EE460: Competitiveness and Resilience of Thai Manufacture

Bhanupong

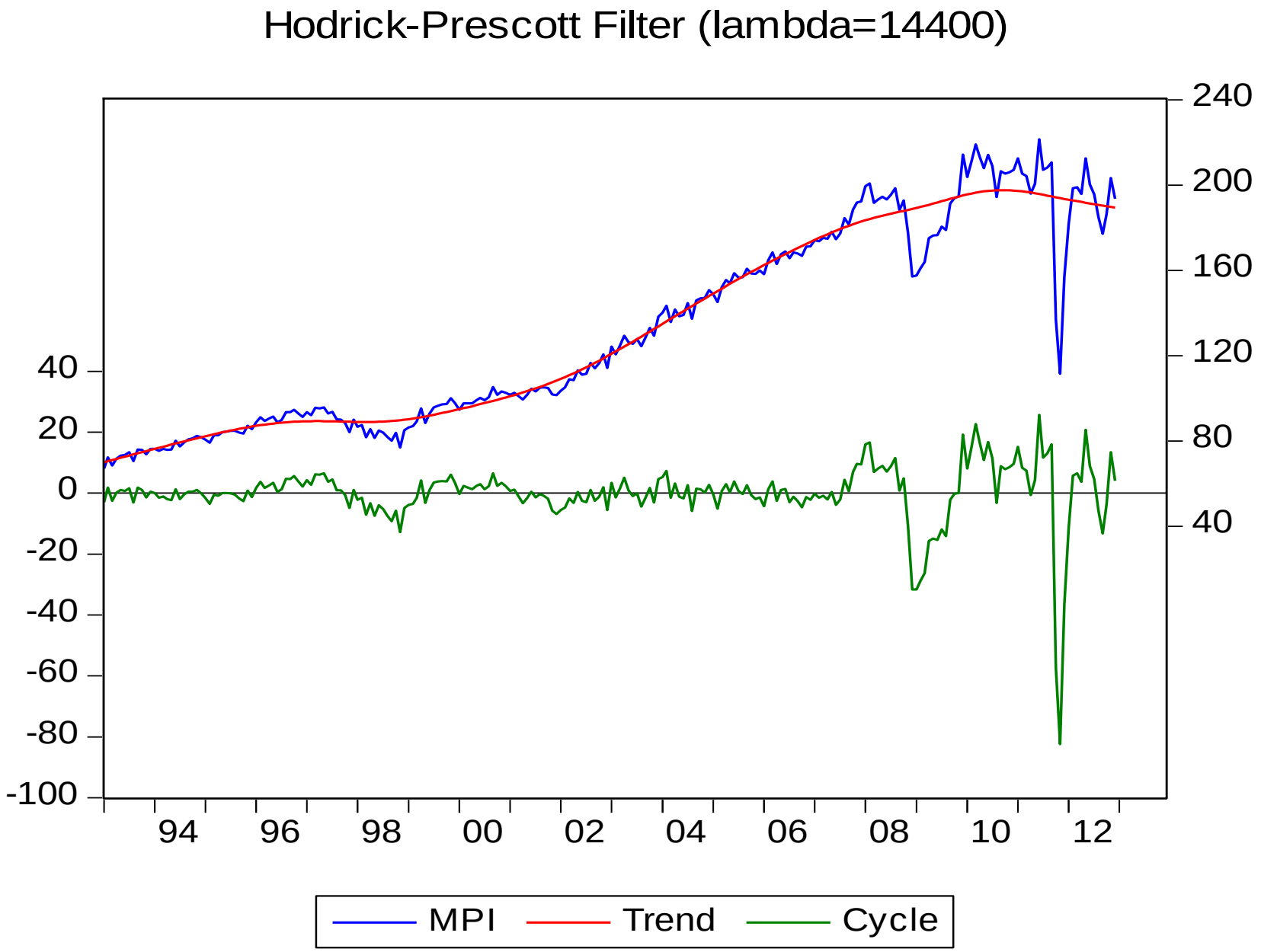
Lecture 13

Outline

- Overview of the industry
- Global competitiveness
- Competitiveness and positioning of Thai manufacturing
- Diversification of exports
- Competitive wage and exchange rates
- R&D revisited

1. Overview

- Trend growth of industrial production
- Identify major industrial goods
- Analyze the cyclical pattern
- Characterize products by market orientation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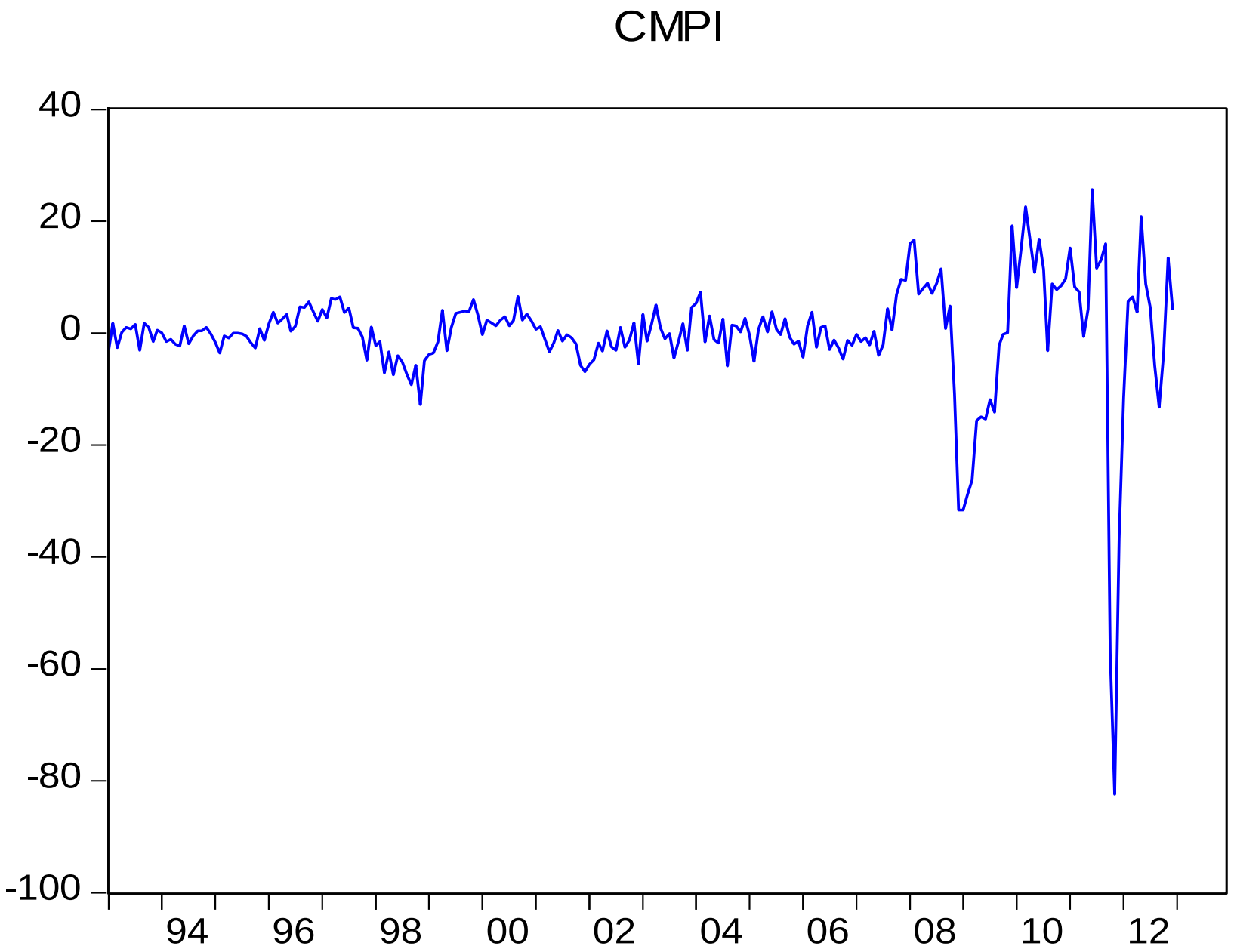
MPI
Trend
Cycle


CMPI
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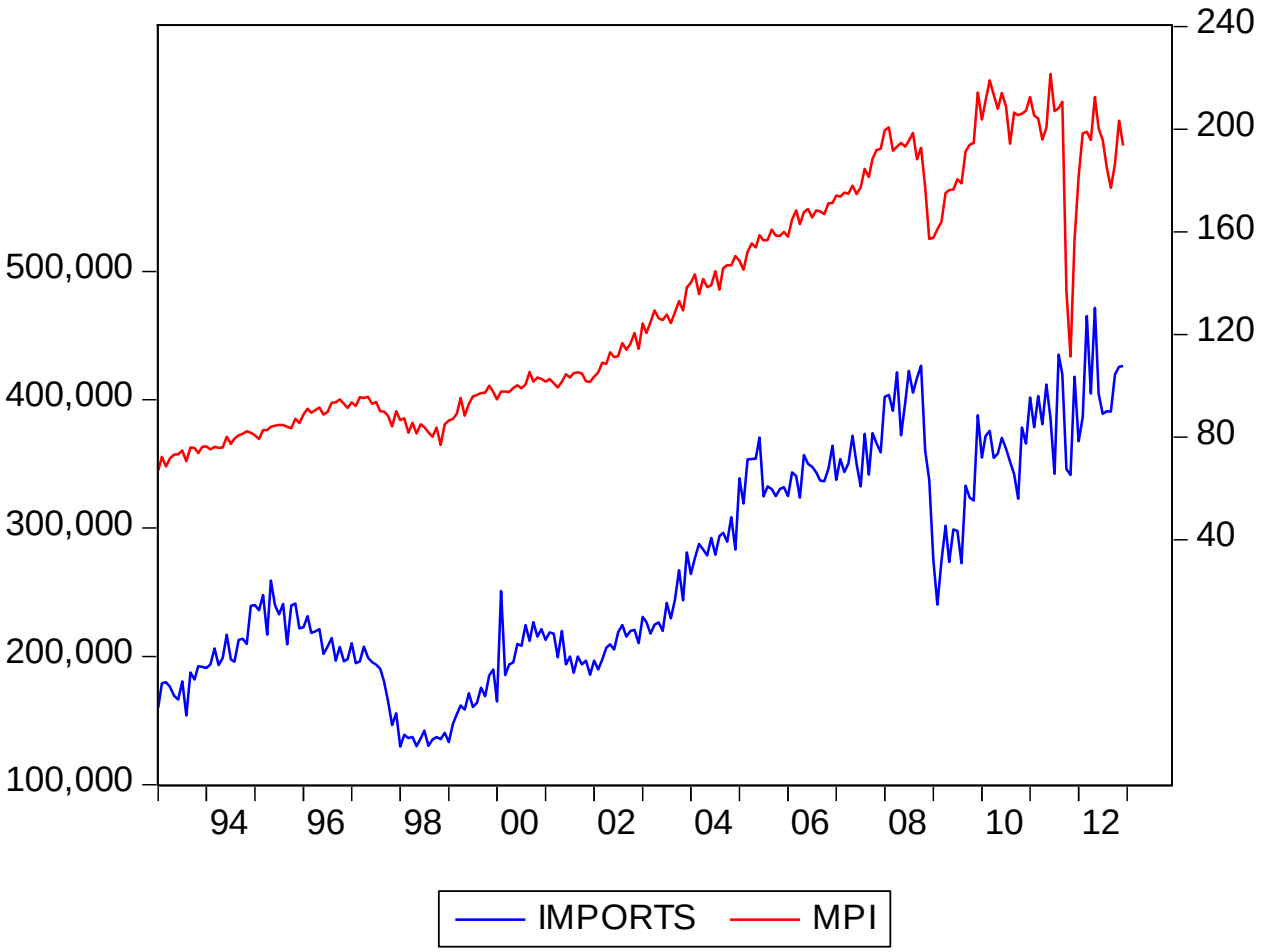
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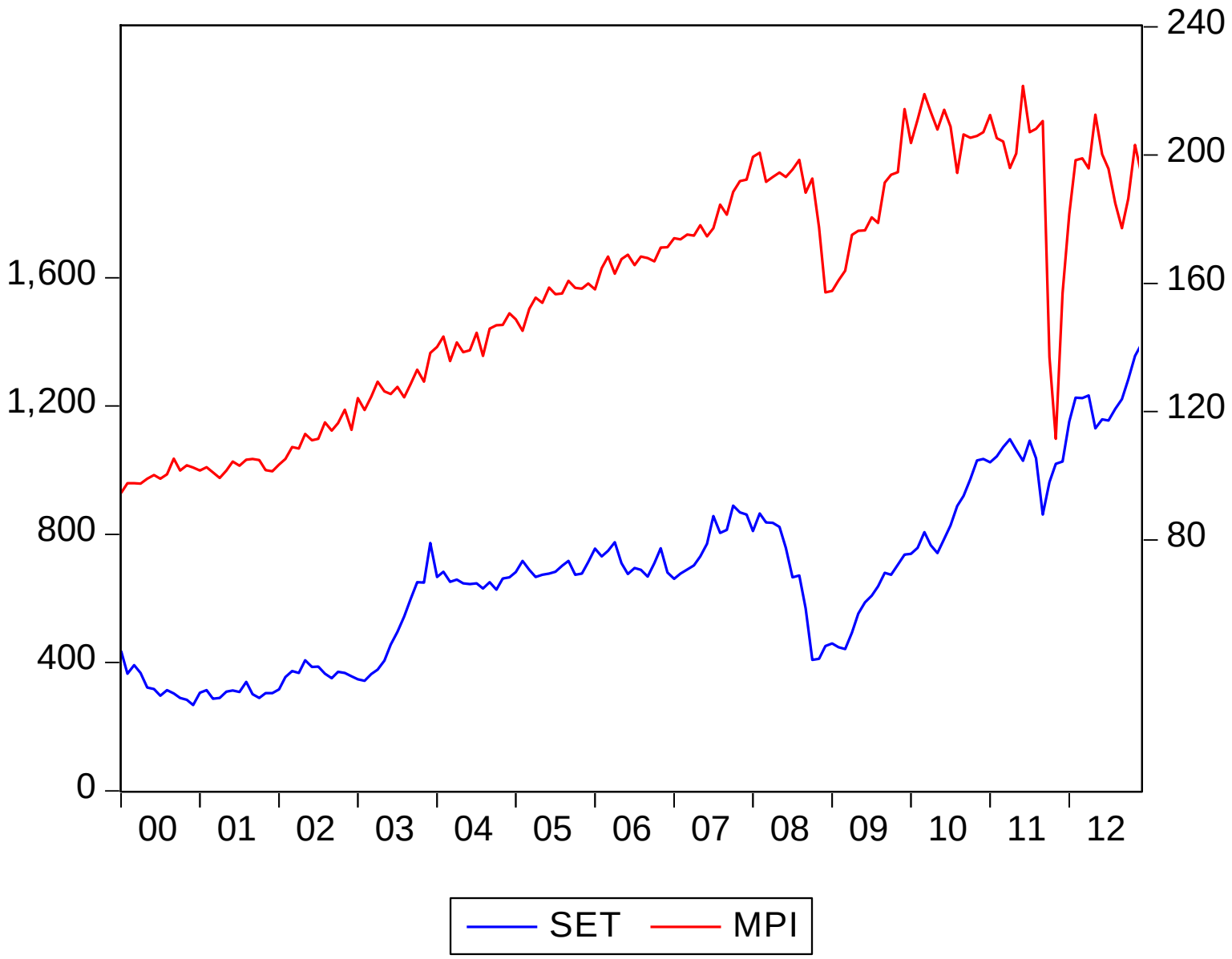
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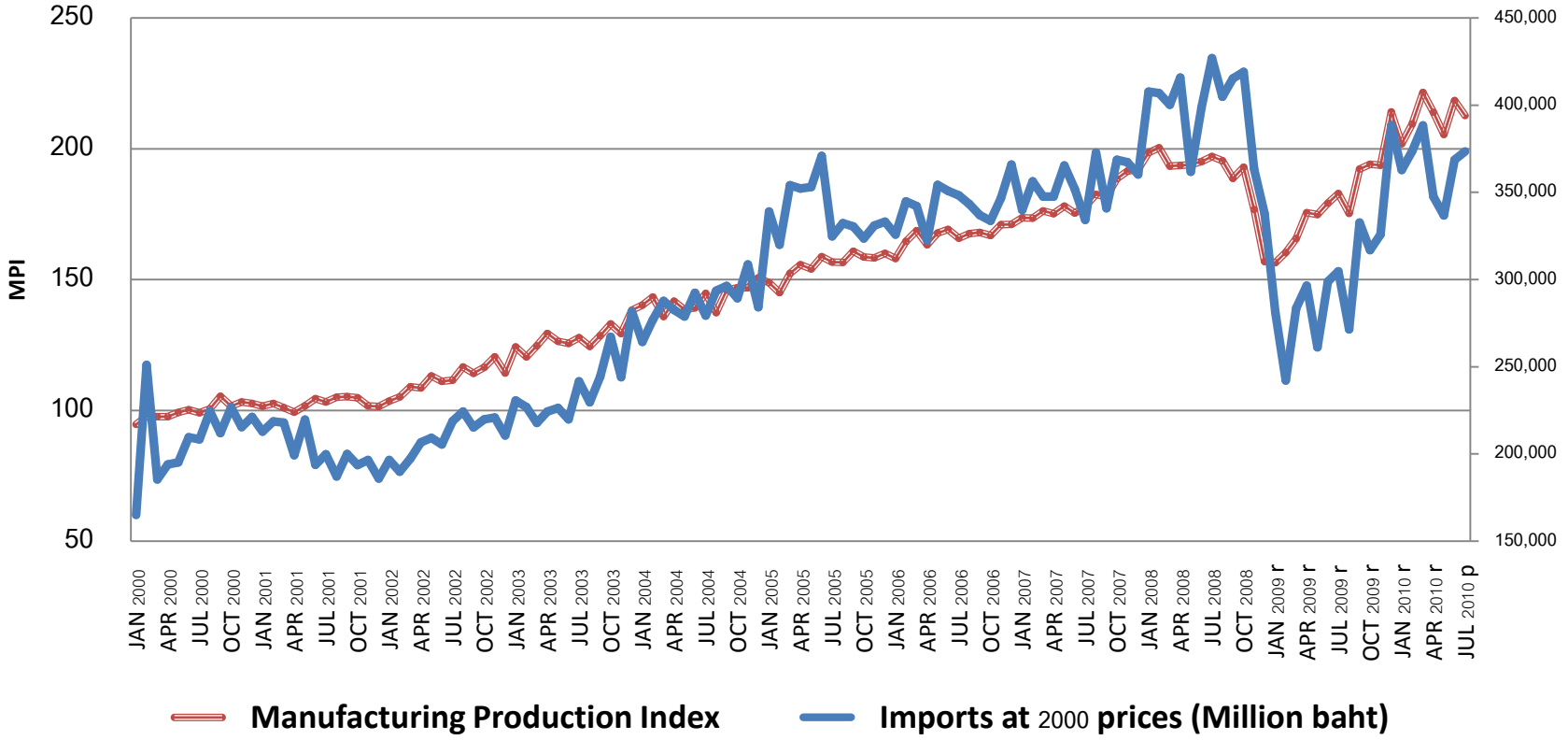
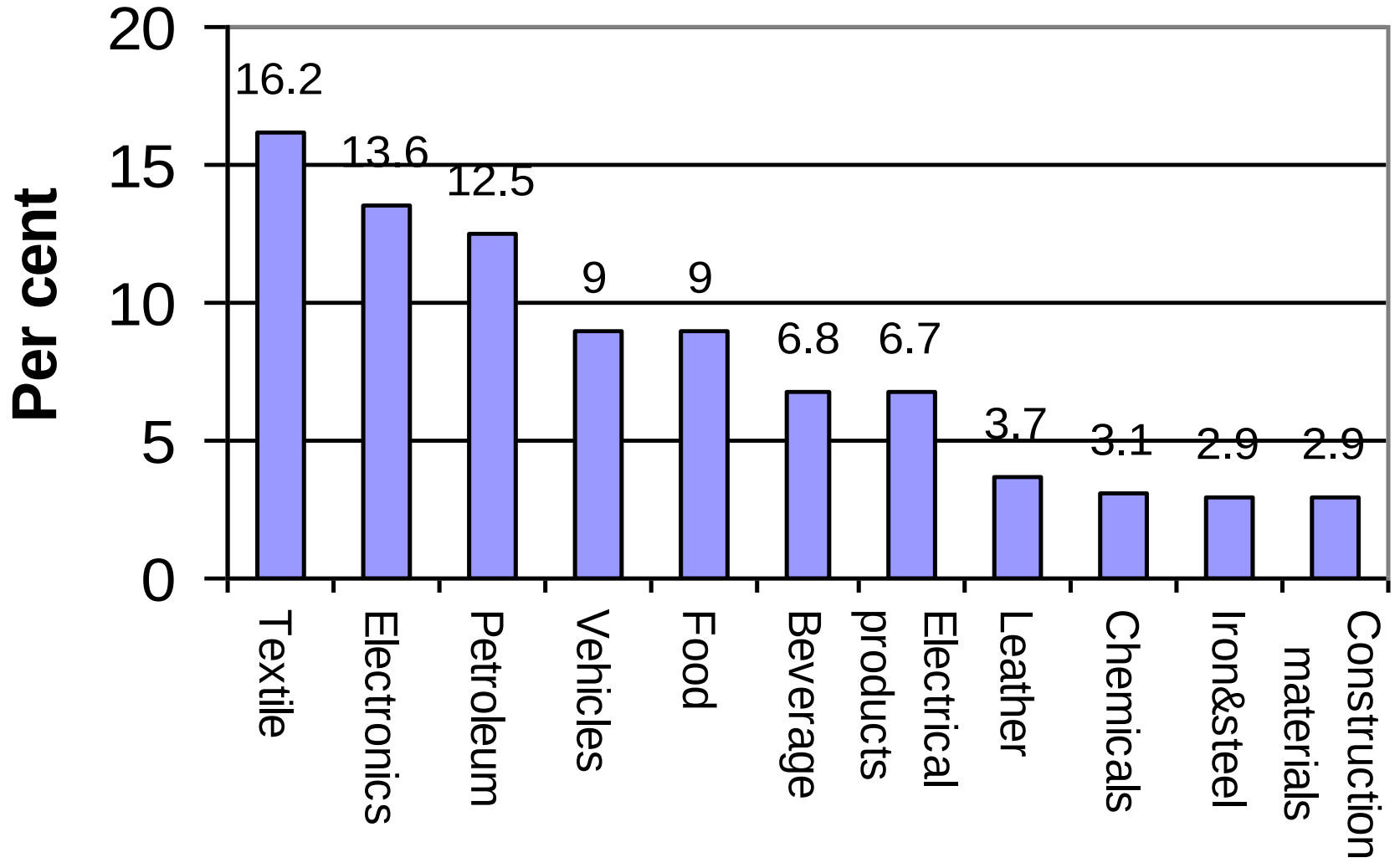
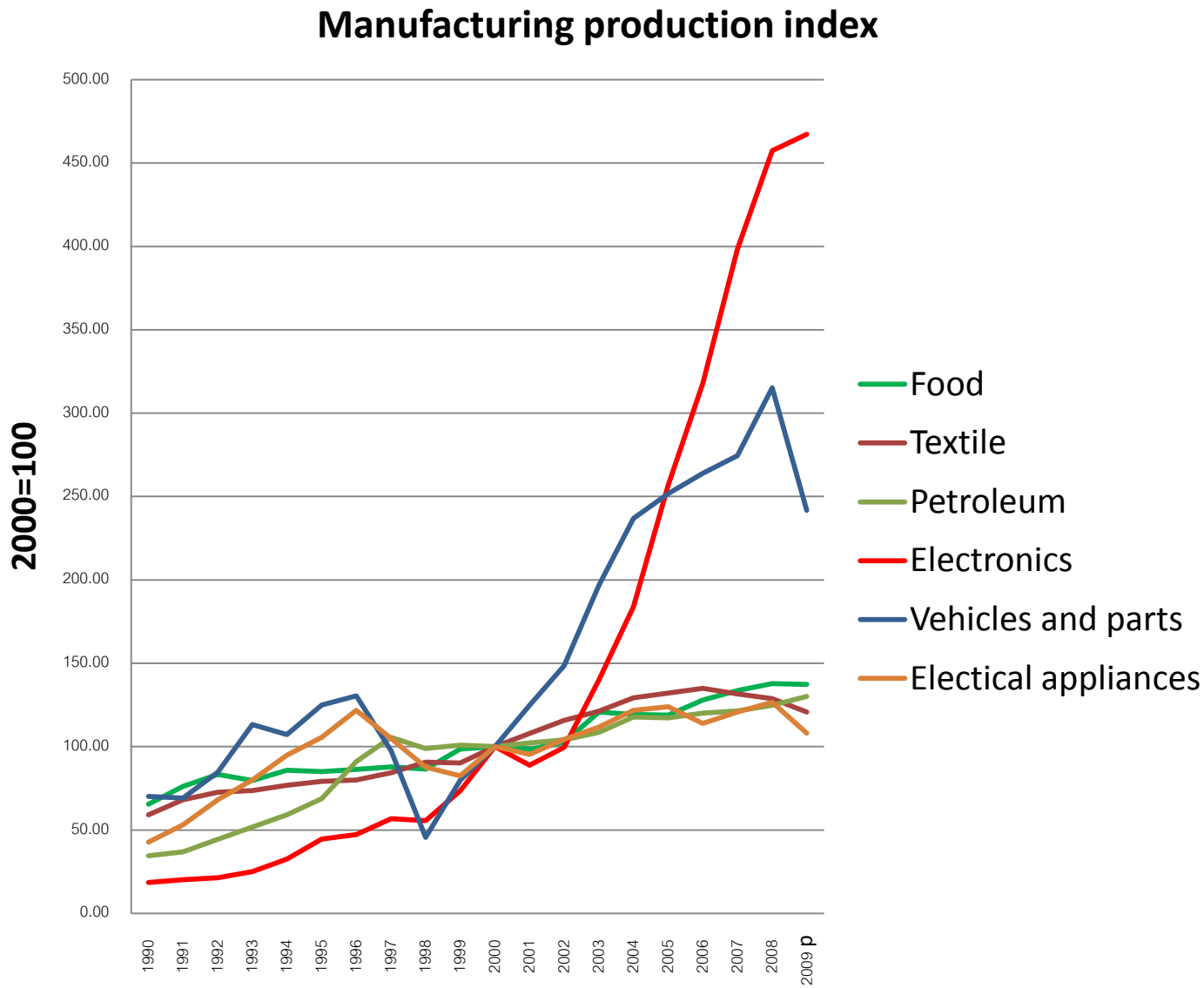
Recession and recovery

Manufacturing production and imports

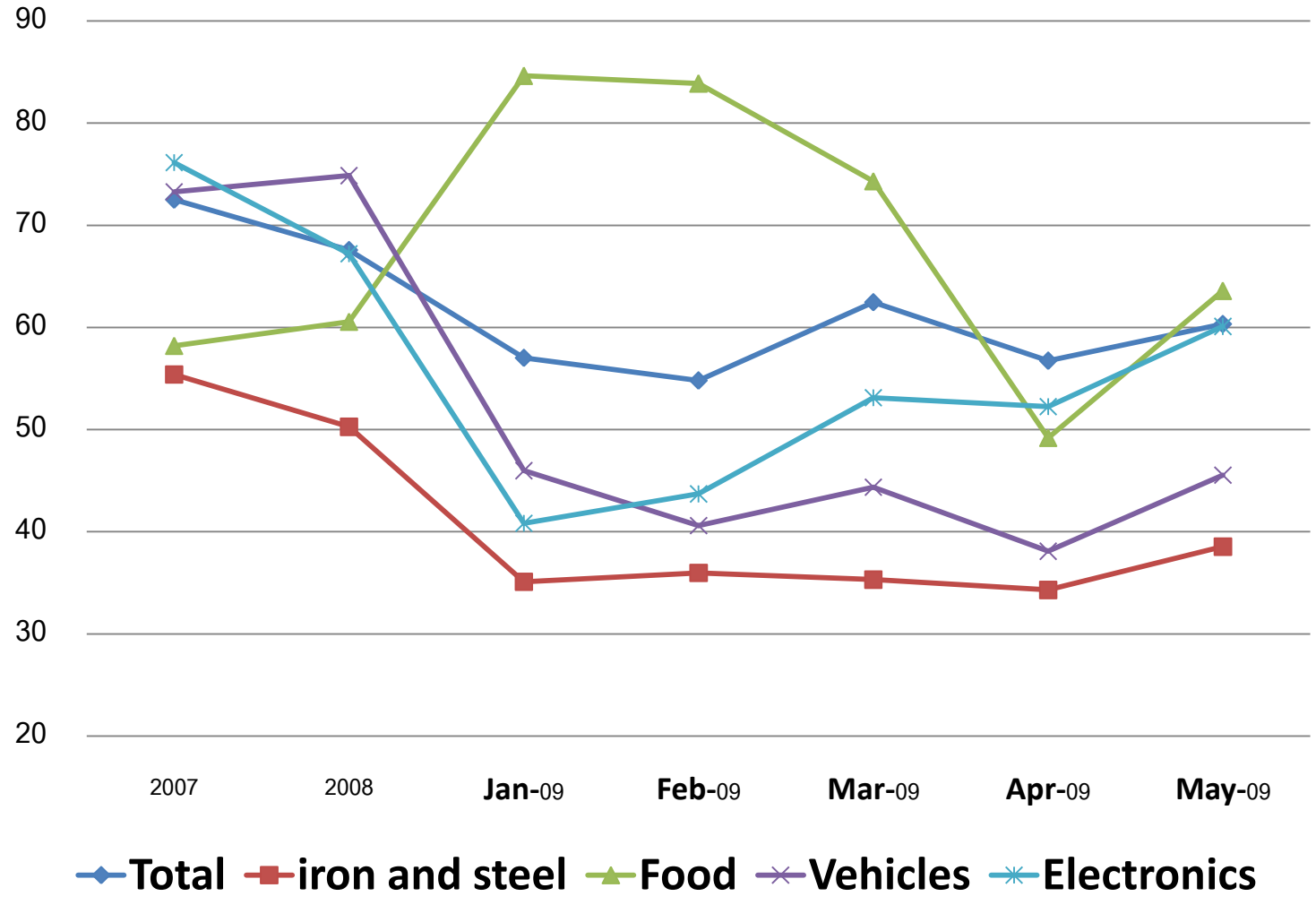


Weight in MPI

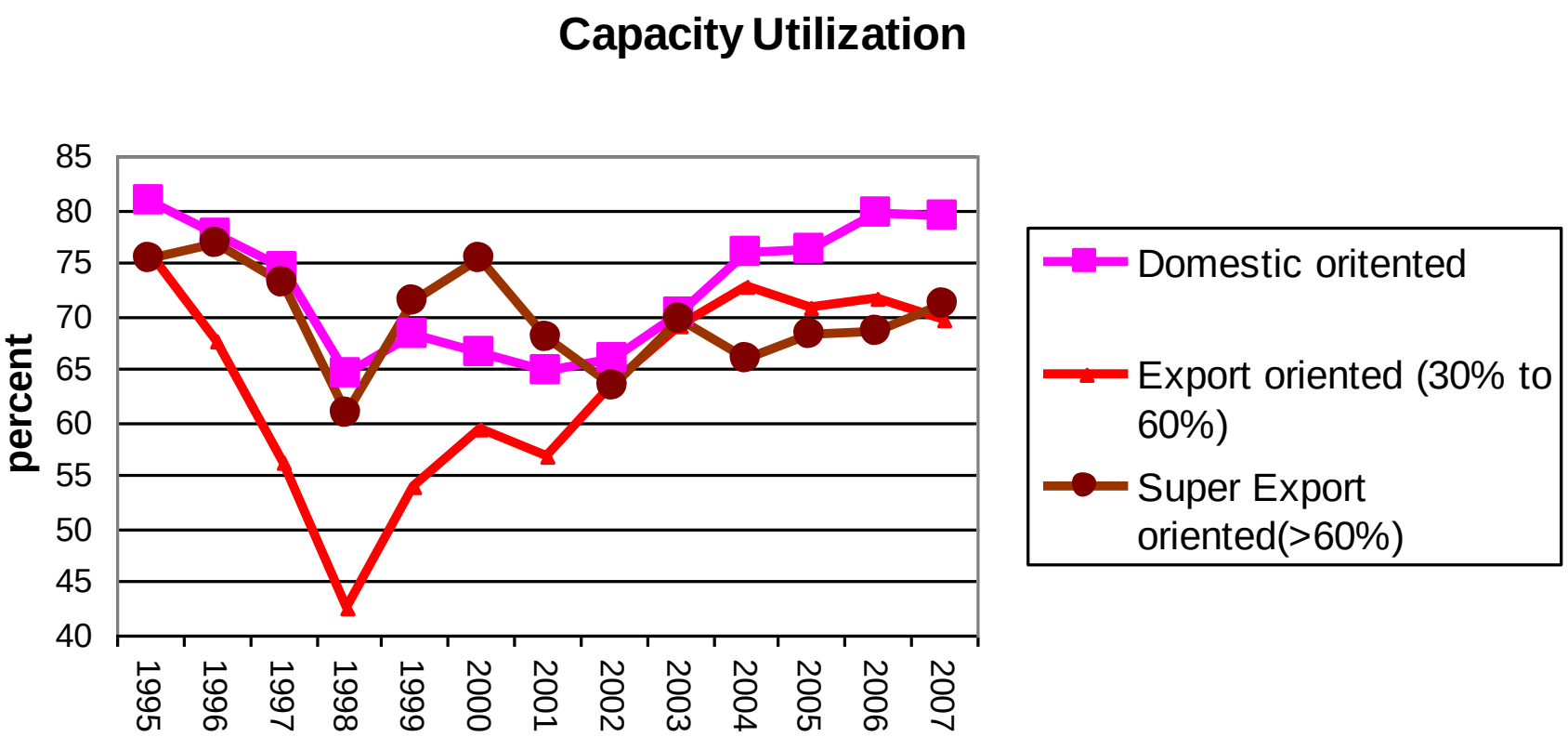



Manufacturing production index
2000=100
500.00
450.00
400.00
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009 p
Food
Textile
Petroleum
Electronics
Vehicles and parts
Electical appliances

Capacity Utilization (%)

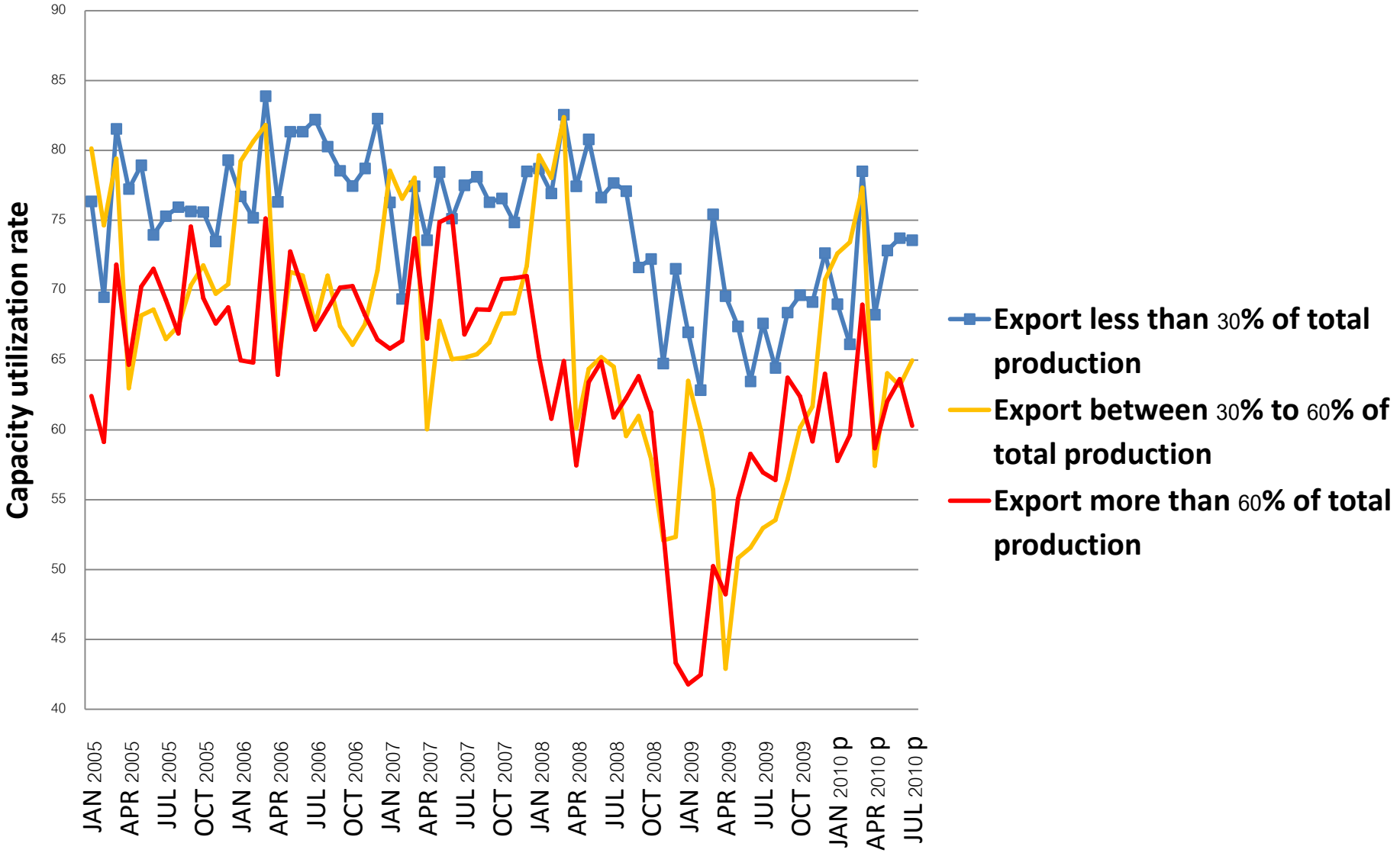


Capacity utilization by type of market orientation



Source: BOT

Global recession and manufactured exports



Domestic Market oriented Products

(exported less than 30% of total production)

	Weight in MPI
Total weight	**34.01**
• Petroleum products	12.52
• Beer	5.08
• Passenger car	3.74
• Downstream Petrochemical	1.62
• Tobacco	1.58
• Clinker	0.96
• Motorcycle	0.87
• Craft paper	0.83
• Pulp	0.80
• Vegetable oil	0.68
• Carbonate water	0.56
• Energy drink	0.54

Export Oriented Products

(X/Q between 30% to 60%)

Total	**30.87 %**	**weight in MPI**
• Garment		8.57
• Weaving		3.16
• Commercial car		2.74
• Spinning		2.24
• Sugar		1.95
• Hot & cold-rolled sheet		1.50
• Rice		1.19
• Cement		1.14
• Tire		1.14
• Synthetic fiber		1.10

Ultra Export oriented products: (X/Q > 60%)

Total Weight in MPI 35.11%

- Hard Disk Drive 6.14
- Integrated circuit 4.96
- T.V. 4.48
- Products of Leather & Leather 3.68
- Setting jewelry 3.53
- Frozen seafood 2.18
- Canned seafood 1.72
- Printer 1.31
- Wood furniture 1.27
- Air-conditioners 1.12
- Leather Footwear 0.91
- Monitor 0.75
- Block rubber 0.60
- Canned Pineapple 0.58
- Glass Sheet 0.45
- Computer Keyboard 0.43
- Rubber glove 0.40

2. Global Competitiveness

- A country's future prosperity depends on its growth in productivity, which government policies can influence.
- Nations compete to choose policies to promote higher living standards.
- International Institute for Management Development (IMD) and World Economic Forum (WEF) have their own ways of measuring competitiveness.

Paul Krugman

- International trade is not a zero-sum game.
- Countries do not compete in the same way as companies.
- When two countries compete through trade, they both win.
- Is "Competitiveness" a meaningless word?

Trade and growth relationship

- Jeffrey Sachs (Columbia) found a fairly strong correlation between recent growth rates and the competitiveness index.
- Critique: Correlation between the two variables does not guarantee that the competitive index will be a good predictor of economies' future growth prospects.
- Sachs' definition of competitiveness:

The *ability of a country to achieve sustained high rates of growth in GDP per capita*.

World Economic Forum (WEF)
Global Competitiveness Index

- The rankings are calculated from both publicly available data and the Executive Opinion Survey, a comprehensive annual survey conducted by the World Economic Forum together with its network of Partner Institutes (leading research institutes and business organizations) in the countries covered by the Report.
- Over 11,000 business leaders were polled in a record 131 countries.

Components of weighted index of competitiveness

- Openness of an economy to trade and investment,
- Role of government (public spending, low marginal tax rates),
- Efficiency of the financial sector,
- Levels of education and skills (two-thirds of the total index)
- Quality of management, infrastructure and technology, the effectiveness of legal and political institutions (the rule of law).
- Thailand's judicial system ranks 9th from the total of 12 countries in the region.

How the index was constructed

- The index is based on the ranking in 12 pillars: institutions (the strength of public and private institutions in creating sound and fair environment to generate income and wealth in the economy), infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation

WEF Report

- "In addition to urgently improving its institutional framework, the country needs to step up its effort to improve its health and educational systems and encourage wider adoption of new technologies for productivity enhancements.
- Such efforts will then buttress the country's innovation potential, which will become increasingly important as it moves towards the most advanced stage of economic development," WEF said in its report.

Asian Competitiveness

Leaders in Asia are:

Singapore

Japan

Republic of Korea

Hong Kong

What do these countries have in common?

Competitive characters

high-quality infrastructure,

flexible and efficient markets,

healthy and well-educated workforces,

high levels of technological readiness,

innovative capacity

The Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013

- Switzerland, for the fourth consecutive year, tops the overall rankings released today by the World Economic Forum.
- Singapore remains in second position and Finland in third position, overtaking Sweden (4th).
- These and other Northern and Western European countries dominate the top 10 with the Netherlands (5th), Germany (6th) and United Kingdom (8th).
- The United States (7th), Hong Kong (9th) and Japan (10th) complete the ranking of the top 10 most competitive economies.

BRICS

- The large emerging market economies (BRICS) display different performances. Despite a slight decline in the rankings of three places, the People's Republic of China (29th) continues to lead the group.

- Of the others, only Brazil (48th) moves up this year, with South Africa (52nd), India (59th) and Russia (67th) experiencing small declines in rankings.

BRICS

- Despite growing its overall competitiveness score, the United States continues its decline for the fourth year in a row, falling two more places to seventh position.
- In addition to the burgeoning macroeconomic vulnerabilities, some aspects of the country's institutional environment continue to raise concern among business leaders, particularly the low public trust in politicians and a perceived lack of government efficiency.

Northern vs. Southern Europe

- The country still remains a global innovation powerhouse and its markets work efficiently. The report indicates that Switzerland and countries in Northern Europe have been consolidating their strong competitiveness positions since the financial and economic downturn in 2008.
- On the other hand, countries in Southern Europe, i.e. Portugal (49th), Spain (36th), Italy (42nd) and particularly Greece (96th) continue to suffer from competitiveness weaknesses in terms of macroeconomic imbalances, poor access to financing, rigid labour markets and an innovation deficit.

A window on the long-term trend

- Behind Singapore, several Asian economies are performing strongly, with Hong Kong SAR (9th), Japan (10th), Taiwan, China (13th) and the Republic of Korea (19th) all in the top 20.
- Xavier Sala-i-Martin, Professor of Economics, Columbia University, USA, said:
- “The Global Competitiveness Index provides a window on the long-term trends that are shaping the competitiveness of the world’s economies.
- In this light, we believe it offers useful insight into the key areas where countries must act if they are to optimize the productivity that will determine their economic future.”

	GCI 2012-2013		GCI 2011-2012	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Change
Switzerland	1	5.72	1	0
Singapore	2	5.67	2	0
Finland	3	5.55	4	1
Sweden	4	5.53	3	-1
Netherlands	5	5.50	7	2
Germany	6	5.48	6	0
United States	7	5.47	5	-2
United Kingdom	8	5.45	10	2
Hong Kong SAR	9	5.41	11	2
Japan	10	5.40	9	-1

	GCI 2012-2013		GCI 2011-2012	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Change
Denmark	12	5.29	8	-4
Korea, Rep.	19	5.12	24	5
Australia	20	5.12	20	0
Malaysia	25	5.06	21	-4
China	29	4.83	26	-3
Spain	36	4.60	36	0
Kuwait	37	4.56	34	-3
Thailand	38	4.52	39	1
Czech Republic	39	4.51	38	-1
Panama	40	4.49	49	9
Poland	41	4.46	41	0
Italy	42	4.46	43	1

3. Competitiveness of Thai Manufacturing sector

- Characteristics of manufactured products
- Growth of exports in each product group
- BCG model

Competitive Positioning

Reveal competitiveness ($\dot{Z}>0$) and income elasticity of **demand** (η)

Export the right commodity

Export the commodity right

	Rising share of that product in world trade ($\eta>1$)	Declining share that product in world trade ($\eta<0$)
Gaining world market share ($\dot{Z}>0$)	**Rising stars** (Stars)	**Falling stars** (Cash Cows)
Losing world market share($\dot{Z}<0$)	**Lost Opportunity** (Problem Child)	**Retreat** (Dog)

The 2004 OIE Study

Office of Industrial Economics employed the Boston Consulting Group Model (BCG)

- **RISING STARS**: air conditioners
- **FALLING STARS:** garments
- **LOST OPPORTUNITY**: plastic, cargo transportation vehicles, pulp and paper, primary petrochemicals
- **RETREAT**: medicine, artificial fiber, chicken
- What export products were rising stars in 2010?

Two opposing views: Quo Vadis?

- **“Thailand does not necessarily have to compete in the manufacturing, since it can specialize in the production of agricultural commodities and in tourism, where it has a definite comparative advantage.”**

- **“Thailand has to continue its industrialization drive to generate additional industrial employment and incomes, and to raise general living standards through linkages with other sectors, particularly agriculture and service.”**

- ***Which view would you endorse?***

Michael Porter (1990) *The Competitive Advantages of Nations*

- **There are two basic types of competitive advantages: lower cost and product differentiation.**
- **Pure cost advantages are less sustainable than differentiation: any new source of lower costs can nullify a firm's cost advantage.**
- **Differentiation is the ability to provide unique and superior value to buyers in terms of product quality, special features, or after-sale service.**
- **Examples: differentiation in services provided by banks, supermarkets, and gasoline stations.**

More advice from Michael Porter

- **Differentiation allows a firm to command a premium price, which leads to superior profitability provided costs are comparable to those of competitors.**
- **Pure cost advantages are more vulnerable because new product designs or other forms of differentiation can eliminate a cost advantage.**
- **The government can raise the odds of gaining competitive advantage but lacks the power to create advantage itself.**

Manufacturing value-added and exports

- **Despite impressive performance, Thai manufacturing sector did not generate net foreign exchange earnings between 1980 and 1996 before the crisis.**
- **Thailand's nature of rapid industrialization is characterized by its heavy and persistent reliance on imported capital goods, intermediate inputs and technology, contributing to the widening trade deficit in the manufactured goods.**
- ***How about now?***
- **Thailand's future growth pattern may exhibit significant balance of payments deficit, unless the import-dependent pattern of industrialization is altered.**
- ***Is it true?***

Net user of foreign exchanges

- **The manufacturing sector exported nearly 40% of its product in 1997, but because of the heavy reliance on imported intermediate inputs, the net export was just 16% (10% if resource-based food and rubber products are excluded).**
- ***What are implications of currency depreciation and appreciation?***
- **If imports of capital equipment are included, the manufacturing sector as whole was a net users of foreign exchanges.**

4. Diversification of Thai exports

- **A country is considered competitive in products in which it is increasing its world market share.**
- **An export product is considered dynamic in world trade if it is *growing faster* than the average for all products (either rising or falling stars).**
- **Thailand's exports were in the rising stars category for 54% in 1996, but they *fell* to 15% by 2000.**
- **Ten years after this study, the figures were totally different in 2006.**
- **Thailand did not do as well as its major competitors during the 1996-2000 boom in electronic exports.**
- **Thus the share of loss opportunity category *increased* from 3% to 43% of total exports.**

Export Product Diversification

- Electronics 31%
- Food and beverages 15%
- Chemicals and plastics 7%
- Electrical goods 6%
- Machinery , garments 5%
- jewelry and furniture 5%
- Vehicle and parts 4%

De-concentration

- **The reliance on top five export products (50%) diminished in the 1988-2000 period.**
- **The reliance on labor-intensive food, garments, jewelry and furniture has declined.**
- **But the reliance on the top exports, electronic products, increased significantly from 11 to 31 percent.**
- **Manufacturing exports accounted for 86% of total exports of $70billion in 2000.**

Vulnerability to external shocks

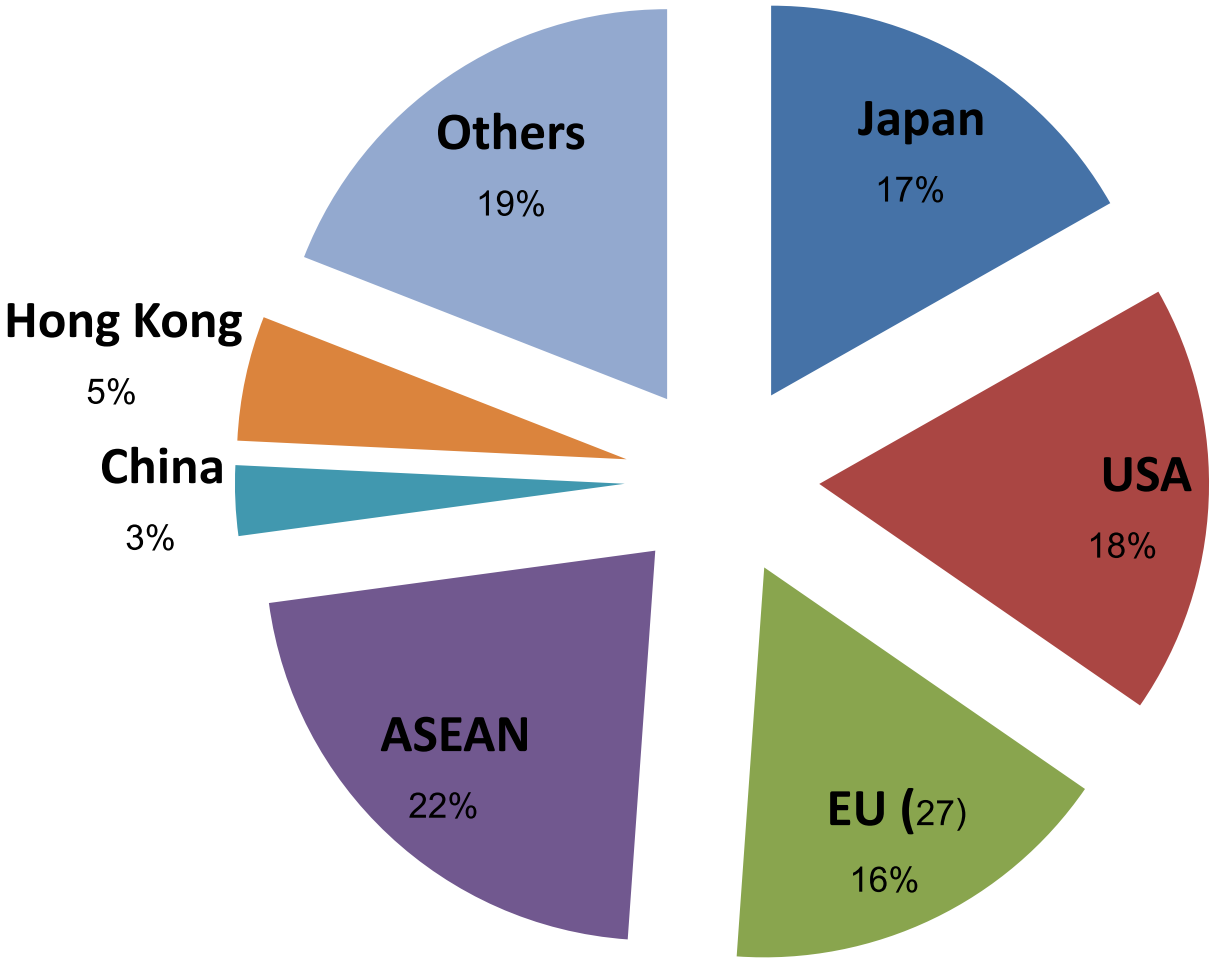
- **Electronic products such as computer parts, integrated circuits concentrated in five major markets accounted for 70% of total exports.**
- **Thai garment's exports to USA accounted for 54% of total market.**
- **Top five importers of Thailand's electrical and plastic products accounted for 55%.**
- **Need to diversify to lessen vulnerability and to upgrade productivity.**
- **But diversification would not help if business cycles are synchronized all over the world.**

Geographical Diversification

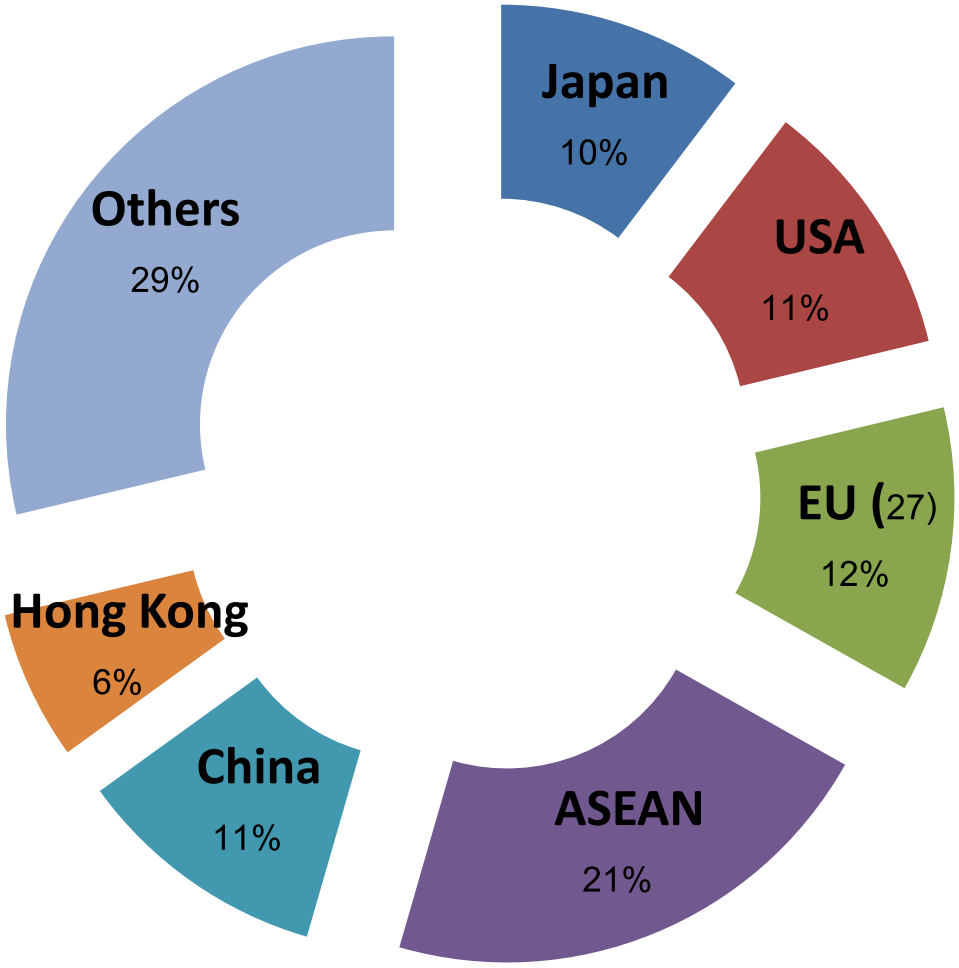
- Thailand was dependent on just three countries for nearly of its half exports in 2000.
- USA 21%
- Japan 15%
- Singapore 9%

- ***What was the geographical diversification of Thai exports in 2010?***
- ***How was the manufacturing sector be affected by the global recession in 2010?***
- ***Did free trade agreements prevent Asian countries from global recession?***

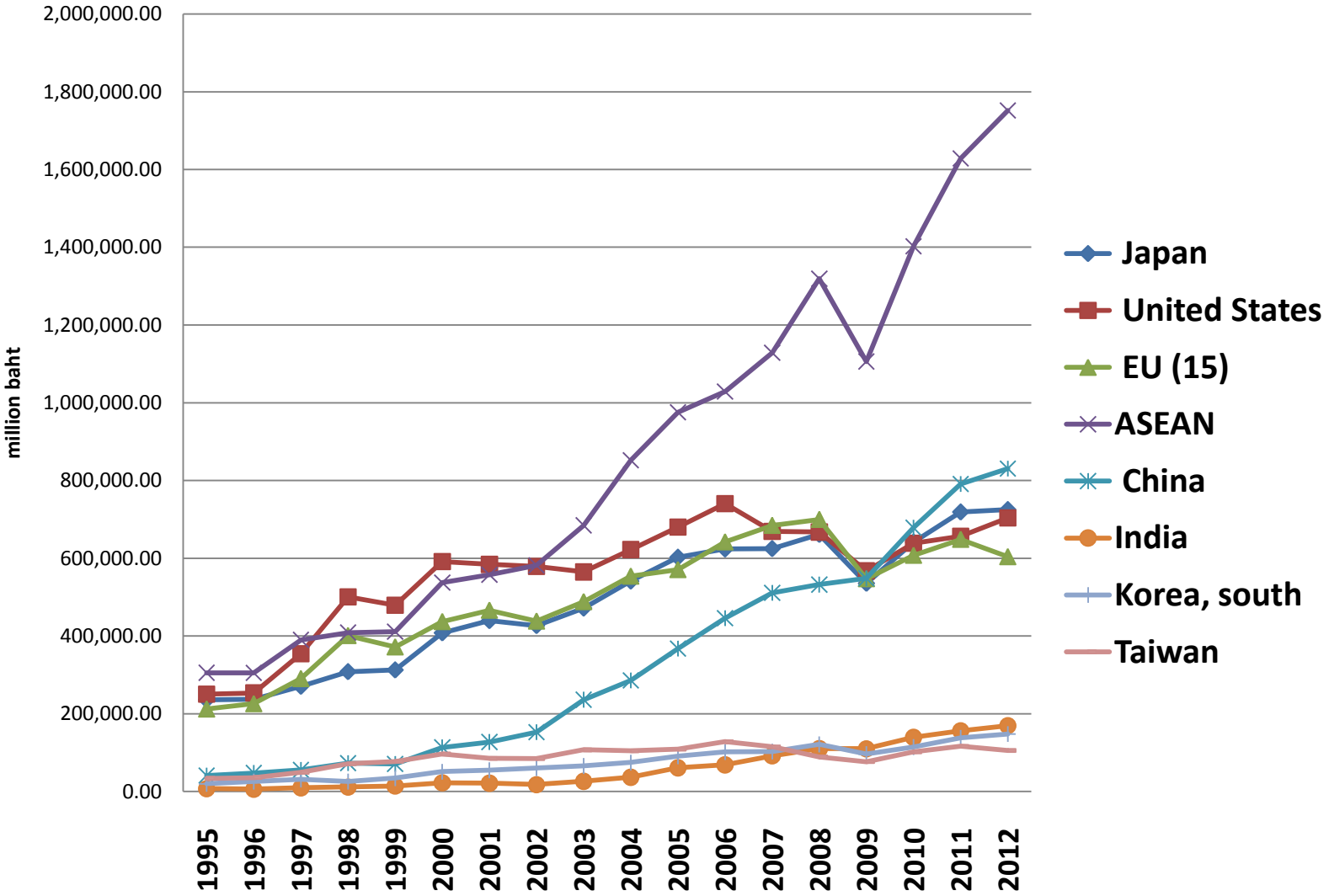
Market exports shares: 1995

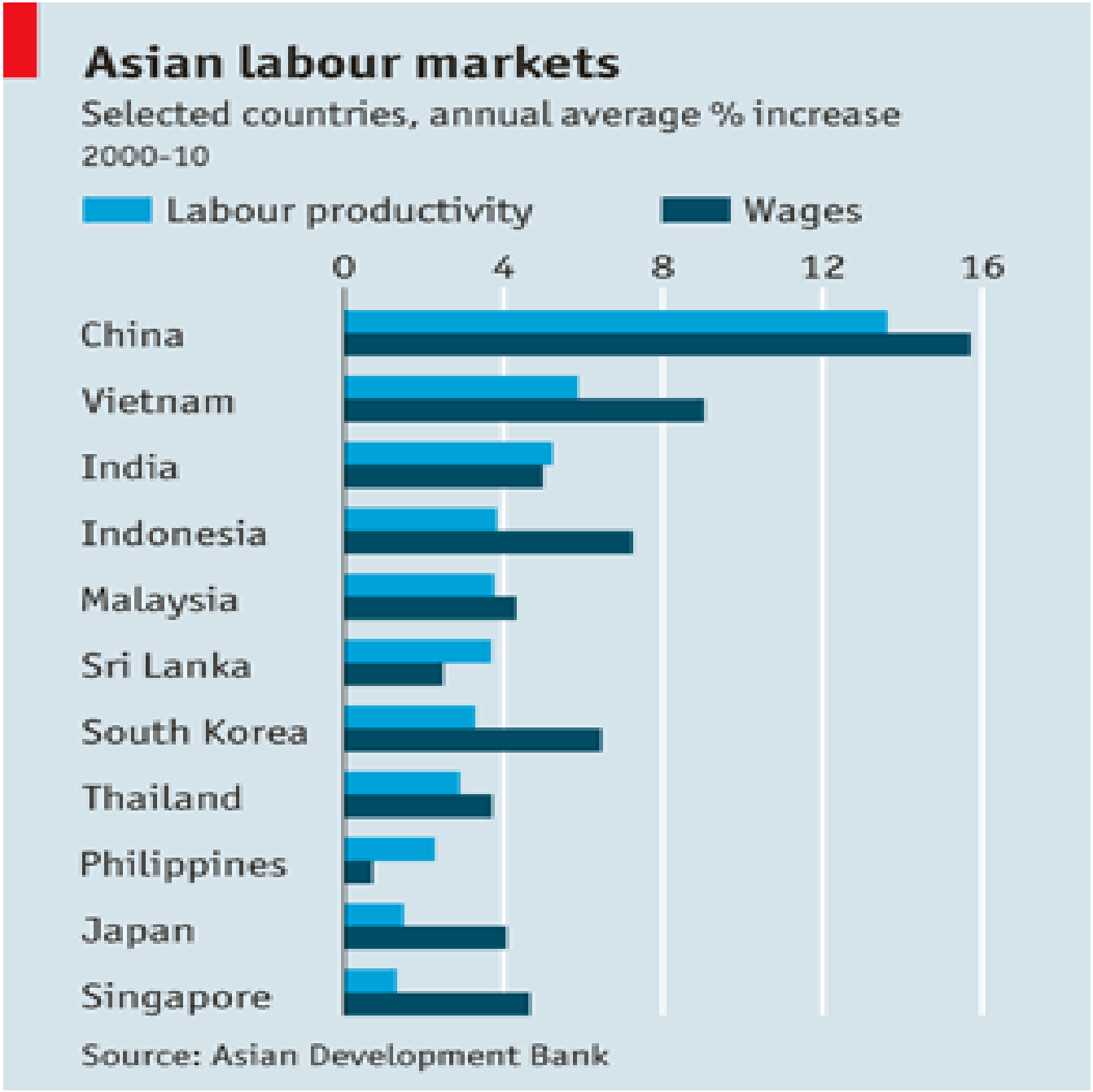


Export market diversification in 2009



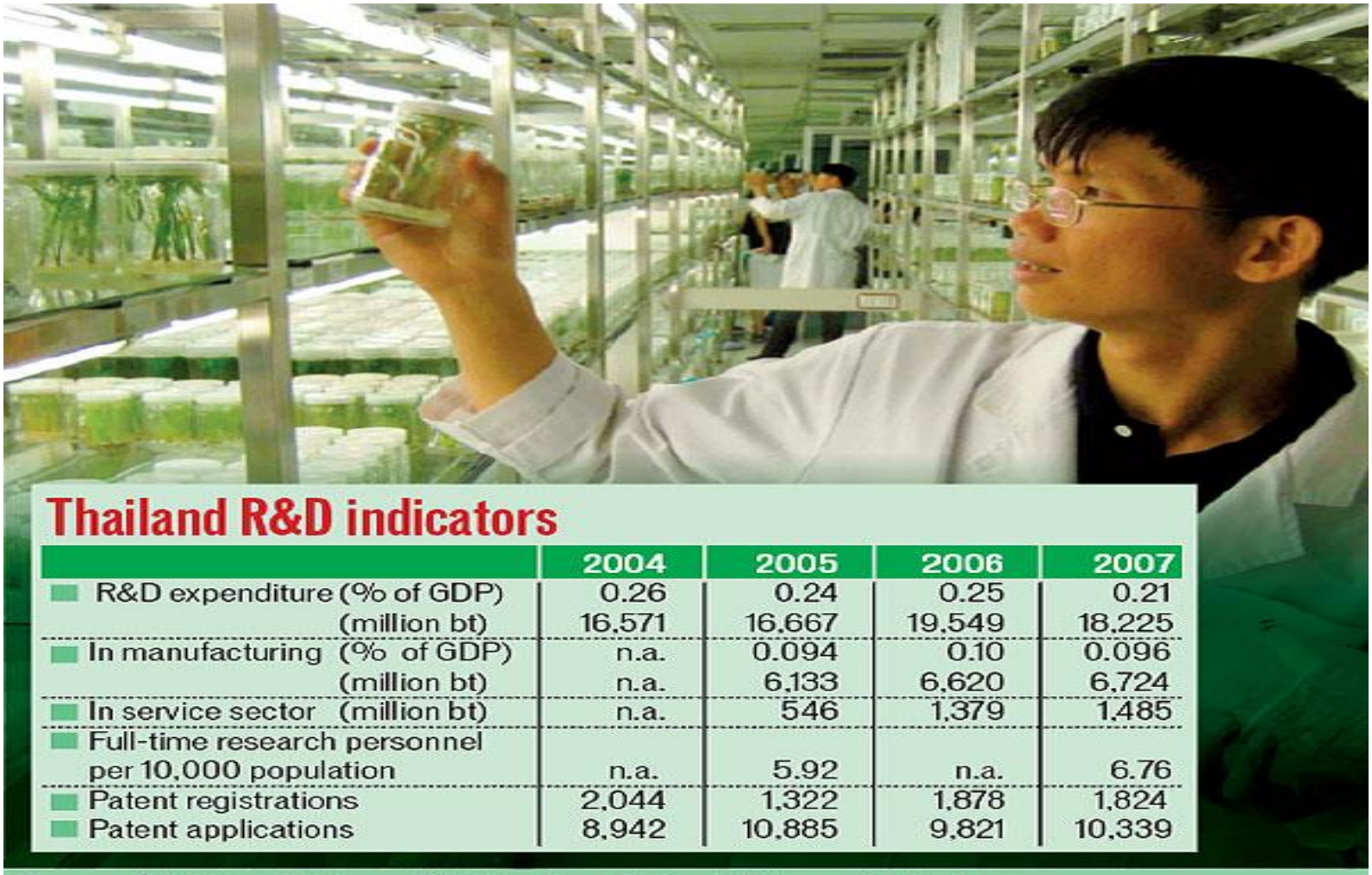
Thailand's Changing Export Destinations




Asian labour markets
Selected countries, annual average % increase
2000-10
Labour productivity
Wages
0
4
8
12
16
China
Vietnam
India
Indonesia
Malaysia
Sri Lanka
South Korea
Thailand
Philippines
Japan
Singapore
Source: Asian Development Bank

R&D once more

- Thailand has been slow to expand its research and development (R&D) capability, placing it in danger of losing out to global competition in its quest for economic growth via the production of higher value-added goods.



Thailand R&D indicators

	2004	2005	2006	2007
R&D expenditure (% of GDP)	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.21
(million bt)	16,571	16,667	19,549	18,225
In manufacturing (% of GDP)	n.a.	0.094	0.10	0.096
(million bt)	n.a.	6,133	6,620	6,724
In service sector (million bt)	n.a.	546	1,379	1,485
Full-time research personnel per 10,000 population	n.a.	5.92	n.a.	6.76
Patent registrations	2,044	1,322	1,878	1,824
Patent applications	8,942	10,885	9,821	10,339

Source: Ministry of Science & Technology, National Science Technology and Innovation Policy Office, National Science and Technology Development Agency

Thailand's Rankings

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Innovation	n.a.	38/117	33/125	36/131	54/134	57/133	52/139
Source: World Economic Forum (WEF)							
Science Infrastructure	46/51	47/51	45/53	49/55	37/55	40/57	40/58
Technology Infrastructure	38/51	37/51	41/53	48/55	43/55	36/57	48/58

Source: International Institute for Management Development (IMD)

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