



Joint Foreign Chambers of Commerce in Thailand

BOI Consultative Session

17 February 2020

The Challenge Ahead: Stability, Reform, Competitiveness

To be read with the Background Note

Circulation version 1.5, based on 'as used' v 1.4a



Agenda

Opening:

- **Welcoming Remarks - BOI Secretary-General**
- **Responding Remarks – JFCCT Chairman**
- **Address – Dr Kobsak Pootrakool**

I. Government Policies Update (from BOI)

- **BOI Investment Policies**
- **Thailand Plus Policy**
- **New EEC Incentive Package**
- **Smart Visa**

II. Human Capital Development – (from BOI)

III. Suggested items from JFCCT

Fast Paced Regulatory reform – Guillotine

Productivity Growth and Investments –Services Liberalisation

Visa and Work Permit, Immigration interim workarounds

Agriculture – structural and regulatory reform

IV. Contribution to Thai economy by foreign chambers of Commerce



Dr Kobsak's main points

GDP 2019 2.4% official out-turn; (Looking ahead: WB forecast 2020 done 17 Jan = 2%; likely lower)

Bullish on Tourism being back by Q2

Infra projects:

Southern Economic Corridor

Northern Economic Corridor

Other

Guillotine – discussed later in detail

BOI – Ms Duangjai’s main points

Investment acceleration package

China biggest foreign investor for first time

Win Back – add 5 years CIT

Training – STEM with MHSRI and EEC; much on training

Promote Tourism – in 2nd tier provinces, not just bottom 20

Grassroots econ: never been BOI promoted; BAAC – 500 co-operatives

EEC – BOI grants the incentive

Smart visa – see Background Note



Joint Foreign Chambers of Commerce in Thailand

JFCCT Chairman Responding Remarks Mr Stanley Kang



JFCCT Policy Theme 2020



The Challenge Ahead: Stability, Reform, Competitiveness



JFCCT Policy Theme

Stability is recognized for investments, trade and doing business generally.

We all recognize the need for **reform**,

- change for ease of doing business, for
- greater productivity
- liberalization of investment and in support of quality economic growth.

FAST TRACK REFORM ESSENTIAL - GUILLOTINE

Competitiveness of the Thai economy is what makes for

- better quality of life
- attractiveness
- economic well being

(see separate file for full text of JFCCT Chairman's remarks)

2019 Topics Tracked



Topic from 2019	Status – most still relevant, not necessarily all on BOI agenda	2020 Agenda
Smart visa	Revisions done; now Digital Freelancers under review;	
FBA – List 3 - services	Little movement, now 4 th change to List 3, additional change mooted	2020
Work Permit & Visa TM.30 etc Guillotine	List of WP&V issues TM.30/90 day reporting/TM.6 Guillotine mentioned, needs up-focus	2020 2020
Human Capital Dev – 39 professions	Include with FBA	
SME Support and Promo	SME taken up with OSMEP; held funding seminar	
Thailand in ASEAN	Clarified, general on-going point – context as TH as ASEAN chair	
Renewable energy	PDP released May 2019; translation being worked on ; met with MNRE; meeting with Energy planned	
Agriculture & Agritech	Little movement,	2020
IBC	95% resolved via TRD	
Digital Government	Meeting with DGA Jan 2020 -	
ADD FOR 2020	Competition policy	2020

Follow up: Topics from the February 2019 BOI Consultative session were tracked through to 15 January 2020

Today's agenda is also informed by



two recent events –

- agenda for the Investment Ecosystem Update at FCCT 16 January
- World Bank's Thailand Economic Monitor launch 17 January - remedies such as:

higher productivity

relaxations to support FDI

Sincere Appreciation



Dr Kobask Pootrakool
Deputy Sec-Gen to the PM for Political Affairs

Khun Duangjai Asawachintachit,
BOI Secretary General



Joint Foreign Chambers of Commerce in Thailand

III. JFCCT Topics



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(a) Fast Track Regulatory Reform - Guillotine



Guillotine

Economic Impacts of guillotine reform

South Korea

New Jobs created:	+1,066,200
Business cost savings:	+4.4% of GDP
Increased FDI:	\$36.5 billion in new FDI

Vietnam:

Business cost-savings:	\$1.45 billion/year cost-savings
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Croatia

Business cost savings:	\$ 65.6 million/year
Macro effects:	+0.13% GDP

Kenya

Business cost savings:	\$137 million/year
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- Korean numbers are projections. Source: Byung Ki Ha(1999), The Economic Effects of Korea's Regulatory Reform (in Korean), KIET.
- Croatian numbers are based on Standard Cost Model application of actual reforms.

Source: TDRI, JCA

Guillotine

MODEL

Fast Track Regulatory Reform

Structures driven by senior political commitment and engagement
Strategic direction,

Line agencies important to the understanding of solutions but
decisions are made by reform bodies

JFCCT intimately involved since 2016

Guillotine – Financial Benefits – 4 projects

Bank of Thailand – FX controls – THB 1.4bn savings (see next slide)

SEC – Training in how to use Guillotine / RIA approach

Guillotine project Phase 1 – EoDB – WB ranking 21st for 2020

Guillotine Project Phase 2 – Licences – 1,000 resolutions – THB 67 bn annualised in savings to user (business) communities if implemented ; not taking into account gov't savings and follow on- benefits.



Guillotine - BOT



Reform action adopted by Bank of Thailand		Expected Annual cost savings (Baht/year) to financial institutions/consumers *
1	Eliminate documents for FX Hedging	THB 116,718,562
2	Elimination of 3 out of 7 supporting documents for lending abroad	THB 1,711,400
3	Eliminate FX Form	THB 593,600,000
4	Allow FX hedging for subsidiaries without BOT's prior approvals	THB 86,478
5	Allow Multilateral Netting without <u>BoT</u> Approval	THB 471,700
6	Approvals duration expanded from 1 year to 5 years for FX-linked (for certain industry); Commodity hedging (except gold); FCD	THB 917,194
7	Reduce one out of 3 supporting documents e.g. purchase of FX, hedging	THB 1,873,575
8	Repeal stamps on documents for verification	THB 9,271,440
9	Allow retail investors having specified amount of assets to directly invest in securities abroad without the need to go through local intermediaries.	THB 415,800,000
Total Cost Savings per year		THB 1,140,450,350

File: BOT News: No. 27/2560 [AD 2017]

Phase 2 – licences; positive development

Over 1,000 licences reviewed

July 2019 the five licence cases with greatest economic impact *per month* would be implemented

Regulatory Impact Assessment Act in force late 2019

JFCCT keen to learn of current status

From FCCT lunch 16Jan (Dr Kobsak presentation)

- 1) Mobile Application (MY ID) – possibly Digital ID by DGA (this may be the Digital ID program)
- 2) Mobile app for 90 day reporting
- 3) TM.6 form – replace by an app
- 4) Revision of application process for Non Immigrant B visas; and work permits – details not known

- 5) Teachers licences for private school executives - removed
- 6) Min area requirement for private university campuses - removed
- 7) 3D printing machine import licence - removed
- 8) Second hand dealer licence - removed
- 9) Change to list of dangerous undertakings under public health act - removed
- 10) Telemedicine licence introduced

Comment: 1-3 are workarounds; 4 is new but details not known, 5-9 are positive but seem low economic impact. 10 may be a necessary, new licence



JFCCT offers

Engagement

Support for implementation

Commitment to objectives



(b) Productivity Growth and Investments– service sector liberalisation



Foreign Investment – Foreign Business Act -1

Many economists mandate services liberalization

World Bank – lunching TEM 17 Jan 2020:

GDP growth forecasts – concern for high income status by 2037 – FDI (services liberalization) and productivity enhancements

An old story: manufacturing liberalized – success; service sector opening up stalled.

Many promoted areas where up to 100% foreign equity is possible.

BUT the main law – the FBA – has barely moved since 1999, and is based from 1972.

Foreign Investment – Foreign Business Act -2



List 3 changed four times 2013, 2016, 2017, 2019

These are mainly liberalization-neutral- mainly financial services (see comments on Financial Institutions Business Act in Background Note).

Foreign Investment – Foreign Business Act -3

JFCCT Recommends List 3 of the FBA - 20 June 2018 submission

Remove many strategic activities (eg logistics) which would contribute to Thailand's success as a geographical centre;

Removal of other specific areas including Accounting Service Business, Architecture Service Business, Engineering Service Business, Advertising Business, Hotel Business;

Removal of item 21 "Other categories of service business" ; if a limited number of service activities can be defended as needing to be retained, there should only be a short, negative list.

See QR Code and URL p,9 Background Note

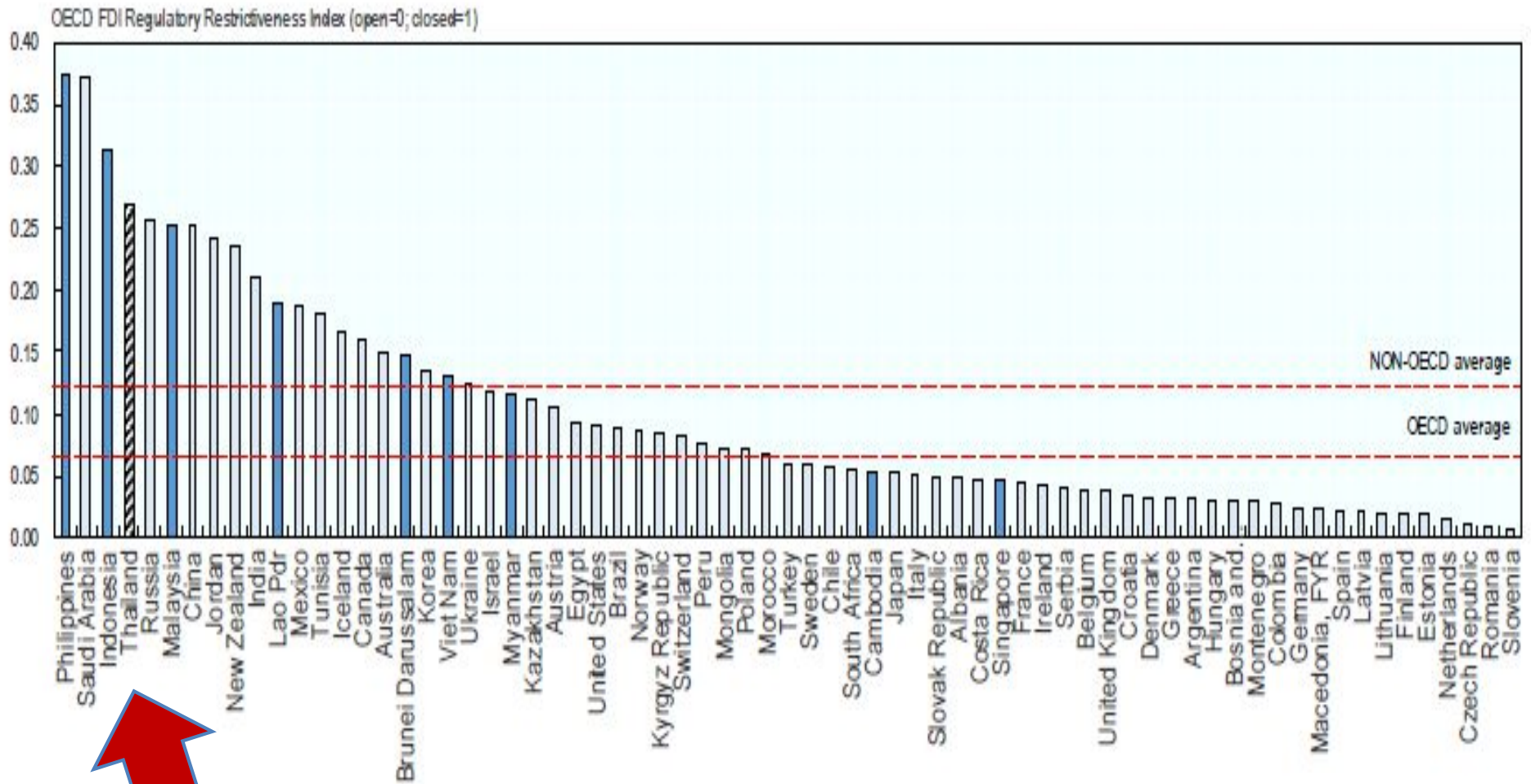
Also longer term look at Lists 1 and 2.

OECD – current IPR (Investment Policy Review)

Regulatory Restrictiveness Index



Figure 5.3. OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index, 2018

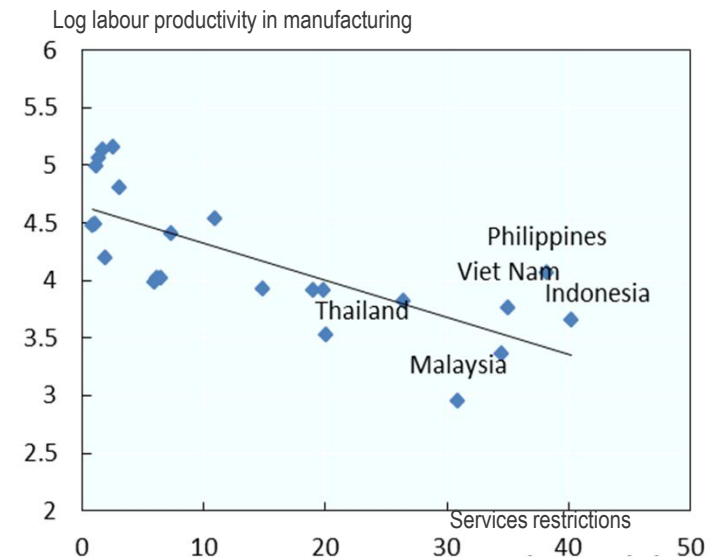
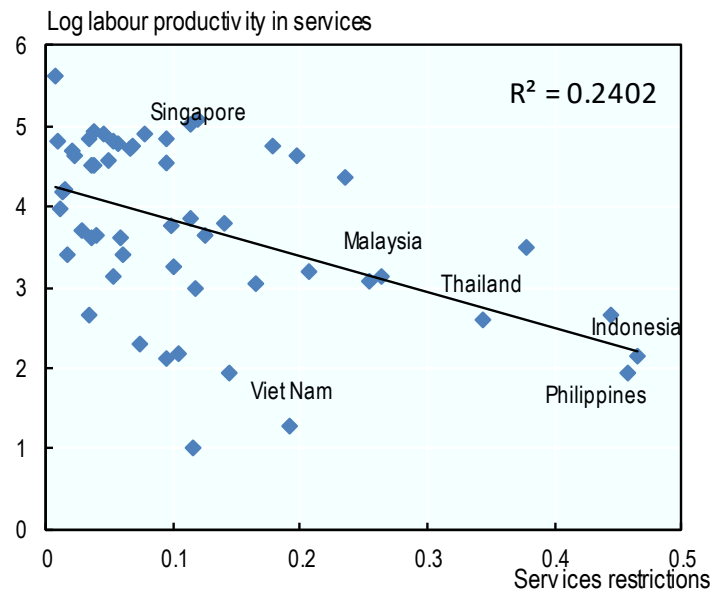


OECD – current IPR; Regulatory Restrictiveness Index

Restrictions to FDI in services sector may be taking a toll on Thailand's economy

Barriers to FDI depress labour productivity in services sectors...

... and discourage productivity growth in manufacturing sectors too



➤ Restrictions in upstream services have a relatively stronger negative effect on SME manufacturers

Source: OECD (2018), OECD Investment Policy Reviews: Southeast Asia 2018

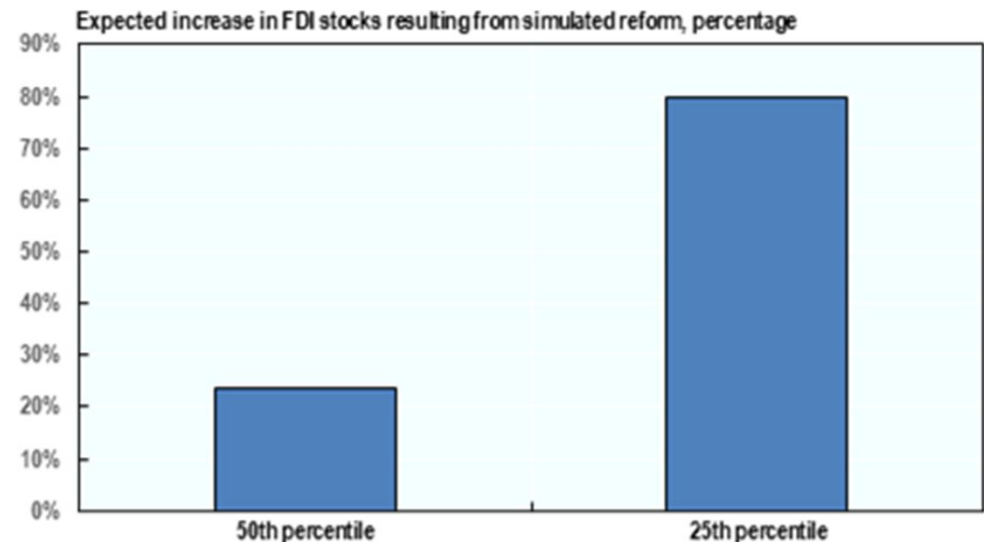
OECD – current IPR

A more open regime in Thailand could yield significantly more inward FDI

Do Statutory FDI Restrictions Matter?

- **A 10% liberalisation** as measured by the *Index* could **increase bilateral stocks by 2.1% on average**
- **Foreign equity caps and screening**, excluding NS-based ones, are found to **most significantly deter FDI**
- **Effect is larger in the services sector**, reflecting restrictions' greater incidence in services sectors
- **But FDI into manufacturing sectors is also negatively affected** by economies' overall restrictiveness

Effects of FDI Liberalisation: reducing Thailand's restrictions to the 50th and 25th percentile levels of OECD FDI Index¹



¹Evidence based on an augmented gravity model with country and year fixed effects (60 countries; 1997–2012); ⁽²⁾ assuming the estimated average elasticity effect applies.

Source: based on Mistura, F. and C. Roulet (2019), "The determinants of Foreign Direct Investment: Do statutory restrictions matter?", OECD Working Papers on International Investment, No. 2019/01, OECD Publishing, Paris



INVITE BOI and others

Let us leave the spin aside – eg “ liberalised 19 sectors”

Suggestions

Reconstitute foreign business committee

Reconstitute the processes of review



(c) Work Permit and Visa,

Part 1 – Immigration App

Part 2 – All other WP & V Issues

Part 3 – WP & V harmonisation





Joint Foreign Chambers of Commerce in Thailand

Part 1 – Immigration App



Immigration App – Lead in

Covering TM.30, TM.6 and 90 day reporting

August 2019: JFCCT recommended:

- Removing categories from TM.30, then ceasing it
- TM.6 – make it paperless and with no paper equivalent
- 90 day reporting – change to change of address only

Legal change:

- Legislature – difficult
- Change to delegated legislation – still being explored

Immigration App - Summary

General:

Useful to group users:

Tourists, who need quick processing with minimal recording and may only make one visit (there are exceptional periods where public health mandates additional screening). An app is a burdensome set up.

Those who live and work in Thailand

Retirees, who are similar to group (ii).

App proposal is too complicated, has too many dependencies and unnecessary requirements with too much reliance on base levels of proof. The App idea is not well supported.

Appreciation

15 Nov 2019 review and explanation

29 January 2020 beta technical review 90 day reporting

Efforts in the face of legislative challenges, to propose a time saving process as an interim workaround

See detailed Submission 11 Feb 2020

Immigration App – Summary- 3 cases

For TM.30 – foreigners are impacted as landlords need to report about them. JFCCT proposes a re-think to eliminate all non-essential reporting cases first, an on-line tool is a better basis, with App optional, work permit/visa card (in development) should be workable for those holders. Problems are interactions between landlord and foreigner in private dwelling situations.

For TM.6 – in time a readable work permit/visa card may carry relevant information, which could be used. The focus should be on no paper or paper equivalent. If Address is the only issue, why create an App just for the address?

For **90 day reporting** (the only one so far with a technical review), a web-based tool would be more appropriate. Keep it simple. The geo location, inability to use an agent or staff member and taking a selfie are all problematic.

TM. 28 status – all categories removed?



Part 2 – Work Permit & Visa issues



Background

Work Permit and Visa in Thailand

Some aspects of Thailand's Work Permit and Visa system go back, unchanged, some 45 years (to 1972).

Work Permits and Visas : single most referred-to challenges in doing business and disincentive to foreign investment.

Not just about convenience or 'ease of doing business' but:

- impede Thailand's reputation as an attractive place to invest
- out of synch with more recent policies such as IBC.

Background

Work Permit and Visa in Thailand

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JFCCT Master Policy

Work Permit and Visa in Thailand

For Business visitors: change “work” – many positive consequences

For those living and working in Thailand: create two broad categories: skilled / unskilled; many specific recommendations

For all: Go on-line

Master recommendation has some 20 detailed topics – consultation with Guillotine Unit September 2018; many other discussions on same topics

Detailed recommendations – Background Note QR Code, URL p.13

Work Permit & Visa – ‘Work’



“Work”

Well intentioned changes in March 2018 Decree; some interpretations since

But did not address broadly enough and still unclear and confusing

Thailand still out of alignment with Business Mobility concepts (eg APEC standard)

Situation continues with unnecessary administrative overhead.

JFCCT has proposed wording in English and Thai

Work Permit & Visa - Retirees

Retirement visa has self-sufficiency requirements.

Income element is necessarily passive income or derived overseas.

Retirees have much to offer economy, world retirement ages are increasing / people are working longer.

JFCCT suggests allowing limited hours locally income-producing work per week or month. Example – Malaysia My 2nd Home MM2H – up to 20 hours per week.

Work Permit & Visa - Permanent Residents

Requiring a work permit for Permanent Residents – unnecessary and burdensome overhead.

Out of line with regional practice.

Recommend: Permanent Residents (PR) do not need a work permit; or the right to work is inherent in PR status.

Complexity of regulation – three layers



Layers of regulation (relevant to the context of reviewing the FBA) – simplified

Subject	Effect	Regulatory source
<p><i>Business activities of entities</i> (eg companies) with more than 49% foreign shareholding</p>	<p>Restricts the business activity of the company using three lists.</p>	<p>Foreign Business Act AD 1999.</p> <p>Foreign Business Licence (s.7)</p> <p>Under IPA (the basis of BOI promotion), a slightly different process applies – a Foreign Business Certificate (s. 12)</p>
<p><i>Professions</i> which may not be undertaken by foreigners</p>	<p>Prohibits foreigners (individuals) from carrying out 39 professions. JFCCT has identified 8 of interest</p>	<p>AD 1979 Decree</p>
<p><i>Professional</i> licensing or permits at sector or individual professional level.</p>	<p>An additional barrier which is often overlooked by regulatory moves to liberalise professions.</p> <p>See separate document analyzing each profession and listing relevant laws.</p>	<p>Various sector or profession-specific laws – eg Engineers Act, Accountants Act, Lawyers Act which typically set up a professional licensing authority. JFCCT has a list.</p>

Complexity of regulation

8 of 39 Professions identified from 1979 legislation:

Agriculture

Brokerage

Auction

Accounting, Auditing

Architectural services.

Civil Engineering

Tour Guide

Legal services (only for Arbitration)

QR Code and URL – p. 15

Engineering example part 1

Engineering / Civil Engineering appears:

- (i) In Foreign Business Act List 3 – a business activity not open to companies with over 49% foreign ownership (item 9, List 3: all engineering)
- (ii) In the 1979 Decree of 39 Professions not open to foreigners (civil engineering)
- (iii) At profession level in profession-specific legislation (Engineers Act)

MoL reported (27 May & 22 June 2018 Bangkok Post)- to allow civil engineering but only as employees; Engineering professional group says only if there insufficient skills, and then must sit tests and get a licence.

FBA has a broader restriction. See chart in Background Note p9 (item #5)

Engineering example part 2

BOI Guide Section 7, para 7.7 – TISO – intended to allow large investors to bring specialised service providers

Item 2.2 of Conditions: ‘Advisory services on business operations, except [excludes many in the 1979 Decree – professions not open to foreigners],... civil engineering’.

This is presumably about the business activity (ie maps to the FBA, not the 1979 Decree).

Civil Engineering usually about public works. Promoting engineering design / building structural design (often called Structural Design, Structural Engineering) is allowed in practice for private applications under other regulations but cannot be done by BOI promoted entity due TISO restrictions, even where the local licence exists. Thus BOI privileges are not enjoyed, but the activity can be done. This seems an anomaly.

Without freer movement of engineers, the skills needed for Thailand 4.0 may not happen.



Part 3 – Harmonisation, De-Duplication



Work Permit & Visa- Harmonisation & De-duplication.

Chart provided to Guillotine Unit and at 27 September 2018 Consultation session and at BOI Consultative session 7 Feb 2019; updated

Harmonisation is about:

- a) One visit only
- b) A true 'one stop' experience in all respects
- c) Broaden the range of user groups for OSOS – include SME at least for skilled labour; other OSOS locations?

De-duplication is about eliminating duplicate procedures, forms etc.

Work Permit & Visa – Harmonisation - substance

Aspect	Work Permit	Visa
Capital requirements	THB 2m paid up per foreign employee is current requirement; Determine how this can be removed, at least for skilled labour	
Staff ratios	Not required by Employment Dept	1:4 ratio applied in most cases where not exempt (eg via BOI promotion) – required by Bureau of Immigration, relevant to work. Eliminate this entirely
Duration (=Validity period; exact start and end dates same)	Varies, depending on visa /residency status	Frequently granted on ‘provisional’, monthly basis while work permit is being processed; then becoming unsynchronized as work permit is issued and later renewed.
Min lead time to apply	Currently cannot apply for new/renewal earlier than 30 days prior to expiry, should be 90 days.	Not clear but should harmonise
Location of application and pre-conditions	Requires first having a non-immigrant ‘B’ visa before submitting an application. Application should be permitted regardless of current visa type.	Appropriate visa should automatically be issued when work permit is approved, or some similar mechanism in keeping with harmonization objectives.

Work Permit and Visa Filing Requirements



Ref	List of documents or other items	Work Permit (WP) Requirements	Visa (V) Requirements	Easy On-line	Cut	Combine	Cert*	Presently Submit Annually / for each renewal	Change to submit one time only	NOTES
4	Application form WP.1-New application, WP 5 for renewal	x		x						
5	Application form TM.7, new application & renewal		x	x		X		X	x as combined form	
6	Application form TM.8 (re- entry form single & multiple)		x	x		x		x		
7	Three (3) photographs, size 3x4 cm of applicant	x				X			X	Electronic version - JPEG or other
8	Three (3) photographs, size 4x6 cm of applicant		x	x				X (Visa only)	X	
9	Copy of Passport data page + TM6	x	x	x		X		X	Use first submission unless new PP	
10	Copy of Work Permit		x	x				X (Visa only)	X	Note: currently must have WP to get a Visa
11	List of all other foreigners in the company with work permits	x	x		X			X (Visa only)		DoE would have this information; justification for requiring it not clear
12	Organization chart	x	x		X			X (Visa only)		
13	A letter explaining the reason for hiring foreign employees		x		X			X (Visa only)		Include as part of application form. If reason for letter is to demonstrate why a foreigner is required for the job, i.e. skill or other relevant criteria for the job not available in Thailand, this should be required first time only. Is this so?
14	Certificate of employment prepared in accordance with the form prescribed by the Immigration Bureau (Sor.Tor.Mor.1)		x	x				x	X	
15	Confirmation number of foreign employees form		x	x				X		Include as part of application form
16	Form of the employment certification	x			X			x (work permit only)	X	
17	Company registration (not more than 6months old)	x	x	x		X	*	X		Is there an on-line look up means (DBD MOC) which confirms incorporation status? Purpose? - to show whether more than 49% foreign owned?; replace with a company or applicant statement with check box options for Thailand-incorporated entity: eg (i) 49% or less foreign owned; (ii) more than 49% foreign owned; (iii) BOI promoted with FBC under FBA; (iv) holds FBL under FBA or other relevant licence,
18	List of Shareholders (not more than 6 months old)	x	x		X		*	X		19, 20 for tax purposes now?
19	Financial Statement Submission (Sor Bor Chor 3)		x		X		*	X (visa only)		
20	Copy of financial statements of the Company (the Company's balance sheet)	x	x		X		*	x latest version		
21	Corporate income tax returns (Form Phor. Ngor. Dor. 50)	x	x		X		*	X (visa only)		It is enough to show that the company exists; paid up capital should be removed as a criterion
22	Copies of 3 most recent Monthly withholding tax returns (Form Phor. Ngor. Dor. 1) + receipt of certification		x		X		*	X (visa only)		
23	Copies of the applicant's annual income tax return (Form Phor. Ngor. Dor. 91/90)	x	x		X		*	X		
24	Copies of 3 most recent monthly social security contributions return filed with the Social Security Office (Form Sor.Por.Sor. 1-10) & present original		x		X		*	X (visa only)		
25	Copies of 3 Most Recent Monthly VAT returns (Form Phor. Por. 30)		x		X		*	X (visa only)		
26	Special Business Tax submission (PhorThor 40), if any.		x		X		*			
27	Copy of VAT Registration (Phor.Por.01) and Tax Refactor Registration Added (Por Por 09)	x			X					Not relevant if not obliged to register for VAT
28	Copy of factory licens and/or license the business (if any)	x			X			X		
29	Copy of identity cards of the authorized signatory of the employer.	x	x		X			X		Recommend 'cut' as this kind of proof should not be necessary. If confirmation required in specific cases, details of authorized corporate signatory already available via DBD.
30	Copy of identity cards of the authorized signatory of the foreign employees	x			X			X (WP only)		
31	A local medical certificate of the applicant	x		x				X (WP)	X	Submit only first time?
32	Map showing the location of the Company		x		x			x (visa only)		
33	Photographs of the exterior of the business premises showing : office building, office desk, Thai staff .		x		X			x (visa only)		
34	Other supporting documents required by the competent authority (Sor.Tor.Mor.2)		x	X				x (visa only)		File on line by scanning?
35	Acknowledgment of Penalties for a Visa overstay.		x	x				x (visa only)		Should be part of standard terms; not a separate form
36	Copy of Educational certificate must be translated into English or Thai	x		x					X	Should only be required one time if no change
NOTES										
Rows 9,11,12,17,18, 20, 21,23,29 apply to both WP & V. Recommend 'combine' or 'cut' each - see notes.										
* Visa Requirements: Document no. 17, 18, 20, 21,22, 23, 25 must be certified true copy by authorized official of government unit concerned. See "Cert" column *, but most are recommended to be Cut										
Where an item is currently required annually (column L) but is recommended to be 'cut' (column F) ; the recommendation does not also propose that that document be done one time (column N)										
All documents are required to be stamped with Company stamp and signed by Managing Director (wet signature)										
Change to rely on PDF format; many documents should be on government records										
Age of documents: practice varies: OSOS seems to accept up to 6 months old - see rows 17 & 18, at Immigration, DoE 3 usually 3 months.										
Easy on line candidate means that at the very least a system of filing an editable PDF, photos etc could be done in the short term. Filing on line by completing on line fields may take some process re-engineering										

Source: submission 24 Sep 2018 to Guillotine Unit, and as used at 27 September Dialogue; 7 Feb 2019 BOI Consultation now with minor changes

Work Permit and Visa Filing Requirements – ‘CUT’



Visa & Work Permit <small>control v 3.7b CUT</small>				
Ref	List of documents or other items	Work Permit (WP) Requirements	Visa (V) Requirements	Cut
11	List of all other foreigners in the company with work permits	x	x	X
12	Organization chart	x	x	X
13	A letter explaining the reason for hiring foreign employees		x	X
16	Form of the employment certification	x		X
18	List of Shareholders (not more than 6 months old)	x	x	X
19	Fianacial Statement Submission (Sor Bor Chor 3)		x	X
20	Copv of financial statements of the Companv (the Companv’s balance sheet)	x	x	X
21	Corporate income tax returns (Form Phor. Ngor. Dor. 50)	x	x	X
22	Copies of 3 most recent Monthly withholding tax returns (Form Phor. Ngor. Dor. 1) + receipt of certification		x	X
23	Copies of the applicant’s annual income tax return (Form Phor. Ngor. Dor. 91/90)	x	x	X
24	Copies of 3 most recent monthly social security contributions return filed with the Social Security Office (Form Sor.Por.Sor. 1-10) & present original		x	X
25	Copies of 3 Most Recent Monthly VAT returns (Form Phor. Por. 30)		x	X
26	Special Business Tax submission (PhorThor 40), if any.		x	X
27	Copy of VAT Registration (Phor.Por.01) and Tax Refactor Registration Added (Por Por 09)	x		X
28	Copy of factory licens and/or license the business (if any)	x		X
29	Copy of identity cards of the authorized signatory of the employer.	x	x	X
30	Copy of identity cards of the [authorized signatory of the] foreign employees	x		X
32	Map showing the location of the Company		x	x
33	Photographs of the exterior of the business premises showing : office building, office desk, Thai staff .		x	X

Work Permit and Visa Filing Requirements - COMBINE

Visa & Work Permit control v 3.7C COMBINE					
Ref	List of documents or other items	Work Permit (WP) Requirements	Visa (V) Requirements	Combine	
4	Application form WP.1 -New application, WP 5 for renewal	X		X	
5	Application form TM.7 , new application & renewal		X		
6	Application form TM.8 (re- entry form single & multiple)		X	X	
7	Three (3) photographs, size 3x4 cm of applicant	X		X	
8	Three (3) photographs, size 4x6 cm of applicant		X		
9	Copy of Passport data page + TM6	X	X	X	
17	Company registration (not more than 6months old)	X	X	X	

Work Permit and Visa Filing Requirements – EASY ON LINE

Visa & Work Permit <small>control v 3.7 D - EASY ON LINE means SEEMS EASY TO PUT ON LINE</small>				
Ref	<u>List of documents or other items</u>	Work Permit (WP) Requirements	Visa (V) Requirements	EASY ON-LINE
4	Application form WP.1 -New application, WP 5 for renewal	X		X
5	Application form TM.7 , new application & renewal		X	X
6	Application form TM.8 (re- entry form single & multiple)		X	X
7	Three (3) photographs, size 3x4 cm of applicant	X		X
8	Three (3) photographs, size 4x6 cm of applicant		X	X
9	Copy of Passport data page + TM6	X	X	X
10	Copy of Work Permit		X	X
14	Certificate of employment prepared in accordance with the form		X	X
15	Confirmation number of foreign employees form		X	X
17	Company registration (not more than 6months old)	X	X	X
31	A local medical certificate or the applicant	X		X
34	Other supporting documents required by the competent authority		X	X
35	Acknowledgment of Penalties for a Visa overstay.		X	X
36	Copy of Educational certificate must be translated into English or Thai	X		X

EASY ON LINE means before full process re-engineering, file by uploading files – editable PDF, photos etc.

See separate handout of these four pages – four charts



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(d) Agriculture



Agriculture



40% of Work Force, 11% of GDP. Thailand's Food Industry different (see BOI's Thailand Investment Review Nov 2018 cover story)

Agri-tech is one way to realise efficiency gains in crop management, and most farming processes

AI, IoT, drones, sensor systems, GPS, GNSS (Navigation Satellite Systems) various apps.

Results in better economics, efficiency gains.

Public and private sector have programmes.

A whole BOI chapter in the BOI Guide, including smart farming

Many different promotions of agriculture

Agriculture



BAAC concept

Working with Industrial Promotion Department and the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT)

“The smart farmer initiative aims to maximise farmer capability by adopting technology to improve production capacity, management and marketing, upgrading them to become leaders in their hometowns.”

Bangkok Post 9 Dec 2019

Agriculture – other –MHESRI approach

Food and Agriculture



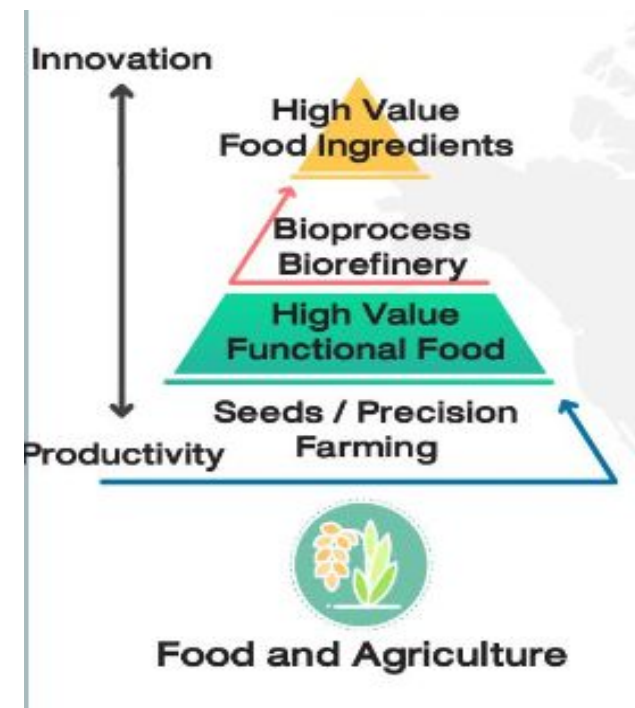
12 Million People
Working in
Agricultural Sector

90% of Agricultural
Land Usage

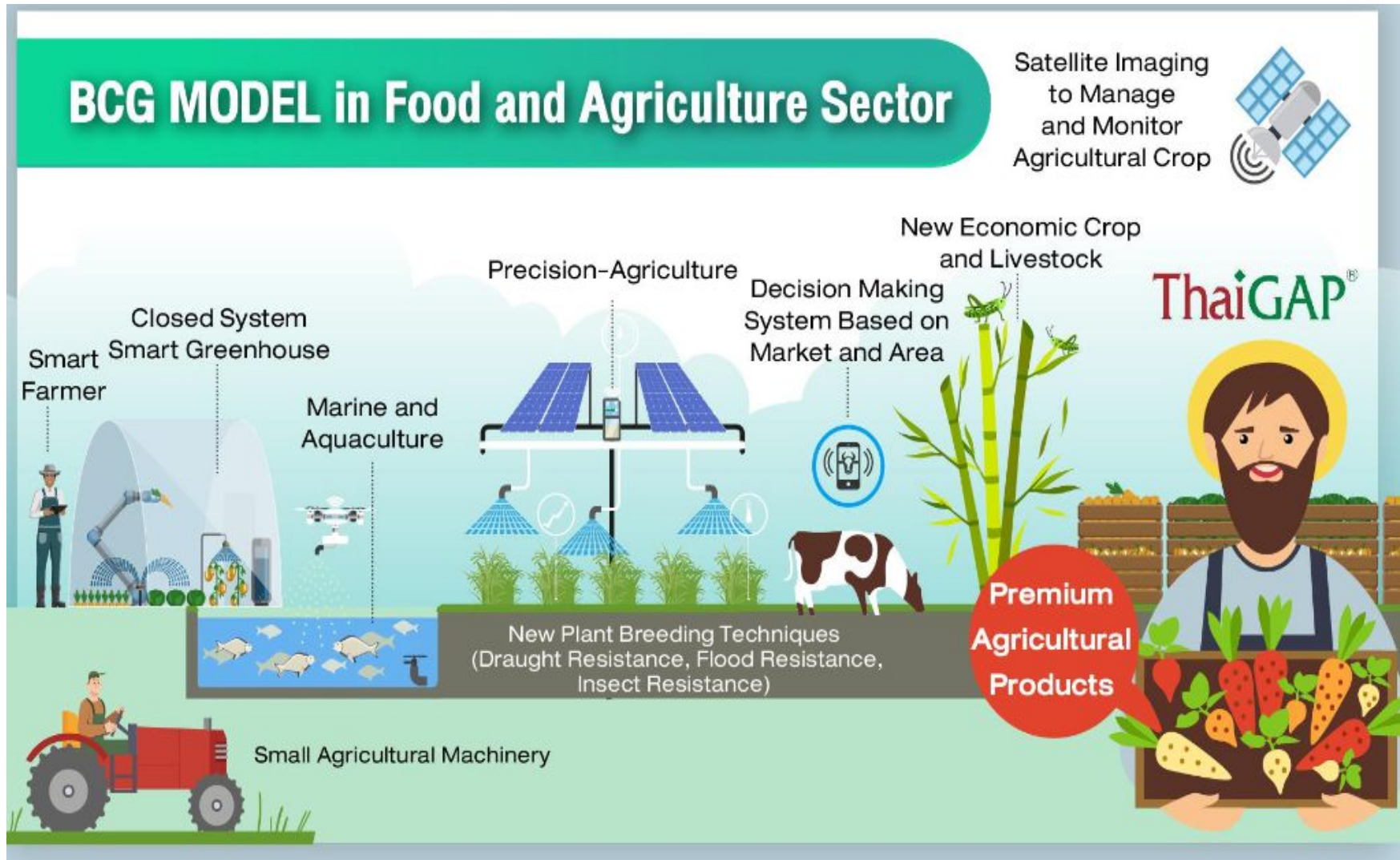
Limited to only 6 Major Crops:
Rice, Sugarcane, Cassava,
Rubber, Oil Palm and Corn

Challenges

- Volatile crop price and low income farmer
- Deteriorating natural resources
- Aged agro-workforce



Agriculture – other –MHESRI approach





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JFCCT on-going contribution





JFCCT

The Challenge Ahead: Stability, Reform, Competitiveness

THANK YOU

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www.jfcct.org



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Additional – a JFCCT project



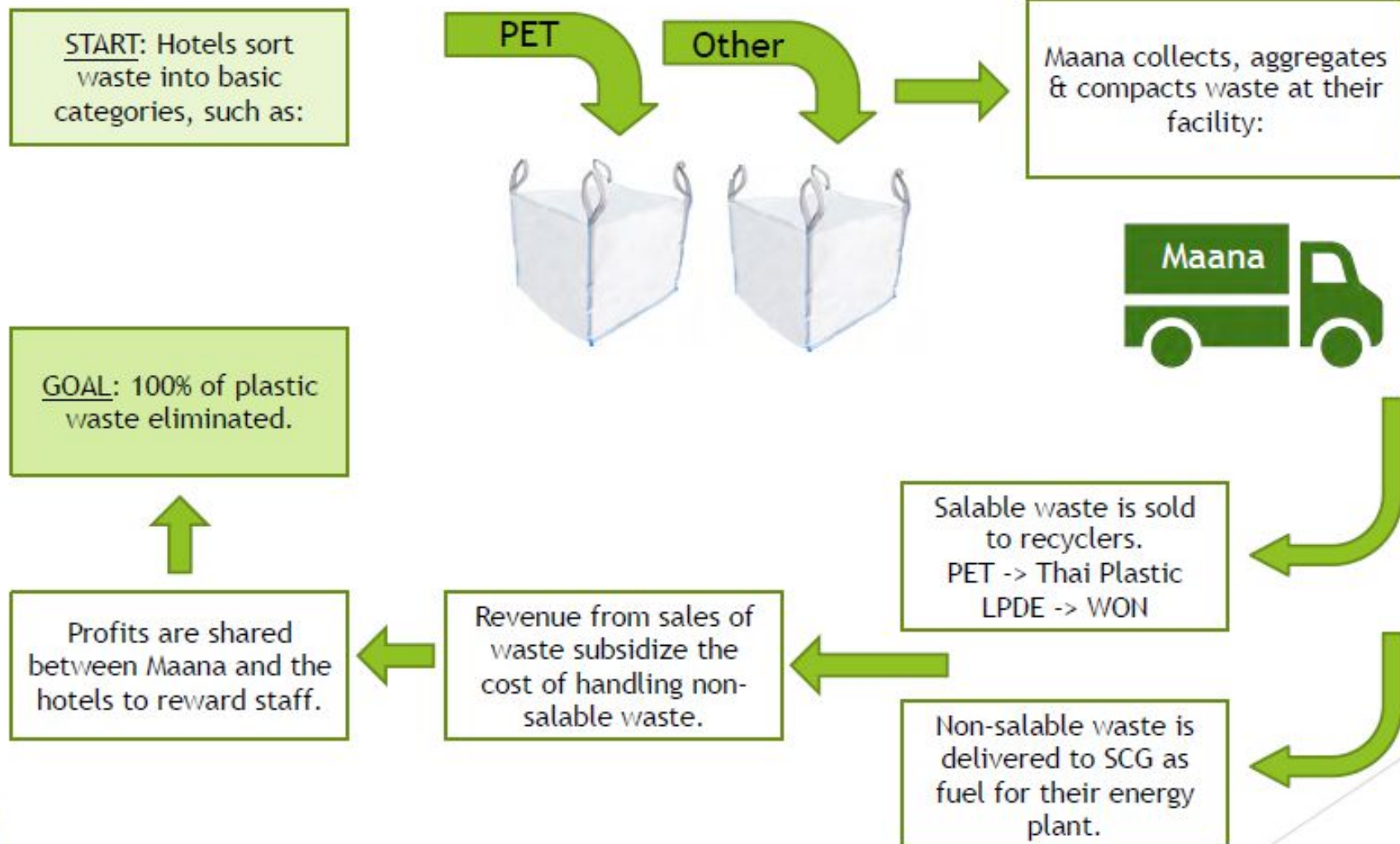
Tourism Initiative



Tourism Initiative



A Simple Concept



6

Tourism Initiative



Official launch Wed 5 February
Netherlands Embassy Residence

Pilot Hotels and Venues

1. Arnoma
2. Centara Watergate
3. Marriott Marquis
4. The Okura
5. Radisson
6. Hotel Indigo
7. Samitivej Hospital
8. Shangri-la Hotel
9. Mandarin Oriental
10. Danone office
11. Movenpick BDMS wellness

www.careaboutplastic.com



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Next Steps





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Smaller group discussions with guillotine style approach. Topics

- Immigration App (some time pressure)***
- Guillotine & Reform generally***
- Services Liberalisation/Competitiveness***
- WP&V***
- Other***

See JFCCT letter to Dr Kobsak 26 Feb 2020



JFCCT

The Challenge Ahead: Stability, Reform, Competitiveness

THANK YOU

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