a declining trend in recent years, notably for processed food.

Other important manufactured products which showed high growth rates in the export market during the 1970s were footwear, wood products and furniture, and leather, rubber, and plastic products.

The broad commodity classification of export items presented so far may tend to understate the degree of diversification of Thailand's exports over the years. As mentioned earlier, maize and tapioca products have emerged as Thailand's major export commodities since the early 1960s. There are also other agricultural and fishery products whose export values increased at a very rapid rate, such as mung beans, prawns, and cuttlefish. In manufactured exports, under the broad commodity group of processed foods, are numerous export items including various types of canned food, sugar, vegetable oils and others. The Thai process of export expansion has thus been accompanied by commodity diversification. Most manufactured products, however, have still been exported in small amounts.

Table 4.8 shows the value of the principal export commodities in different years. If we define *principal exports* as those products whose export value exceeded 1% of total exports, we see that in 1960 there were only 5 items qualifying as principal exports, namely rice, rubber, maize, tapioca products, and tin. The combined share of these 5 items in total exports was as high as 98.4%, with rice and rubber already accounting for over three-fourths of the value of total exports. In 1965, prawns, sugar and mung beans entered the list of principal exports. In the 1970s, many more commodities qualified and by 1984, there were 18 principal export items. Rice, while still remaining the most important export item, has significantly decreased its share of total exports, like rubber whose export share has dropped to less than 10% in recent years. Since the early 1970s, textile products (including garments), jewellery, and tobacco leaves entered the list of Thailand's principal exports, and later on wood products (including furniture), footwear, canned pineapple, canned fish, and cuttlefish have also emerged as principal export items.

4.3 Market Structure of Thai Exports

The major destinations of Thailand's exports are the industrialised countries, with Japan, the United States and the European Community (EC) taking up about half the export share. But there has been significant market diversification over the last two decades or so (see Table 4.9). Japan was the most important importer of Thai products throughout the last 25 years. But its share of the export market has shown a declining trend over the last decade, and in 1984 exports to the United States outpaced those to Japan for the first time. The line 'other' in Table 4.9 includes countries which absorbed an increasing amount of Thai exports. Among them, Bangladesh, Canada, India, Switzerland, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, Senegal, Kenya, Kuwait, and Malagasy each imported more than one billion baht worth of Thai exports in 1984.

Thailand's exports to Japan comprised mostly animal products, processed foods, and plastic and rubber products (mainly raw rubber). Table 4.10 shows the principal exports by market. Jewellery, frozen chickens and prawns and other seafoods are among the rapidly growing exports to the Japanese market over the past 7-8 years. But Japan has not absorbed much of Thailand's manufactures. Besides sugar and jewellery, other manufactures exported to Japan have not exceeded the value of Baht 1,000 million a year. Japan has been a much smaller market for textile products than the United States and the EC. At present textile products comprise only 2-3% of Thai exports to Japan. Japanese importers of textiles have long affiliations with producers in South Korea and Taiwan, and it is difficult for Thai textile products to penetrate the Japanese market. The rapid increase of textile exports from China to Japan in recent years should, however, give some indication that it is not impossible for a new textile exporting country to break into the Japanese market. With the appreciation of the Japanese Yen, more Thai exports could be promoted to this market. Preliminary statistics for 1985 and the first 4 months of 1986 have already indicated that a number of Thai products, including tapioca products, jewellery, and garments, showed high growth rates in the Japanese market during this period.

The United States has replaced Japan as the largest importer of Thai products since 1984. At present processed foods and textile products are the two most important groups of exports to the US market, and they have grown rapidly in recent years (see Table 4.10). Considering the recent depreciation of the US dollar and the increasingly protectionist practices of the United States, however, the prospects for further growth of Thai exports will not be so good in the near future, particularly for textiles and garments which have already been subjected to severe restrictions.

Thailand's exports to the European Community (EC) have increased significantly since the early 1970s. Tapioca, tin, textiles and garments are among the major export items to this market. The Netherlands is the most important trading partner in the EC, due mainly to tapioca exports to this country. Other important importers of Thai products in the EC are West Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, France, and Belgium. West Germany absorbed around 4-5% of Thailand's exports but the share has decreased somewhat in recent years. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, had declined in importance as an export market since the late 1960s, but its share of exports has increased slightly in recent years. Italy, France, and Belgium have become much more important markets, but the growth of exports to Belgium showed a significant decline in recent years.

The prospects for further expansion of some major export items to the EC market are not very good, particularly for tapioca and textile products which constitute a significant portion of Thai exports to the EC, as they have been restricted by import quotas or 'voluntary' export restraints. A recent agreement between Thailand and the EC allows Thailand to export an overall total of 21 million tons of tapioca for 1987-90, with an annual export figure not exceeding 5.5 million tons. This is approximately equivalent to the average amount of tapioca exports to the EC over the past 10 years. As for textiles and garments, the quotas for most items in which Thailand has a competitive edge have been almost fully utilised, and only a marginal increase in compliance with the Multi-Fibre Arrangement can be made. If Thailand is to maintain its export growth to the EC market, strenuous efforts must be made to promote other exports. The recent trend

seems to be encouraging, as jewellery, canned food, and some other manufactures have shown high growth rates in the EC market. However, as these are much smaller items compared to tapioca products and textiles, it would be unlikely in the near future for Thailand to maintain its past growth records in exports to the EC.

ASEAN countries as a group absorb around 15-20% of Thai exports, with Singapore as the most important importing country in the group, followed by Malaysia and Indonesia. The amounts of Thai exports to the Philippines and Brunei are still very small and there seems to be little improvement over time. In the early 1960s, Malaysia absorbed nearly 20% of Thai exports, with rice, tin concentrate and rubber as the most important items. But since the establishment of a tin-smelting company in Thailand in the mid-1960s, export of tin concentrate to Malaysia for smelting was stopped. Rice and rubber exports to Malaysia have also declined in importance, as markets for Thai rice became more diversified and Malaysia emerged as the world's leading producer of rubber. In any case, the volume of trade between Thailand and Malaysia could be significantly understated due to under-reporting of the border trade between the two countries. Singapore's importance also declined during 1965-70 due to the diversification of Thai rice markets. But the increased export of manufactures to this market enabled Thailand to maintain its export share to Singapore at around 8-10% for the last decade.

Excluding Singapore, Hong Kong has been the most important market for Thai products among the Asian NICs. Its importance has also been declining steadily and in recent years its share was around 4-5%. Taiwan and South Korea are still small markets for Thai products, but their shares have improved recently.

Since the oil price increase in 1973-4, Thailand's exports to the Middle East and other oil exporters have increased considerably, with Saudi Arabia as the most important market, followed by Iran and Nigeria. Thai exports to these three countries comprised 5-6% of the country's total exports in recent years, with the Iranian market expanding at a very rapid rate. Considering the recent decline in oil prices and the resulting decline in purchasing power of the

Middle East countries, it is doubtful that in the future Thailand's exports to these markets will expand as fast as in the past.

To see the overall trend of Thailand's exports in different markets more clearly, Table 4.11 shows the global distribution of Thai exports for 1975-84. Here again we see that, although Thai exports still rely heavily on developed-country markets, there has been some diversification in the market structure, and some of the small markets for Thai products, such as in Africa and Oceania, have increased in importance in recent years.

From Table 4.11, we see that in Asia, in addition to Japan, the Asian NICs (including Singapore) as a group are the most significant importers of Thai products. But, as noted earlier, Thailand's exports to the Asian NICs have mostly been concentrated in Singapore and Hong Kong, with probably a significant portion of Thai products being re-exported to other regions of the world. The Middle East and ASEAN (excluding Singapore) are two other important groups of importing countries. Exports to ASEAN showed a declining trend, while those to the Middle East increased considerably since 1981. Exports to other Asian countries also showed an increasing trend and in recent years these represent 6-8% of Thailand's total exports.

Apart from the EC, Thailand's exports to other European countries have been relatively small. Exports to Eastern Europe increased significantly from less than 1% of total exports during 1975-71 to 3.5% during 1980-82, but the export share dropped to 1.6% in 1984 and 1985. Exports to other European countries have fluctuated around a small share of 2% for the last 10 years.

Exports to Australia and Oceania have also been small, representing less than 2% of the country's total exports, and these were directed mainly to Australia. But exports to this region showed an increasing trend over the past decade.

African countries as a whole absorbed 5-6% of Thai exports in recent years, and the market has expanded significantly. South America, Central America and the West Indies are still small markets for Thai products but exports to these countries increased considerably in the last two years.

4.4 Factors Affecting Exports and Prospects for Further Export Growth

As can be seen from the export commodity structure, Thai exports comprise mostly resource-based and labour-intensive products, which are consistent with the country's perceived comparative advantage. Thailand had, however, relied on primary commodities as export earners for a long time before starting to export manufactures. The lag in the development of manufactured exports in Thailand compared with the Asian NICs could be due to the fact that Thailand was relatively rich in natural resources, and foreign exchange needed for economic development in earlier periods was obtained from selling primary products to the world market. It was not until 1960 that industrialisation by means of import substitution was seriously promoted by the government. During the 1960s, various import-substituting activities grew at rapid rates and there was little concern for the promotion of manufactured exports. In fact, during the 1960s Thailand was able to develop its industries without much foreign-exchange constraint, since foreign-exchange earnings in terms of service income, direct investment inflows, and inflows of foreign aid and loans more than offset the trade deficits resulting from increasing imports of capital and intermediate goods. By the 1970s, however, the growth rates for a number of import-substituting activities decelerated. The country's balance of payments was also in deficit during 1969-71 after a long period of surpluses. It was during this period that promotion of manufactured exports was seriously considered by the country's economic planners, and various incentives for manufactured exports were devised in the early 1970s.

The major incentive for exporters of manufactures is the rebate of import duties and business taxes on material imports which are used in the production of export commodities. The Bank of Thailand has also offered rediscount facilities with preferential interest rates through commercial banks to provide short-term loans to exporters. In 1975, an Export Service Centre was established to provide information to both Thai exporters and potential foreign exporters. The previous year, the Board of Investment (BOI) extended promotional privileges, with tax and other incentives, to trading companies engaged in exporting. These measures were all geared toward the promotion of

manufactured exports. The overall incentives given to Thai exporters have been rather modest, however, compared with those given in other developing countries, particularly when higher incentives for local sales through high import tariffs on industrial products are taken into consideration.

As we have seen from the export statistics presented thus far, Thailand's manufactured exports expanded fast in the 1970s despite the turbulent trading environment during this decade. Thailand seemed to benefit from being a marginal supplier in the world market for various manufactured products, and the protectionist practices in the major importing countries did not impose too serious a constraint on Thai exports during this period.

Developments in the world currency market in the 1970s were also helpful in correcting the over-valuation of the baht. Since the value of the US dollar depreciated relative to most other currencies during the 1970s, the policy of pegging the baht to the US dollar thus resulted in a de facto devaluation of the baht against other major currencies. This may well have helped the competitiveness of Thailand's non-traditional exports since the early 1970s. From 1979 to 1985, however, the situation changed in the opposite direction, as the US dollar appreciated and Thailand's export competitiveness was correspondingly eroded. In view of worsening external balances, the Thai Government was forced, as described in Section 2, to devalue the currency by around 10% in 1981, and a further devaluation of around 15% was made in November 1984. The exchange-rate system was also changed from single pegging to the US dollar to a multiple peg to a basket of currencies.

The change in exchange-rate policy in 1984 was a major step toward correcting the over-valuation of the external value of the Thai currency. By tying to a basket of currencies instead of to the US dollar alone, exchange-rate adjustment has also been made more flexible. According to the Bank of Thailand, in addition to tying the value of the baht to a basket of currencies, there are other considerations in exchange-rate adjustment. These include considerations about the competitiveness of Thai exports, and the demand and supply

conditions of different currencies in the foreign-exchange market. Since November 1984, the baht-dollar exchange rate has fluctuated around 26 to 28 baht to the dollar. It seems that the competitiveness of exports has been a major concern of the Bank of Thailand, as the value of the baht has not increased much against the US dollar even when the dollar value was very low in the world currency market.

The international economic environment facing Thailand in the 1980s is quite different from that in the previous decade. The world prices of Thailand's major export commodities have mostly been declining, and some major export commodities, including tapioca and textile products, have also been restricted by quotas in the major importing countries. There is also increasing competition in labour-intensive exports from lower-wage developing countries like China and Sri Lanka. It is, therefore, expected that, in addition to other factors, the rate of export expansion for Thailand in the 1980s will not be as rapid as that achieved in the previous decade.

In order to see the prospects for further export expansion of some important export items, we shall look into the trend of exports to major markets for rice, rubber, maize, tapioca products, tin, sugar, textile products, integrated circuits, and jewellery for the last 10 years. These data are again shown in Table 4.10. The 10 commodities comprised roughly two-thirds of Thailand's total exports in recent years.

For rice, the major traditional markets are Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. But in recent years Thai rice exports to Indonesia have decreased significantly, as Indonesia has become self-sufficient in rice production. On the other hand, some Middle East and African countries have become important markets for Thai rice. Among the more important importing countries in the Middle East and Africa are Iran, Nigeria, and Senegal. In fact, despite their declining share in Thailand's total exports, rice exports have expanded considerably over the last decade and Thailand has become the world's largest rice exporter. The world price of rice has dropped significantly, however, in recent years. The promulgation in December 1985 of the Farm Act in the United States which gives a substantial

subsidy to American rice exporters has particularly seriously affected the world price. As a result, the paddy price in Thailand has gone down significantly which in turn has seriously affected the purchasing power of Thai farmers who comprise the majority of the population. It is expected that some Thai rice markets, particularly in Europe and South America where Thailand has a disadvantage in transportation costs, will be lost to the United States as American rice exporters can sell cheaper rice due to the Farm Act subsidy. The medium-term prospects for rice exports are thus not very good for Thailand.

For rubber, the most important importer is Japan, followed by Singapore and the United States. Like rice, rubber has suffered from a downward trend in price in recent years. With the decline in the price of petroleum products, it is expected that the price of rubber will be further depressed due to the increasing use of synthetic rubber.

Maize exports have not expanded much over the last few years. Japan used to be the biggest importer of Thai maize but it has now turned to imports from the United States and other countries and Thailand's export of maize to Japan has been negligible in recent years. Currently Malaysia, Singapore, and Saudi Arabia are among the most important markets for Thai maize. In the last two years, the USSR and South Korea have increased the amount of their maize imports from Thailand. Maize has also suffered from a slight decline in the export price in recent years.

Over 80% of Thailand's tapioca products have been absorbed in the EC market, with the Netherlands as the largest importing country. Exports of tapioca products to the EC through the Netherlands have been subjected to import restrictions in terms of voluntary export restraints. Thai exporters have therefore been trying to diversify their market but with only limited success. Tapioca is also an export item which has suffered from a downward trend in price in recent years.

Rice, rubber, maize, and tapioca have accounted for the bulk of Thailand's agricultural export commodities and have together consti-

tuted around 35-40% of the country's total export values in recent years. The prospects for further export expansion for these four commodities as revealed above are not particularly good and they have also suffered from declining prices. In addition to these four agricultural commodities, another primary product - tin - has fared even more poorly in the world market since its price has been decreasing steadily following the collapse of the buffer stocks of the International Tin Council in 1985. The value of raw tin exports from Thailand reached a peak in 1980 at Baht 11,347 million and was down to Baht 5,280 million in 1984. It is not likely that tin exports will increase much in the near future.

In general, Thailand will thus face serious constraints in further export expansion of major primary products. But there are some other less important primary commodities which have shown high growth rates during the past decade and their prospects for further growth have not been seriously threatened. Among these products are frozen prawns and chickens, cuttlefish, and a variety of fruits and vegetables (which at present remain minor export items for Thailand). In any case, if Thailand is to maintain a reasonable rate of growth in its exports, the major thrust will be on manufactures. Nevertheless, some manufactured exports have also suffered from stagnation or even decline in their export values. Among these, the decline in the export value of sugar is the most significant, from Baht 12,932 million in 1982 to Baht 5,222 million in 1984. The value of sugar exports has fluctuated considerably from year to year. This has been due not only to fluctuations in price but also to fluctuations in the quantity exported. Since the mid-1970s, the price of sugar has shown a clear downward trend due to the shift in demand to sugar substitutes. The prospect for further expansion of Thai sugar exports is thus not good.

For other manufactured exports such as textile products, jewellery, and integrated circuits, past export growth has been impressive. Thailand exported less than Baht 100 million worth of textile products in 1970. The export value of textile products (including garments) jumped to Baht 1,712 million in 1973 and by 1984 textile exports reached Baht 19,155 million, with garments comprising 64.1% of this export value. Preliminary statistics for 1985 indicate that the value

of textile exports was Baht 23.6 billion in 1985, which exceeded the value of rice exports for the same year. In total world trade, however, Thailand is still a small exporter of textile products.

Over half of Thailand's textile products have been shipped to the two largest markets: the EC and the United States. But the textile exports to other countries such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates have also grown rapidly over the last 6-7 years. There will be serious constraints for further export expansion of textile products since quotas in the two largest markets have mostly been filled, and the economic growth rates of countries in the Middle East will be slowed down as a result of depressed oil prices. Thai textiles, particularly garments, will nevertheless still enjoy rapid growth in other markets such as Japan, Canada, Australia and the Scandinavian countries. Since these are much smaller markets than the United States and the EC, the overall export growth for textile products will inevitably decelerate in the future.

Exporting jewellery started in the 1960s but the amount of exports was very small. In 1970, the value of jewellery exports was only Baht 130 million. Since the mid-1970s jewellery exports have grown at a very rapid rate, but the growth rate has slowed down in the last two years. At present jewellery accounts for around 3-4% of the country's total exports. Major importing countries of Thai jewellery include the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, and West Germany. Since jewellery is a labour-intensive product and requires good craftsmanship, Thailand will still have a comparative advantage. But the trend of jewellery exports in recent years seems to indicate that the future growth rate for this product too will not be as high as has been achieved in the past.

Since 1972, a few multinational firms have come to Thailand to assemble integrated circuits exclusively for export. By 1984, IC exports amounted to Baht 7,352 million, or 4.3% of the country's total exports. But the local value added for these products is very low, since all the materials need to be imported. IC products are sent mainly to Singapore and the United States for further processing. Thailand could probably enjoy a comparative advantage for IC assembly

for a few more years, but sooner or later it may lose its comparative advantage in these products as wage rates increase.

Besides the major export items, other manufactured exports from Thailand are in general less restricted by protectionist practices. Among the manufactured exports which registered rapid growth over the last decade and which may continue to grow at respectable rates is a variety of canned foods, toys and other plastic products, artificial flowers, ceramic products and leather goods. These are minor export items, however, and despite their high growth rates, the overall growth of exports will substantially decelerate as major export items are subjected to the various restraints discussed above.

Nevertheless, despite the decelerating trend in export growth, exports will still grow at a higher rate than GDP. Continued export expansion is necessary for the Thai economy to maintain a reasonable growth rate. In addition to income and foreign-exchange earnings considerations, the promotion of exports will also be helpful for employment absorption, as Thailand's exports, particularly of manufactures, are mostly labour-intensive commodities. In the 1970s manufactured exports grew at a very rapid rate from a small base. Although Thailand's exports at present still comprise only a very small proportion of world exports or even of exports from developing countries, the volume of exports is now over 4 times and the value around 12 times exports in 1970. The absolute growth of exports is thus much larger, despite the much reduced growth rate.

As the principal exports will be more severely constrained, export diversification in both commodities and markets will have to be contemplated. Past records on diversification have been quite satisfactory. Further diversification, although more difficult than in the past, is by no means impossible. In recent years, there have been increasing fruit and vegetable items entering the export list as a result of improved preserving and packaging techniques. There are also a greater variety of fruit, vegetable and marine products manufactured and exported in the canned food industry. Textiles and leather products, among others, are industries which have moved from import substitution to become increasingly export-oriented. As time

passes, more varieties have been added to the product list of these industries. Ceramic products, plastic wares and toys, artificial flowers, etc. have also gained a substantial footing in the export market. Some automobile parts and components have also been exported but in very small amounts. Some electronic goods such as radio and television sets have also been exported. If productivity could be improved and the incentive system made more conducive to exporting rather than producing for the local market, more import-substituting items could be moved into exports. Considering the resource endowment of Thailand, however, further export expansion is likely to rely more on resource-based products, particularly various food items. These food items in many cases do not compete with domestic industries in the importing countries, and hence are less subject to protectionist restrictions. Competition from other developing countries is also likely to be less severe as compared to other traditional labour-intensive items such as clothing and footwear. In any event, more strenuous efforts in export promotion will be needed if the pace of export expansion is to be continued, as Thailand's major export items are already subjected to various constraints at present.

5. EXTERNAL FINANCE AND DEBT

As we have analysed above, there was a continuous net inflow of foreign investment throughout the period 1969-74. This helped principally both to fill the saving-investment gap and to finance the current account gap. In fact, external sources of development finance have increased in importance in the most recent decade ending in 1985. In order to see the various flows of foreign finance available, Table 5.1 presents the percentage share of the different types of net capital movements into Thailand during the period 1969-85. Figure 2 provides an illustrative picture of the different forms of net capital flows for the period 1969-84. They are broken down mainly into direct investment, portfolio investment and loans, as well as by aggregated transactors in terms of the private sector, state enterprises and the government sector. The net capital inflow is also disaggregated by the maturity structure in terms of short- and long-term loans for the private and state enterprise sectors which in combination comprise the largest share of the total net capital inflows into Thailand.

5.1 Direct Foreign Investment

Foreign resources in the form of direct investment are usually preferred to loans, for at least two basic reasons. First, they provide a direct or equity participation of foreign finance in investment in the domestic economy. The cost of servicing this foreign saving is in terms of dividend payments which are, in turn, linked to the outcome of the investment itself. Profits which are not paid out may also be ploughed back into the venture, especially when investors see a profitable prospect for further investment. This therefore reduces the extent of the need to seek outside finance. Secondly, the major movers of international direct investment are multinational firms. They tend to possess certain advantages, particularly in terms of technological knowledge in both production and marketing. As a result, an easier access to the markets of the developed world is said to go along with foreign direct investment in export-related activities. Nevertheless, foreign direct investment can also be induced, by means of government-imposed and distorted incentive sche-

mes, into the various import-substituting forms of production. In such cases, the overall net benefits to be derived from foreign direct investment may then not be apparent, especially with respect to the resources used in net foreign-exchange saving.

Despite the advantages of direct foreign investment as venture or risk capital and the other possibly beneficial attributes associated with equity investment, statistics on the recent net inflow of direct investment in Thailand are not very impressive. Direct foreign investment was an important contributor to net foreign-exchange receipts in the capital account of the balance of payments from the mid-1960s to 1974. It accounted, as noted in an earlier section of this paper, for between 36.5% and 54.6% during the period 1969-74. Its percentage share of total net capital inflows plunged to the low ebb of merely 3.1% in 1979. It then recovered to approximately 11% in 1981-2. With the higher value of direct foreign investment at about Baht 8 billion in 1983 and Baht 8.5 billion in 1984, the pie of this form of capital flow accounted for 23.2% and 14.8% respectively. However, its share in the total capital inflow was only 8.5% in 1985.

Though the principal suppliers of net direct foreign investment are Japan, the United States, and the European Community as a group, US investment in particular showed some decline especially during the period 1976-80. In contrast, the share of the Asian NICs, especially Singapore and Hong Kong, became quite large (see Table 5.2.) But more important than the source of external finance is, of course, the activities to which the direct foreign investment has been attracted. In Thailand, direct foreign investment has been made in different economic sectors, with manufacturing activities being the most significant, accounting for nearly one-third of the total (see Table 5.3.) Textiles, electrical and electronic goods, chemicals, machinery, and transport equipment are among the industries with substantial foreign investment. Other economic sectors with a significant amount of direct foreign investment are commerce, construction, and mining (mainly oil and natural gas exploration).

Much of the direct foreign investment in manufacturing was made under the official investment promotion programme. Under the investment

promotion law, very generous incentives have been offered to foreign investors. Among the incentives granted to investors under the Board of Investment (BOI) promotion are tax holidays ranging from 3 to 8 years, exemption from import duties and business taxes on machinery and capital equipment, and reduction of import duties and business taxes on raw materials and intermediate products. There are also additional incentives to export industries and industries located in provincial areas to attract foreign as well as domestic investment into these priority sectors. Furthermore, there is a guarantee against nationalisation, and permission for BOI-promoted foreign firms to own land and to bring in alien skilled workers in excess of what has been allowed under the immigration law. Remittance of profits and other foreign-exchange payments have also been freed from restrictions.

Over the past few years, the BOI has been very active in promoting the inflow of foreign investment into BOI-promoted activities. Compared to other countries in the region with a similar income level, Thailand possesses relatively abundant natural resources and a cheap labour force. Until recently, however, direct foreign investment has mostly been made in import-substituting activities. The response of foreign investors to the host government's export promotion campaign was unenthusiastic in the 1970s. In recent years, however, there have been more promoted firms engaged in export activities.

As of the end of 1985, 1,670 firms had been granted investment promotional status by the Board of Investment (BOI). Of these, 809 firms, or 48.4%, had varying degrees of foreign equity participation. But only 48 firms were wholly foreign-owned, the rest being joint ventures between Thai and foreign investors. Foreign equity accounted for 28.3% of the total registered capital in BOI-promoted industries, with Japan being the most important foreign investing country, followed by the United States and Taiwan (see Table 5.4). Promoted activities with a significant proportion of foreign investment include oil and gas exploration, textiles, chemical products, rubber, plastic and glass products, iron and basic metals, fabricated metals and machinery, electrical and electronic products, and transport equipment.

5.2 Borrowing

As shown in Figure 2 and the statistics in Table 5.1, external borrowing to finance the savings-investment gap was not only invariably required but also increased quite rapidly after the mid-1970s. The total external financial inflow in the form of loans to the private sector, government enterprises, and the government itself amounted to only Baht 1.84 billion in 1969 and Baht 5.22 billion in 1974. Thus, debt financing rose by only 2.84 times during the period 1969-74, representing an annual compound growth rate of 23.32%. But this form of external finance increased by 9.41 times during the decade 1974-84, and its comparable growth rate was calculated, despite the larger base in 1974, to be 25.13%.

In terms of percentage shares, the total non-bank private capital inflow accounted for approximately 38-58% of the overall net capital movement in the balance of payments during 1969-72. Much of this flow was of a long-term nature. It was not until 1973 that there was a surge of short-term private borrowing. However, this lasted for only five years, averaging about 26% per year of the total net capital flow. Private short-term maturity loans fluctuated by less than 15% during the period 1978-84.

Unlike the private sector, the state enterprises and the government itself became major borrowers in the international market around the middle of the 1970s. Their combined share in the total capital movement jumped to around 30% in 1975 as compared to generally less than 16% before that date (see Table 5.1). It reached as high as 75.8% in 1978 and then remained at not less than 50% until 1982. Though its percentage share declined somewhat in 1983 and 1984, it still averaged about 38%. A very large portion of this public sector borrowing is attributed to state enterprises. We shall discuss them below.

5.3 External Debt Position

Apart from taxation - especially the various forms of taxes and exemptions on imports and exports as well as investment-promotion incentive schemes which have resulted in distorted market input and output prices faced by producers - the government has generally refrained from direct participation in manufacturing and commercial undertakings since the beginning of the 1960s. Nevertheless, as shown above, the public sector, and the state enterprises in particular, have borrowed heavily from external sources in the past decade.

In the case of the public sector as a whole and in the last two decades and a half up to 1984, foreign finance played a very significant role in the country's investment. The public sector provided a basic infrastructure to promote a favourable atmosphere for investment by the private sector. Table 5.5 provides statistics of public sector external borrowing (government plus state or public enterprises) by economic activities under the different national economic development plans.

In the early stages of development external funds were relatively small as the government limited external borrowing to \$50-60 million per annum. The role of external borrowing became significantly more pronounced following the Third Five-Year Social and Economic Development Plan (1971-6). As shown in Table 5.5, external public borrowing showed a considerable increase from \$334.7 million in the Second Plan to \$1,303.7 million during the Third Plan period. This increase basically reflected the start of the active phase in economic growth of the Thai economy. As shown in Table 5.5, about 33% of external resources went into the energy sector during the period 1961-83. The next most important economic activity which consumed a large proportion of the external resources, was the transportation sector. On average, the combined share of these two sectors accounted for about 60% of the external loans and reached a peak of 80.2% during the Second Plan period. One point which is also evident from the table is that external loans which went into military activities considerably increased under the Fourth Plan; they rose from \$44.7 million during the Third Plan period when Thailand began borrowing

from outside for military development, to \$869.2 million. During the Fourth Plan external resources for military activities showed an even higher proportion than that of the agricultural sector, which is the back-bone of the country.

The increasing reliance on external resources is also demonstrated by the outstanding debt and debt services. Table 5.6 reveals that Thailand's outstanding debt for both the public and the private sector considerably expanded from \$405 million in 1965 to \$1,359.5 million in 1975, and reached \$9,523.6 million in 1983, representing an annual growth rate of 12.87 and 27.54% respectively. In the private sector, outstanding debt increased from \$150.0 million in 1965 to \$736.2 million in 1975 and \$2,658.0 million in 1983 or an average growth rate of 17.24 and 17.41% per annum. The outstanding debt of the public sector also showed remarkable increases from \$255.0 million in 1965 to \$623.3 million in 1975 and \$6,865 million in 1983, revealing an average annual growth rate of 9.34 and 34.97% over those periods. State enterprises have been the main cause of the increase in public foreign debt. Their outstanding debt as guaranteed by government increased from \$166.9 million in 1965 to \$365.9 million in 1975 and rapidly expanded to \$4,400.4 million by 1983, showing an average growth rate of 8.17 and 36.46% per annum respectively.

Table 5.7 provides the proportion of public and private outstanding debt and debt services. Before 1975 slightly more than half of the total outstanding debt was due to private borrowing. Since then, the public sector accounted for, on average, 65% of the country's total outstanding debt. In 1982-83, this share was as high as 72%, and more than 60% of the public debt was incurred by state enterprises. Expansion of public utilities in the latter half of the 1970s, especially in electricity, energy and transportation, was the major cause of this increase. Details of the state enterprises' debt are discussed later.

The continuance of increased borrowing from external sources resulted in net resource transfers which in turn had major impacts on the money supply and credit as well as on government and private expenditures and investment. It is widely believed that in the near future there

may well be a net resource transfer from developing countries to developed countries. In the case of Thailand, net resource transfers (disbursements less debt-service payment) in the public sector have shown a positive sign throughout and slightly increased during the years 1979-81 (see Table 5.8). After 1981, the net transfer showed a declining trend, since disbursements decreased whereas debt service payments increased. It is worth noting that net resource transfers in the private sector in the past showed both negative and positive signs. Nevertheless, alarm signals show that Thailand may encounter a negative net resource transfer in future, as has been experienced in some other developing countries, unless cautious consideration of debt policy is undertaken.

The two-gap theory and the theory of a debt cycle and economic growth are widely believed in Thai economic circles. A country can induce economic expansion through debt-led growth strategy. However, if it is not capable of foreign-exchange creation in order to keep pace with debt payments, this will result in adverse effects on the balance of payments and long-term overall economic growth.

In the past, debt-service payments of the public sector were consistently lower than those of the private sector. Before 1980, the debt-service ratio was never as high as 5% of total foreign-exchange earnings from exports. However, because of the rapid expansion of foreign borrowing for economic development during the Third and Fourth Plans as well as the government's increasing external borrowings for military activities in the latter part of the 1970s and the early 1980s, debt-service payments have risen significantly since 1980. The public debt-service ratio was 5.3, 7.0, 8.9 and 10.2% in 1980-83 respectively (see Table 5.9). In the past few years, the problem of debt payments has adversely affected the overall economy and led to a significant reduction in government spending and investment.

5.4 External Borrowings of State Enterprises

As shown in Table 5.10, before 1976 the total outstanding debt of government and state enterprises as a ratio of total GDP was maintained at the level of 4.3-5.3%. This figure rose drastically to 17.0% in 1983, more than 60% of which was owed by state enterprises. Since 1977, state enterprises have significantly relied on external sources to finance their investment. The growth rates of outstanding debt were more than 40% per year during 1977-80 and slowed down somewhat thereafter. The sharp increase in state enterprises' outstanding debt in 1977-8 was attributed to many investment projects, especially in the energy sector. However, a rising trend in state enterprises' debt has no implications for the appropriateness of foreign borrowings. To answer this question, one has to take into consideration the economic feasibility of these investment projects. The increasing trend in state enterprises' outstanding debt reflects (i) the existence of an increasing savings-investment gap in the state enterprise sector, (ii) as stated in the Fifth Plan, the urgency of investment projects providing public utilities in various parts of the country, especially in the rural sector, and (iii) in addition to externally financed investment projects, the reliance of state enterprises on foreign resources for use as Baht counterparts in operating those projects. During the period 1976-83, the amount of external borrowings in order to be used as Baht counterparts showed an increasing trend, since the loans came from private foreign financial institutions under relatively more restricted lending conditions, e.g. at high interest rates with short grace periods.

The existing savings-investment gap in Thailand's state enterprise sector has been attributed partly to inefficient administration in the sector itself. However, one cannot deny that government policy on price control for some utilities kept their prices unreasonably low. The tariff structure of the State Railway Authority, for example, was kept constant for almost two decades before 1975.

The classification of state enterprises' foreign borrowings according to their economic activities, as shown in Table 5.11, reveals that state enterprises engaged in producing public utilities are the main

borrowers. Within this group, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) has been the most important borrower. Other state enterprises included in this group which also showed an increasing reliance on foreign borrowing are the Telephone Organisation of Thailand, the Provincial Electricity Authority, the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority and the State Railway of Thailand. External resources channelled to state enterprises engaged in manufacturing have shown an increasing trend since 1978, due to the National Gas Development Project which required a huge investment. The external borrowings of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) during 1978-83 totalled \$1,230.385 million, making PTT the second most important borrower after EGAT. A significant amount of foreign borrowing for state enterprises engaged in trade and service activities in the years 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1982 can be explained by the external borrowing by Thai Airways International.

At present, state enterprises turn in the main to foreign resources to finance their development projects. About 80% of investment has been financed by external loans, while the remaining 20% relied on domestic sources. Although reliance on external resources is not a bad thing in itself, and is perhaps unavoidable, it may be appropriate, at present, to slow down some projects where the economic and financial rates of return are questionable, in order to avoid the problem of debt payments in the future. At the same time, one should consider the improvement of administrative efficiency as well as pricing policy in order to narrow the savings-investment gap in the state enterprise sector.

5.5 Sources of Loans

Tables 5.12 and 5.13 reveal the distributions of foreign borrowings, outstanding debt and debt payments classified by sources. Table 5.12 shows that, over the two decades covering the periods of the First Plan up to the Fourth Plan, Thailand's external borrowings from official lenders, including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and foreign governments and agencies, accounted for 64% of total foreign borrowings; of this 37% came from international financial institutions and 27.0% from the governments of Japan, the United States and the

Federal Republic of Germany. Private lenders supplied about 36% of total foreign borrowings; of this, about 90% came from private financial institutions and the remaining 10% was suppliers' credits. However, one point that is clear from Table 5.12 is that, during the Fourth Plan, Thailand increasingly relied on private financial lenders; the share of external borrowing from private financial sources increased from 11% during the Third Plan to 41.9% during the Fourth Plan. This increasing reliance on private financial sources had important implications for the debt burden and debt-service payments because the terms of the loans were not, in general, attractive compared to those of the official lenders. In general, loans from private financial institutions were subjected to higher interest rates, shorter maturity and grace periods and higher commitment charges (as shown in Table 5.14).

As can be seen in Table 5.13, outstanding debt and debt-service payments to official lenders showed a decreasing trend. In 1970, 89.1% of Thailand's outstanding debt was supplied by international financial institutions or foreign governments. This decreased to 52.7% in 1980 and 60.1% in 1983. In contrast, the role of the private financial institutions increased from 10.9% in 1970 to 47.8% in 1980 and 39.9% in 1983. Debt-service payments followed a similar pattern.

At present, Thailand relies heavily on foreign resources for the financing of investment projects. However, foreign borrowings for bridging the savings-investment gap as well as the trade gap are by no means always a bad thing. Reliance on foreign resources is perhaps unavoidable in the process of development, especially in a less developed country like Thailand. Nevertheless, a debt-led growth strategy should be undertaken with care, since the appropriate level of foreign borrowings can facilitate economic growth and investment as well as macro-adjustment. On the other hand, overspending by means of incurring debts can result in an adverse impact on long-run economic growth and the liquidity of foreign reserves. Huge outstanding debt and service payments mean that resources may in future drain away to the lending countries. In addition, they may delay certain macro adjustments needed for long-run sustainable growth.

The last few years have seen the Thai Government's fiscal and financial position deteriorate compared to the past. The government has been forced to cut back on budgetary outlays and to delay some rural job-creation projects for fear of facing the debt crisis experienced by many other less developed countries. This may be a move in the right direction, though it may well affect short-run economic growth and adjustment.

VI. CONCLUSION AND SOME POLICY OPTIONS

Thailand achieved rapid economic growth and development in the two decades and a half ending in 1985. In the period 1969-80, the annual growth rate averaged about 7%. Though the growth in GNP was lower after 1980, the average annual growth rate was approximately 5% with a rise in per capita income of about 2%. This could therefore still be regarded as a satisfactory performance in terms of international comparisons of economic growth.

In this process, the openness of the Thai economy substantially increased, with the ratio of merchandise exports and imports to income reaching as high as 42.21-47.90% in the first half of the 1980s. Moreover, the current account deficit as a percentage of GNP also rose during most years in the period 1969-85. The ratio averaged -3.19% during 1969-71, -5.08% in 1975-9, and -5.56% during 1980-85. The low ratio of the current account shortfall (-0.59%) during 1972-4 was due to the exceptional export boom resulting from serious world food crop damage in 1972-3. The international terms-of-trade gain was very large, but it was short-lived. The index for the terms of trade (with 1975 as the base year) fluctuated downwards until it reached 72.06 in 1984 as compared with the peaks of 133.64 in 1973 and 112.46 in 1974. In most years the current account deficit was not adequately offset by the net inflow of foreign savings or net capital inflow. There was a balance of payments deficit in 1969-71, 1975-9 and 1983. The most recent current account shortfall can be traced to the rapid rise in aggregate domestic overspending. The savings-investment gap was normally positive for the private sector, but it was negative for both the state enterprises and the government. The savings-investment gap for the state enterprises and the Treasury deficit were significantly higher from the middle of the 1970s onwards.

Through the consolidated monetary system, it was found that net domestic credit creation by the banking system helped to finance much of the overspending. This was the case in 1969, 1971, 1975-9, and 1983, resulting in a net reduction in the country's foreign assets. Credit creation accommodated much of the domestic overspending together with a fall in the international terms of trade and the savings-income ratio.

Thus, it follows that a strategy of reducing the domestic savings-investment gap has become essential and should be undertaken along with the external trade and financial strategies. In particular, the income and expenditure of the state enterprises should be closely examined and decisions regarding their output prices and further investment expansion, as well as new undertakings, should be based more firmly on economic realities and potentialities. The government has adopted several measures in the last few years to reduce its own budget deficit, along with a restriction on the expansion of overall banking credit and the devaluation of the currency in 1984. Nevertheless, the budget deficit has remained relatively high at 4.33% of GNP in 1984 after a peak of 6.14% in 1982. It is therefore necessary for the Treasury to continue to try to reduce the budget shortfall.

Though the overspending of the economy in relation to income may be essentially of a macro-economic nature, the deterioration of the external account deficit is also aggravated by the micro-economic problem of the government's own industrialisation policy of protection against imports. Thailand has experienced relatively rapid industrial progress since the 1960s. Although the private sector makes the investment decisions on most industrial undertakings, the government has provided a favourable basis for industrial development by establishing the infrastructure as well as various incentive systems. At the same time, world economic growth and rapid trade expansion were also quite favourable to less developed countries like Thailand, especially in the context of trade liberalisation in the 1960s and 1970s. This favourable environment has tended to change, however. With the return to a historically normal real income growth in the industrialised countries of around 2.5-3.0% per annum, Thailand's exports may well be affected, since its major trading partners are still the developed industrialised countries. Moreover, there is an increasing trend towards protectionism in many industrialised countries which has already affected a number of major export items from Thailand including, for example, textiles and garments, sea-food products, and tapioca. Even rice, which is a traditional Thai food export, is expected to be seriously threatened in the face of com-

petitive releases of US rice stocks under the substantial US domestic production subsidy scheme. Nevertheless, and despite these increasing external constraints on its exports, it is important for a small country (economy) like Thailand to try to adjust to the changed world environment. Statistics from the last two decades and a half have indicated a market adjustment process, which has resulted in a satisfactory increase in export diversification in terms of markets as well as types of products.

There is a need to rationalise policies on trade and industrialisation. Thailand has experienced distorted industrial growth as a result of heavy import taxes and restrictions on consumer products. Despite increasing attempts to promote exports by reducing taxes on various export products, and especially import taxes on tradeable inputs used in export production, overall investment and commercial policies have still been biased towards import-substitution. There are high and variable effective protection rates for the import-substituting sectors, together with escalations of protection rates ranging from intermediate and capital goods to consumer goods.

Such a policy has led to an increasing balance of trade deficit, growth of GDP at a lower rate than that of imports, and a lower rate of employment creation than of manufacturing output. In fact, protectionist policies may well stimulate growth in the manufacturing sector, reduce imports and improve the balance of trade situation in the short run. But in the long run, heavy protection distorts resource costs and the resource allocation of the economy. It may well not be efficient and may in no way reflect the country's comparative advantage and resource endowment. The continuing application of protection may delay structural readjustment for efficient industrial growth. In the 1960s when industrialisation was initiated, import substitution along with excessive protection was an easy way to start industrial development, especially in the production of consumer goods. The aim was to build up the potential for further industrial growth at a later stage of development. Industrialisation has continued now for more than two decades, and the problem as regards the Thai manufacturing sector is that most import substitution has turned out to be poorly conceived and has failed to achieve foreign-exchange savings as well

as efficient resource allocation. Thailand is endowed with plentiful labour and natural resources but has scarce capital resources and these have been attracted into industrial activities with excessive effective protection and away from other sectors, especially the agricultural sector. Export production has been penalised.

Although considerable studies have been attempted to show that long-run benefit may be achieved by correcting the imbalances by means of a more appropriate liberalisation policy, little in the way of real liberalisation has occurred as regards tariff and non-tariff control measures. This is due, first, to the fact that the collection of import tariffs has been a major source of government revenue. Secondly, high protection is a quick way of establishing industries, especially industries engaged in consumer goods production. Thirdly, trade liberalisation may make the balance of payments more vulnerable in the short run.

However, a country like Thailand cannot afford to pursue 'import substitution at any cost'. Import substitution may make a quick start to industrial development in the early stage of production, but beyond that stage, such a policy has to be reconsidered and implemented only with caution.

An industrialisation process based on import substitution may well be interrupted once the domestic market becomes exhausted, and this leads to a slowdown of industrial and economic growth.

Because of the unfavourable world economic situation and the increasing trend towards protectionism, a country like Thailand may face two alternatives if it is to maintain a high industrial growth rate - either moving to the second stage of import substitution or turning to the export of manufactured production.

Second-stage import substitution encourages domestic production of intermediate goods and consumer durables. The basic characteristics of these activities are that they tend to be highly capital-intensive, and dependent on sophisticated technology and economies of scale. In a situation of scarcity of capital, low technology and a relatively small domestic market, further inward-oriented strategies require

intensive efforts and, perhaps, more protection. At the same time, foreign-exchange savings will be small because of the need to import materials, machinery and technology. Heavy protection for such industrial activities leads to further discrimination against other manufactured and primary exports. A shift should be made in the protection structure in order to obtain less distorted growth in the manufacturing sector. Pursuing a policy of second-stage import substitution now will further misallocate scarce resources and impede the already required macro-economic adjustment of aggregate overspending in the domestic economy.

The government should seize the opportunity of the current lower real price of oil, which is expected to continue at least for the medium term, and should venture into tariff rationalisation. Formal tariff rates, particularly on imports, which are usually adopted in an ad hoc way with varying objectives, have given rise to a highly variable effective rate of protection among the different economic sectors. A change in international trade taxation, which will result in a relatively lower and more uniform effective protection, should be adopted.

NOTES

1. A higher level of industrialisation per se may also not necessarily imply a higher level of income or welfare per capita. Thus, New Zealand and Denmark may, for example, have comparable industrialisation levels as narrowly measured by the relative share of manufacturing production in GDP. But they have higher per capita income levels, even though there are well-known problems in international income comparison with respect to both the exchange rate and price structure of tradable and non-tradable goods together with their associated production and consumption.

2. World Bank, World Development Report 1985, Oxford University Press, 1985.

3. Mexico began to export oil in larger quantities during the latter part of the 1970s and the 1980s. Thus, in 1965, the share of fuels, minerals, and metals in Mexico's total merchandise exports was 22% as compared to 78% in 1982. Its share of manufactured exports went down from 17% to 12% during the same period. More significantly, other primary commodity exports plunged from 62% of total exports in 1965 to 10% in 1982.

4. In our study of Thailand we shall rely almost exclusively on data from domestic sources. In the case of Thai manufactured exports, the statistics from domestic sources indicate a higher ratio than the narrower definition according to the World Bank cited above.

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Figure 1

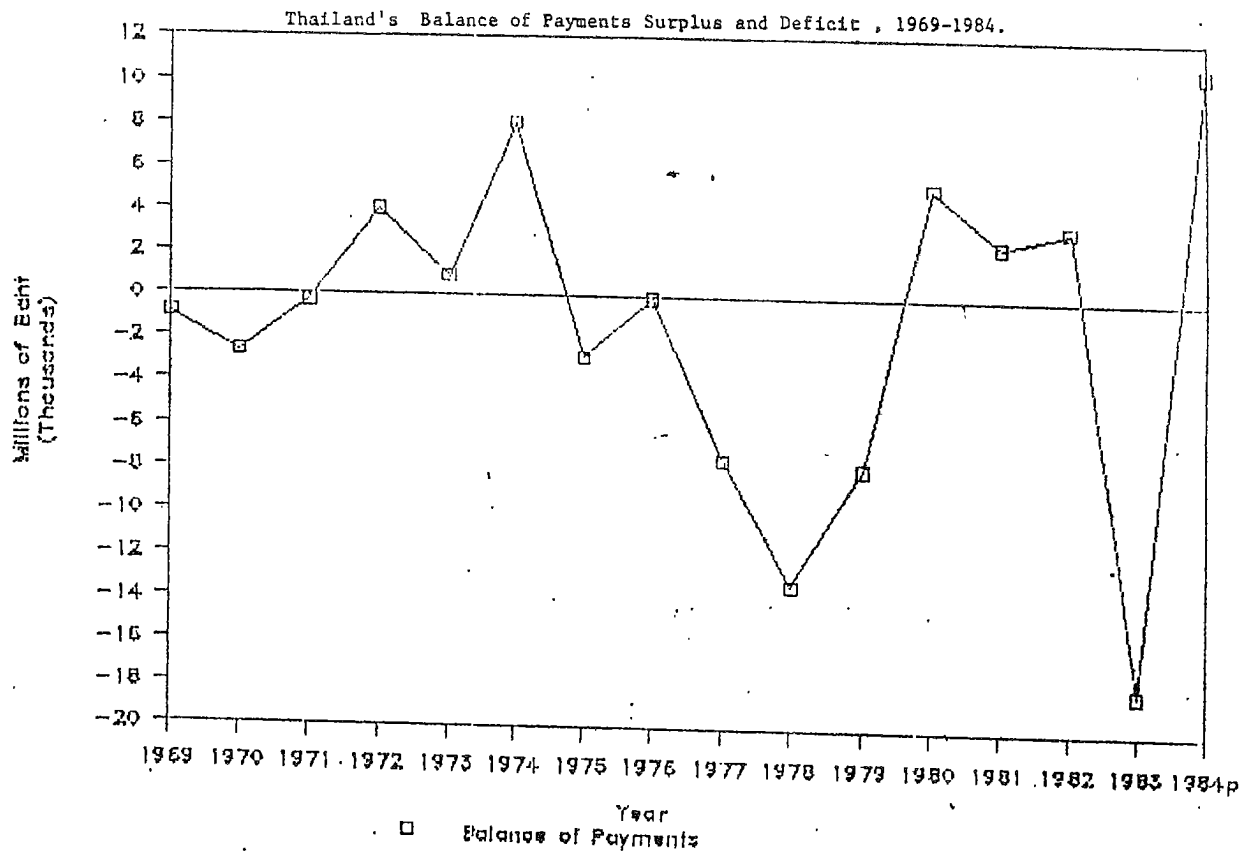


Figure 2

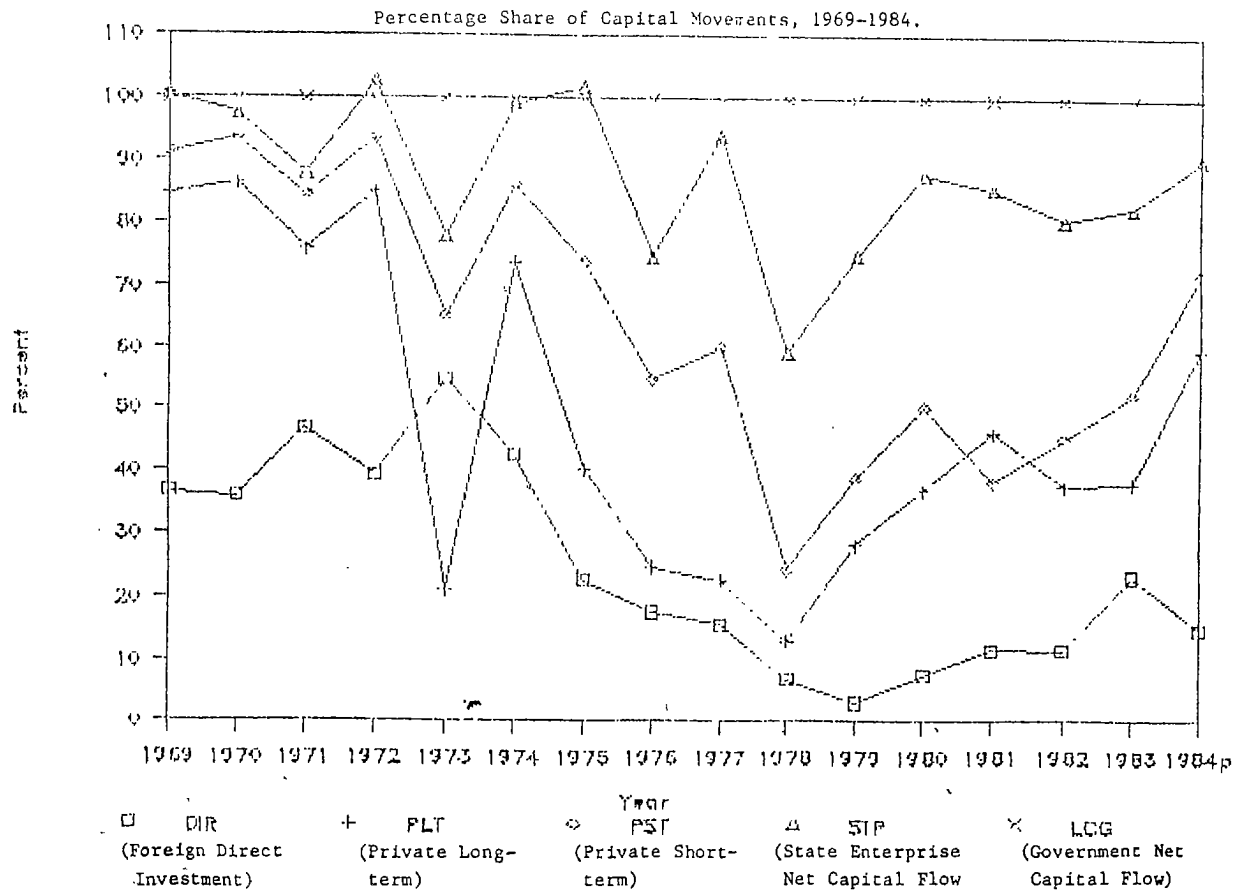


TABLE 2.1

Growth Rate of Real Gross National and
Per Capita Gross National Product at 1972 Prices^S 1969-1985

(Percent)

| Year | Real Gross National Product | Per Capita Gross National Product |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1969 | 7.82 | 4.39 |
| 1970 | 6.76 | 7.16 |
| 1971 | 7.86 | 4.70 |
| 1972 | 4.03 | 1.02 |
| 1973 | 9.40 | 6.39 |
| 1974 | 6.05 | 3.22 |
| 1975 | 6.67 | 3.87 |
| 1976 | 8.29 | 5.56 |
| 1977 | 6.99 | 4.37 |
| 1978 | 9.10 | 6.52 |
| 1979 | 5.00 | 2.63 |
| 1980 | 5.44 | 4.73 |
| 1981 | 4.82 | 2.53 |
| 1982 | 3.63 | 1.50 |
| 1983 | 6.39 | 4.30 |
| 1984 | 5.46 | 3.50 |
| 1985 | 4.10 | 4.24 |
| Simple Average | | |
| 1969-1980 | 6.95 | 4.55 |
| 1981-1984 | 5.08 | 2.96 |
| 1981-1985 | 4.89 | 2.89 |

Note : It should be noted that there was probably a discrepancy in the statistics of real GNP and per capita GNP in 1970. The per capita GNP is a ratio of the real GNP and the population. Hence, its annual growth rate should generally be lower than the corresponding growth rate of GNP itself when population growth is positive.

Source : Bank of Thailand, Statistical Bulletin, various issues.

Table 2.2 Contribution Ratio of Sectoral Real Gross Domestic Product at 1972 Prices, 1969-1985

| | (Percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1985 |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| 1. Primary Products | 33.10 | 14.12 | 35.82 | -7.80 | 39.40 | 9.79 | 34.55 | 23.93 | 1.62 | 31.57 | -4.29 | 10.19 | 25.84 | 4.77 | 15.49 | 25.65 | 17.81 |
| 1.1 Agriculture | 32.02 | 14.36 | 31.52 | -8.20 | 40.71 | 7.39 | 37.74 | 21.55 | -2.26 | 29.16 | -6.99 | 8.63 | 26.70 | 6.28 | 15.58 | 20.95 | 13.71 |
| Crops | 23.19 | 10.84 | 20.13 | -13.16 | 37.12 | 0.30 | 28.67 | 19.05 | -13.91 | 28.38 | -11.25 | 14.89 | 23.61 | 10.78 | 10.65 | 16.93 | 8.10 |
| Livestock | 2.08 | 0.52 | 8.26 | 3.61 | 2.56 | 4.28 | 5.00 | 1.38 | 3.01 | 1.73 | 2.63 | 0.50 | 2.66 | 3.11 | 2.30 | 2.11 | 2.11 |
| Fisheries | 7.08 | 4.19 | 0.61 | 2.65 | 0.99 | -0.65 | 3.23 | 0.93 | 10.04 | -0.36 | -0.84 | -6.30 | 2.72 | -5.94 | 2.90 | 1.38 | 2.94 |
| Forestry | -0.33 | -1.19 | 2.52 | -1.30 | 0.04 | 3.47 | 0.84 | 0.19 | -1.40 | -0.59 | 2.47 | -0.46 | -2.29 | -1.68 | -0.27 | 0.52 | 0.56 |
| 1.2 Mining and quarrying | 1.08 | -0.24 | 4.30 | 0.40 | -1.31 | 2.40 | -3.19 | 2.38 | 3.89 | 2.42 | 2.70 | 1.56 | -0.85 | -1.50 | -0.09 | 2.71 | 4.10 |
| 2. Manufacturing | 25.10 | 16.56 | 26.90 | 35.31 | 23.58 | 29.38 | 17.58 | 32.42 | 34.75 | 18.60 | 33.65 | 17.28 | 21.14 | 22.15 | 26.09 | 23.71 | 12.65 |
| 3. Construction | 1.29 | -0.21 | -14.52 | -6.91 | 0.34 | 2.43 | 7.78 | 8.51 | 12.38 | 6.63 | 6.10 | 12.72 | -5.84 | -3.16 | 4.39 | 8.25 | -0.53 |
| 4. Electricity and water supply | 0.99 | 2.98 | 3.44 | 4.93 | 2.42 | 1.63 | 2.91 | 2.60 | 3.15 | 1.49 | 4.29 | 2.40 | 4.18 | 3.33 | 3.14 | 3.48 | 5.41 |
| 5. Transportation and communication | 5.31 | 8.60 | 2.54 | 15.14 | 5.19 | 8.05 | 9.85 | -0.45 | 6.95 | 7.24 | 9.22 | 7.20 | 7.59 | 11.80 | 8.33 | 6.19 | 11.25 |
| 6. Wholesale and retail trade | 12.84 | 29.58 | 9.51 | 35.71 | 9.76 | 29.10 | 11.24 | 17.20 | 15.00 | 10.22 | 11.63 | 17.12 | 15.62 | 13.21 | 12.09 | 11.07 | 14.21 |
| 7. Banking, insurance and real estate | 7.04 | 9.06 | 10.76 | 4.82 | 4.47 | 13.55 | 5.05 | 3.27 | 8.57 | 7.81 | 13.53 | 11.52 | 9.65 | 17.23 | 15.03 | 12.96 | 16.45 |
| 8. Ownership of dwellings | 1.38 | 1.73 | 1.52 | 1.23 | 0.73 | 1.43 | 0.75 | 0.62 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.50 | 1.34 | 1.20 | 1.67 | 1.28 | 0.90 | 1.95 |
| 9. Public administration and defence | 4.33 | 6.37 | 7.39 | 2.45 | 3.31 | 1.77 | 3.63 | 3.02 | 4.15 | 2.55 | 9.03 | 5.20 | 4.18 | 5.02 | 3.52 | -1.84 | 5.27 |
| 10. Services | 8.62 | 11.21 | 16.64 | 15.11 | 10.79 | 2.88 | 6.66 | 8.88 | 12.44 | 12.92 | 15.34 | 15.03 | 16.45 | 23.97 | 10.65 | 10.63 | 15.93 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Plus/Minus income payment from the rest of the world | -3.82 | 1.32 | 64.51 | -15.56 | -0.44 | 10.98 | -4.31 | -4.77 | -3.48 | -10.36 | -18.70 | -7.96 | -25.56 | -15.08 | 4.39 | -15.48 | -1.27 |
| GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) | 96.18 | 101.32 | 164.51 | 84.44 | 99.56 | 110.98 | 95.69 | 95.23 | 96.52 | 89.64 | 81.30 | 92.04 | 74.44 | 84.92 | 104.39 | 84.52 | 97.73 |
| PER CAPITA GNP (Baht) | 3756 | 4025 | 4219 | 4257 | 4529 | 4675 | 4856 | 5126 | 5350 | 5699 | 5849 | 6126 | 6281 | 6325 | 6649 | 6882 | 7038 |

Source : National Economic and Social Development Board, National Income of Thailand, various issues.

Table 2.3 Percentage Share of Sectoral Real Gross Domestic Product at 1972 Prices, 1969-1985.

| | (Percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1985 |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | |
| 1. Primary Products | 35.19 | 33.90 | 33.99 | 32.08 | 32.71 | 31.52 | 31.73 | 31.10 | 29.12 | 29.34 | 27.42 | 26.49 | 26.45 | 25.59 | 25.04 | 25.07 | 24.79 |
| 1.1 Agriculture | 33.36 | 32.20 | 32.17 | 30.32 | 31.72 | 29.99 | 30.50 | 29.79 | 27.63 | 27.77 | 25.79 | 24.85 | 24.96 | 24.23 | 23.75 | 23.59 | 23.21 |
| Crops | 24.52 | 23.68 | 23.52 | 21.84 | 23.16 | 21.98 | 22.43 | 22.16 | 19.73 | 20.52 | 18.71 | 18.50 | 18.80 | 18.49 | 18.06 | 17.99 | 17.61 |
| Livestock | 3.54 | 3.35 | 3.57 | 3.57 | 3.49 | 3.53 | 3.62 | 3.45 | 3.42 | 3.26 | 3.23 | 3.08 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.01 | 2.96 | 2.93 |
| Fisheries | 3.25 | 3.31 | 3.19 | 3.16 | 2.98 | 2.79 | 2.82 | 2.67 | 3.15 | 2.84 | 2.63 | 2.14 | 2.18 | 1.86 | 1.92 | 1.88 | 1.94 |
| Forestry | 2.06 | 1.86 | 1.89 | 1.74 | 1.60 | 1.69 | 1.64 | 1.52 | 1.32 | 1.15 | 1.22 | 1.13 | 0.93 | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| 1.2 Mining and quarrying | 1.83 | 1.70 | 1.82 | 1.75 | 1.49 | 1.54 | 1.22 | 1.31 | 1.49 | 1.57 | 1.64 | 1.63 | 1.49 | 1.37 | 1.29 | 1.49 | 1.59 |
| 2. Manufacturing | 15.47 | 15.54 | 16.04 | 16.93 | 17.50 | 18.11 | 18.08 | 19.22 | 20.27 | 20.12 | 20.89 | 20.69 | 20.72 | 20.77 | 21.07 | 21.16 | 20.84 |
| 3. Construction | 6.19 | 5.80 | 4.89 | 4.35 | 4.01 | 3.93 | 4.18 | 4.53 | 5.06 | 5.20 | 5.25 | 5.66 | 4.98 | 4.66 | 4.64 | 4.95 | 4.65 |
| 4. Electricity and water supply | 0.97 | 1.09 | 1.20 | 1.37 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.56 | 1.65 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.87 | 1.90 | 2.03 | 2.08 | 2.14 | 2.12 | 2.34 |
| 5. Transportation and communication | 5.97 | 6.13 | 5.97 | 6.39 | 6.28 | 6.37 | 6.61 | 6.04 | 6.10 | 6.21 | 6.38 | 6.42 | 6.49 | 6.70 | 6.79 | 6.76 | 6.93 |
| 6. Wholesale and retail trade | 16.90 | 17.67 | 17.31 | 18.15 | 17.43 | 18.03 | 17.59 | 17.55 | 17.38 | 16.72 | 16.43 | 16.47 | 16.42 | 16.29 | 16.06 | 15.77 | 15.71 |
| 7. Banking, insurance and real estate | 3.53 | 3.87 | 4.18 | 4.20 | 4.23 | 4.71 | 4.73 | 4.61 | 4.88 | 5.15 | 5.63 | 5.95 | 6.17 | 6.60 | 7.07 | 7.41 | 7.76 |
| 8. Ownership of dwellings | 2.02 | 2.00 | 1.98 | 1.91 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.75 | 1.66 | 1.61 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.54 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1.47 | 1.48 |
| 9. Public administration and defence | 4.18 | 4.31 | 4.45 | 4.36 | 4.27 | 4.14 | 4.11 | 4.02 | 4.03 | 3.89 | 4.19 | 4.24 | 4.24 | 4.27 | 4.23 | 3.87 | 3.93 |
| 10. Services | 9.59 | 9.69 | 10.00 | 10.23 | 10.28 | 9.90 | 9.68 | 9.62 | 9.81 | 10.07 | 10.39 | 10.64 | 10.99 | 11.50 | 11.45 | 11.40 | 11.58 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Plus/Multifactor income payment from the rest of the world | -2.69 | -2.44 | 0.54 | -0.20 | -0.22 | 0.36 | -0.09 | -0.46 | -0.66 | -1.55 | -2.53 | -2.83 | -4.17 | -4.60 | -4.11 | -4.77 | -4.67 |
| GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) | 97.31 | 97.56 | 100.54 | 99.80 | 99.78 | 100.36 | 99.91 | 99.54 | 99.34 | 98.45 | 97.47 | 97.17 | 95.83 | 95.40 | 95.89 | 95.23 | 95.33 |
| PER CAPITA GNP (Baht) | 3756 | 4025 | 4214 | 4257 | 4529 | 4675 | 4856 | 5126 | 5350 | 5699 | 5849 | 6126 | 6281 | 6375 | 6649 | 6882 | 7038 |

Source: National Economic and Social Development Board, National Income of Thailand, various issues.

Table 2.4 Annual Growth Rate of Sectoral Real Gross Domestic Product at 1972 Prices, 1969-1985.

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|---|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. Primary Products | 7.42 | 2.61 | 4.92 | -1.10 | 11.59 | 1.63 | 7.83 | 6.56 | 0.38 | 10.94 | -0.88 | 2.14 | 6.14 | 0.74 | 3.53 | 6.35 | -1.84 |
| 1.1 Agriculture | 7.38 | 2.79 | 4.56 | -1.22 | 12.66 | 1.29 | 8.99 | 6.15 | -0.55 | 10.64 | -1.52 | 1.93 | 6.76 | 1.03 | 3.75 | 9.47 | -1.31 |
| Crops | 7.46 | 2.87 | 3.96 | -2.68 | 16.02 | 0.07 | 9.31 | 7.39 | -4.53 | 14.51 | -3.32 | 4.58 | 8.03 | 2.35 | 3.36 | 5.81 | -1.80 |
| Livestock | -4.51 | 0.96 | 11.49 | 4.85 | 4.69 | 16.12 | 3.32 | 6.30 | 5.10 | 4.89 | 0.90 | 5.43 | 4.18 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.35 | -1.85 |
| Fisheries | 19.02 | 8.36 | 0.87 | 4.00 | 2.86 | -1.19 | 8.27 | 2.86 | 27.14 | -1.13 | -1.79 | -13.80 | 7.98 | -11.18 | 9.12 | 4.48 | -1.24 |
| Forestry | -1.16 | -3.78 | 6.30 | -3.30 | 0.21 | 11.82 | 3.54 | 1.02 | -6.63 | -4.49 | 14.03 | -2.18 | -12.72 | -7.39 | -1.94 | 4.22 | -1.99 |
| 1.2 Mining and quarrying | 4.54 | -0.85 | 11.78 | 1.05 | -7.03 | 8.76 | -14.84 | 16.94 | 21.34 | 16.39 | 10.40 | 5.50 | -3.28 | -4.15 | -0.38 | 14.68 | -1.01 |
| 2. Manufacturing | 13.51 | 6.95 | 8.07 | 10.56 | 13.13 | 9.14 | 6.93 | 15.61 | 13.03 | 9.26 | 10.13 | 4.76 | 6.42 | 4.38 | 7.33 | 6.68 | -1.39 |
| 3. Construction | 1.55 | -0.22 | -11.67 | -6.78 | 0.74 | 3.30 | 14.14 | 17.71 | 19.70 | 13.23 | 7.10 | 13.95 | -4.49 | -2.60 | 5.50 | 11.01 | -0.44 |
| 4. Electricity and water supply | 8.08 | 20.00 | 14.71 | 19.80 | 16.66 | 6.09 | 14.18 | 14.49 | 13.78 | 6.59 | 15.07 | 7.38 | 13.85 | 6.71 | 8.78 | 10.07 | -9.73 |
| 5. Transportation and communication | 8.99 | 9.36 | 1.94 | 12.17 | 7.67 | 6.97 | 11.03 | -0.59 | 8.29 | 11.96 | 9.00 | 4.50 | 7.43 | 7.15 | 7.25 | 5.65 | 6.65 |
| 6. Wholesale and retail trade | 3.91 | 11.37 | 2.51 | 9.90 | 5.08 | -9.09 | 14.45 | 8.52 | 8.16 | 5.93 | 4.21 | 6.00 | 5.96 | 3.30 | 4.33 | 4.27 | 3.60 |
| 7. Banking, insurance and real estate | 17.13 | 16.66 | 12.97 | 5.53 | 10.03 | 17.44 | 7.66 | 6.01 | 13.38 | 16.15 | 15.91 | 11.79 | 10.21 | 11.45 | 13.28 | 14.37 | 8.87 |
| 8. Ownership of dwellings | 5.30 | 5.56 | 3.53 | 2.99 | 3.56 | -4.23 | 7.95 | 3.07 | 4.34 | 5.99 | 5.85 | 4.97 | 4.81 | 4.51 | 4.90 | 3.69 | 4.19 |
| 9. Public administration and defence | 8.23 | 9.89 | 7.98 | 2.65 | 7.16 | 2.26 | 6.27 | 6.39 | 7.44 | 6.39 | 14.05 | 7.15 | 6.19 | 4.86 | 4.81 | -3.70 | 5.44 |
| 10. Services | 7.07 | 7.59 | 8.00 | 7.25 | 9.94 | 1.52 | 4.80 | 7.98 | 9.33 | 13.29 | 9.20 | 8.33 | 9.72 | 8.94 | 5.41 | 5.75 | 5.58 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) | 7.92 | 6.49 | 4.66 | 4.80 | 9.43 | 5.44 | 7.14 | 8.70 | 7.21 | 10.09 | 6.06 | 5.76 | 6.29 | 4.10 | 5.84 | 6.40 | 3.99 |
| Plus/Multiplier income payment from the rest of the world | -11.64 | 3.19 | 123.07 | -138.65 | -20.80 | 272.41 | -126.70 | -483.86 | -54.41 | -157.40 | -72.92 | -18.10 | -56.85 | -14.82 | 5.57 | -33.36 | -1.90 |
| GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) | 7.82 | 6.76 | 7.86 | 4.03 | 9.40 | 6.05 | 6.67 | 8.29 | 6.99 | 9.10 | 5.00 | 5.44 | 4.82 | 3.63 | 6.39 | 5.46 | 4.10 |
| PER CAPITA GNP (BNU) | 3756 | 4026 | 4214 | 4157 | 4529 | 4675 | 4806 | 5146 | 5350 | 5699 | 5849 | 6146 | 6481 | 6375 | 6649 | 6882 | 7038 |

Source : National Economic and Social Development Board, National Income of Thailand, various issues.

TABLE 2.5

International Trade Indices
and Terms of Trade, 1969-1985.

(1975 = 100)

| Year | Export | | | Import | | | Terms of Trade |
|------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|----------------|
| | Volume | Unit Value | Value | Volume | Unit Value | Value | |
| 1969 | 61.04 | 53.54 | 32.68 | 88.66 | 43.82 | 38.85 | 122.18 |
| 1970 | 64.71 | 50.72 | 32.82 | 91.14 | 44.34 | 40.41 | 114.39 |
| 1971 | 84.23 | 45.58 | 38.39 | 76.72 | 52.26 | 40.09 | 87.22 |
| 1972 | 99.80 | 50.06 | 49.96 | 88.83 | 52.01 | 46.20 | 96.25 |
| 1973 | 93.27 | 76.78 | 71.61 | 109.85 | 57.46 | 63.12 | 133.62 |
| 1974 | 104.39 | 105.99 | 110.64 | 101.67 | 94.25 | 95.82 | 112.46 |
| 1975 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 138.86 | 97.26 | 135.06 | 103.4 | 105.46 | 109.04 | 92.22 |
| 1977 | 159.14 | 99.40 | 158.19 | 124.24 | 113.42 | 140.91 | 87.64 |
| 1978 | 171.83 | 107.41 | 184.56 | 133.23 | 122.30 | 162.94 | 87.83 |
| 1979 | 187.28 | 128.34 | 240.36 | 154.65 | 141.69 | 218.69 | 90.76 |
| 1980 | 195.08 | 151.71 | 295.95 | 160.78 | 175.59 | 282.32 | 86.40 |
| 1981 | 217.55 | 156.26 | 339.96 | 156.31 | 207.46 | 324.30 | 75.32 |
| 1982 | 244.44 | 145.20 | 354.90 | 138.32 | 212.67 | 294.18 | 68.27 |
| 1983 | 220.97 | 147.30 | 325.46 | 176.31 | 200.79 | 354.03 | 73.36 |
| 1984 | 266.79 | 145.95 | 389.35 | 181.35 | 202.45 | 366.81 | 72.16 |
| 1985 | 286.64 | 149.91 | 429.65 | 189.53 | 221.65 | 378.79 | 67.63 |

Note : The indices for 1982-1985 are based on 1980 as the base-year. They are linked to the series which use 1975 as the base-year.

Source : Bank of Thailand, Statistical Bulletin, various issues.

TABLE 2.6

Percentage Share of Merchandise Trade, Services Trade,
and Current Account Deficit to GNP, 1969-1985.

(Percent)

| Year | Merchandise | | Trade Balance | Service Balance | Current Account Balance |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Export | Import | | | |
| 1969 | 11.07 | 19.85 | -8.78 | 4.62 | -3.24 |
| 1970 | 10.46 | 19.43 | -8.97 | 4.42 | -3.81 |
| 1971 | 11.54 | 18.41 | -6.87 | 3.74 | -2.51 |
| 1972 | 13.24 | 18.65 | -5.41 | 4.00 | -0.65 |
| 1973 | 14.46 | 19.46 | -5.00 | 3.16 | -0.46 |
| 1974 | 18.01 | 23.26 | -5.25 | 2.79 | -0.66 |
| 1975 | 14.86 | 21.61 | 6.75 | 2.06 | -4.14 |
| 1976 | 17.95 | 21.24 | -3.30 | 0.49 | -2.67 |
| 1977 | 18.02 | 24.57 | -6.55 | 0.62 | -5.73 |
| 1978 | 17.71 | 23.85 | -6.14 | 0.92 | -5.05 |
| 1979 | 19.56 | 28.17 | -8.61 | 0.59 | -7.79 |
| 1980 | 19.64 | 28.26 | -8.62 | 1.66 | -6.31 |
| 1981 | 19.64 | 28.26 | -8.61 | 0.79 | -7.33 |
| 1982 | 19.18 | 23.58 | -4.40 | 1.07 | -2.82 |
| 1983 | 16.14 | 26.07 | -9.93 | 1.86 | -7.37 |
| 1984 | 18.08 | 25.25 | -7.17 | 1.58 | -5.15 |
| 1985 | 18.97 | 25.07 | -6.10 | 1.51 | -4.15 |
| Simple Average | | | | | |
| 1969-1971 | 11.02 | 19.23 | -8.21 | 4.26 | -3.19 |
| 1972-1974 | 15.24 | 20.46 | -5.22 | 3.32 | -0.59 |
| 1975-1979 | 17.62 | 23.89 | -6.02 | 0.94 | -5.08 |
| 1980-1982 | 19.49 | 26.70 | -7.21 | 1.17 | -5.49 |
| 1983-1985 | 17.73 | 25.46 | -7.73 | 1.65 | -5.56 |

Source : Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, various issues.

Table 2,7 Thailand's Balance of Payments, 19

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| 1. TRADE BALANCE | -11310.7 | -12244.8 | -9940.9 | -8884.6 | -10802.4 | -14302.2 | -20161.2 | -1108 |
| 1.1 Exports | 14254.2 | 14269.7 | 16692.1 | 21750.2 | 31252.5 | 49002.4 | 44364.5 | 6036 |
| 1.2 Imports | -25564.9 | -26514.5 | -26633.0 | -30634.8 | -42054.9 | -63304.6 | -64525.7 | -7144 |
| 2. NET SERVICE BALANCE | 5954.4 | 6036.2 | 5404.1 | 6583.0 | 6836.4 | 7600.7 | 6160.8 | 164 |
| 2.1 Net freight, insurance and other transportations | 219.9 | 222.7 | 283.5 | 458.5 | 548.4 | 899.8 | 1032.8 | 109 |
| 2.2 Net travel | 766.5 | 902.6 | 914.4 | 1431.2 | 1944.4 | 2171.1 | 1746.9 | 10 |
| 2.3 Net investment income | 226.1 | 379.3 | 29.6 | -327.3 | -424.3 | -14.3 | 111.1 | -84 |
| 2.4 Net government services | 4591.2 | 4444.5 | 4115.2 | 4925.7 | 4589.5 | 3919.8 | 3216.1 | 159 |
| 2.5 Other services | 150.7 | 87.1 | 61.4 | 94.9 | 178.4 | 624.3 | 53.9 | -31 |
| 3. NET GOODS AND SERVICES BALANCE | -5356.3 | -6208.6 | -4536.8 | -2301.6 | -3966.0 | -6701.5 | -14000.4 | -944 |
| 4. TRANSFERS | 1187.2 | 1011.7 | 904.1 | 1238.8 | 2968.8 | 4916.9 | 1632.1 | 46 |
| 4.1 Net private | 89.2 | 57.4 | 131.1 | 630.7 | 2398.9 | 4375.6 | 1134.5 | 10 |
| 4.2 Net government | 1098.0 | 954.3 | 773.0 | 608.1 | 569.9 | 541.3 | 497.6 | 36 |
| 5. CURRENT ACCOUNT | -4169.1 | -5196.9 | -3632.7 | -1062.8 | -997.2 | -1784.6 | -12368.3 | -897 |
| 6. CAPITAL MOVEMENTS | 2897.6 | 2478.8 | 1733.1 | 3643.2 | 2937.6 | 9054.7 | 7754.7 | 926 |
| 6.1 Direct investment | 1057.5 | 890.5 | 808.4 | 1427.1 | 1604.9 | 3836.3 | 1744.8 | 161 |
| 6.2 Private long-term | 1399.7 | 1252.1 | 499.9 | 1670.4 | -987.2 | 2833.4 | 1351.2 | 66 |
| 6.2.1 Loans and credits | 1299.2 | 1007.7 | 397.0 | 1392.5 | -1199.0 | 2637.1 | 1316.7 | 68 |
| 6.2.2 Portfolio and others | 100.5 | 244.4 | 102.9 | 277.9 | 211.8 | 196.3 | 34.5 | -2 |
| 6.3 Private short term | 184.0 | 183.4 | 154.8 | 309.1 | 1292.4 | 1131.3 | 2600.3 | 277 |
| 6.4 State enterprises | 272.2 | 90.7 | 60.2 | 338.3 | 372.7 | 1173.9 | 2203.0 | 183 |
| 6.4.1 Long term | 272.2 | 90.7 | 60.2 | 338.3 | 372.7 | 1173.9 | 2203.0 | 183 |
| 6.4.2 Short term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 6.5 Local & Central Government | -17.8 | 62.1 | 209.8 | -101.7 | 654.8 | 79.8 | -144.6 | 236 |
| 7. SDRs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 298.2 | 320.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 8. Net Error and Omissions | 357.7 | 66.1 | 1266.2 | 1090.3 | -1076.2 | 741.9 | 1755.6 | -36 |
| 9. Overall Balance | -913.8 | -2652.0 | -335.2 | 3991.4 | 864.2 | 8012.0 | -2858.0 | -8 |

p = preliminary

Source : Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, 1969-1984.

69-1985.

(Millions of Baht)

| | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 4.9 | -25598.8 | -28540.0 | -47053.1 | -37984.8 | -65781.9 | -36136.7 | -89237.1 | -68795.8 | -61671.5 |
| 1.2 | 70462.8 | 82250.8 | 106881.2 | 132040.3 | 150218.2 | 157203.4 | 145076.1 | 173520.0 | 191703.0 |
| 6.1 | -76061.6 | -110790.8 | -153934.3 | -190025.3 | -216000.1 | -193340.1 | -234313.2 | -242315.8 | -253374.5 |
| 2.5 | 2405.2 | 4279.1 | 3237.9 | 11144.9 | 6042.4 | 8795.0 | 16758.4 | 17199.5 | 15284.2 |
| 6.9 | 1219.2 | 833.8 | 1079.2 | 1589.7 | 1570.3 | 2562.2 | 3614.4 | 4641.4 | 4914.5 |
| 8.7 | 1423.2 | 5315.5 | 6584.2 | 12776.5 | 15428.3 | 17727.7 | 17154.3 | 20026.9 | 24146.1 |
| 7.5 | -1479.4 | -4811.7 | -9105.1 | -11685.4 | -20726.8 | -24982.7 | -23749.7 | -30219.0 | -38177.8 |
| 5.7 | 633.0 | 813.2 | 1142.7 | 1795.1 | 688.8 | 731.8 | 1134.8 | 1342.3 | 1940.5 |
| 1.3 | 609.2 | 2128.3 | 3536.9 | 6669.0 | 9081.8 | 12756.0 | 18604.6 | 19447.9 | 22424.9 |
| 2.4 | -23193.6 | -24260.9 | -43815.2 | -46839.9 | -59739.5 | -27341.7 | -72478.7 | -53596.3 | -46423.3 |
| 4.5 | 801.9 | 816.0 | 1224.0 | 4430.5 | 3690.2 | 4203.5 | 6376.6 | 4128.1 | 4494.1 |
| 0.8 | 443.3 | 128.0 | 461.9 | 1529.9 | 1100.8 | 1723.4 | 3517.9 | 1407.3 | 1273.6 |
| 3.7 | 358.6 | 688.0 | 762.1 | 2900.6 | 2589.4 | 2480.1 | 2858.7 | 2720.8 | 3220.5 |
| 7.9 | -22391.7 | -23444.9 | -42591.2 | -42409.4 | -56049.3 | -23138.2 | -66102.1 | -49468.2 | -41989.2 |
| 3.6 | 13966.9 | 14858.3 | 33766.8 | 50736.6 | 55130.2 | 38345.2 | 34497.2 | 58365.0 | 51468.8 |
| 4.1 | 2163.8 | 1010.8 | 1047.7 | 3816.0 | 6363.2 | 4338.6 | 8008.3 | 9624.6 | 4379.2 |
| 7.8 | 970.7 | 988.3 | 8460.3 | 14861.0 | 19076.7 | 9971.7 | 5087.3 | 25577.5 | 7585.0 |
| 9.3 | 867.2 | 689.3 | 6314.5 | 13708.4 | 18948.0 | 9066.7 | 4956.9 | 24947.5 | 3269.0 |
| 1.5 | 103.5 | 199.0 | 2145.8 | 1152.6 | 128.7 | 905.0 | 130.4 | 630.0 | 4316.0 |
| 8.5 | 5226.4 | 1696.2 | 3567.2 | 6846.9 | -4379.6 | 2960.4 | 4987.5 | 6949.9 | 7657.9 |
| 9.3 | 4767.3 | 5170.8 | 12143.6 | 19003.1 | 26044.4 | 13477.6 | 10325.2 | 10547.4 | 12806.9 |
| 9.3 | 4767.3 | 5170.8 | 12143.6 | 18184.4 | 19173.3 | 15478.6 | 12372.2 | 11665.0 | 16482.0 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 818.7 | 6871.1 | -2001.0 | -2047.0 | -1117.6 | -3675.1 |
| 3.9 | 838.7 | 6092.2 | 8548.0 | 6209.6 | 8025.5 | 7596.9 | 6088.9 | 5665.6 | 19039.8 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 493.6 | 506.4 | 488.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 8.5 | 886.9 | -4711.4 | 405.8 | -3654.3 | 2982.3 | -11892.7 | 13526.9 | 1691.2 | 2924.3 |
| 2.8 | -7537.9 | -13298.0 | -7925.0 | 5179.3 | 2531.2 | 3314.3 | -18078.0 | 10588.0 | 12463.9 |

TABLE 2.8

Sectoral Balances, 1969-1984

(millions of Baht)

| Year | Private Sector (S _p - I _p) | Govt. Enterprises (S _{gp} - I _{gp}) | Govt. Sector (T - G) | Net Foreign Investment | Statistical Discrepancy |
|------|---|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1969 | -161 | -2,022 | -2,809 | -4,156 | 836 |
| 1970 | 187 | -1,344 | -5,481 | -5,197 | 1,441 |
| 1971 | 2,020 | -877 | -7,281 | -3,267 | 2,871 |
| 1972 | 11,542 | -2,136 | -7,874 | -1,063 | -2,795 |
| 1973 | 12,850 | -762 | -4,874 | -997 | -8,211 |
| 1974 | 2,056 | -1,341 | 2,006 | -1,785 | -4,506 |
| 1975 | 2,008 | -3,633 | -6,730 | -12,368 | -4,013 |
| 1976 | 14,927 | -6,389 | -16,155 | -8,978 | -1,361 |
| 1977 | 5,719 | -10,899 | -12,458 | -22,392 | -4,754 |
| 1978 | 9,769 | -14,983 | -12,715 | -23,445 | -5,516 |
| 1979 | 2,456 | -21,315 | -13,154 | -42,591 | -10,578 |
| 1980 | 27,997 | -34,853 | -25,658 | -42,409 | -9,895 |
| 1981 | 29,496 | -38,531 | -21,360 | -56,049 | -25,654 |
| 1982 | 51,952 | -31,988 | -41,120 | -23,138 | -1,982 |
| 1983 | 14,914 | -36,467 | -22,824 | -66,102 | -21,725 |
| 1984 | 15,214 | -44,865 | -33,183 | -49,450 | 13,384 |

Source : Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, various issues.

TABLE 2.9 Thailand's Government Budget and Its Domestic Borrowing, Private Sector Net Lending, and Net Foreign Assets, 1969-1984.

(millions of bath)

| Year | b | | T-G | T-G - NFA | nb Δ M2 - Δ DC |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| | NFA | | | | |
| | With Gold Revaluation | Without Gold Revaluation | | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1969 | -914 | -914 | -2809 | -3643 | 1704 |
| 1970 | -2660 | -2660 | -5481 | -3712 | -862 |
| 1971 | -335 | -480 | -7281 | -4423 | 2568 |
| 1972 | 4369 | 4369 | -7674 | -7690 | 10382 |
| 1973 | 1694 | 1506 | -4874 | -2276 | 1088 |
| 1974 | 8145 | 8336 | 2006 | 1723 | 1802 |
| 1975 | -1388 | -1302 | -6730 | -1322 | -5656 |
| 1976 | -925 | -1271 | -16155 | -9100 | 5944 |
| 1977 | -537 | -418 | -12458 | -9772 | -1656 |
| 1978 | 480 | -8522 | -12715 | -11119 | -6557 |
| 1979 | 5648 | -486 | -13154 | -8393 | -9541 |
| 1980 | 9341 | 20676 | -25658 | -20906 | 20254 |
| 1981 | -8079 | 2871 | -21360 | -21069 | 8467 |
| 1982 | 4224 | 1474 | -41120 | -31635 | 28094 |
| 1983 | -22019 | -5695 | -22824 | -11980 | -15459 |
| 1984 | 11752 | 8951 | -33183 | -22784 | 14541 |

Source : Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, various issues.

Table 3.1
Value of Imports,

| year | Import value (million bahts) | percentage change |
|------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1960 | 9,622 | |
| 1961 | 10,283 | 6.9 |
| 1962 | 11,504 | 11.8 |
| 1963 | 12,803 | 11.3 |
| 1964 | 14,253 | 11.3 |
| 1965 | 15,433 | 8.3 |
| 1966 | 18,504 | 19.9 |
| 1967 | 22,188 | 19.9 |
| 1968 | 24,103 | 8.6 |
| 1969 | 25,966 | 7.7 |
| 1970 | 27,009 | 4.0 |
| 1971 | 26,794 | -0.8 |
| 1972 | 30,875 | 15.2 |
| 1973 | 42,184 | 36.6 |
| 1974 | 64,044 | 51.8 |
| 1975 | 66,835 | 4.4 |
| 1976 | 72,877 | 9.0 |
| 1977 | 94,177 | 29.2 |
| 1978 | 108,550 | 15.3 |
| 1979 | 153,934 | 41.8 |
| 1980 | 188,686 | 22.6 |
| 1981 | 216,746 | 14.9 |
| 1982 | 196,616 | -9.3 |
| 1983 | 236,609 | 20.3 |
| 1984 | 245,155 | 3.61 |
| 1985 | 251,169 | 2.45 |

Source: Bank of Thailand, Annual Economic Report,
various issues.

Table 3.2Average Annual Growth Rate of Import Values

| Period | Growth Rate |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1960 - 1965 | 9.91 |
| 1966 - 1970 | 9.92 |
| 1971 - 1975 | 25.67 |
| 1976 - 1980 | 26.85 |
| 1981 - 1984 | 4.19 |
| 1981 - 1985 | 3.75 |

Source: Bank of Thailand, Annual Economic Report, various issues.

TABLE 3.3

Import Indices : 1961-1985

(1970 = 100)

| | 1961 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| <u>Investment Values</u> | | | | | | |
| Oil | 43.31 | 57.18 | 100.00 | 610.40 | 2519.46 | 2433.00 |
| Non-oil | 37.76 | 57.41 | 100.00 | 210.60 | 524.15 | 805.15 |
| Total | 38.14 | 57.12 | 100.00 | 247.53 | 698.79 | 930.23 |
| <u>Import Volumes</u> | | | | | | |
| Oil | 36.54 | 53.86 | 100.00 | 127.49 | 193.11 | 156.84 |
| Non-Oil | 32.71 | 52.96 | 100.00 | 111.01 | 178.70 | 211.69 |
| Total | 32.90 | 52.83 | 100.00 | 109.75 | 176.44 | 186.08 |
| <u>Import Prices</u> | | | | | | |
| Oil | 118.76 | 106.37 | 100.00 | 479.35 | 1305.90 | 1552.80 |
| Non-oil | 115.44 | 108.40 | 100.00 | 196.84 | 293.19 | 380.23 |
| Total | 115.79 | 108.15 | 100.00 | 225.49 | 395.95 | 499.75 |

Source : Calculation from data from the Bank of Thailand

Table 3.4

Share of Total Imports by Economic Classification

| TYPE OF IMPORT | (Percent) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1960 | 1969 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| CONSUMER GOODS | 34.97 | 26.97 | 19.91 | 12.65 | 10.22 | 10.60 | 11.57 | 12.55 | 13.03 | 13.86 |
| NON-DURABLE | 26.58 | 18.91 | 12.91 | 7.70 | 6.49 | 6.28 | 6.61 | 6.78 | 7.21 | 7.94 |
| DURABLE | 8.39 | 8.06 | 7.00 | 4.95 | 3.73 | 4.32 | 4.98 | 5.77 | 5.82 | 5.91 |
| INTERMEDIATE PRODUCT AND RAW MATERIALS | 18.15 | 20.80 | 24.90 | 24.10 | 24.01 | 24.72 | 24.72 | 25.16 | 25.10 | 26.31 |
| CHIEFLY FOR CONSUMER GOODS | 10.71 | 13.79 | 15.32 | 15.44 | 14.93 | 15.56 | 15.48 | 15.72 | 15.92 | 16.49 |
| CHIEFLY FOR CAPITAL GOODS | 7.44 | 7.01 | 9.58 | 8.66 | 9.08 | 9.16 | 9.24 | 9.44 | 9.18 | 9.82 |
| CAPITAL GOODS | 24.60 | 30.94 | 34.70 | 33.27 | 24.42 | 26.19 | 24.30 | 29.31 | 29.54 | 29.56 |
| MACHINERY | 14.08 | 17.44 | 22.74 | 22.00 | 16.75 | 16.93 | 16.37 | 20.70 | 21.17 | 19.67 |
| OTHERS | 10.52 | 13.50 | 11.96 | 11.27 | 7.67 | 9.26 | 7.93 | 8.61 | 8.37 | 9.89 |
| OTHER IMPORTS | 22.28 | 21.29 | 20.49 | 29.98 | 41.34 | 38.48 | 39.40 | 32.97 | 32.32 | 30.27 |
| VEHICLES AND PARTS | 7.85 | 9.42 | 8.16 | 6.80 | 3.66 | 4.41 | 3.91 | 4.82 | 4.83 | 3.70 |
| FUEL AND LUBRICANT | 10.65 | 8.77 | 8.62 | 21.30 | 31.12 | 30.03 | 30.91 | 24.12 | 23.39 | 22.58 |
| OTHER | 3.78 | 3.10 | 3.71 | 1.88 | 6.55 | 4.04 | 4.58 | 4.03 | 4.10 | 3.99 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS (%) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| (MILLIONS OF BAHT) | 9,622 | 15,433 | 27,009 | 66,835 | 188,686 | 216,746 | 196,616 | 236,609 | 245,155 | 251,169 |

Note: * Excluding imports of aircraft which have been taken account of in the balance of payment statistics for the actual month of imports.

Source: Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, 1975, 1980, 1985

Table 3.5

Rankings of Import Dependence by Industries : 1975 and 1980

| 1975 | | 1980 | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Sector | Imports/ Total Supply | Sector | Imports/ Total Supply |
| <u>I. More than 50% Import Dependence</u> | | | |
| Petroleum and Natural Gas | 100.00 | Petroleum and Natural gas | 99.89 |
| Wood and Metal Machines | 75.19 | Wood and Metal Machines | 77.62 |
| Raw Materials for Textiles | 67.14 | Synthetic Resin Plastic and Artificial Fibre | 74.38 |
| Aircraft | 65.97 | Aircraft | 68.80 |
| Synthetic Resin, Plastic and Artificial Fibre | 65.38 | Chemical Products | 65.65 |
| Office and Household Machinery and Appliances | 61.78 | Basic Industrial Chemicals | 65.13 |
| Special Industrial Machinery | 60.02 | Fertilizer and Pesticides | 59.70 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 59.74 | Scientific Equipment | 59.41 |
| Chemical products | 58.09 | Special Industrial Machinery | 57.79 |
| Fertilizer and Pesticides | 58.08 | Electrical Industrial Machinery | 54.74 |
| Other Petroleum Products. | 55.41 | | |
| Engines and Turbines | 54.63 | Engines and Turbines | 53.84 |
| Photographic and Optical goods | 54.10 | Fabricated Metal Products | 52.30 |
| Electrical Industrial Machinery | 53.23 | Photographic and Optical Goods | 52.09 |
| Other Electrical Apparatus and Supplies | 53.08 | Secondary Steel products | 51.41 |
| Motor Vehicles | 50.75 | Raw Materials for Textiles | 50.35 |
| <u>II. 30-50% Import Dependence.</u> | | | |
| Scientific Equipment | 47.98 | Watches and Clocks | 46.97 |
| Basic Industrial Chemicals | 45.69 | Electrical Apparatus and Supplies | 46.50 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 40.85 | Mining and Quarrying | 45.03 |

Table 3.5

(Continued)

| 1975 | | 1980 | |
|---|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Sector | Import Total Supply | Sector | Imports Total Supply |
| Agricultural machinery and equipment | 39.04 | Coconut and Palm oil | 44.71 |
| Secondary Steel Products | 37.16 | Iron and steel | 42.37 |
| Radio, Television and Communication Equipment | 37.16 | Recreation and Athletic Equipment | 40.86 |
| Iron and steel | 37.14 | Animal Vegetable Oil and Fat | 38.60 |
| Railroad Equipment | 36.96 | Other Petroleum Products | 36.78 |
| Non-metallic Products | 35.45 | Other Manufactured Goods | 35.79 |
| Cereal Products | 34.63 | Cereals | 33.73 |
| Motor cycles and Bicycles | 34.52 | Motor Vehicles | 31.78 |
| Recreation and Athletic Equipment | 34.39 | Tobacco Processing | 31.45 |
| Watches and clocks | 31.53 | Railroad Equipment | 31.32 |
| III. 15-30% import dependence | | | |
| Other Manufactured Goods | 27.70 | Household Electrical Appliances | 29.44 |
| Tobacco Processing | 27.05 | Agricultural Machinery and Equipment | 28.78 |
| Pulp, Paper and Paper Board | 27.03 | Radio Television and Communication Equipment | 27.57 |
| Structural Clay Products | 26.31 | Household and Office Machinery and Appliances | 27.39 |
| Insulated Wire and Cable | 23.75 | Ship Building and Repairing | 27.18 |
| Dairy Products | 23.35 | Pulp, Paper and Paper Board | 26.89 |
| Non-ferrous Metals | 22.09 | Other Agricultural Products | 25.49 |
| Ceramics and Earthenware | 21.89 | Petroleum Refineries | 25.27 |
| Household Electrical Appliances | 21.70 | Structural Clay Products | 25.08 |
| Cutlery and Hand Tools | 20.26 | Cutlery and Hand Tools | 24.75 |
| Drugs and Medicines | 17.20 | Non-metallic Products | 24.41 |
| Structural Metal Products | 16.52 | Chemical Fertilizers | 22.95 |

Table 3.5

(Continued)

| 1975 | | 1980 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sector | Import Total Supply | Sector | Imports Total Supply |
| | | Other Rubber Products | 20.70 |
| | | Dairy Products | 20.24 |
| | | Livestock | 18.55 |
| | | Glass and Glass Products | 18.30 |
| | | Insulated Wire and Cables | 16.92 |
| | | Non-ferrous Metals | 16.40 |
| IV. <u>5-15% import dependence</u> | | | |
| Paints, Varnishes and lacquers | 14.80 | Motor Cycles and Bicycles | 24.96 |
| Cosmetics | 13.91 | Leather products | 14.78 |
| Animal, Vegetable Oils and Fats | 13.40 | Structural Metal Products | 13.82 |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 13.20 | Cement | 13.74 |
| Plastic Ware | 13.14 | Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers | 13.32 |
| Rubber Products | 12.45 | Kenaf and Jute | 13.06 |
| Weaving | 12.44 | Plastic Ware | 12.84 |
| Glass and Glass products | 12.04 | Drugs and Medicines | 12.76 |
| Agricultural products | 11.54 | Cosmetics | 11.48 |
| Coconut and Palm Oil | 11.08 | Weaving | 11.29 |
| Non-ferrous Metals | 10.86 | Food Products | 10.47 |
| Printing and Publishing | 10.01 | Sugar | 10.05 |
| Food Products | 9.64 | Confectionery | 9.77 |
| Petroleum Refineries | 8.50 | Jewelry | 9.05 |
| Confectionery | 9.33 | Made-up Textile goods | 8.63 |
| Ship Building and Repairing | 9.32 | Soft Drinks and Carbonated Water | 8.68 |
| Soaps and Cleaning preparations | 9.12 | Forest products | 7.93 |
| Spinning | 8.38 | Soaps and Cleaning Preparations | 7.81 |
| Livestock | 8.33 | Ceramics and Earthenware | 7.46 |
| Breweries | 8.20 | Iron Ore | 7.05 |
| Soft Drinks and Carbonated water | 7.26 | Breweries | 6.71 |
| Made-up Textile Goods | 6.74 | Coconut | 6.46 |

Table 3.5

(Continued)

| 1975 | | 1980 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sector | Import Total Supply | Sector | Import Total Supply |
| Carpets and rugs | 6.53 | Non-ferrous Metals | 6.23 |
| Leather Products | 6.16 | Tanneries and Leather Finishing | 6.11 |
| Tanneries and Leather Finishing | 6.10 | Carpets and Rugs | 5.70 |
| Knitting | 6.07 | Saw Mills | 5.65 |
| | | Distilling and Spirits Blending | 5.61 |

Note: Calculated From Thailand Input-Output Table 1975 and 1980.

TABLE 3.6
Effective Rate of Protection (ERP) Among
Manufacturing Activities and the Number of Start-up Firms
With BOI Promotion Certificates

| I/O code | Description | Trade orientation | EPR (Corden) | | Number of start-up firms with BOI promotion certifi- cates (1978-1982) |
|-------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------|---|
| | | | 1975 | 1982 | |
| ---- | ----- | ----- | ---- | ---- | ----- |
| 042 | Slaughtering | non-traded | 1,479.18 | * | 2 |
| 043 | Canning & preserving of meat | importable | 292.28 | 148.52 | 3 |
| 044 | Dairy products * | importable | -19.28 | 62/35 | 1 |
| 045 | Canning & preserving of fruits & vegetable | importable | 314.59 | * | 10 |
| 046 | Canning & preserving of fish & other seafood | importable | 86.57 | 465.75 | 7 |
| 047 | Coconut palm oil | importable | 2.94 | -19.43 | 3 |
| 048 | Animal oils, fats vegetable oils | importable | -0.07 | 269.32 | 3 |
| 049 | Rice milling | exportable | -83.77 | -28.07 | 0 |
| 050 | Tapioca milling | exportable | -14.93 | -20.35 | 0 |
| 051 | Grinding of maize | exportable | -23.93 | -14.89 | 1 |
| 052 | Flour & other grain milling | importable | 14.71 | 2,948.47 | 0 |
| 053 | Bakery products | importable | 430.20 | 575.37 | 1 |
| 054 | Noodle & similar products | unclassified | 347.85 | * | 0 |
| 055 | Sugar | exportable | -47.98 | -21.55 | 0 |
| 056 | Confectionery | importable | 182.48 | 297.32 | 1 |
| 057 | Ice | non-traded | 0.91 | -16.64 | 23 |
| 058 | Monosodium glutamate | importable | -21.64 | 444.13 | 0 |
| 059 | Coffee & tea | importable | 131.71 | 89.31 | 0 |

TABLE 3.6 (Continued)

| I/O code | Description | Trade orientation | EPR (Corden) | | Number of start-up firms with BOI promotion certifi- cates (1978-1982) |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|---|
| | | | 1975 | 1982 | |
| 060 | Other food products | importable | 75.96 | 1,145.54 | 0 |
| 061 | Animal feed | importable | 24.57 | -3.69 | 16 |
| 062 | Distilling spirits | | | | |
| | blending | importable | -22.38 | 10.59 | 0 |
| 063 | Breweries | importable | -41.85 | 7.49 | 1 |
| 064 | Soft drinks & carbonated water | importable | 48.53 | 20.90 | 1 |
| 065 | Tobacco processing | importable | * | 113.05 | 0 |
| 066 | Tobacco products | importable | -57.31 | -6.94 | 0 |
| 067 | Spinning | importable | -56.75 | 15.42 | 1 |
| 068 | Weaving | importable | 60.37 | 879.48 | 1 |
| 069 | Textile bleaching & finishing | non-traded | -41.65 | -25.15 | 1 |
| 070 | Made-up textile goods | importable | 58.15 | 30.21 | 1 |
| 071 | Knitting | importable | -5.66 | 319.84 | 2 |
| 072 | Wearing apparel | importable | 143.87 | 105.81 | 4 |
| 073 | Carpet & rugs | importable | * | 263.05 | 1 |
| 074 | Jute mill products | importable | 6.44 | 28.84 | 0 |
| 075 | Tanneries & leather finishing | importable | 46.85 | 55.83 | 0 |
| 076 | Leather products | unclassified | 47.84 | 236.35 | 4 |
| 077 | Footwear except of rubber | unclassified | 36.13 | 172.80 | 6 |
| 078 | Saw mills | exportable | -23.49 | -21.44 | 6 |
| 079 | Wood & cork products | importable | 34.16 | 98.62 | 1 |
| 080 | Wooden furniture & fixtures | importable | 109.74 | 1,693.41 | 3 |
| 081 | Pulp, paper & paperboard | importable | -36.97 | 67.54 | 4 |
| 082 | Paper & paperboard products | importable | 3.81 | 74.68 | 2 |
| 083 | Printing & publishing | importable | -43.83 | 3.37 | 2 |
| 084 | Basic industrial chemicals | importable | -38.82 | 25.74 | 11 |

TABLE 3.6 (Continued)

| I/O code | Description | Trade orientation | EPR (Corden) | | Number of start-up firms with BOI promotion certificates (1978-1982) |
|-------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|--------|--|
| | | | 1975 | 1982 | |
| 085 | Fertilizer & pesticides | importable | -55.89 | -30.30 | 4 |
| 086 | Synthetic resins, plastic & artificial-fibre materials, excluding glass | importable | 18.30 | 122.65 | 7 |
| 087 | Paints, varnishes & lacquers | importable | -19.43 | 37.87 | 1 |
| 088 | Drugs & medicines | importable | -32.26 | -16.28 | 4 |
| 089 | Soap & cleaning preparations | importable | 2.25 | 66.51 | 0 |
| 090 | Cosmetics | importable | * | 80.68 | 0 |
| 091 | Matches | importable | -32.27 | 179.20 | 0 |
| 092 | Other chemical products | importable | 2.62 | 88.79 | 7 |
| 093 | Petroleum refineries | importable | -72.48 | -16.20 | 0 |
| 094 | Other petroleum products | importable | 26.58 | 90.87 | 0 |
| 095 | Rubber sheeting & block rubber | exportable | -19.56 | -16.28 | 0 |
| 096 | Tyres & rubber | importable | 50.73 | 47.91 | 1 |
| 097 | Other rubber products | importable | 32.43 | 382.64 | 3 |
| 098 | Plastic ware | importable | -4.76 | 114.53 | 2 |
| 199 | Ceramics & earthenware | importable | -6.93 | 339.89 | 2 |
| 100 | Glass & glass products | importable | 28.75 | 280.29 | 7 |
| 101 | Structural clay products | importable | 5.70 | 196.52 | 1 |
| 102 | Cement | importable | 4.23 | 0.36 | 3 |
| 103 | Concrete & cement products | non-traded | 265.92 | 167.53 | 0 |
| 104 | Other non-metallic products | importable | -59.22 | 199.93 | 1 |
| 105 | Iron & steel | importable | -68.86 | 58.87 | 4 |
| 106 | Secondary steel products | importable | -35.59 | 43.63 | 8 |
| 107 | Non-ferrous metal | exportable | -48.63 | -21.94 | 2 |
| 108 | Cutlery & hand tools | importable | -18.0 | 90.24 | 1 |
| 109 | Metal furniture & fixtures | importable | 3.12 | 148.69 | 1 |

TABLE 3.6 (Continued)

| I/O code | Description | Trade orientation | EPR (Corden) | | Number of start-up firms with BOI promotion certifi- cates (1978-1982) |
|-------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|--------|---|
| | | | 1975 | 1982 | |
| 110 | Structural metal products | importable | -30.32 | 41.44 | 0 |
| 111 | Other fabricated metal products | importable | -42.85 | 79.45 | 7 |
| 112 | Engines & turbines | importable | -39.22 | 6.79 | 2 |
| 113 | Agricultural machinery equipment | importable | -41.42 | -17.84 | 0 |
| 114 | Wood & metal work machinery | importable | -33.95 | 30.04 | 0 |
| 115 | Special industrial machinery | importable | -51.86 | 12.81 | 2 |
| 116 | Office & household machinery & appliances | importable | -38.11 | 224.96 | 1 |
| 117 | Electrical industrial machinery | importable | -39.68 | 74.82 | 2 |
| 118 | Radio, television & com- munication equipment & apparatus | importable | -12.90 | 188.04 | 5 |
| 119 | Household electrical appliances | importable | 38.58 | 48.31 | 1 |
| 120 | Insulated wires & cables | importable | -30.44 | 85.96 | 0 |
| 121 | Electrical accumulators & batteries | non-traded | 19.22 | 114.02 | 2 |
| 122 | Other electrical appara- tus & supplies | importable | -20.87 | 67.45 | 3 |
| 123 | Ship building & repairing | importable | -39.74 | 29.46 | 0 |
| 124 | Railroad equipment | importable | -63.96 | 2.00 | 0 |
| 125 | Motor vehicles | importable | -30.83 | 308.16 | 13 |
| 126 | Motor cycles & bicycles | importable | -53.77 | 15.03 | 1 |
| 127 | Repairing of motor vehicles | non-traded | -67.52 | - | 1 |
| 128 | Aircraft | importable | -80.49 | 3.76 | 0 |

TABLE 3.6 (Continued)

| I/O code | Description | Trade orientation | EPR (Corden) | | Number of start-up firms with EOI promotion certifi- cates (1978-1982) |
|-------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|--------|---|
| | | | 1975 | 1982 | |
| 129 | Scientific equipment | importable | -44.28 | 49.50 | 3 |
| 130 | Photographic & optical goods | importable | 36.55 | 48.57 | 1 |
| 131 | Watches and clocks | importable | 104.0 | 165.47 | 3 |
| 132 | Jewelry & related articles | importable | -7.12 | 234.86 | 2 |
| 133 | Recreational and athletic equipment | importable | 41.14 | 104.86 | 3 |
| 134 | Other manufactured goods | importable | 52.28 | 103.44 | 9 |

Note : EPR calculation except for the rice milling sector (code 049) for 1975 is the result of direct estimation from the 1975 input-output Table. The rice export tax is estimated from the difference between the world price and the export price net of all taxes including rice premium, rice reserve requirement and the export duty for 5% broken white rice. The EPR for 1982 is based on the 1980 input-output coefficient with the chosen tariff structure enacted in 1982. The asterisks in the EPR column refer to cases with a negative value-added at world prices.

Source : Supot Chunanuntathum, Dow Mongkolsmai, and Somsak Tambunlertchai, Fiscal Implication of Investment Incentives and Promotion Efficiency, Volume 1, an unpublished report presented to the Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance, 1985.

Table 3.7

Value of Imports by Countries 1972-85

(Million of baht)

| Country | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 | 1985 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| U.S. | 4,838 | 5,915 | 8,642 | 9,566 | 11,570 | 27,208 | 32,679 | 28,434 |
| Japan | 11,401 | 15,078 | 20,102 | 21,084 | 30,469 | 39,984 | 66,059 | 66,587 |
| EEC | n.a. | n.a. | 12,177 | 11,403 | 13,624 | 24,811 | 29,625 | 36,147 |
| Belgium | 187 | 345 | 668 | 394 | 552 | 1,033 | 2,238 | 1,043 |
| Denmark | 149 | 162 | 457 | 295 | 352 | 987 | 1,155 | 1,347 |
| France | 499 | 819 | 1,510 | 1,633 | 1,239 | 1,911 | 4,116 | 6,783 |
| West Germany | 2,279 | 3,211 | 4,676 | 3,482 | 5,194 | 8,222 | 10,304 | 13,586 |
| Greece | n.a. | n.a. | 8 | 8 | 13 | 148 | 121 | 137 |
| Ireland | n.a. | n.a. | 25 | 644 | 40 | 117 | 204 | 381 |
| Italy | 475 | 601 | 1,105 | 1,226 | 1,184 | 2,667 | 2,848 | 2,929 |
| Luxemburg | n.a. | n.a. | 15 | 8 | 33 | 23 | 179 | 124 |
| Netherland | 349 | 508 | 743 | 681 | 1,189 | 4,676 | 2,721 | 2,482 |
| U.K. | 1,620 | 2,715 | 2,970 | 3,032 | 3,808 | 5,033 | 5,739 | 6,335 |
| ASEAN (Except Singapore) | n.a. | n.a. | 801 | 1,496 | 2,543 | 10,366 | 19,416 | 27,069 |
| Brunei | n.a. | n.a. | 471 | 1,040 | 1,305 | 4,443 | 5,165 | 8,971 |
| Indonesia | 74 | 62 | 55 | 73 | 163 | 919 | 1,868 | 1,657 |
| Malaysia | 490 | 385 | 179 | 283 | 897 | 3,398 | 11,913 | 17,825 |
| Philippines | n.a. | n.a. | 96 | 100 | 178 | 1,606 | 470 | 1,616 |
| NIC s | n.a. | n.a. | 3,802 | 3,998 | 7,168 | 22,055 | 36,042 | 34,539 |
| Singapore | 435 | 598 | 1,005 | 1,311 | 2,789 | 12,261 | 19,373 | 18,746 |
| Taiwan | 1,058 | 1,383 | 1,541 | 1,608 | 2,336 | 3,955 | 6,797 | 7,793 |
| Hong Kong | 417 | 589 | 867 | 640 | 1,086 | 1,792 | 3,050 | 2,931 |

Table 3.7

(Continued)

| Country | (Million of baht) | | | | | | | 1985 |
|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 | |
| South Korea | n.a. | n.a. | 389 | 439 | 957 | 4,047 | 6,822 | 5,069 |
| MIDDLE EAST | - | - | 10,667 | 11,775 | 15,101 | 31,893 | 22,369 | 9,280 |
| Bahrain | - | - | 60 | 55 | 264 | 819 | 282 | 271 |
| Egypt | n.a. | n.a. | 39 | 242 | 21 | 0.71 | 9 | 29 |
| Iran | 40 | 34 | 132 | 101 | 210 | 705 | 1 | 999 |
| Iraq | n.a. | n.a. | - | 560 | 336 | 0.32 | 0.72 | 0.06 |
| Israel | n.a. | n.a. | 82 | 79 | 167 | 422 | 444 | 628 |
| Jordan | n.a. | n.a. | - | - | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.78 | 2 |
| Kuwait | n.a. | n.a. | 3,468 | 2,241 | 1,305 | 484 | 493 | 0.6 |
| Lebanon | n.a. | n.a. | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.02 | 23 | 0.28 | 12 |
| Qatar | n.a. | n.a. | 3,823 | 2,484 | 4,956 | 10,336 | 273 | 153 |
| Saudi Arabia | 967 | 982 | 3,062 | 6,012 | 7,789 | 19,103 | 20,865 | 7,121 |
| Syria | n.a. | n.a. | - | - | 53 | 0.19 | 0.53 | 4 |
| OTHERS | n.a. | n.a. | 7,853 | 7,513 | 13,700 | 32,369 | 39,029 | 49,173 |
| TOTAL | 30,875 | 42,184 | 64,044 | 66,835 | 94,177 | 188,686 | 245,155 | 251,169 |

Source: Bank of Thailand.

Table 3.8

Share of Imports by Countries, 1974-1985

| Country | (Percent) | | | | | 1985 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 | |
| U.S. | 13.49 | 14.01 | 12.29 | 14.42 | 13.33 | 11.32 |
| Japan | 31.39 | 31.55 | 32.35 | 21.19 | 26.95 | 26.51 |
| EEC | 19.01 | 17.06 | 14.46 | 13.15 | 12.07 | 14.39 |
| Belgium | 1.04 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.55 | 0.91 | 0.81 |
| Denmark | 0.71 | 0.44 | 0.37 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 0.54 |
| France | 2.36 | 5.21 | 5.51 | 4.36 | 4.20 | 2.70 |
| West Germany | 7.30 | 5.21 | 5.51 | 4.36 | 4.20 | 5.41 |
| Greece | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Ireland | 0.04 | 0.96 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.15 |
| Italy | 1.73 | 1.83 | 1.26 | 1.41 | 1.16 | 1.17 |
| Luxemburg | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| Netherlands | 1.16 | 1.02 | 1.26 | 2.48 | 1.11 | 0.99 |
| U.K. | 4.64 | 4.54 | 4.04 | 2.67 | 2.34 | 2.52 |
| ASEAN (Except Singapore) | 1.25 | 2.24 | 1.84 | 5.49 | 7.92 | 10.78 |
| Brunei | 0.73 | 1.55 | 1.39 | 2.35 | 2.11 | 3.57 |
| Indonesia | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.49 | 0.76 | 0.66 |
| Malaysia | 0.28 | 0.42 | 0.95 | 1.80 | 4.86 | 5.90 |
| Philippines | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.85 | 0.19 | 0.64 |
| NICs | 5.94 | 5.99 | 7.61 | 11.69 | 14.69 | 13.75 |
| Singapore | 1.57 | 1.96 | 2.96 | 6.50 | 7.90 | 7.46 |
| Taiwan | 2.41 | 0.96 | 1.15 | 0.95 | 1.24 | 3.10 |

Table 3. 8
(Continued)

| Country | (per cent) | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 | 1985 |
| Hong Kong | 1.35 | 0.96 | 1.15 | 0.95 | 1.24 | 1.17 |
| South Korea | 0.61 | 0.66 | 1.02 | 2.14 | 2.75 | 2.02 |
| MIDDLE EAST | 16.66 | 17.62 | 16.04 | 16.89 | 9.12 | 3.67 |
| Bahrain | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.28 | 0.43 | 0.12 | 0.11 |
| Egypt | 0.06 | 0.36 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Iran | 0.21 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 0.37 | -0.00 | 0.40 |
| Iraq | - | 0.84 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Israel | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.25 |
| Jordan | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Kuwait | 5.42 | 3.35 | 1.39 | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| Lebanon | - | - | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Qatar | 5.97 | 3.72 | 5.26 | 5.48 | 0.11 | 0.06 |
| Saudi Arabia | 4.78 | 9.00 | 8.27 | 10.12 | 8.51 | 2.84 |
| Syria | - | - | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Others | 12.26 | 11.23 | 15.41 | 17.17 | 15.92 | 19.58 |
| TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Bank of Thailand

Table 3.9

Imports from Japan by Economic Classification 1977-85

| Line | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| I. CONSUMER GOODS | 3,748 | 3,919 | 4,213 | 4,793 | 6,287 | 6,1181 | 8,449 | 10,160 | 9,726 |
| Food and beverages | 165 | 143 | 183 | 251 | 361 | 345 | 628 | 1,102 | 1,031 |
| Toilet and cleaning articles | 138 | 167 | 209 | 200 | 240 | 211 | 275 | 298 | 355 |
| Clothing and footwear | 678 | 725 | 747 | 1,109 | 1,334 | 1,291 | 1,595 | 1,629 | 1,719 |
| Household goods | 453 | 524 | 575 | 623 | 817 | 845 | 1,033 | 1,083 | 1,110 |
| Electrical appliances | 1,019 | 1,296 | 1,563 | 1,680 | 2,323 | 2,384 | 3,609 | 4,649 | 4,438 |
| Cycles, motorcycles, carts. etc. | 1,096 | 893 | 735 | 709 | 982 | 837 | 1,042 | 1,118 | 799 |
| Other | 199 | 171 | 201 | 221 | 230 | 205 | 267 | 281 | 274 |
| II. INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS | 10,121 | 10,130 | 13,553 | 14,303 | 16,485 | 14,519 | 17,058 | 17,637 | 19,760 ⁸ |
| Animal and vegetable crude materials | 141 | 165 | 205 | 385 | 294 | 245 | 279 | 261 | 324 |
| Paper and paperboard | 402 | 309 | 444 | 351 | 574 | 609 | 630 | 618 | 768 |
| Chemicals | 3,525 | 3,826 | 5,007 | 5,160 | 5,945 | 4,840 | 5,652 | 6,008 | 6,624 |
| Iron and steel | 5,093 | 4,972 | 6,971 | 7,310 | 8,155 | 7,474 | 9,036 | 9,010 | 10,444 |
| Other base metals | 790 | 596 | 578 | 655 | 793 | 739 | 807 | 953 | 814 |
| Others | 380 | 262 | 348 | 442 | 724 | 612 | 654 | 787 | 786 |
| III. CAPITAL GOODS | 9,574 | 12,434 | 13,331 | 14,370 | 19,696 | 17,111 | 28,001 | 26,999 | 28,376 |
| Fertilizers and pesticides | 231 | 284 | 529 | 600 | 671 | 710 | 714 | 1,047 | 1,163 |
| Tubes and pipes | 96 | 118 | 206 | 278 | 577 | 391 | 672 | 688 | 808 |
| Glass and other mineral manufactures | 255 | 193 | 324 | 369 | 434 | 379 | 626 | 466 | 592 |
| Metal manufactures | 697 | 804 | 938 | 1,047 | 1,389 | 1,143 | 1,528 | 1,515 | 1,718 |

Table 3.9

(Continued)

| | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Non-electrical machinery and parts | 5,793 | 7,769 | 8,344 | 8,239 | 12,024 | 10,362 | 15,739 | 15,927 | 15,657 |
| Electrical machinery and parts | 1,430 | 2,273 | 1,888 | 2,271 | 2,925 | 2,775 | 6,265 | 5,322 | 5,063 |
| Scientific and optical instruments | 289 | 394 | 444 | 770 | 926 | 908 | 1,218 | 1,175 | 1,444 |
| Others | 783 | 499 | 658 | 796 | 750 | 443 | 1,239 | 859 | 1,890 |
| IV. OTHER IMPORTS | 7,016 | 6,978 | 6,539 | 6,518 | 10,053 | 8,338 | 11,249 | 11,263 | 8,765 |
| Vehicles and parts | 6,579 | 6,307 | 5,863 | 5,742 | 8,579 | 6,609 | 9,956 | 9,999 | 7,376 |
| Fuel and Lubricants | 147 | 270 | 157 | 203 | 839 | 676 | 442 | 457 | 370 |
| Others | 290 | 401 | 519 | 573 | 635 | 1,053 | 851 | 807 | 1,019 |
| V. TOTAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN | 30,419 | 33,461 | 37,636 | 39,984 | 52,521 | 46,086 | 64,757 | 66,059 | 66,587 |

Source: Bank of Thailand.

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Table 3.10
Imports from U.S.A. by Economic Classification, 1977-85

| Line | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| I. CONSUMER GOODS | 1,217 | 1,383 | 1,570 | 2,144 | 2,711 | 2,521 | 3,173 | 3,269 | 4,243 |
| Food and beverages | 382 | 454 | 613 | 802 | 1,104 | 815 | 1,043 | 1,243 | 1,881 |
| Toilet and cleaning articles | 86 | 125 | 154 | 132 | 170 | 166 | 163 | 176 | 184 |
| Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 183 | 156 | 200 | 245 | 312 | 304 | 345 | 388 | 420 |
| Household goods | 222 | 251 | 286 | 332 | 455 | 384 | 398 | 398 | 423 |
| Electrical appliances | 140 | 152 | 178 | 330 | 275 | 315 | 515 | 383 | 647 |
| Others | 204 | 245 | 239 | 303 | 395 | 537 | 709 | 681 | 688 |
| II. INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS | 4,530 | 4,634 | 7,979 | 8,035 | 8,985 | 7,807 | 8,365 | 8,080 | 7,596 |
| Tobacco leaves | 813 | 690 | 742 | 1,006 | 854 | 1,602 | 561 | 948 | 1,364 |
| Wood, lumber, cork, pulp, waste paper | 230 | 220 | 344 | 373 | 571 | 598 | 392 | 373 | 418 |
| Textile fibres | 1,222 | 1,228 | 1,802 | 1,833 | 2,142 | 1,457 | 1,650 | 1,918 | 1,315 |
| Chemicals | 1,082 | 1,282 | 1,812 | 3,169 | 3,745 | 3,129 | 4,612 | 3,454 | 3,494 |
| Base metals | 799 | 885 | 1,837 | 1,120 | 1,079 | 620 | 597 | 839 | 378 |
| Others | 184 | 329 | 442 | 534 | 604 | 401 | 553 | 548 | 627 |
| III. CAPITAL GOODS | 4,609 | 6,877 | 9,359 | 10,464* | 11,429* | 11,523 | 12,501 | 15,531 | 11,446 |
| Fertilizers and pesticides | 994 | 1,052 | 1,164 | 1,219 | 1,205 | 575 | 792 | 760 | 807 |
| Metal manufactures | 328 | 368 | 412 | 483 | 456 | 406 | 629 | 586 | 707 |
| Non-electrical machinery and parts | 1,733 | 2,404 | 2,814 | 2,565 | 2,988 | 2,974 | 5,029 | 4,627 | 4,029 |

Table 3.10
(Continued)

| Line | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Electrical machinery and parts | 930 | 2,101 | 3,816 | 5,192 | 5,472 | 5,365 | 4,454 | 5,755 | 4,550 |
| Scientific and optical instruments | 274 | 374 | 469 | 501 | 659 | 699 | 968 | 1,026 | 693 |
| Aircraft and ships | 162 | 362 | 342 | 131* | 406* | 1,237 | 229 | 2,473 | 188 |
| Others | 188 | 216 | 342 | 373 | 240 | 267 | 400 | 304 | 322 |
| IV OTHER IMPORTS | 1,444 | 1,937 | 3,746 | 6,565 | 4,962 | 4,369 | 5,669 | 5,799 | 5,149 |
| Fuel and lubricants | 127 | 103 | 120 | 367 | 1,081 | 343 | 483 | 184 | 318 |
| Munitions used in official Services | 955 | 1,305 | 3,042 | 5,149 | 3,014 | 3,437 | 4,502 | 4,465 | 4,131 |
| Others | 332 | 529 | 584 | 1,049 | 867 | 589 | 684 | 1,150 | 700 |
| V. TOTAL IMPORTS FROM THE U.S.A. | 11,570 | 14,831 | 22,754 | 27,208* | 20,087 | 26,220 | 29,708 | 32,679 | 28,434 |

Source: Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, November, 1985.

Table 3.11
Imports from EC by Economic Classification

| | :millions of baht | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 |
| I. CONSUMER GOODS | 1,110.632 | 1,805.136 | 3,216.372 |
| A. Non-durable : | 907.480 | 1,435.773 | 2,239.186 |
| Food and beverage | 576.166 | 968.938 | 1,527.843 |
| Dairy products | 347.025 | 533.148 | 936.648 |
| Fish and preparations | .735 | .703 | 48.797 |
| Cereals and preparations | 15.545 | .758 | .976 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 63.161 | 92.042 | 58.869 |
| Coffee, tea and spices | 21.890 | 22.428 | 24.546 |
| Others | 127.810 | 319.860 | 458.007 |
| Tobacco products | 1.867 | 3.877 | 3.480 |
| Toilet and cleaning articles | 70.041 | 119.695 | 130.039 |
| Clothing and footwear | 26.529 | .7.830 | 130.079 |
| Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 232.877 | 335.432 | 447.804 |
| B. Durable: | 203.152 | 369.363 | 977.186 |
| Household goods | 77.161 | 253.750 | 173.428 |
| Electrical appliances | 82.101 | 83.749 | 113.732 |
| Wood and cork products | .415 | 2.642 | 5.446 |
| Leather and leather products | .858 | 1.313 | 5.814 |
| Furniture | 5.118 | 4.724 | 14.532 |
| Jewellery and silver bars | 7.499 | 17.172 | 646.257 |
| Cycles, motorcycles, carts, etc | 28.125 | .5.102 | .7.513 |
| Small arms | 1.875 | .911 | 10.473 |
| II. INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS | 1,458.408 | 2,448.751 | 4,165.085 |
| A. Chiefly for consumer goods: | 1,110.837 | 1,786.145 | 3,102.471 |
| Animal and vegetable crude materials | 20.788 | 34.120 | 89.826 |

Table 3.11

(Continued)

| | (millions of baht) | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 |
| Tobacco unmanufactured | | | |
| Tobacco leaves | 9.794 | - | - |
| | - | - | - |
| Wood, lumber, cork, pulp, waste paper | - | - | 1,643 |
| Textile fibres | 2,010 | 12,799 | 22,627 |
| Natural | 1,468 | 12,491 | 18,329 |
| Synthetic | .542 | .308 | .298 |
| Textile yarn and thread | 7,053 | 8,515 | 11,262 |
| Paper and paperboard | 76,849 | 197,424 | 226,875 |
| Chemicals | 994,343 | 1,533,287 | 2,744,238 |
| B. Chiefly for capital goods: | 347,571 | 662,606 | 1,062,614 |
| Crude minerals | 22,305 | 27,647 | 85,583 |
| Base metals : | 325,266 | 644,959 | 977,031 |
| Iron and steel | 121,474 | 77,638 | 619,787 |
| Others | 203,792 | 567,321 | 357,244 |
| III. CAPITAL GOODS | 1,573,968 | 3,192,344 | 4,754,166 |
| Fertilizers and pesticides | 193,531 | 466,242 | 499,746 |
| Cement | 2,189 | 1,499 | 5,767 |
| Construction materials | 30,000 | 29,968 | 28,339 |
| Tubes and pipes | 2,229 | 5,176 | 32,147 |
| Glass and other mineral manufactures | 78,699 | 136,235 | 148,631 |
| Rubber manufactures | 12,577 | 22,156 | 46,161 |
| Metal manufactures | 100,075 | 186,737 | 296,716 |
| Non-electrical machinery and Parts : | 682,290 | 1,693,160 | 2,275,409 |
| For agricultural use | 6,994 | 15,893 | 27,147 |
| Tractors | 88,635 | 136,206 | 96,024 |
| For industrial use | 586,661 | 1,541,061 | 2,152,238 |
| Electrical machinery and parts | 366,734 | 524,117 | 960,545 |

Table 3.11
(Continued)

(millions of baht)

| | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Scientific and optical instruments | 66.964 | 123.644 | 432.092 |
| Aircraft and ships | 38.340 | 756 | 16.792 |
| Locomotive and rolling stock | 340 | 2,654 | 11,821 |
| IV OTHER IMPORTS | 471.481 | 4,123.729 | 1,441.931 |
| Vehicles and parts: | 249.596 | 161.357 | 428.152 |
| Passenger cars | 36.258 | 4,596 | 1.425 |
| Buses and trucks | 157.479 | 35,529 | 278.523 |
| Chassis and bodies | 37.697 | 50.803 | 121.356 |
| Tyres | 18,162 | 20,459 | 26.848 |
| Fuel and lubricants: | 53.526 | 1,119.646 | 56.817 |
| Coke, Briquettes, etc | - | 897 | - |
| Crude oil | - | - | P |
| Gasoline | - | - | - |
| Kerosene | - | - | 1,568 |
| Diesel oil and special fuels | - | 1,052.457 | 22.214 |
| Lubricants, asphalt, etc | 53.526 | 66.292 | 32.952 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | |
| Munitions used in Official service | 56.180 | 244.222 | 741.435 |
| Others | 112.179 | 2,598.474 | 215.527 |
| Gold bullion | - | - | - |
| V. TOTAL IMPORTS | 4,614.489 | 11,569.960 | 13,577.554 |

Source: Department of Customs.

Table 3.12

Imports from NICs by Economic Classification

| | (Millions of Baht) | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 |
| 1. CONSUMER GOODS | 1,608.631 | 3,336.039 | 5,705.735 |
| 1.1 Non-Durable: | 1,019.608 | 2,200.813 | 3,694.454 |
| Food and beverages | 198.241 | 548.522 | 405.196 |
| Tobacco products | 0.240 | 15.067 | 19.073 |
| Toilet and cleaning articles | 64.552 | 114.551 | 176.590 |
| Clothing and footwear | 635.406 | 1,300.926 | 2,857.643 |
| Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 121.169 | 221.747 | 235.952 |
| 1.2 Durable: | 589.023 | 1,135.226 | 2,011.281 |
| Household goods | 253.196 | 478.331 | 698.022 |
| Electrical appliances | 215.238 | 462.570 | 1,032.065 |
| Wood and cork products | 2.990 | 7.569 | 11.128 |
| Leather and leather products | 3.022 | 12.363 | 26.873 |
| Furnitures | 1.188 | 7.640 | 7.363 |
| Jewellery and silver bars | 8.153 | 17.895 | 70.664 |
| Cycles, motorcycles, carts, etc | 84.548 | 127.988 | 96.294 |
| Small arms | 20.688 | 20.870 | 68.872 |
| 2. INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS | 1,438.126 | 3,624.826 | 5,939.647 |
| 2.1 Chiefly for consumer goods: | 948.155 | 2,007.501 | 3,624.822 |
| Animal and vegetable crude materials | 72.374 | 501.468 | 345.033 |
| Tobacco unmanufactured | 49.978 | - | - |
| Wood, lumber, cork, pulp, waste paper | 216.062 | 358.256 | 169.820 |
| Textile fibres | 80.987 | 95.824 | 384.728 |

Table 3.12

(Continued)

| | (Millions of Baht) | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 |
| Textile yarn and thread | 90.831 | 251.505 | 532.138 |
| Paper and paperboard | 33.960 | 74.286 | 234.943 |
| Chemicals | 403.963 | 726.162 | 1,958.160 |
| 2.2 Chiefly for capital goods | 489.971 | 1,617.325 | 2,314.825 |
| Crude minerals | 20.906 | 49.097 | 76.678 |
| Base metals | 469.065 | 1,568.228 | 2,238.147 |
| Iron and steel | 276.506 | 1,249.441 | 1,101.527 |
| Others | 192.559 | 318.787 | 1,136.620 |
| 3. CAPITAL GOODS | 1,327.798 | 3,472.515 | 9,079.975 |
| Fertilizers and pesticides | 98.323 | 123.157 | 1,466.920 |
| Cement | - | 715.014 | - |
| Construction materials | 20.166 | 39.067 | 50.443 |
| Tubes and pipes | 1.622 | 10.652 | 7.399 |
| Glass and other mineral manufactures | 98.321 | 147.931 | 144.731 |
| Rubber manufactures | 11.754 | 31.051 | 88.655 |
| Metal manufactures | 110.938 | 286.005 | 539.466 |
| Non-Electrical machinery and parts: | | | |
| For agricultural use | 3.768 | 8.568 | 6.025 |
| Tractors | 7.160 | 4.147 | 3.219 |
| For industrial use | 714.479 | 1,042.223 | 4,579.643 |
| Electrical machinery and parts | 185.390 | 606.169 | 1,866.034 |
| Scientific and optical instruments | 58.728 | 257.138 | 309.731 |
| Aircraft and ships | 17.149 | 155.590 | 15.942 |
| Locomotive and rolling stock | - | 45.803 | 1.768 |

Table 3.12
(Continued)

| | (Millions of Baht) | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 |
| 4. OTHER IMPORTS | 2,797.099 | 11,602.296 | 15,311.971 |
| Vehicles and parts: | | | |
| Passenger cars | 0.264 | - | 0.293 |
| Buses and trucks | - | 5.807 | 3.864 |
| Chassis and bodies | 2.520 | 6.519 | 15.184 |
| Tyres | 20.745 | 28.096 | 46.969 |
| Fuels and lubricants | | | |
| Coke, briquettes, etc. | 1.009 | 11.058 | 4.296 |
| Crude oil | 65.302 | 45.478 | - |
| Gasoline | 145.289 | 1,518.484 | 357.049 |
| Kerosene | 22.601 | 42.942 | 407.814 |
| Diesel oil and special fuels | 1,778.952 | 8,029.341 | 11,992.087 |
| Lubricants, asphalt, etc | 580.145 | 1,453.566 | 1,814.958 |
| Miscellaneous: | 180.272 | 461.005 | 689.457 |
| Munitions used in Official Services | 59.696 | 122.129 | 134.768 |
| Others | 120.576 | 338.876 | 554.689 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS | 7,171.654 | 22,035.676 | 36,037.328 |

Source: Department of Customs.

Table 3.13
Imports from ASEAN by Economic Classification

| | (Millions of Baht) | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 |
| 1. CONSUMER GOODS | 219,880 | 1,088,881 | 830,908 |
| 1.1 Non-durable: | 192,122 | 845,325 | 634,361 |
| Food and beverages | 95,872 | 745,651 | 379,854 |
| Tobacco products | 0,047 | - | - |
| Toilet and cleaning articles | 2,975 | 7,134 | 12,722 |
| Clothing and footwear | 50,338 | 32,520 | 189,658 |
| Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 42,890 | 60,020 | 52,127 |
| 1.2 Durable: | 27,758 | 243,556 | 196,547 |
| Household goods | 19,287 | 209,513 | 67,408 |
| Electrical appliances | 6,033 | 17,178 | 114,838 |
| Wood and cork products | 0,010 | 7,219 | 8,725 |
| Leather and leather products | 0,009 | 9,305 | 1,068 |
| Furnitures | 0,024 | 0,090 | 0,073 |
| Jewellery and silver bars | 0,024 | 0,069 | 0,003 |
| Cycles, motorcycles, carts, etc. | 2,371 | 0,182 | 0,427 |
| Small arms | - | - | 4,005 |
| 2. INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS | 711,005 | 2,368,240 | 2,670,703 |
| 2.1 Chiefly for consumer goods: | 668,397 | 2,080,738 | 2,575,853 |
| Animal and Vegetable crude materials | 174,189 | 928,700 | 516,911 |
| Wood, lumber, cork, pulp, waste paper | 55,243 | 1,060,020 | 1,745,163 |
| Textile fibres: | 375,878 | 4,380 | 44,501 |
| Textile yarn and thread | 12,997 | 0,895 | 43,350 |
| Paper and paperboard | 5,370 | 4,860 | 17,787 |
| Chemicals | 44,720 | 81,883 | 208,138 |

Table 3.13

(Continued)

| | (Millions of Baht) | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 |
| 2.2 Chiefly for capital goods: | 42,618 | 287,502 | 94,850 |
| Crude minerals | 0.474 | 1,454 | 2,165 |
| Base Metals | 42,144 | 286,048 | 92,685 |
| 3. CAPITAL GOODS | 217,085 | 559,438 | 641,984 |
| Fertilizers and pesticides | 73,280 | 33,437 | 13,323 |
| Cement | - | 301,222 | - |
| Construction materials | 0.065 | 0.074 | 90.405 |
| Tubes and pipes | 0.246 | 0.150 | 0.013 |
| Glass and other mineral manufactures | 9.295 | 14,460 | 16,513 |
| Rubber manufactures | 6.669 | 12,001 | 26,582 |
| Metal manufactures | 73,918 | 62,792 | 56,798 |
| Non-electrical machinery and parts: | | | |
| For agricultural use | 0.254 | 0.484 | 0.088 |
| Tractors | 0.053 | 0.009 | - |
| For industrial use | 44,832 | 56,683 | 258,489 |
| Electrical machinery and parts | 4,101 | 74,132 | 167,150 |
| Scientific and Optical Instruments | 3,582 | 3,817 | 9,407 |
| Aircraft and ships | 0,790 | 0,177 | 2,172 |
| Locomotive and rolling stock | - | - | 1,044 |
| 4. OTHER IMPORTS | 1,394,917 | 6,288,368 | 15,281,922 |
| 4.1 Vehicles and parts: | 6,318 | 2,843 | 25,222 |
| Passenger cars | - | - | - |
| Buses and trucks | - | - | 7,041 |
| Chassis and bodies | 0,637 | 1,296 | 16,559 |
| Tyres | 5,681 | 1,547 | 1,622 |

Table 3.13
(Continued)

| | (Millions of Baht) | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1977 | 1980 | 1984 |
| 4.2 Fuels and lubricants | 1,373.907 | 6,204.424 | 15,174.873 |
| Coke, briquettes, etc. | 0.063 | 8.646 | 72.788 |
| Crude oil | 1,306.112 | 5,449.927 | 13,271.532 |
| Gasoline | - | 410.861 | - |
| Kerosene | - | 0.030 | 52.353 |
| Diesel oil and special fuels | 47.360 | 199.918 | 851.554 |
| Lubricants, asphalt, etc. | 20.372 | 135.042 | 926.646 |
| 4.3 Miscellaneous: | 14.692 | 81.010 | 81.827 |
| Munitions used in official services | 0.397 | 1.068 | 3,029 |
| Others | 14.295 | 80.033 | 78.798 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS | 2,542.887 | 10,304.927 | 19,425.517 |

Source: Department of Customs.

Table 3.11

Imports from Japan Classified by Commodity

(Million of Baht)

| Section | 1975 | % | 1980 | % | 1984 | % | 1985 | / | Growth Rate | | |
|---|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | 1975-80 | 1980-84 | 1980-85 |
| Live Animal and Animal Products | 29,253 | 0.14 | 90,065 | 0.23 | 778,906 | 1.36 | 673,042 | 1.01 | 25.22 | 71.69 | 49.92 |
| Vegetable products | 44,736 | 0.21 | 132,223 | 0.33 | 278,865 | 0.49 | 311,926 | 0.47 | 24.20 | 20.51 | 18.73 |
| Animal and vegetable fats and oils | 34,111 | 0.16 | 200,650 | 0.50 | 97,371 | 0.17 | 95,014 | 0.14 | 42.53 | -16.54 | -13.89 |
| Processed foodstuffs; beverages and tobacco | 64,189 | 0.31 | 102,824 | 0.26 | 136,120 | 0.24 | 191,576 | 0.23 | 9.88 | 7.26 | 8.07 |
| Mineral products | 220,547 | 1.05 | 588,355 | 1.47 | 533,075 | 0.93 | 425,966 | 0.64 | 21.68 | -2.44 | -6.26 |
| Non-fuel | 49,930 | 0.24 | 380,866 | 0.95 | 83,198 | 0.15 | 77,685 | 0.12 | 50.14 | -31.63 | -27.24 |
| Fuel | 170,617 | 0.81 | 207,489 | 0.52 | 449,887 | 0.78 | 348,279 | 0.52 | 3.99 | 21.35 | 10.91 |
| Chemical products | 2,572,914 | 12.27 | 5,421,614 | 13.56 | 6,444,656 | 11.27 | 7,413,204 | 11.13 | 16.08 | 4.42 | 6.46 |
| Plastic and synthetic rubbers | 1,256,465 | 5.99 | 1,500,528 | 3.75 | 2,170,115 | 3.80 | 2,364,291 | 3.55 | 3.61 | 9.66 | 9.52 |
| Leather and leather products | 6,410 | 0.03 | 10,594 | 0.03 | 25,947 | 0.05 | 63,063 | 0.09 | 10.57 | 25.10 | 42.87 |
| Wood and wood products | 4,049 | 0.02 | 6,627 | 0.02 | 5,934 | 0.01 | 8,326 | 0.01 | 10.36 | -2.72 | 4.67 |
| Paper and paper products | 336,685 | 1.61 | 345,978 | 0.87 | 650,211 | 1.14 | 790,616 | 1.19 | 0.55 | 17.09 | 17.97 |
| Textiles | 1,061,928 | 5.06 | 1,448,793 | 3.62 | 2,312,026 | 4.04 | 2,404,646 | 3.61 | 6.41 | 12.39 | 10.66 |
| Footwear | 4,081 | 0.02 | 5,695 | 0.01 | 14,970 | 0.03 | 12,934 | 0.02 | 6.89 | 27.27 | 17.83 |
| Non-metallic products | 134,206 | 0.64 | 369,524 | 0.92 | 465,957 | 0.82 | 593,362 | 0.89 | 22.45 | 5.97 | 9.93 |
| Metal products | 4,679 | 0.02 | 8,689 | 0.02 | 97,016 | 0.17 | 58,847 | 0.09 | 13.18 | 82.80 | 46.61 |
| Basic metals | 4,117,104 | 19.64 | 9,422,036 | 23.56 | 12,323,929 | 21.56 | 13,968,298 | 20.98 | 18.01 | 6.94 | 8.19 |
| Machinery | 5,547,401 | 26.46 | 10,787,672 | 26.98 | 14,883,855 | 26.03 | 12,994,022 | 34.53 | 14.23 | 8.38 | 16.34 |
| Vehicles and transport equipment | 4,995,282 | 23.83 | 7,793,317 | 19.49 | 12,674,086 | 22.19 | 10,447,786 | 15.69 | 9.30 | 12.93 | 6.04 |
| Optical and medical instrument | 235,638 | 1.12 | 951,574 | 2.38 | 2,124,621 | 3.72 | 2,407,02 | 3.61 | 32.20 | 22.24 | 20.39 |
| Arms and ammunition | 6,041 | 0.03 | 0,565 | 0.0 | 0,867 | 0.0 | 0,028 | 0.00 | -37.74 | 11.30 | -45.17 |
| Miscellaneous | 88,250 | 0.42 | 227,836 | 0.57 | 405,089 | 0.71 | 425,267 | 0.69 | 20.89 | 15.17 | 13.29 |
| Arts and antiques | 199,272 | 0.95 | 569,150 | 1.42 | 747,940 | 1.31 | 977,050 | 1.47 | 23.35 | 7.07 | 11.42 |
| TOTAL | 20,963,241 | 100.0 | 39,984,313 | 100.0 | 57,171,556 | 100.0 | 66,786,708 | 100.0 | 13.79 | 9.35 | 10.74 |

Source: Department of Customs.

Table 1.15
Imports from "B" Classified by Commodity

| Imports from "B. Classified by Commodities | | | | | | | (Million of Baht) | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|---------|--|
| Section | 1975 | 1980 | 1984 | 1985 | % | Growth Rate | | | |
| | | | | | | 1975-80 | 1980-84 | 1980-85 | |
| Live animals and animal products | 65,977 | 78,213 | 0.24 | 457,777 | 1.40 | 1,046,883 | 3.41 | 67.36 | |
| Vegetable products | 254,729 | 518,105 | 1.61 | 641,497 | 1.97 | 645,978 | 2.27 | 4.36 | |
| Animal and vegetable fats and oils | 31,566 | 43,945 | 0.14 | 94,311 | 0.29 | 197,334 | 0.61 | 35.04 | |
| Processed foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco | 787,163 | 1,447,662 | 4.50 | 1,332,980 | 4.08 | 1,650,467 | 5.82 | 2.04 | |
| Mineral products | 162,696 | 506,691 | 1.58 | 401,338 | 1.23 | 605,072 | 2.20 | 4.24 | |
| Non-fuel | 23,182 | 49,868 | 0.16 | 104,048 | 0.32 | 136,347 | 0.46 | 21.21 | |
| Fuel | 139,514 | 456,823 | 1.42 | 297,290 | 0.91 | 469,625 | 1.74 | 1.66 | |
| Chemical products | 1,780,665 | 3,655,695 | 11.37 | 3,732,561 | 11.44 | 3,781,116 | 13.30 | 0.68 | |
| Plastic and synthetic rubbers | 260,150 | 1,466,033 | 4.56 | 1,460,581 | 4.48 | 1,436,824 | 5.06 | -0.37 | |
| Leather and leather products | 6,711 | 6,056 | 0.02 | 9,440 | 0.03 | 61,287 | 0.22 | 11.74 | |
| Wood and wood products | 1,526 | 5,109 | 0.02 | 4,829 | 0.01 | 6.08 | 0.02 | 3.54 | |
| Paper and paper products | 299,457 | 566,785 | 1.76 | 610,859 | 1.87 | 664,068 | 4.34 | 3.22 | |
| Textiles | 815,925 | 2,007,771 | 6.25 | 2,119,684 | 6.50 | 1,581,568 | 9.77 | -4.65 | |
| Footwear | 0,681 | 0,996 | 0.0 | 0,609 | 0.0 | 4,614 | 0.02 | 35.45 | |
| Non-metallic products | 70,138 | 243,316 | 0.76 | 42,039 | 0.13 | 130,891 | 0.46 | -11.66 | |
| Metal products | 6,869 | 81,551 | 0.25 | 402,249 | 1.23 | 331,688 | 1.17 | 31.44 | |
| Basic metals | 722,458 | 1,692,174 | 5.27 | 1,523,468 | 4.67 | 1,404,591 | 4.94 | -3.66 | |
| Machinery | 2,266,804 | 7,541,299 | 23.46 | 10,293,223 | 31.55 | 8,078,847 | 30.31 | 2.70 | |
| Vehicles and transport equipment | 1,240,543 | 12,97 | 5,495,667 | 17.10 | 2,830,759 | 8.68 | 1.26 | -20.06 | |
| Optical and medical instruments | 182,669 | 1,91 | 557,308 | 1.73 | 1,147,980 | 3.52 | 1,011,84 | 12.67 | |
| Arms and ammunition | 164,536 | 1,72 | 104,659 | 0.33 | 91,689 | 0.28 | 46,392 | -2.90 | |
| Miscellaneous | 47,104 | 0.49 | 106,674 | 0.33 | 94,136 | 0.29 | 112,993 | 1.45 | |
| Arts and antiques | 332,154 | 4.10 | 6,013,494 | 18.71 | 5,329,100 | 16.34 | 4,687,897 | -4.86 | |
| TOTAL | | 27,288 | 100.00 | 34,679 | 100.00 | 28,930,160 | | 0.89 | |

Source: Department of Customs.

Table 3.16
Imports from EC Classified by Commodities

| SECTION | 1975 | % | 1980 | % | 1984 | % | Growth Rate | |
|---|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | 1975-80 | 1980-84 |
| Live animals and animal products | 195.505 | 1.72 | 644.366 | 2.60 | 1,073.658 | 3.62 | 26.94 | 13.61 |
| Vegetable products | 123.016 | 1.08 | 462.976 | 1.87 | 577.310 | 1.95 | 30.35 | 5.67 |
| Animal and vegetable fats and oils | 20.602 | 0.18 | 52.999 | 0.21 | 60.520 | 0.20 | 20.80 | 3.37 |
| Processed foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco | 190.222 | 1.67 | 674.378 | 2.72 | 983.103 | 3.32 | 28.81 | 9.87 |
| Mineral products | 72.268 | 0.63 | 1,189.643 | 4.80 | 214.117 | 0.72 | 75.10 | -34.87 |
| Non-fuel | 19.406 | 0.17 | 35.479 | 0.14 | 99.214 | 0.33 | 12.33 | 29.32 |
| Fuel | 52.862 | 0.46 | 1,154.164 | 4.66 | 114.903 | 0.39 | 85.28 | -43.83 |
| Chemical products | 2,002.234 | 17.58 | 5,410.004 | 21.84 | 7,417.169 | 25.04 | 21.99 | 8.21 |
| Plastic and synthetic rubbers | 350.554 | 3.01 | 844.054 | 3.41 | 1,399.187 | 4.72 | 19.21 | 13.47 |
| Leather and leather products | 7.707 | 0.07 | 25.286 | 0.10 | 14.481 | 0.05 | 26.83 | -13.01 |
| Wood and wood products | 7.621 | 0.07 | 23.464 | 0.09 | 31.807 | 0.11 | 25.72 | 7.90 |
| Paper and paper products | 247.906 | 2.18 | 413.611 | 1.67 | 554.577 | 1.87 | 10.78 | 7.61 |
| Textiles | 105.169 | 0.92 | 169.249 | 0.68 | 321.770 | 1.09 | 9.98 | 17.42 |
| Footwear | 2.875 | 0.03 | 4.283 | 0.02 | 12.533 | 0.04 | 7.89 | 31.41 |
| Non-metallic products | 205.026 | 1.80 | 289.764 | 1.17 | 348.114 | 1.18 | 7.16 | 4.69 |
| Metal products | 17.074 | 0.15 | 23.068 | 0.09 | 758.543 | 2.56 | 6.20 | 139.47 |
| Basic metals | 924.571 | 8.12 | 1,825.794 | 7.37 | 2,757.904 | 9.31 | 14.58 | 10.86 |
| Machinery | 4,028.803 | 35.36 | 6,312.552 | 25.48 | 8,152.957 | 27.53 | 9.40 | 6.61 |
| Vehicles and transport equipment | 2,321.149 | 20.38 | 2,122.752 | 8.57 | 2,069.555 | 6.99 | -1.77 | -0.63 |
| Optical and medical instrument | 238.178 | 2.09 | 552.705 | 2.23 | 974.517 | 5.29 | 18.34 | 15.23 |
| Arms and ammunition | 36.945 | 0.32 | 20.680 | 0.08 | 29.713 | 0.10 | -10.96 | 9.48 |
| Miscellaneous | 66.085 | 0.58 | 115.998 | 0.47 | 161.837 | 0.55 | 11.91 | 0.68 |
| Arts and antiques | 229.134 | 2.01 | 3,596.642 | 14.52 | 1,706.113 | 5.76 | 73.44 | -17.01 |
| TOTAL | 11,392.066 | 100.0 | 24,774.480 | 100.0 | 29,619.485 | 100.0 | 16.81 | 4.57 |

Source: Department of Customs

TABLE 4.1Share of Thailand's Exports in World Trade, 1960-1985

| Year | World Exports (million U.S. dollars) | Thailand's Exports (million U.S. dollars) | Share of Thailand's Exports (%) |
|----------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1960 | 112,300 | 408 | 0.36 |
| 1961 | 118,600 | 477 | 0.40 |
| 1962 | 1 24,800 | 458 | 0.37 |
| 1963 | 136,000 | 465 | 0.34 |
| 1964 | 152,600 | 593 | 0.39 |
| 1965 | 165,300 | 622 | 0.38 |
| 1966 | 181,400 | 678 | 0.37 |
| 1967 | 190,500 | 685 | 0.36 |
| 1968 | 212,500 | 660 | 0.31 |
| 1969 | 245,600 | 708 | 0.29 |
| 1970 | 282,1 00 | 710 | 0.25 |
| 1971 | 316,600 | 831 | 0.26 |
| 1972 | 376,700 | 1,081 | 0.29 |
| 1973 | 524,800 | 1,564 | 0.30 |
| 1974 | 779,000 | 2,466 | 0.32 |
| 1975 | 796,100 | 2,208 | 0.28 |
| 1976 | 906,500 | 2,980 | 0.33 |
| 1977 | 1,029,800 | 3,490 | 0.34 |
| 1978 | 1,206,900 | 4,085 | 0.34 |
| 1979 | 1,531,600 | 5,298 | 0.35 |
| 1980 | 1,877,100 | 6,505 | 0.35 |
| 1981 | 1,851,200 | 7,031 | 0.38 |
| 1982 | 1,716,300 | 6,945 | 0.40 |
| 1983 | 1,665,600 | 6,368 | 0.38 |
| 1984 | 1,762,600 | 7,413 | 0.42 |
| 1985 | 1,784,400 | 7,121 | 0.40 |
| <u>Average</u> | | | |
| 1960-1969 | 1,639,600 | 5,754 | 0.35 |
| 1970-1979 | 7,750,100 | 24,713 | 0.32 |
| 1980-1984 | 8,872,800 | 34,262 | 0.39 |
| 1960-1985 | 10,657,200 | 41,363 | 0.39 |

Source: IMF: International Financial Statistics, various issues.

TABLE 4.2

Value of Thailand's Exports, 1960-1985

| Year | Value of Export (million baht) | Growth Rate |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1960 | 8,614 | 13.9 |
| 1961 | 9,997 | 16.1 |
| 1962 | 9,529 | -4.7 |
| 1963 | 9,676 | 1.5 |
| 1964 | 12,339 | 27.5 |
| 1965 | 12,941 | 4.9 |
| 1966 | 14,099 | 8.9 |
| 1967 | 14,166 | 0.5 |
| 1968 | 13,679 | -3.4 |
| 1969 | 14,709 | 7.5 |
| 1970 | 14,772 | 0.4 |
| 1971 | 17,275 | 16.9 |
| 1972 | 22,491 | 30.2 |
| 1973 | 32,226 | 43.3 |
| 1974 | 49,799 | 54.5 |
| 1975 | 45,007 | -9.6 |
| 1976 | 60,797 | 35.1 |
| 1977 | 71,198 | 17.1 |
| 1978 | 83,065 | 16.7 |
| 1979 | 108,179 | 30.2 |
| 1980 | 135,197 | 23.1 |
| 1981 | 153,001 | 14.9 |
| 1982 | 159,728 | 4.4 |
| 1983 | 146,472 | -8.3 |
| 1984 | 175,237 | 19.6 |
| 1985 | 193,366 | 10.3 |
| <u>Average (Simple Average)</u> | | |
| 1960-1964 | 10,031.0 | 10.8 |
| 1965-1969 | 13,910.8 | 3.7 |
| 1970-1974 | 27,312.5 | 29.1 |
| 1975-1979 | 73,649.2 | 17.9 |
| 1980-1984 | 153,527.0 | 10.7 |
| 1960-1985 | 160,166.8 | 10.7 |

Source: Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, various issues,

TABLE 4.3

Export/Production Ratio by Industry, 1975 and 1980

| Industry | Export (million baht) | | Value of Output (million baht) | | Export Output Ratio (%) | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------|
| | 1975 | 1980 | 1975 | 1980 | 1975 | 1980 |
| Food | 19,076.3 | 49,725.2 | 87,309.3 | 153,397.9 | 21.8 | 32.0 |
| Beverages | 0.009 | 0.098 | 8,335.7 | 16,191.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Tobacco | 0.572 | 1,125.3 | 8,022.7 | 14,217.8 | 7.1 | 7.9 |
| Textiles | 2,722.0 | 12,122.7 | 33,769.2 | 88,492.7 | 8.1 | 13.7 |
| Leather | 0.129 | 1,123.1 | 2,208.4 | 4,978.1 | 5.8 | 22.6 |
| Wood & Wood products | 1.473 | 2,017.6 | 8,611.0 | 23,025.0 | 17.1 | 8.8 |
| Paper & Paper products | 0.082 | 0.404 | 6,323.8 | 23,213.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Basic Industrial Chemicals | 0.041 | 0.434 | 3,316.1 | 5,014.5 | 1.2 | 8.7 |
| Chemical products | 0.167 | 7.546 | 6,620.5 | 18,242.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Refineries & Petroleum products | 0.252 | 0.090 | 16,639.2 | 50,467.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Rubber & Rubber products | 3.546 | 13,238.8 | 6,016.9 | 16,471.9 | 58.9 | 80.4 |
| Plastic products | 0.138 | 0.616 | 2,455.6 | 5,332.2 | 5.6 | 11.5 |
| Ceramics and Earthenware | 0.018 | 0.312 | 0.420 | 1,905.9 | 4.4 | 16.4 |
| Glass and Glass products | 0.031 | 0.138 | 1,424.5 | 2,153.3 | 2.2 | 6.4 |
| Other Non-Metallic products | 0.593 | 0.142 | 3,840.7 | 12,547.8 | 15.4 | 1.1 |
| Iron & Steel | 0.105 | 1,035.7 | 6,497.7 | 11,103.9 | 1.6 | 9.3 |
| Non-ferrous Metals | 2.396 | 15,923.1 | 4,153.3 | 19,204.0 | 57.7 | 82.9 |
| Fabricated Metals | 0.216 | 1,201.6 | 4,213.0 | 8,276.2 | 5.1 | 14.5 |
| Machinery | 0.081 | 0.682 | 4,842.9 | 13,365.4 | 1.7 | 5.1 |
| Electrical Industrial Machinery and Appliance | 0.464 | 6,776.9 | 4,275.9 | 20,432.1 | 10.9 | 33.2 |
| Transport Equipment | 0.025 | 0.145 | 15,783.2 | 44,908.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other Manufactured Products | 1.048 | 4,820.6 | 5,508.7 | 9,823.7 | 19.0 | 49.1 |
| Total | 33,185.4 | 112,718.0 | 240,788.6 | 562,765.6 | 13.8 | 20.0 |

Source : Thailand Input Table 1975 and 1980.

TABLE 4.4

Distribution and Growth of Exports by SITC Commodity Group

| SITC | Commodity | Percentage Distribution | | | | | | Annual Average Growth Rate | | | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1984 | 1960-65 | 1965-70 | 1970-75 | 1975-80 | 1980-84 | |
| 0 | Food | 46.45 | 53.61 | 48.82 | 60.35 | 45.50 | 50.26 | 45.11 | 11.61 | 0.53 | 30.76 | 17.41 | 9.87 |
| 1 | Beverages & Tobacco | 0.29 | 0.71 | 1.45 | 1.31 | 1.07 | 0.98 | 0.84 | 29.20 | 18.01 | 22.96 | 19.19 | 5.07 |
| 2 | Raw Materials | 51.09 | 39.09 | 29.91 | 15.44 | 14.64 | 10.97 | 10.23 | 2.81 | -2.92 | 9.80 | 22.92 | -0.23 |
| 3 | Mineral Fuels & lubricants | - | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.56 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 1.28 | - | 2.38 | 40.79 | -19.15 | 47.85 |
| 4 | Animal & vegetable oils & fats | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 28.47 | 14.87 | 25.16 | 38.86 | 18.11 |
| 5 | Chemicals | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 0.55 | 0.72 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 13.39 | 17.08 | 49.08 | 30.96 | 23.63 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods | 1.14 | 4.74 | 15.35 | 14.56 | 22.60 | 16.96 | 18.71 | 44.22 | 29.57 | 24.02 | 35.64 | -0.24 |
| 7 | Machinery | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 1.20 | 5.84 | 6.95 | 8.46 | 55.18 | 10.75 | 107.21 | 67.79 | 11.93 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous manufactured goods | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.41 | 3.59 | 6.49 | 11.37 | 12.51 | 14.87 | 16.07 | 93.05 | 39.86 | 23.25 |
| 9 | Miscellaneous transactions & commodities | 0.72 | 1.06 | 3.31 | 2.23 | 2.89 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 17.04 | 28.58 | 15.85 | 30.89 | -23.61 |
| Total | | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 8.46 | 2.42 | 25.33 | 24.23 | 7.16 |

Source: Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, various issues.

TABLE 4.5

Distribution and Growth of Exports by Economic Sector

| Economic Sector | Percentage Distribution | | | | | | Average Growth Rate | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1984 | 1961-66 | 1966-71 | 1971-76 | 1976-81 | 1981-84 | |
| Agricultural products | 82.7 | 76.8 | 62.6 | 51.8 | 47.7 | 45.5 | 32.3 | 36.9 | -0.04 | 23.8 | 18.3 | 2.4 |
| Fishery products | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 43.7 | 14.9 | 40.4 | 19.6 | 9.4 |
| Forestry products | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.06 | 0.2 | -1.0 | -2.7 | 31.8 | -32.9 | -10.1 |
| Mineral products | 6.6 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 19.6 | 7.7 | 11.7 | 23.5 | -13.7 |
| Manufacturing products | 2.4 | 3.8 | 10.0 | 26.0 | 35.8 | 44.2 | 44.9 | 17.2 | 26.7 | 55.6 | 28.2 | 11.6 |
| Others | 4.6 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 23.8 | 28.5 | -14.2 | -20.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 28.6 | 19.6 | 4.92 |

Source: Bank of Thailand.

Note: total exports exclude the exports.

TABLE 4.6

Distribution and Growth of Exports by BTN Commodity Group

| Product Groups | Percentage Distribution | | | | 1985 | Annual Average GrowthRate | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1984 | | 1970-75 | 1975-80 | 1980-84 | 1980-85 |
| Live animals and animal products | 3.71 | 4.41 | 4.45 | 5.61 | 6.17 | 31.75 | 22.59 | 15.54 | 15.28 |
| Vegetable products | 45.49 | 38.34 | 35.43 | 34.86 | 28.91 | 23.00 | 20.42 | 6.75 | 3.41 |
| Animal and vegetable fats and oils | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.27 | 0.32 | 25.89 | 36.52 | 19.48 | 2.23 |
| Processed food, beverages and tobacco | 3.93 | 16.16 | 7.99 | 12.24 | 12.89 | 68.86 | 6.26 | 19.24 | 18.84 |
| Mineral products | 4.11 | 3.56 | 3.22 | 1.32 | 2.22 | 23.73 | 19.87 | -14.24 | 0.23 |
| Chemical and allied industries | 0.23 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.70 | 40.05 | 29.79 | 6.36 | 15.92 |
| Plastic and rubber products and materials | 15.90 | 7.76 | 10.64 | 9.19 | 8.79 | 10.26 | 30.31 | 3.33 | 3.94 |
| Leather products and materials | 0.46 | 0.27 | 0.81 | 1.09 | 1.24 | 14.85 | 52.09 | 15.36 | 17.69 |
| Wood products and materials | 1.85 | 2.68 | 1.19 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 37.06 | 3.98 | 4.02 | 8.42 |
| Paper products and materials | 0.05 | 7.42 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.35 | 246.95 | -40.81 | 5.75 | 20.97 |
| Textiles and textile materials articles | 7.49 | 7.47 | 9.67 | 13.39 | 14.06 | 27.18 | 28.83 | 16.26 | 16.38 |
| Footwear and headgear | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.52 | 1.67 | 1.77 | 85.25 | 75.67 | 43.44 | 38.05 |
| Glass and nonmetallic mineral products | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.43 | 0.58 | 0.65 | 28.30 | 48.78 | 15.23 | 17.00 |
| Precious stones | 1.09 | 1.91 | 4.62 | 4.39 | 4.57 | 42.43 | 45.97 | 5.84 | 7.78 |
| Basic metals | 11.86 | 5.53 | 10.44 | 4.67 | 5.15 | 9.25 | 38.93 | -12.35 | -6.22 |
| Machinery, mechanical appliances and electrical equipment | 0.11 | 1.17 | 5.63 | 6.71 | 8.69 | 105.27 | 67.57 | 12.02 | 17.50 |
| Transport equipment and parts | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 86.37 | 63.18 | 4.97 | 11.46 |
| Scientific equipment | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.36 | 0.49 | 0.69 | 41.36 | 37.02 | 16.03 | 23.30 |
| Miscellaneous, manufactures n.e.c. | 3.35 | 2.35 | 3.49 | 1.57 | 1.85 | 18.83 | 32.38 | -12.23 | 4.86 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 27.28 | 22.33 | 7.18 | 8.00 |

Source: Department of Customs, Foreign Trade Statistics of Thailand, various issues.

TABLE 4.7

Distribution and Growth of Manufactured Exports by Industry

| Industry | Distribution (%) | | | | | Average Annual Growth Rate (%) | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1970 | 1974 | 1978 | 1981 | 1984 | 1970-74 | 1974-78 | 1978-81 | 1981-84 |
| Processed Food | 26.00 | 38.93 | 28.26 | 28.99 | 22.24 | 115.72 | 9.27 | 31.53 | 2.25 |
| Textiles | 20.33 | 15.82 | 22.60 | 14.18 | 13.13 | 83.09 | 29.43 | 11.63 | 9.09 |
| Garments | 0.89 | 6.32 | 10.37 | 12.76 | 16.10 | 215.73 | 33.96 | 39.77 | 20.40 |
| Footwear | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.37 | 1.15 | 2.69 | 159.00 | 78.81 | 118.22 | 29.01 |
| Wood products | 0.29 | 3.98 | 4.24 | 2.71 | 1.34 | 259.30 | 20.27 | 12.37 | 7.09 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 0.04 | 0.56 | 0.80 | 1.29 | 2.23 | 290.84 | 30.01 | 52.33 | 7.94 |
| Paper & paper products | 0.77 | 1.21 | 0.41 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 115.87 | -9.49 | 22.61 | 9.17 |
| Leather products | 1.48 | 0.91 | 2.62 | 1.43 | 1.87 | 12.83 | 53.68 | 6.57 | 22.12 |
| Rubber products | 0.75 | 0.45 | 0.68 | 1.10 | 1.13 | 14.79 | 31.80 | 52.64 | 12.71 |
| Plastic products | 1.09 | 0.76 | 0.82 | 1.26 | 1.70 | 75.56 | 20.90 | 50.28 | 23.49 |
| Chemical products | 7.49 | 4.35 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 0.73 | 70.32 | -18.87 | 31.67 | 0.93 |
| Non-metallic mineral products & glass products | 9.92 | 5.51 | 1.57 | 1.07 | 0.84 | 68.48 | -13.50 | 14.80 | 3.09 |
| Metal products | 8.30 | 4.19 | 3.24 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 64.56 | 10.25 | -37.99 | 11.69 |
| Electrical machinery & supplies | 0.39 | 1.82 | 9.07 | 12.43 | 11.71 | 194.93 | 77.22 | 44.86 | 9.43 |
| Transport equipment | 0.07 | 0.24 | 0.38 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 134.03 | 33.05 | 27.32 | 8.89 |
| Scientific equipment | 2.02 | 0.28 | 0.58 | 1.12 | 0.53 | 18.09 | 42.42 | 62.07 | 19.43 |
| Jewelry | 17.12 | 6.77 | 8.54 | 9.44 | 9.86 | 54.59 | 25.48 | 34.84 | 13.48 |
| Miscellaneous n.e.c. | 2.54 | 7.56 | 3.45 | 4.83 | 8.93 | 156.35 | -2.66 | 45.86 | 9.03 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 94.97 | 18.39 | 30.41 | 10.22 |

Source: Department of Customs

TABLE 4.8

Distribution and Growth of Principal Exports

| Commodity | Distribution (%) | | | | | | Average Annual Growth Rate (%) | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1984 | 1960-65 | 1965-70 | 1970-75 | 1975-80 | 1980-84 |
| Rice | 38.76 | 44.81 | 23.55 | 17.39 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 11.02 | -10.30 | 18.39 | 27.23 | 7.37 |
| Rubber | 38.89 | 20.67 | 20.89 | 10.33 | 12.51 | 9.90 | -4.97 | 2.22 | 9.25 | 28.87 | 1.29 |
| Maize | 8.31 | 10.38 | 18.43 | 16.96 | 7.39 | 7.73 | 12.75 | 14.42 | 23.71 | 5.05 | 8.58 |
| Tapioca products | 4.34 | 6.99 | 11.45 | 13.66 | 15.07 | 12.64 | 17.46 | 12.59 | 30.32 | 26.49 | 2.76 |
| Prawns | 0.05 | 1.13 | 2.09 | 2.65 | 1.98 | 2.13 | 105.14 | 15.49 | 31.80 | 17.09 | 9.30 |
| Tin | 8.09 | 12.06 | 15.14 | 6.68 | 11.49 | 4.02 | 16.77 | 6.77 | 6.79 | 38.24 | -17.41 |
| Sugar | 0.12 | 1.03 | 0.88 | 16.93 | 3.01 | 3.98 | 65.72 | -1.23 | 127.24 | -12.18 | 15.10 |
| I.C. Products | - | - | - | - | 6.23 | 5.60 | - | - | - | - | 4.54 |
| Textile products | - | - | 0.90 | 5.91 | 9.76 | 14.59 | - | - | 83.36 | 37.11 | 18.72 |
| Precious stones | 0.30 | 0.73 | 1.22 | 2.33 | 3.28 | 4.67 | 28.84 | 12.86 | 43.28 | 32.78 | 12.27 |
| Footwear | - | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.04 | 0.36 | 1.56 | - | -6.99 | 130.81 | 88.61 | 54.73 |
| Tobacco leaves | 0.32 | 0.92 | 1.84 | 1.69 | 1.39 | 1.25 | 33.48 | 17.22 | 23.63 | 19.22 | 4.55 |
| Mung beans | 0.74 | 1.22 | 2.59 | 1.38 | 1.46 | 1.35 | 19.71 | 16.66 | 12.77 | 25.50 | 5.27 |
| Canned pineapples | - | - | 9.51 | 1.03 | 1.45 | 2.17 | - | - | 44.46 | 32.85 | 18.73 |
| Canned fish | - | - | - | - | 0.61 | 2.81 | - | - | - | - | 57.34 |
| Canned crustaceans | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 1.64 | - | - | - | - | 21.65 |
| Fresh cuttlefish | - | - | 0.36 | 1.52 | 1.45 | 2.17 | - | - | 68.29 | 29.53 | 18.73 |
| Wood products | 0.90 | 0.05 | 0.34 | 1.48 | 1.38 | 1.25 | -3.58 | 48.41 | 69.05 | 22.35 | 4.83 |
| Combined Shared of Principal Exports* | 98.39 | 98.29 | 97.00 | 99.94 | 98.98 | 99.21 | 7.81 | 1.74 | 26.33 | 2.31 | 28.35 |
| Other exports | 1.61 | 1.71 | 3.00 | 0.06 | 1.02 | 0.79 | 38.19 | -8.36 | -45.75 | 145.66 | -6.69 |

*Items of which export value exceeds 1% of total exports

Source: Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, various issues.

TABLE 4.9

Distribution and Growth of Exports to Major Importing Countries

| Country | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1984 | Annual Average Growth Rate | | | | 1980-85 | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | | | 1960-65 | 1965-70 | 1970-75 | 1980-84 | | |
| U.S.A. | 13.9 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 17.2 | 11.7 | -4.23 | 15.39 | 20.14 | 15.64 | 17.69 |
| Japan | 17.7 | 18.2 | 25.5 | 31.5 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 3.76 | 9.83 | 26.92 | 3.19 | 5.14 |
| Netherlands | 1.9 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 20.34 | 19.99 | 28.93 | -0.19 | -4.83 |
| Singapore | 11.2 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.9 | -8.37 | 4.96 | 31.92 | 9.36 | 8.32 |
| Malaysia | 17.1 | 14.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 9.0 | -0.10 | -15.15 | 20.39 | 8.42 | 10.00 |
| Hong Kong | 8.7 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | -2.32 | 5.37 | 19.53 | -0.40 | 2.94 |
| W Germany | 5.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.66 | -3.50 | 15.92 | 1.26 | 5.93 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | -4.56 | 11.84 | 13.85 | 18.66 | 13.56 |
| China | - | - | - | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.8 | - | - | - | 14.13 | 23.82 |
| U.K. | 3.9 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 4.94 | -11.02 | 11.64 | 11.96 | 13.54 |
| Italy | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 45.40 | 2.87 | -4.31 | 4.21 | 11.45 |
| France | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 56.87 | -5.52 | 20.24 | 8.29 | 10.40 |
| Iran | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 109.18 | -4.36 | 64.80 | 8.35 | -3.66 |
| S.Korea | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.3 | - | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | - | - | 84.28 | 30.05 | 28.41 |
| Australia | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | -7.79 | 30.60 | 8.24 | 18.56 | 18.69 |
| Taiwan | 0.8 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | -2.32 | 55.18 | 18.24 | 7.93 | 11.81 |
| Belgium | 0.4 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 22.42 | -0.73 | 19.60 | -15.62 | -6.81 |
| Nigeria | - | - | - | 0.08 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | - | 5.55 | - | -6.57 | 6.00 |
| Indonesia | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -5.70 | - | - | -30.92 | -24.63 |
| Philippines | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.05 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | - | - | - | 3.08 | 24.76 |
| Brunei | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | 5.68 | 15.35 |
| Other | 8.2 | 22.2 | 11.7 | 22.6 | 14.41 | 19.76 | 17.2 | - | - | - | 12.96 | 9.36 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 5.09 | 5.79 | 25.06 | 7.09 | 7.74 |

Source: Bank of Thailand.

Table 4.10 Composition of Principal Exports by Country, 1978-85

| | (Percentage share) | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| a. Rice | | | | | | | | |
| 1 China | 0.00 | 2.40 | 0.53 | 5.49 | 8.41 | 0.71 | 2.11 | 1.65 |
| 2 Hong Kong | 6.35 | 4.64 | 5.42 | 4.45 | 4.23 | 5.93 | 4.47 | 9.74 |
| 3 India | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.78 | 0.04 | 4.95 | 5.12 | 0.00 |
| 4 Indonesia | 7.80 | 19.55 | 18.59 | 6.52 | 5.58 | 6.96 | 0.40 | 0.96 |
| 5 Iran | 1.69 | 0.00 | 7.89 | 13.24 | 9.45 | 11.71 | 9.95 | 7.69 |
| 6 Malaysia | 8.55 | 4.28 | 6.00 | 8.15 | 12.34 | 7.91 | 8.40 | 9.28 |
| 7 Saudi Arabia | 2.86 | 1.76 | 1.99 | 3.36 | 2.98 | 2.33 | 2.28 | 4.01 |
| 8 Singapore | 9.75 | 8.50 | 7.36 | 6.55 | 6.36 | 6.57 | 5.54 | 5.77 |
| 9 United Arab Emirates | 1.03 | 2.44 | 5.38 | 1.65 | 0.46 | 0.86 | 1.18 | 1.85 |
| 10 U.S.S.R. | 0.00 | 2.29 | 8.91 | 9.93 | 0.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.21 |
| 11 Brazil | 0.00 | 11.67 | 2.45 | 1.34 | 0.00 | 2.99 | 1.08 | 3.71 |
| 12 Ivory Coast | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.82 | 3.00 | 2.03 | 1.01 | 0.11 |
| 13 Malaysia | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.37 | 5.06 | 2.38 | 4.08 | 1.66 |
| 14 Nigeria | 33.84 | 7.99 | 7.07 | 6.71 | 5.10 | 13.81 | 3.99 | 8.37 |
| 15 Senegal | 2.55 | 5.70 | 7.97 | 4.44 | 6.12 | 4.63 | 5.49 | 1.19 |
| 16 Others | 25.54 | 28.79 | 20.44 | 22.20 | 30.11 | 26.22 | 44.88 | 44.61 |
| 17 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| b. Rubber | | | | | | | | |
| 18 China | 1.81 | 3.15 | 3.81 | 1.88 | 5.52 | 7.15 | 6.76 | 8.98 |
| 19 Japan | 54.69 | 58.46 | 65.65 | 70.56 | 58.93 | 57.70 | 54.74 | 40.76 |
| 20 S. Korea | 0.42 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 1.20 | 3.06 | 1.87 | 2.57 | 3.41 |
| 21 Malaysia | 6.25 | 5.04 | 4.74 | 3.27 | 3.11 | 3.11 | 2.37 | 2.15 |
| 22 Singapore | 18.87 | 14.68 | 9.99 | 6.61 | 10.43 | 8.50 | 12.27 | 6.75 |
| 23 Taiwan | 1.92 | 1.33 | 1.00 | 0.77 | 1.33 | 1.04 | 1.48 | 2.58 |
| 24 W. Germany | 0.57 | 4.06 | 3.46 | 2.15 | 1.97 | 1.59 | 2.99 | 3.71 |
| 25 Romania | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.93 | 2.48 | 1.99 | 1.44 | 0.28 | 1.36 |
| 26 U.S.A. | 11.33 | 9.17 | 8.02 | 8.77 | 9.03 | 12.95 | 11.26 | 12.06 |
| 27 Others | 2.37 | 1.67 | 0.92 | 2.76 | 4.63 | 4.27 | 5.28 | 8.64 |
| 28 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| c. Hazelnut | | | | | | | | |
| 29 China | 5.60 | 1.44 | 5.41 | 6.11 | 3.27 | 6.33 | 1.17 | 2.96 |
| 30 Hong Kong | 9.64 | 11.80 | 6.86 | 5.16 | 8.96 | 9.96 | 1.38 | 2.79 |
| 31 Indonesia | 1.10 | 2.02 | 0.93 | 0.00 | 8.20 | 1.71 | 1.02 | 0.56 |
| 32 Iran | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.14 | 9.65 | 1.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.19 |
| 33 Iraq | 5.22 | 8.03 | 3.56 | 0.24 | 0.06 | 0.99 | 0.24 | 1.70 |
| 34 Japan | 24.96 | 20.27 | 4.25 | 0.78 | 6.67 | 0.42 | 0.21 | 0.92 |
| 35 Jordan | 2.06 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 3.83 | 1.28 | 2.27 | 3.16 | 1.40 |
| 36 S. Korea | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.78 | 0.67 | 2.55 | 4.65 | 14.26 |
| 37 Kuwait | 1.64 | 1.65 | 2.86 | 10.47 | 2.10 | 6.12 | 3.26 | 7.36 |
| 38 Malaysia | 18.08 | 21.55 | 1.04 | 18.04 | 20.79 | 20.58 | 20.75 | 32.90 |
| 39 Philippines | 4.65 | 0.41 | 2.00 | 1.96 | 4.77 | 5.92 | 1.31 | 5.96 |
| 40 Saudi Arabia | 5.12 | 8.10 | 6.33 | 7.94 | 11.81 | 13.85 | 12.24 | 8.13 |
| 41 Singapore | 16.05 | 12.78 | 13.10 | 12.85 | 15.56 | 13.88 | 12.60 | 12.79 |
| 42 Taiwan | 0.00 | 3.60 | 7.54 | 4.10 | 6.29 | 0.34 | 1.43 | 0.19 |
| 43 U.S.S.R. | 0.00 | 2.80 | 14.48 | 10.18 | 2.70 | 6.16 | 12.75 | 0.00 |
| 44 Others | 7.88 | 4.57 | 28.46 | 6.90 | 2.85 | 7.93 | 25.86 | 7.87 |
| 45 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| d. Tapioca Products | | | | | | | | |
| 46 Indonesia | 0.02 | 0.24 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 2.28 | 1.64 | 0.00 | |

TABLE 4.10

(Continued)

| | (Percentage share) | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| 47 Japan | 2.49 | 2.61 | 2.10 | 2.16 | 2.03 | 2.10 | 3.55 | 7.96 |
| 48 S.Korea | 0.22 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1.38 | 0.68 | 2.36 | 2.21 | 3.21 |
| 49 Taiwan | 1.96 | 1.10 | 2.11 | 2.25 | 1.64 | 2.77 | 3.98 | 5.99 |
| 50 Belgium | 9.74 | 12.56 | 16.91 | 4.40 | 4.52 | 2.30 | 1.17 | 2.16 |
| 51 France | 7.55 | 6.43 | 2.31 | 1.58 | 2.12 | 1.63 | 1.95 | 1.04 |
| 52 W.Germany | 6.89 | 5.53 | 6.60 | 3.70 | 3.49 | 1.75 | 0.82 | 4.24 |
| 53 Italy | 3.28 | 3.80 | 1.32 | 1.14 | 1.57 | 0.49 | 2.36 | 0.89 |
| 54 Netherlands | 64.74 | 65.47 | 65.61 | 74.36 | 77.99 | 78.74 | 77.67 | 59.63 |
| 55 U.S.S.R. | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 5.33 | 1.19 | 3.15 | 1.95 | 4.48 |
| 56 U.S.A. | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.09 | 1.34 | 0.67 | 1.37 | 1.41 | 1.62 |
| 57 Others | 2.03 | 1.22 | 1.54 | 2.37 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 2.93 | 8.57 |
| 58 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| e. Fruits | | | | | | | | |
| 59 Hong Kong | 6.07 | 4.85 | 5.10 | 6.04 | 6.80 | 4.39 | 3.89 | 3.40 |
| 60 Japan | 70.33 | 69.60 | 69.45 | 67.08 | 67.04 | 48.55 | 43.30 | 42.34 |
| 61 Singapore | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 1.69 | 1.41 | 1.33 | 3.22 | 9.86 |
| 62 France | 0.47 | 0.25 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 1.30 | 1.39 | 0.93 | 0.76 |
| 63 W.Germany | 2.33 | 1.90 | 3.37 | 2.39 | 2.68 | 3.68 | 1.93 | 1.77 |
| 64 Italy | 4.60 | 1.39 | 3.21 | 1.73 | 1.81 | 0.38 | 0.07 | 0.35 |
| 65 United Kingdom | 2.60 | 3.04 | 1.99 | 3.28 | 2.11 | 3.63 | 3.54 | 3.31 |
| 66 U.S.A. | 11.87 | 12.51 | 12.24 | 11.00 | 12.70 | 27.59 | 34.30 | 31.99 |
| 67 Australia | 1.13 | 0.21 | 2.35 | 3.37 | 1.92 | 6.83 | 6.72 | 4.68 |
| 68 Others | 0.60 | 0.25 | 0.97 | 1.54 | 1.23 | 2.43 | 2.11 | 1.94 |
| 69 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| f. Tin | | | | | | | | |
| 70 Japan | 21.16 | 18.67 | 17.44 | 14.99 | 14.66 | 22.32 | 17.77 | 22.76 |
| 71 Netherlands | 53.34 | 46.92 | 44.22 | 49.05 | 44.53 | 33.43 | 37.01 | 34.96 |
| 72 U.S.A. | 25.33 | 34.41 | 38.34 | 32.52 | 37.36 | 41.23 | 36.61 | 34.25 |
| 73 Others | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.44 | 1.45 | 3.02 | 6.62 | 8.04 |
| 74 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| g. Sugar | | | | | | | | |
| 75 China | 22.63 | 5.00 | 11.83 | 8.71 | 25.58 | 4.72 | 20.28 | 48.97 |
| 76 Indonesia | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.20 | 3.12 | 3.19 | 0.29 | 0.00 |
| 77 Japan | 38.61 | 57.08 | 27.13 | 9.10 | 15.44 | 40.38 | 34.97 | 15.42 |
| 78 S.Korea | 7.00 | 6.40 | 3.63 | 12.08 | 4.45 | 10.79 | 14.61 | 11.91 |
| 79 Malaysia | 10.53 | 9.51 | 3.76 | 3.79 | 4.18 | 4.81 | 8.06 | 3.92 |
| 80 Saudi Arabia | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.96 | 1.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 81 Singapore | 2.44 | 3.52 | 4.17 | 1.33 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.96 | 0.19 |
| 82 Sri Lanka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.26 | 4.64 | 0.00 | 1.46 |
| 83 U.S.S.R. | 0.00 | 3.56 | 16.00 | 22.17 | 24.09 | 7.01 | 0.00 | 1.98 |
| 84 U.S.A. | 6.73 | 2.69 | 16.79 | 26.62 | 15.77 | 2.93 | 6.40 | 5.07 |
| 85 Egypt | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.57 | 0.23 | 0.00 |
| 86 Morocco | 0.00 | 5.96 | 6.64 | 11.51 | 3.27 | 4.72 | 1.92 | 0.00 |
| 87 Others | 10.60 | 6.27 | 4.05 | 3.49 | 1.87 | 11.38 | 12.27 | 12.28 |
| 88 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| h. Integrated Circuits | | | | | | | | |
| 89 Hong Kong | 5.59 | 5.34 | 6.68 | 7.65 | 9.54 | 4.51 | 2.69 | 1.68 |
| 90 S. Korea | 5.75 | 6.34 | 4.45 | 4.73 | 6.59 | 6.51 | 1.63 | 8.84 |
| 91 Malaysia | 9.31 | 9.54 | 14.49 | 6.91 | 4.38 | 6.51 | 1.26 | 12.98 |
| 92 Singapore | 40.64 | 52.77 | 42.47 | 42.13 | 35.68 | 51.45 | 38.14 | 26.95 |

TABLE 4.10
(Continued)

| | (Percentage share) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| 93 France | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.47 | 2.73 | 5.33 | 4.57 |
| 94 W. Germany | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.70 | 1.37 | 3.07 | 1.34 | 0.26 | 1.25 |
| 95 United Kingdom | 0.51 | 0.14 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 1.85 | 1.00 | 1.46 | 3.96 |
| 96 U.S.A. | 34.01 | 25.11 | 26.27 | 37.06 | 40.74 | 36.30 | 42.63 | 41.23 |
| 97 Others | 0.19 | 0.65 | 0.45 | 0.55 | 0.66 | 1.65 | 6.19 | 5.53 |
| 98 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 1. Textile Products | | | | | | | | |
| 99 Bangladesh | 2.23 | 1.00 | 1.49 | 1.03 | 1.09 | 1.67 | 1.83 | 3.13 |
| 100 Hong Kong | 7.98 | 7.94 | 7.00 | 6.75 | 5.96 | 4.58 | 2.95 | 2.93 |
| 101 Indonesia | 0.93 | 0.64 | 1.42 | 1.43 | 1.26 | 0.24 | 0.42 | 0.21 |
| 102 Japan | 4.54 | 5.28 | 3.88 | 4.59 | 4.41 | 3.44 | 2.94 | 1.92 |
| 103 Kuwait | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.39 | 2.77 | 1.95 | 1.57 | 1.40 | 1.77 |
| 104 Laos | 0.33 | 0.77 | 2.21 | 0.83 | 0.97 | 1.39 | 0.28 | 0.45 |
| 105 Malaysia | 3.16 | 2.17 | 1.59 | 1.31 | 1.99 | 1.48 | 1.14 | 0.77 |
| 106 Philippines | 0.67 | 0.60 | 0.24 | 0.70 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.46 |
| 107 Saudi Arabia | 3.31 | 4.66 | 4.41 | 4.21 | 5.13 | 4.62 | 3.37 | 4.19 |
| 108 Singapore | 7.56 | 6.72 | 3.64 | 4.65 | 6.36 | 5.41 | 4.03 | 4.91 |
| 109 United Arab Emirates | 6.29 | 5.38 | 6.29 | 5.67 | 4.06 | 5.21 | 3.07 | 4.26 |
| 110 Denmark | 2.84 | 3.42 | 2.64 | 1.71 | 1.65 | 1.52 | 1.57 | 1.28 |
| 111 France | 1.28 | 2.26 | 2.92 | 4.08 | 3.74 | 3.00 | 2.40 | 2.53 |
| 112 W. Germany | 0.07 | 10.01 | 10.96 | 8.55 | 9.58 | 9.02 | 8.96 | 8.93 |
| 113 Italy | 6.93 | 8.75 | 9.26 | 6.11 | 6.22 | 6.75 | 4.86 | 4.89 |
| 114 Netherlands | 1.76 | 2.42 | 3.04 | 2.77 | 3.28 | 3.00 | 2.73 | 2.15 |
| 115 Sweden | 2.13 | 2.81 | 2.77 | 2.16 | 2.11 | 2.04 | 1.63 | 1.34 |
| 116 United Kingdom | 3.28 | 4.62 | 4.72 | 5.64 | 5.92 | 6.18 | 3.63 | 3.35 |
| 117 Canada | 0.64 | 1.72 | 0.90 | 1.78 | 1.18 | 2.66 | 4.11 | 3.16 |
| 118 U.S.A. | 21.02 | 15.38 | 15.04 | 20.03 | 16.91 | 27.39 | 35.80 | 32.48 |
| 119 Australia | 1.66 | 1.48 | 1.22 | 1.30 | 1.49 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2.28 |
| 120 Others | 12.39 | 10.96 | 12.96 | 12.52 | 12.56 | 10.06 | 9.88 | 12.59 |
| 121 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 2. Precious Stones | | | | | | | | |
| 122 Hong Kong | 12.07 | 11.56 | 13.24 | 15.45 | 17.15 | 15.11 | 16.94 | 18.63 |
| 123 Japan | 30.11 | 25.87 | 16.85 | 20.33 | 25.24 | 24.64 | 16.92 | 18.82 |
| 124 Singapore | 6.47 | 0.76 | 0.43 | 0.60 | 0.94 | 1.34 | 1.21 | 2.08 |
| 125 Belgium | 0.59 | 0.76 | 1.05 | 1.27 | 2.10 | 2.74 | 3.12 | 4.17 |
| 126 France | 5.10 | 5.47 | 5.37 | 5.08 | 3.68 | 3.17 | 2.71 | 3.45 |
| 127 W. Germany | 6.91 | 6.84 | 6.20 | 5.77 | 4.90 | 4.28 | 4.42 | 3.39 |
| 128 Italy | 2.34 | 3.11 | 3.02 | 3.10 | 4.86 | 2.57 | 3.05 | 1.75 |
| 129 Spain | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.59 | 1.05 | 1.54 | 1.11 | 0.83 | 1.13 |
| 130 Switzerland | 12.48 | 18.09 | 19.75 | 19.48 | 17.66 | 16.74 | 16.79 | 12.09 |
| 131 United Kingdom | 4.45 | 5.16 | 3.73 | 3.10 | 2.85 | 2.90 | 3.48 | 2.58 |
| 132 U.S.A. | 16.16 | 17.24 | 25.43 | 18.95 | 14.39 | 21.16 | 22.87 | 26.35 |
| 133 Australia | 1.05 | 0.84 | 1.79 | 2.34 | 1.33 | 0.74 | 0.95 | 1.12 |
| 134 Others | 5.86 | 3.91 | 2.53 | 3.48 | 3.20 | 3.51 | 4.70 | 4.24 |
| 135 TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source : Department of Customs

TABLE 4.11

Exports Classified by Major Destinations, 1975-84

(Millions of Baht)

| Countries | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | Growth Rate | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1975-80 | 1980-84 |
| U.S. | 4,710 (9.91) | 5,996 (9.96) | 6,765 (9.61) | 8,871 (10.92) | 12,007 (11.29) | 16,693 (12.80) | 19,496 (13.09) | 20,141 (12.91) | 21,844 (15.13) | 30,030 (17.45) | 28.80 | 15.81 |
| Japan | 12,371 (26.04) | 15,638 (25.98) | 13,919 (19.77) | 16,097 (19.81) | 22,709 (21.36) | 19,560 (15.00) | 21,562 (14.47) | 21,736 (13.93) | 21,991 (15.24) | 22,618 (13.14) | 9.60 | 3.70 |
| ASEAN | 3,659 (7.70) | 6,297 (10.46) | 8,351 (11.86) | 6,097 (7.50) | 8,849 (8.32) | 11,259 (5.63) | 10,169 (6.83) | 13,042 (8.36) | 10,831 (7.50) | 9,750 (5.67) | 25.21 | -3.53 |
| Middle East | 1,497 (3.15) | 2,066 (3.43) | 4,929 (7.00) | 3,464 (4.26) | 4,042 (3.80) | 6,441 (4.94) | 11,115 (7.46) | 9,559 (6.13) | 10,045 (6.96) | 11,324 (6.58) | 33.89 | 15.15 |
| ASIAN NICs | 11,756 (24.75) | 9,418 (15.65) | 11,353 (16.13) | 12,637 (15.55) | 16,089 (15.13) | 18,798 (14.41) | 22,296 (14.97) | 22,270 (14.27) | 22,038 (15.27) | 25,783 (14.98) | 9.84 | 8.22 |
| Other ASIAN Countries | 2,787 (5.87) | 2,924 (4.86) | 2,829 (4.02) | 3,874 (4.77) | 5,581 (5.25) | 7,752 (5.94) | 9,031 (6.06) | 11,888 (7.62) | 8,724 (6.04) | 13,302 (7.73) | 22.70 | 14.45 |
| EEC | 7,136 (15.02) | 13,214 (21.95) | 15,537 (22.07) | 21,811 (26.84) | 25,210 (23.71) | 34,149 (26.19) | 33,020 (22.17) | 37,213 (23.85) | 30,867 (21.38) | 35,596 (20.68) | 36.77 | 1.04 |
| Eastern Europe | 279 (0.59) | 190 (0.32) | 340 (0.48) | 868 (1.06) | 1,366 (1.28) | 4,005 (3.07) | 8,036 (5.39) | 4,955 (3.18) | 2,487 (1.72) | 2,561 (1.49) | 70.37 | -10.57 |
| Other European Countries | 971 (2.04) | 1,294 (2.15) | 1,351 (1.92) | 1,478 (1.82) | 2,796 (2.63) | 3,909 (3.00) | 3,650 (2.18) | 3,121 (2.19) | 3,655 (2.16) | 3,655 (2.12) | 32.12 | -1.67 |
| Oceania | 472 (0.99) | 661 (1.10) | 700 (0.99) | 826 (1.02) | 1,260 (1.18) | 1,550 (1.19) | 1,905 (1.28) | 2,093 (1.34) | 2,490 (1.73) | 3,233 (1.28) | 26.85 | 20.17 |
| Africa | 1,532 (3.22) | 2,015 (3.35) | 3,977 (5.65) | 4,907 (6.01) | 3,830 (3.60) | 4,516 (3.46) | 7,659 (5.14) | 8,702 (5.58) | 7,694 (5.33) | 9,913 (5.76) | 24.14 | 21.72 |
| Central and Latin America | 243 (0.51) | 133 (0.22) | 203 (0.29) | 91 (0.11) | 2,080 (1.96) | 897 (0.69) | 562 (0.38) | 424 (0.27) | 1,004 (0.70) | 1,487 (0.26) | 29.85 | 13.47 |
| Others | 91 (0.19) | 343 (0.57) | 144 (0.20) | 236 (0.29) | 517 (0.49) | 877 (0.67) | 461 (0.31) | 665 (0.43) | 1,186 (0.82) | 2,823 (1.64) | 57.32 | 33.95 |
| Total | 47,504 (100.0) | 60,189 (100.0) | 70,398 (100.0) | 81,252 (100.0) | 106,336 (100.0) | 130,406 (100.0) | 148,962 (100.0) | 156,039 (100.0) | 144,322 (100.0) | 172,075 (100.0) | 22.38 | 7.18 |

Source: Department of Customs.

Table 5.1 Percentage Distribution of Capital Movements, 1969-1985

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | (Percentage) (Millions of Baht) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Direct investment | 36.5 | 35.9 | 46.6 | 39.2 | 54.5 | 42.4 | 22.5 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 23.2 | 16.5 | 8.5 |
| 2 Private long-term: | 48.3 | 50.5 | 28.8 | 45.8 | -33.6 | 31.3 | 17.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 25.1 | 29.3 | 31.6 | 26.0 | 14.7 | 43.8 | 14.7 |
| 3 Loans and credits | 44.8 | 40.7 | 22.9 | 38.2 | -40.8 | 29.1 | 17.0 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 18.7 | 27.0 | 31.4 | 23.6 | 13.1 | 41.7 | 6.4 |
| 4 Portfolio and others | 3.5 | 9.9 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 8.4 |
| 5 Private short-term | 6.4 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 44.0 | 12.5 | 33.5 | 30.0 | 37.4 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 13.5 | -7.9 | 7.7 | 14.5 | 11.4 | 14.4 |
| 6 State enterprises: | 9.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 9.3 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 28.4 | 19.9 | 34.1 | 34.8 | 36.0 | 37.5 | 47.2 | 35.1 | 29.9 | 18.1 | 24.9 |
| 7 Long-term | 9.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 9.3 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 28.4 | 19.9 | 34.1 | 34.8 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 34.8 | 40.4 | 35.9 | 20.0 | 32.0 |
| 8 Short-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 12.5 | -5.2 | -5.9 | -1.9 | -7.1 |
| 9 Local & Central Government | -0.6 | 2.5 | 12.1 | -2.8 | 22.3 | 0.9 | -1.9 | 25.5 | 6.0 | 41.0 | 25.3 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 19.8 | 17.7 | 9.7 | 37.0 |
| 10 Capital Movements | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 11 Value of Capital Movements | 2897.6 | 2478.8 | 1733.1 | 3643.2 | 2937.6 | 9054.7 | 7754.7 | 9263.6 | 13966.9 | 14858.3 | 33766.8 | 50736.6 | 55130.2 | 38345.2 | 34497.2 | 98365.0 | 51488.0 |
| Long-term private and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 state enterprises | 57.7 | 54.2 | 32.3 | 55.1 | -20.9 | 44.3 | 45.8 | 27.1 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 61.0 | 65.1 | 59.4 | 66.4 | 50.6 | 63.8 | 46.8 |
| Short-term private and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 state enterprises | 6.4 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 44.0 | 12.5 | 33.5 | 30.0 | 37.4 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 15.1 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 7.7 |

p = preliminary

Source: Bank of Thailand, Monthly Bulletin, 1967-1984.

Table 5.2

Net Private Direct Investment and Flow by Country, 1971-85

| Country | Amount (Million Baht) | | | | Percentage Distribution | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------|----------|----------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1971-75 | 1976-80 | 1981-84 | 1981-85 | 1971-75 | 1976-80 | 1981-84 | 1981-85 |
| Japan | 2,485.3 | 3,063.0 | 7,441.6 | 8,979.3 | 26.38 | 31.73 | 26.10 | 27.28 |
| U.S. | 3,762.5 | 2,398.5 | 8,223.0 | 10,543.5 | 39.94 | 24.85 | 28.83 | 32.20 |
| U.K. | 531.8 | 611.3 | 1,567.4 | 1,689.0 | 5.64 | 6.33 | 5.50 | 5.19 |
| W.Germany | 71.9 | 597.0 | 615.9 | 782.1 | 0.76 | 6.18 | 2.16 | 2.38 |
| France | 251.4 | 17.5 | 149.0 | 291.1 | 2.67 | 0.18 | 0.52 | 0.87 |
| Netherlands | 245.3 | 107.5 | 2,115.5 | 1,072.4 | 2.60 | 1.11 | 7.42 | 6.30 |
| Italy | 87.1 | 517.1 | 231.8 | 242.0 | 0.92 | 5.36 | 0.81 | 0.79 |
| Switzerland | 178.3 | 200.3 | 326.6 | 405.6 | 1.89 | 2.08 | 1.15 | 1.23 |
| Canada | 48.6 | -118.5 | 188.9 | 225.7 | 0.52 | -1.23 | 0.66 | 0.69 |
| Australia | 67.0 | 41.9 | 366.6 | 287.5 | 0.71 | 0.43 | 1.29 | 0.87 |
| Hong Kong | 932.8 | 1,327.1 | 2,148.3 | 2,797.3 | 9.90 | 13.75 | 7.53 | 8.30 |
| Singapore | 496.7 | 668.3 | 2,302.5 | 1,180.2 | 5.27 | 6.92 | 8.07 | 3.59 |
| Malaysia | 100.5 | 158.8 | 199.1 | 217.5 | 1.07 | 1.65 | 0.70 | 0.66 |
| Philippines | 43.0 | -0.6 | 16.6 | 26.7 | 0.46 | -0.01 | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| Taiwan | 37.7 | 0.9 | 86.6 | 257.2 | 0.40 | 0.01 | 0.30 | 0.78 |
| Others | 81.6 | 62.3 | 2,538.6 | 2,852.0 | 0.87 | 0.65 | 6.90 | 8.67 |
| Total | 9,421.5 | 9,652.4 | 28,518.0 | 32,997.2 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Bank of Thailand.

Table 5.3
Net Inflow of Direct Investment by Economic Sector, 1975-1986

(Million of Baht)

| Economic Sector | 1971-74 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | Total (1971-85) | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Amount | % |
| Finance | 1,623 | 392.9 | 218.4 | 606.1 | -123.4 | -613.5 | -223.9 | 648.9 | -490.3 | 980.4 | 150.4 | -1,279.3 | 1,839.7 | 3.64 |
| Trade | 1,308.9 | 545.4 | 436.3 | 306.3 | 341.8 | 341.3 | 745.2 | 474.5 | 684.7 | 1,685.1 | 1,883.2 | 1,061.8 | 9,814.5 | 18.88 |
| Construction | 767.4 | 168.6 | 152.3 | 227.0 | 190.4 | 291.8 | 782.6 | 1,276.8 | 736.9 | 738.9 | 1,063.0 | 1,589.8 | 7,920.5 | 15.35 |
| Mining & Quarrying | 1,446.1 | 62.3 | 86.9 | 91.6 | 67.5 | 154.2 | 590.7 | 767.7 | 1,682.2 | 1,494.3 | 2,787.1 | 515.9 | 9,706.5 | 18.68 |
| Oil exploration | 1,362.6 | 33.7 | 75.3 | 23.7 | 28.3 | 145.2 | 440.9 | 730.6 | 1,531.7 | 1,099.7 | 2,694.8 | 430.0 | 8,556.5 | 16.46 |
| Others | 83.5 | 28.6 | 11.6 | 67.9 | 39.2 | 9.0 | 149.8 | 37.1 | 150.5 | 354.6 | 131.3 | 85.8 | 1,149.9 | 2.21 |
| Agriculture | 25.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | -0.2 | -18.2 | 3.9 | 209.8 | 7.5 | 15.6 | 48.1 | 67.6 | 76.9 | 434.5 | 0.85 |
| Industry | 2,050.5 | 582.1 | 458.8 | 659.1 | 465.4 | 721.4 | 1,014.8 | 2,525.8 | 1,206.5 | 2,566.0 | 3,159.6 | 1,355.6 | 16,773.6 | 32.28 |
| Food | 281.9 | 82.3 | 30.1 | 61.7 | 17.1 | 51.8 | 91.2 | 156.9 | -262.7 | 217.3 | 102.5 | 343.3 | 1,223.4 | 2.35 |
| Textiles | 1,023.9 | 192.6 | 158.5 | 416.0 | 127.4 | -12.4 | -1.5 | -32.2 | 401.6 | 13.2 | 448.4 | 58.4 | 2,794.4 | 5.38 |
| Metal based and Non-metallic | 140.4 | 22.1 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 32.5 | 32.9 | 47.8 | 149.0 | 123.5 | 1,021.2 | 78.3 | -125.7 | 1,529.6 | 2.94 |
| Electrical appliance | 222.8 | 110.1 | 129.3 | 126.4 | 189.9 | 351.4 | 448.2 | 624.4 | 666.7 | 393.9 | 1,045.3 | 280.0 | 4,588.4 | 8.83 |
| Machinery & Transport equipment | 50.9 | 1.8 | -0.8 | 161.2 | 33.2 | 59.7 | 92.2 | 129.5 | 227.3 | 421.7 | 119.9 | 32.0 | 1,328.6 | 2.56 |
| Chemicals | 203.4 | 91.6 | 175.9 | -2.1 | 66.0 | 73.3 | 213.4 | 177.4 | 106.5 | 350.4 | 283.3 | 488.4 | 2,188.5 | 4.21 |
| Petroleum products | 17.9 | 43.4 | 0.8 | -140.5 | 67.5 | 126.7 | 2.2 | 1,246.8 | -129.0 | - | 934.2 | - | 2,170.6 | 4.17 |
| Construction Materials | 46.3 | 7.0 | - | 4.0 | -100.0 | -29.3 | 1.4 | 12.3 | 8.8 | 19.1 | 5.8 | 38.3 | 13.7 | 0.63 |
| Others | 71 | 31.2 | -1.0 | 29.8 | 31.8 | 67.3 | 119.9 | 61.7 | 63.8 | 129.2 | 141.9 | 190.4 | 937.0 | 1.80 |
| Services | 446.8 | -8.6 | 260.1 | 273.9 | 87.4 | 148.6 | 696.8 | 662.0 | 503.0 | 719.1 | 513.4 | 1,063.5 | 5,066.0 | 10.32 |
| Transportation & Travel | 208.5 | -21.7 | 241.9 | 235.5 | 63.7 | 94.5 | 214.9 | 332.8 | 263.4 | 199.3 | 185.1 | 197.9 | 2,215.8 | 4.26 |
| Housing & real estate | 91.2 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 29.6 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 150.9 | 14.1 | -3.9 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 305.9 | 786.8 | 1.52 |
| Hotels & Restaurants | 79.7 | 13.6 | 5.8 | -5.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 87.7 | 91.8 | 137.6 | 35.5 | 96.7 | 222.9 | 789.9 | 1.48 |
| Others | 67.4 | -0.6 | 4.8 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 48.8 | 243.3 | 223.3 | 105.9 | 389.5 | 137.0 | 337.2 | 1,583.4 | 3.05 |
| Total | 7,675.8 | 1,744.8 | 1,614.1 | 2,163.8 | 1,010.8 | 1,047.7 | 3,816.0 | 6,363.2 | 4,338.6 | 8,197.9 | 9,624.3 | 4,379.2 | 51,970.2 | 100.00 |

Source: Bank of Thailand.

Table 5.4

Registered Capital of Firms Granted Promotion Certificate by Country,
1960-1985

| Nationality of Ownership | 100% Owned | Joint-Venture | Total | |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| | | | Amount | % share |
| Thai | 15,735,368 | 10,540,515 | 26,275,883 | 71.7 |
| Foreign | 1,821,102 | 8,537,774 | 10,358,876 | 28.3 |
| 1. Japan | 965,194 | 1,803,096 | 2,768,290 | 7.6 |
| 2. United States | 272,520 | 1,444,649 | 1,717,169 | 4.7 |
| 3. Taiwan | 23,500 | 913,820 | 937,320 | 2.6 |
| 4. United Kingdom | 11,000 | 712,552 | 723,552 | 2.0 |
| 5. Singapore | 111,138 | 347,052 | 458,190 | 1.3 |
| 6. Hong Kong | - | 509,455 | 509,455 | 1.4 |
| 7. Australia | 200,000 | 114,670 | 314,670 | 0.9 |
| 8. Netherlands | 180,000 | 96,260 | 276,260 | 0.8 |
| 9. Malaysia | 5,000 | 266,495 | 271,495 | 0.7 |
| 10. Switzerland | 10,000 | 142,197 | 152,197 | 0.4 |
| 11. West Germany | 19,750 | 145,340 | 165,090 | 0.5 |
| 12. India | 8,000 | 152,027 | 160,027 | 0.4 |
| 13. France | - | 65,987 | 65,987 | 0.2 |
| 14. Panama | - | 49,801 | 49,801 | 0.1 |
| 15. Denmark | - | 49,196 | 49,196 | 0.1 |
| 16. Philippines | - | 154,705 | 154,705 | 0.4 |
| 17. Others | 15,000 | 1,570,251 | 1,585,251 | 4.2 |
| Total | 17,556,470 | 19,078,289 | 36,634,759 | 100.00 |

Source: Office of The Board of Investment.

Table 5.5

External Loan of Public Sector by Economic Activities

(Million dollars)

| Economic Activities | The First Plan (1961-1966) | | The Second Plan (1967-1971) | | The Third Plan (1972-1976) | | The Fourth Plan (1977-1981) | | Plan 1-4 (1961-1981) | | 1983 | | 1983 | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| Energy | 58.3 | 18.0 | 182.6 | 54.0 | 338.4 | 26.0 | 2,754.1 | 38.1 | 3,313.4 | 36.2 | 776.9 | 37.0 | 296.8 | 25.1 |
| Transportation | 151.6 | 46.9 | 85.8 | 25.6 | 288.8 | 22.2 | 1,787.9 | 24.9 | 2,314.1 | 25.3 | 666.3 | 31.7 | 279.9 | 23.1 |
| Agriculture | 42.1 | 13.0 | 29.5 | 8.8 | 231.6 | 17.8 | 635.3 | 8.8 | 938.5 | 10.3 | 256.2 | 12.2 | 167.7 | 14.1 |
| Manufacturing | 21.6 | 6.7 | 25.3 | 7.6 | 100.3 | 7.7 | 153.5 | 2.6 | 330.7 | 3.6 | - | - | 93.0 | 7.7 |
| Public utilities | 43.7 | 13.5 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 74.6 | 5.7 | 297.4 | 4.1 | 423.0 | 4.6 | 26.0 | 1.2 | 13.0 | 1.1 |
| Social development | - | - | - | - | 21.0 | 1.6 | 322.9 | 4.5 | 343.9 | 3.8 | 20.2 | 1.0 | 13.0 | 1.1 |
| Education | 6.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 72.3 | 5.5 | 50.0 | 0.7 | 129.2 | 1.4 | 75.0 | 3.6 | - | - |
| Health | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18.9 | 0.7 | 48.9 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 0.6 |
| Military | - | - | - | - | 1.7 | 0.4 | 869.2 | 12.1 | 913.9 | 10.0 | 126.9 | 6.0 | 89.1 | 7.5 |
| Others | - | - | 3.3 | 1.0 | 122.0 | 10.0 | 252.5 | 3.5 | 387.8 | 4.2 | 150.0 ^a | 7.1 | 216.9 ^b | 18.3 |
| Total | 323.3 | 100.0 | 334.7 | 100.0 | 1,303.7 | 100.0 | 7,151.7 | 100.0 | 9,143.4 | 100.0 | 2,099.5 | 100.0 | 1,183.2 | 100.0 |

Notes a. Includes Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL) of \$250.0 million

b. Includes Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL) of \$175.5 million

Source: Pranee Tinmorn and Direk Pattapornwatt, 'External Debt of Developing Countries: A Case Study of Thailand's external Debt', A paper prepared for the Symposium on Debt Crisis of the Thai Government, 1985.

Table 5.6

Outstanding Debt and Debt Service Payments in Public and Private Sectors

(Million US dollars)

| | 1965 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. <u>Outstanding Debt</u> | 405.0 | 749.2 | 793.4 | 912.5 | 920.4 | 1,176.3 | 1,359.5 | 1,615.5 | 2,031.1 | 2,719.0 | 3,956.2 | 5,751.6 | 7,213.9 | 8,317.7 | 9,521.1 |
| 1.1 Private | 150.0 | 401.2 | 425.3 | 505.5 | 461.2 | 648.0 | 736.2 | 783.1 | 879.9 | 930.6 | 1,243.0 | 1,751.4 | 2,098.6 | 2,296.3 | 2,658.1 |
| 1.2 Public | 255.0 | 348.0 | 368.1 | 407.2 | 459.1 | 528.3 | 623.3 | 830.4 | 1,151.2 | 1,788.4 | 2,713.2 | 4,000.2 | 5,115.3 | 6,021.4 | 6,863.0 |
| - Government debt | 68.6 | 176.5 | 191.2 | 210.1 | 238.5 | 243.8 | 235.7 | 348.2 | 402.2 | 729.2 | 1,134.4 | 1,463.5 | 1,796.9 | 2,131.5 | 2,464.1 |
| - State Enterprises debt with government guarantee | 166.9 | 136.9 | 135.9 | 159.1 | 167.8 | 256.6 | 365.9 | 465.3 | 734.2 | 1,048.9 | 1,572.9 | 2,429.6 | 3,161.8 | 3,887.1 | 4,400.0 |
| - Public debt without government guarantee | 19.5 | 34.6 | 41.0 | 38.1 | 32.8 | 27.9 | 21.7 | 16.9 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 5.9 | 107.1 | 156.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| 2. <u>Debt Service Payments</u> | 69.8 | 166.8 | 200.2 | 184.2 | 270.5 | 258.3 | 363.2 | 380.4 | 446.0 | 826.1 | 946.6 | 1,232.2 | 1,347.0 | 1,528.1 | 1,744.1 |
| 2.1 Private | 37.4 | 124.3 | 156.7 | 136.8 | 213.4 | 195.0 | 258.3 | 291.2 | 320.3 | 624.1 | 648.0 | 789.8 | 704.0 | 709.6 | 824.1 |
| 2.2 Public | 32.4 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 47.4 | 57.1 | 63.3 | 78.2 | 89.2 | 125.7 | 202.0 | 298.6 | 442.4 | 643.0 | 813.5 | 920.0 |
| - Government debt | 4.6 | 15.1 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 23.0 | 25.8 | 28.0 | 31.9 | 53.3 | 84.3 | 127.2 | 200.7 | 280.7 | 305.9 | 368.1 |
| - State Enterprises debt with government guarantee | 24.1 | 23.5 | 19.3 | 21.4 | 26.8 | 30.3 | 43.4 | 51.5 | 67.4 | 111.8 | 166.5 | 234.4 | 329.1 | 496.2 | 556.0 |
| - Public debt without government guarantee | 3.7 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 33.2 | 11.4 | 0.0 |

Source: Ibid.

Table 5.7

Distribution of Outstanding Debt and Debt Service Payments in Private and Public Sectors

| | (Percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1965 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1984 |
| 1. <u>Outstanding debt</u> | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1.1 Private | 37.04 | 53.55 | 53.60 | 55.38 | 50.11 | 55.09 | 54.15 | 48.60 | 43.32 | 34.23 | 31.42 | 30.45 | 29.09 | 27.61 | 27.92 |
| 1.2 Public | 62.96 | 46.45 | 46.40 | 44.62 | 49.89 | 44.91 | 45.85 | 51.40 | 56.68 | 65.77 | 68.58 | 69.55 | 70.91 | 72.39 | 72.08 |
| - Government debt | 16.49 | 23.56 | 24.10 | 23.02 | 25.92 | 20.73 | 17.34 | 21.55 | 19.80 | 26.82 | 28.67 | 25.45 | 24.91 | 25.63 | 25.84 |
| - State enterprises' debt with government guarantee | 41.21 | 18.27 | 17.13 | 17.44 | 20.41 | 21.81 | 26.91 | 28.80 | 36.15 | 38.58 | 39.76 | 42.24 | 43.83 | 46.74 | 46.20 |
| - Public debt without government guarantee | 4.81 | 4.62 | 5.17 | 4.16 | 3.56 | 2.37 | 1.60 | 1.05 | 0.73 | 0.37 | 0.15 | 1.86 | 2.17 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| 2. <u>Debt Service Payments</u> | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2.1 Private | 53.58 | 74.52 | 78.27 | 74.27 | 78.89 | 75.49 | 71.12 | 76.55 | 71.82 | 75.55 | 68.46 | 64.10 | 52.26 | 46.59 | 47.17 |
| 2.2 Public | 46.42 | 25.48 | 21.73 | 25.73 | 21.11 | 24.51 | 21.53 | 23.45 | 28.18 | 24.45 | 31.54 | 35.90 | 47.74 | 53.41 | 52.83 |
| - Government debt | 6.59 | 9.05 | 8.89 | 10.31 | 8.50 | 9.99 | 7.71 | 8.39 | 11.95 | 10.21 | 13.44 | 16.29 | 20.84 | 20.08 | 21.10 |
| - State enterprises' debt with government guarantee | 34.53 | 14.09 | 9.64 | 11.62 | 9.91 | 11.73 | 11.95 | 13.54 | 15.11 | 13.53 | 17.59 | 19.02 | 24.43 | 32.58 | 31.60 |
| - Public debt without government guarantee | 5.30 | 2.34 | 3.20 | 3.80 | 2.70 | 2.79 | 1.87 | 1.52 | 1.12 | 0.71 | 0.51 | 0.59 | 2.46 | 0.75 | 0.04 |

Table 5.8

Balance of Payments and External Public Debt

(Millions US. dollars)

| | 1970 | 1973 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 Balance of Payments | -126.5 | 41.9 | 4.1 | -376.0 | -654.7 | -388.6 | 253.3 | 116.1 | | |
| 1.1 Trade balance | -585.5 | -524.3 | -514.0 | -1,256.4 | -1,405.1 | -2,309.2 | -2,835.3 | -3,018.2 | -1,572.9 | -3,884.1 |
| 1.2 Current account | -288.6 | -192.5 | -163.4 | -1,138.3 | -1,194.4 | -2,148.4 | -2,290.3 | -2,740.9 | -1,190.1 | -3,111.2 |
| 1.3 Unrequited transfer | 48.4 | 144.1 | 22.8 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 60.0 | 216.6 | 169.3 | 183.0 | 277.5 |
| 1.4 Net capital account | 188.6 | 142.6 | 451.7 | 685.5 | 731.5 | 1,655.7 | 2,480.9 | 2,529.5 | 11,669.0 | 1,511.1 |
| Direct investment | 42.6 | 77.9 | 79.2 | 106.2 | 49.8 | 51.4 | 186.6 | 292.0 | 188.8 | 348.6 |
| 2. External public debt | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Disbursements | 51.82 | 66.89 | 244.35 | 341.47 | 650.70 | 1,172.29 | 1,350.09 | 1,462.45 | 1,349.06 | 1,280.6 |
| 2.2 Debt service payments | 40.67 | 54.64 | 86.65 | 122.83 | 199.64 | 296.21 | 440.98 | 642.52 | 818.81 | 923.2 |
| - Principal | 23.85 | 29.5 | 43.34 | 62.69 | 97.56 | 140.03 | 164.81 | 228.55 | 314.9 | 414.9 |
| - Interest | 16.82 | 25.14 | 43.31 | 60.54 | 102.08 | 156.18 | 276.17 | 413.97 | 503.91 | 508.3 |
| 3. Public net resource transfer | 11.15 | 12.25 | 157.7 | 218.64 | 451.06 | 876.08 | 909.11 | 819.93 | 530.25 | 357.4 |
| 4. Public net resource transfer as percentage of trade balance | 1.9 | 2.3 | 20.0 | 17.4 | 32.1 | 38.0 | 32.1 | 27.2 | 33.7 | 9.2 |
| 5. Private net resource transfer | 44.98 | -73.95 | -13.68 | 28.56 | -51.23 | 151.08 | 271.10 | 85.67 | -2.65 | n.a. |
| 6. Total net resource transfer | 56.03 | -61.68 | 144.02 | 190.08 | 399.83 | 1,027.16 | 1,180.60 | 905.60 | 527.60 | n.a. |

Table 5.9

Debt Service Ratio^a, 1970-85

| Year | Private | Public |
|------|---------|--------|
| 1970 | 11.3 | 3.7 |
| 1971 | 12.9 | 3.4 |
| 1972 | 8.9 | 2.9 |
| 1973 | 10.2 | 2.9 |
| 1974 | 6.3 | 2.0 |
| 1975 | 10.0 | 2.6 |
| 1976 | 8.2 | 2.6 |
| 1977 | 7.8 | 3.1 |
| 1978 | 12.6 | 4.1 |
| 1979 | 10.0 | 4.6 |
| 1980 | 9.5 | 5.3 |
| 1981 | 7.8 | 7.0 |
| 1982 | 7.7 | 8.9 |
| 1983 | 9.2 | 10.3 |
| 1984 | 9.8 | 10.1 |
| 1985 | 10.9 | 11.0 |

Note: ^a Ratio of debt service payments to exports of goods and services.

Source: Bank of Thailand.

Table 5.10

Debt Outstanding in the Public Sector

| Year | Government Debt | | State Enterprise Debt | | Total Percent of GDP | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Amount (million dollars) | % | Amount ^a (million dollars) | % | Amount (million dollars) | % |
| 1957-1966 | 36-86 | 38.3-32.1 | 58-182 | 61.7-67.9 | 94-268 | 4.3-5.3 |
| 1967-1976 | 109-348 | 38.9-41.9 | 171-482 | 61.1-58.1 | 280-830.4 | 5.2-4.9 |
| 1977 | 402.2 | 34.9 | 749.0 | 65.1 | 1,151.2 | 5.8 |
| 1978 | 729.2 | 40.8 | 1,059.2 | 59.2 | 1,788.4 | 8.0 |
| 1979 | 1,134.4 | 41.8 | 1,578.8 | 58.2 | 2,713.2 | 10.2 |
| 1980 | 1,463.5 | 36.6 | 2,536.7 | 63.4 | 4,000.2 | 12.3 |
| 1981 | 1,796.9 | 35.1 | 3,318.4 | 64.9 | 5,115.3 | 14.8 |
| 1982 | 2,131.5 | 35.4 | 3,889.9 | 64.6 | 6,021.4 | 16.4 |
| 1983 | 2,460.6 | 35.8 | 4,404.4 | 64.2 | 6,865.0 | 17.0 |

Note: a. Including government guaranteed and non guaranteed debt.

Table 5.11

Amount of Foreign Borrowings of State Enterprises by Economic Activities : 1974-1983

| Year | Public utility | | Infrastructure | | Manufacturing | | Trade & service | | Finance | | Total |
|------|----------------|--------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | |
| 1974 | 335.232 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 335.232 |
| 1975 | 69.224 | 91.29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.608 | 8.71 | 69.224 |
| 1976 | 67.450 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67.450 |
| 1977 | 252.202 | 42.52 | - | - | 4.750 | 0.93 | 177.553 | 34.86 | 74.772 | 14.68 | 509.277 |
| 1978 | 355.502 | 67.58 | 89.900 | 17.09 | 19.869 | 3.78 | 60.738 | 11.55 | - | - | 506.009 |
| 1979 | 463.093 | 42.42 | 52.711 | 4.83 | 214.672 | 19.66 | 299.590 | 27.44 | 61.562 | 5.65 | 1,091.718 |
| 1980 | 797.614 | 69.14 | 75.225 | 6.52 | 157.000 | 22.28 | 9.264 | 0.80 | 14.559 | 1.26 | 1,153.662 |
| 1981 | 804.711 | 62.00 | - | - | 380.000 | 29.28 | 98.276 | 7.57 | 14.946 | 1.15 | 1,297.936 |
| 1982 | 440.836 | 26.86 | 159.387 | 9.71 | 809.453 | 49.31 | 211.581 | 12.89 | 20.195 | 1.23 | 1,641.452 |
| 1983 | 431.231 | 66.896 | 57.723 | 8.96 | 53.559 | 8.31 | 14.711 | 2.28 | 87.052 | 13.51 | 644.276 |

Source: Calculated from the data from BOI.

Table 5.12

Distribution of External Borrowings of Public Sector by Sources of Fund

| | (Percent) | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| | 1961-66 | 1967-71 | 1972-76 | 1977-81 | 1982 | 1983 |
| 1. Official Lenders | 79.5 | 81.1 | 89.0 | 58.1 | 69.7 | 80.7 |
| 1.1 International financial institutions | 44.9 | 57.2 | 60.2 | 31.0 | 34.6 | 45.9 |
| - IBRD | 44.9 | 43.0 | 37.7 | 19.6 | 29.3 | 32.5 |
| - IDA | - | - | 2.4 | 1.3 | - | - |
| - ADB | - | 14.2 | 20.1 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 10.4 |
| - IFAD | - | - | - | 0.4 | - | 1.7 |
| - OPEC | - | - | - | 0.6 | - | 1.5 |
| 1.2 Foreign governments | 34.6 | 23.9 | 28.8 | 27.1 | 35.1 | 31.9 |
| - U.S. | 19.4 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 7.8 |
| - Germany | 15.2 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| - Japan | - | 15.1 | 18.1 | 15.9 | 23.5 | 25.6 |
| - Other ^a | - | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 1.1 |
| 2. Private Lenders | 20.5 | 18.9 | 11.0 | 41.9 | 30.3 | 19.3 |
| 2.1 Financial markets | 1.0 | 1.6 | 11.0 | 38.9 | 28.3 | 19.3 |
| 2.2 Suppliers' credit | 19.5 | 17.3 | - | 3.0 | 2.0 | - |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note: ^aIncluding United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, Switzerland, Kuwait, France, New Zealand, Belgium, Saudi Arabia and Australia.

Source: Pranee Tinrakorn and Direk Pathamasiriwat, "External Debt of Developing Countries : A Case Study of Thailand's External Debt", A paper prepared for the Symposium on Debt Crisis of the Thai government, 1985.

Table 5.13

Outstanding Public Debt and Debt Service Payments Classified by Source

(Percent)

| | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. Outstanding Debt | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Official sources | 74.5 | 89.1 | 89.1 | 81.3 | 75.3 | 66.0 | 55.6 | 52.7 | 52.7 | 54.7 | 60.1 |
| - Multilateral | 39.4 | 48.3 | 53.4 | 49.6 | 43.3 | 35.7 | 29.2 | 24.4 | 26.2 | 29.6 | 33.2 |
| - Bilateral | 35.1 | 40.9 | 35.8 | 31.7 | 32.5 | 30.3 | 26.4 | 27.8 | 26.6 | 25.2 | 26.9 |
| 1.2 Private sources | 25.5 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 18.7 | 24.2 | 34.0 | 44.4 | 47.8 | 47.3 | 45.3 | 39.9 |
| - Financial markets | - | 0.7 | 7.3 | 16.7 | 22.9 | 33.4 | 44.2 | 45.1 | 45.7 | 42.4 | 36.7 |
| - Suppliers' credits | 25.5 | 10.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| 2. Debt Service Payment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Official sources | 58.3 | 81.4 | 80.2 | 79.0 | 78.7 | 59.9 | 51.4 | 42.3 | 35.3 | 37.4 | 41.0 |
| - Multilateral | 35.8 | 45.2 | 49.0 | 50.8 | 47.0 | 36.5 | 32.0 | 24.5 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.7 |
| - Bilateral | 22.5 | 36.2 | 31.2 | 28.3 | 31.7 | 23.4 | 19.4 | 17.9 | 15.4 | 17.1 | 18.3 |
| 2.2 Private sources | 41.7 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 40.1 | 48.6 | 57.7 | 64.7 | 62.6 | 59.0 |
| - Financial markets | - | 1.2 | 11.0 | 14.3 | 17.3 | 37.1 | 47.0 | 56.0 | 63.7 | 61.9 | 57.7 |
| - Suppliers' credits | 41.7 | 17.4 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 |

Source: Ibid.

Table 5.14

Terms of Loans for Public Debt

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | Average 1977-83 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| 1. Interest (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Multilateral | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 8.31 |
| 1.2 Bilateral | 4.5 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 4.06 |
| 1.3 Private financial markets | - | 5.8 | - | 12.0 | - | - | - | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 8.36 |
| 2. Maturity (years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Multilateral | 20.0 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 37.5 | 24.5 | 25.8 | 22.2 | 19.8 | 22.1 | 27.7 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 21.2 | 20.0 | 21.7 |
| 2.2 Bilateral | 20.0 | 20.6 | 37.6 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 22.9 | 27.7 | 21.4 | 26.7 | 22.5 | 29.0 | 24.9 | 23.6 | 29.2 | 25.3 |
| 2.3 Private financial markets | - | 17.0 | - | 12.0 | - | - | - | 10.2 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| 3. Grace Period (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Multilateral | 4.5 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| 3.2 Bilateral | 5.0 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 7.9 |
| 3.3 Private financial markets | - | 6.0 | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | 1.0 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 2.8 |
| 4. Commitment charge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Multilateral | 0.7 | 0.65 | 0.75 | 0.33 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.54 | 0.66 | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.63 | 0.65 |
| 4.2 Bilateral | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.24 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.18 | 0.02 | 0.10 |
| 4.3 Private financial markets | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.33 | 0.26 |

Source: Ibid.