

Why do investors shift production base from Thailand to *Vietnam* ?



Group Members

Onicha	Bannawat	5804640901
Yanin	Wongtharua	5904640470
Watsamon	Ratchawattana	5904640835
Thanaporn	Sumiphan	5904641411

Outline.

- Why we interested in this topic?
 - Literature Review
 - Theoretical Framework
 - Why Vietnam not others CLM countries?
 - Indicators
 - Economic
 - Labor
 - Political
 - Legislation
 - Technology
 - SWOT Analysis
 - Case Study
 - Recommendation
-

Why we interested in this topic?

“LG Electronics to shift TV production in Thailand to Vietnam”

Source:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-lg-elec-thailand-vietnam/lg-electronics-to-shift-tv-production-in-thailand-to-vietnam-idUKKBN0MD0JF20150317>

“Samsung halts production in Thailand ahead of move to Vietnam”

Source:

<https://www.malaymail.com/s/900717/samsung-halts-production-in-thailand-ahead-of-move-to-vietnam>



Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

Literature Review.

Source : Vietnam Briefing

Dezan Shira

FDI Opportunities in Vietnam fuelled by rapid growth and increased FDI, 2017 emerged as one of the strongest years for Vietnam. With the GDP growing at 6.81 percent, record high FDI, and trade figures reaching an all-time high of US\$400 billion.

Vietnam will continue to remain a priority for investors in 2018. Opportunities not only exist in the traditional sectors such as garments, footwear, and electronics but also in renewable energy projects, high-tech agriculture, and etc.

Literature Review. (Continued)

Source : BOT research



Dr. Tran Dinh Lam



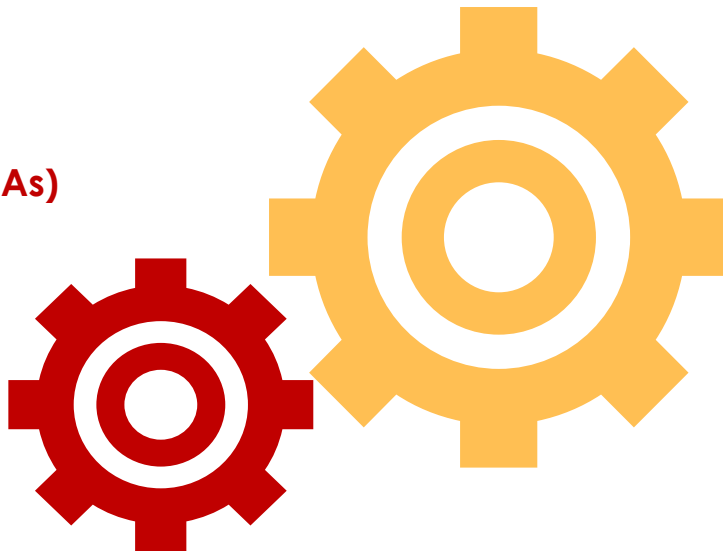
FDI has made an important positive contribution to the transition of Vietnam both from a socialist to a market economy and from an agricultural to an industrial economy. Obviously most FDI projects are in industry thus contributing to the shift of resources from the (traditional) agriculture sector to the (modern) industry sector. Because many FDI projects are joint ventures with SOE there is an important channel for learning market-oriented behavior. As managers of state companies have to negotiate and cooperate with multinationals they are forced to adapt to their rules.

Theoretical Framework.

FSA & CSAs Framework

Firm-specific advantages (FSAs)

- Firm's unique resources
- Heterogeneous capabilities



Country-specific advantages (CSAs)

- natural market factor endowments
- factor prices
- government regulations
- market access



Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

Theoretical Framework. (Continued)

Any kind of influencing factor that motivates a person to leave one's country or region they are forced because the individual risk something if they stay.

**PUSH
FACTOR**



**PULL
FACTOR**

factors in the destination country that attract the individual to leave their home. Those factors are known as *place utility*, which is the desirability of a place that attracts people.



Introduction

Analysis

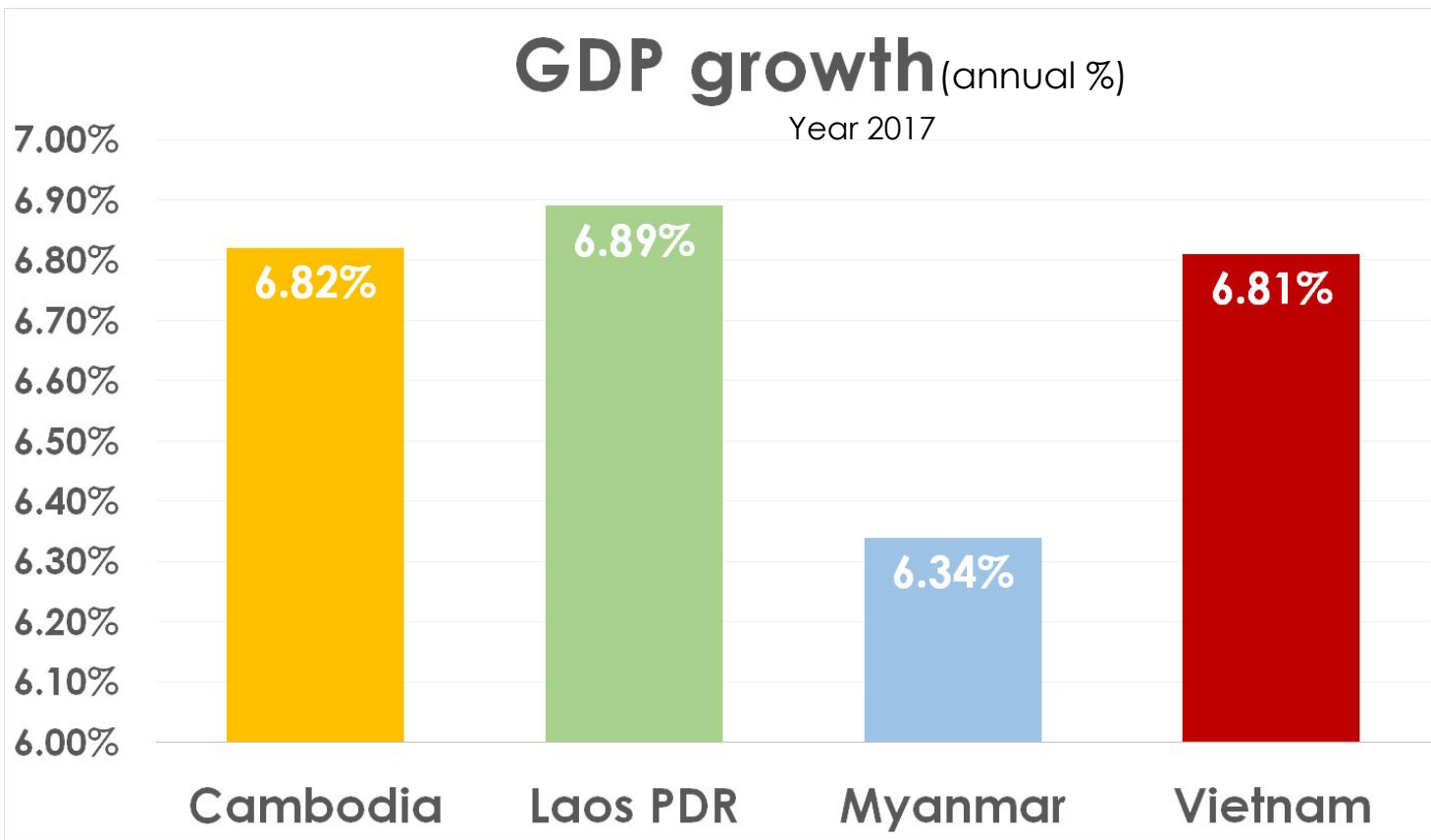
Summary

Case Study

Recommendation



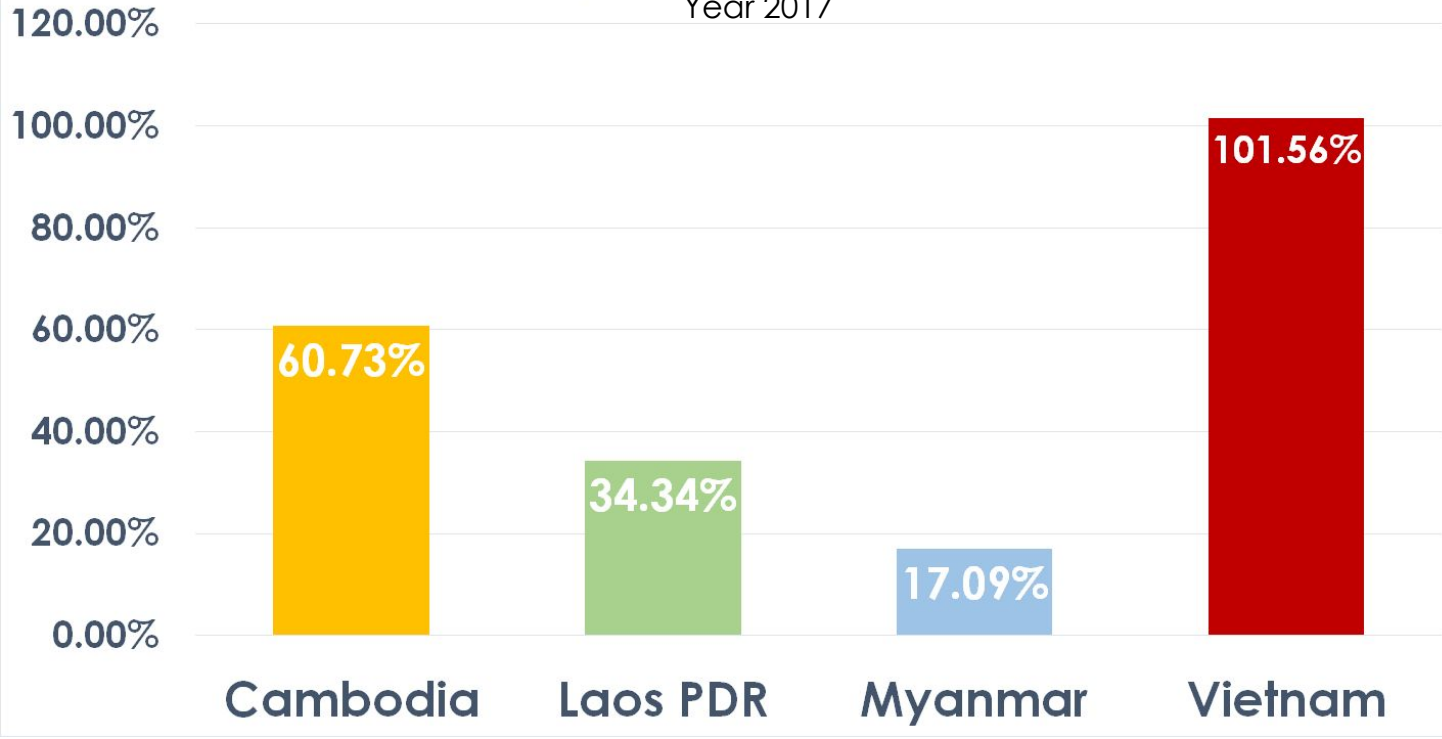
_____ Why Vietnam _____
not others CLM countries?



Source : World Bank

Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Year 2017



Source : World Bank

Introduction

Analysis

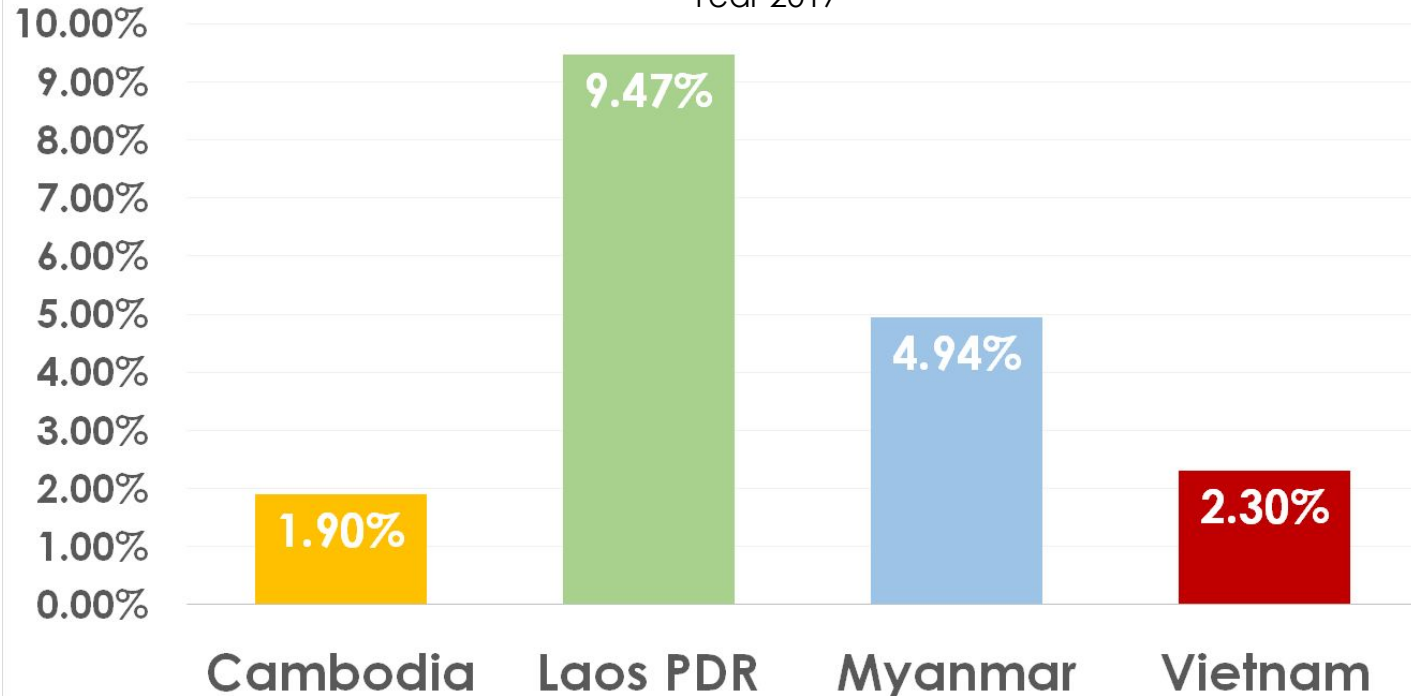
Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

Total natural resource rent (% of GDP)

Year 2017



Source : World Bank

Introduction

Analysis

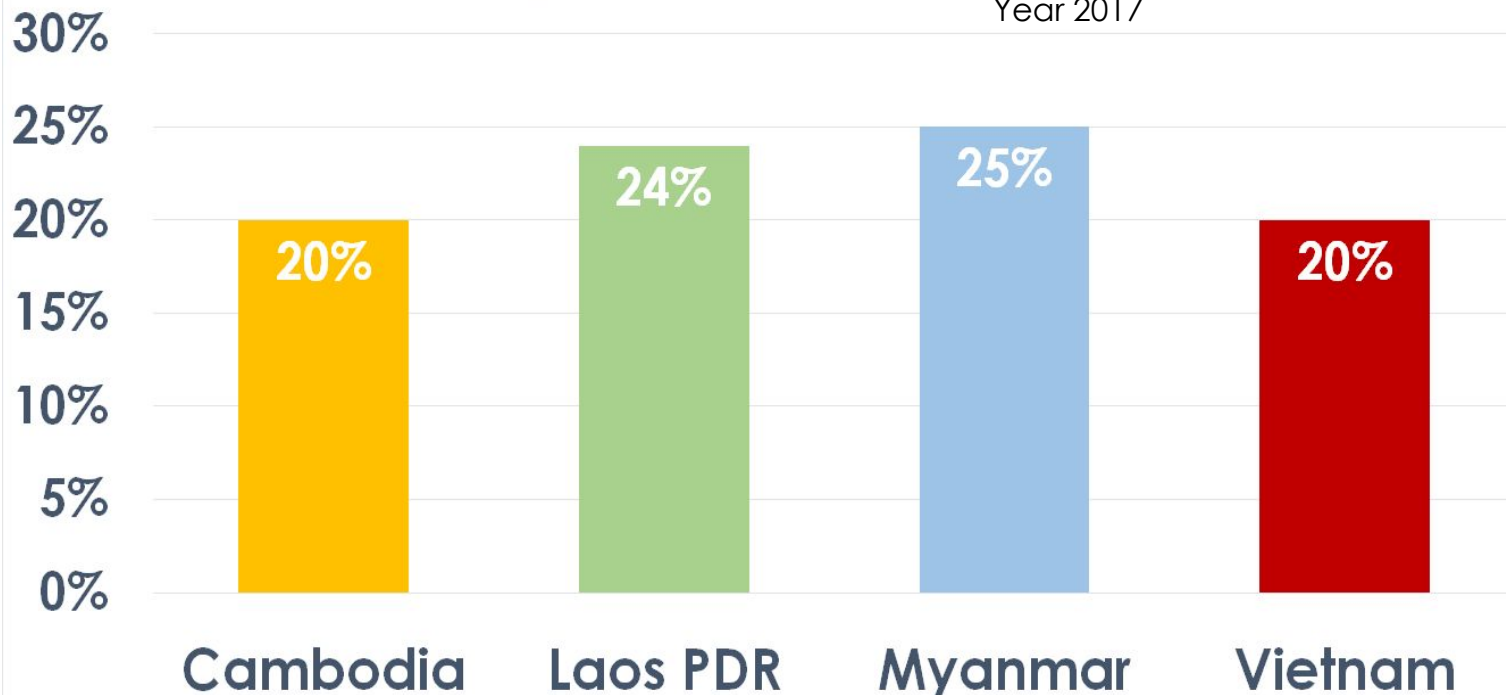
Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

Corporate Tax Rate

Year 2017



Source : General department of Taxation

Introduction

Analysis

Summary

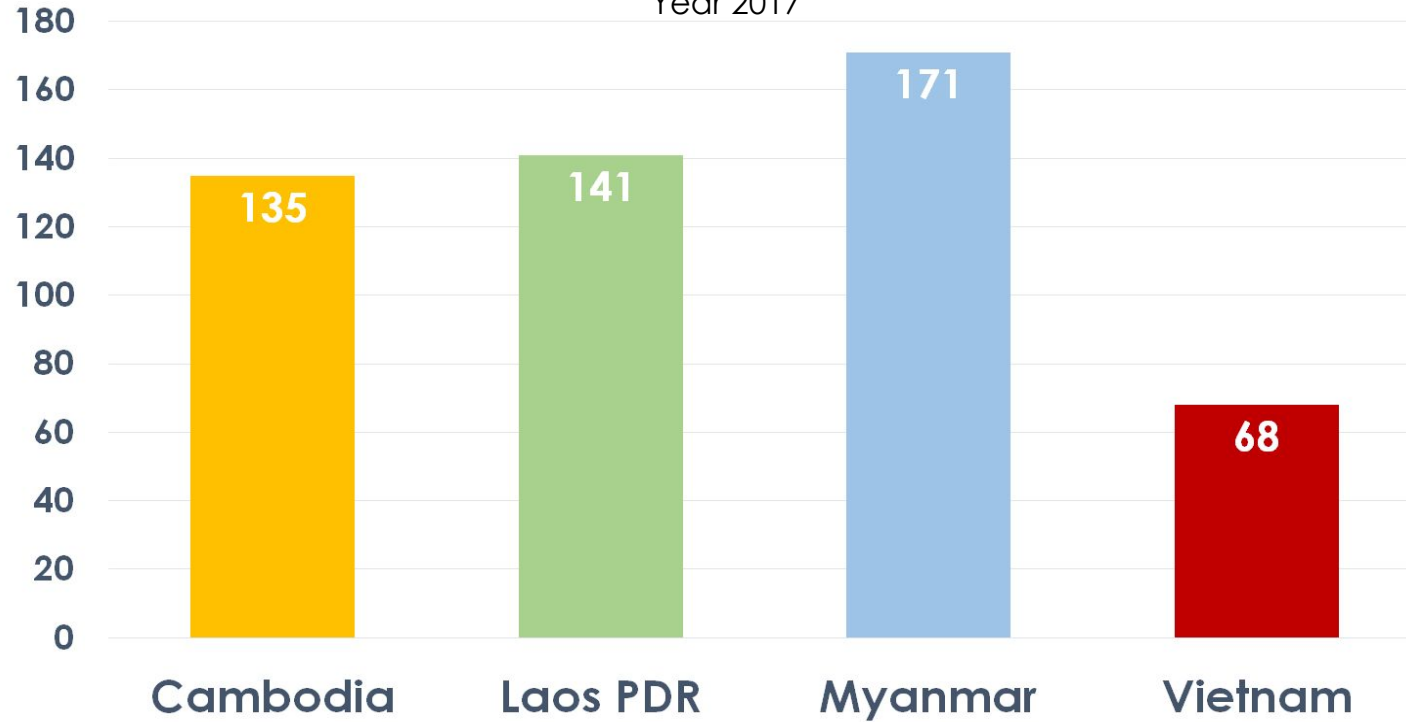
Case Study

Recommendation

(1=most business-friendly regulations)

Ease of doing business index

Year 2017



Source : World Bank

Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation



INDICATORS

- ECONOMICS
- TRADE AGREEMENT
- TECHNOLOGY
- LABOR
- LEGISLATION
- POLITICS
- TARIFF AND QUOTA

Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

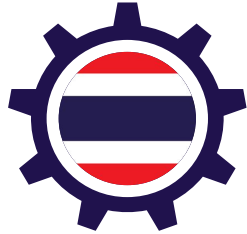
Recommendation

ECONOMIC

GDP in 2017
(current US\$)



\$223.864 Billion

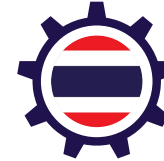


\$455.221 Billion

GDP per capita growth in 2017
(Annual %)



5.726%



3.641%

Source : World Bank



**Corporate Tax
in 2017 (%)**



20%



20%

Source : KPMG



**Ease of doing business
in 2017**

(1=most business-friendly regulations)



**Vietnam
68**



**Thailand
26**

Source : World Bank

Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

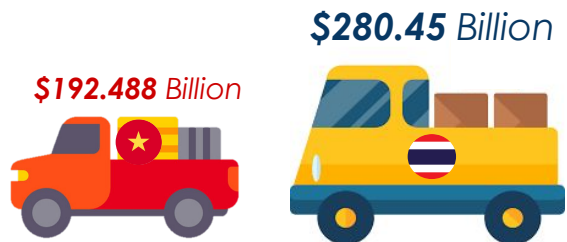
Recommendation

ECONOMIC

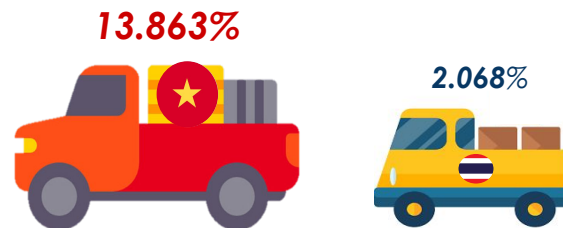
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Source : World Bank

Exports of goods and services
in 2016 (current US\$)



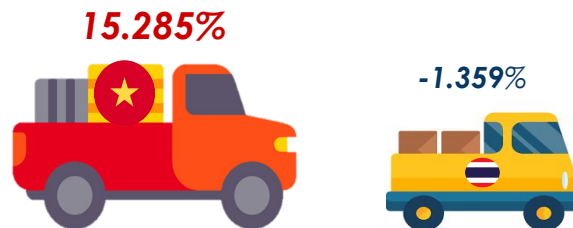
Exports of goods and services
in 2016 (Annual % growth)



Imports of goods and services
in 2016 (current US\$)



Imports of goods and services
in 2016 (Annual % growth)



Introduction

Analysis

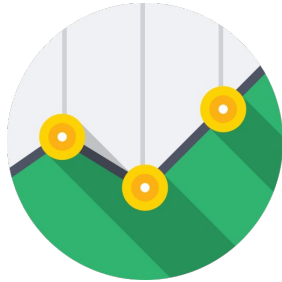
Summary

Case Study

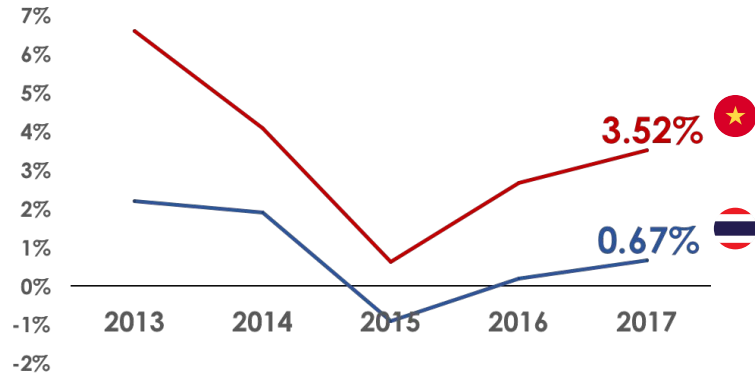
Recommendation

ECONOMIC

(Continued)



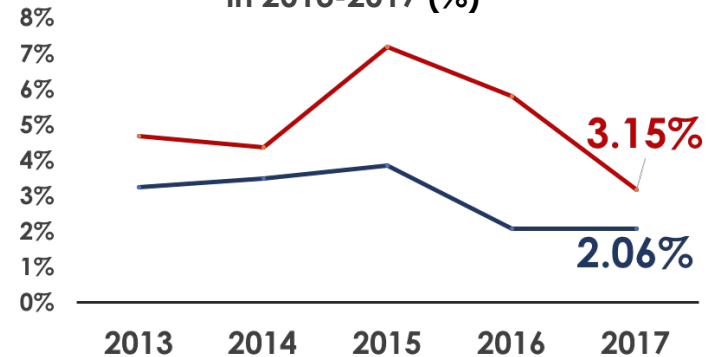
**Inflation Rate
in 2013-2017 (%)**



Source : STATISTA



**Real Interest Rate
in 2013-2017 (%)**



Source : World Bank

Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

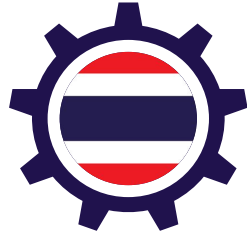
LABOR

Average Monthly Wage Rates in 2017 (current THB)



7,270 Baht/ Month

Source : General Statistics Office of Vietnam



13,721 Baht/ Month

Labor Force in 2017



57 Million



39 Million

Source : World Bank

Human Resource in 2017

96 Million



Source : Worldometers.info

69 Million



Working Hours in 2017

8 Hours



7 Hours



Source : export.gov
Source : justlanded.com

Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

Political

Political Regime

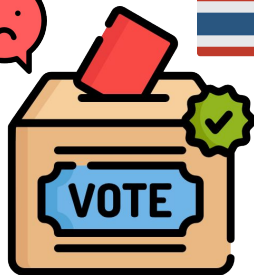


Allows effective administration, government can quickly and easily resolve crises or emergencies and achieve rapid goals. Cause economic and social regression. Due to the monopoly power and interests of the elite and the peasants.

Autocracy

The country has a steady growth. People observance of the rule that they set up. Accepted in the elected management board and the people did not resist. The country is peaceful, progressive and stable.

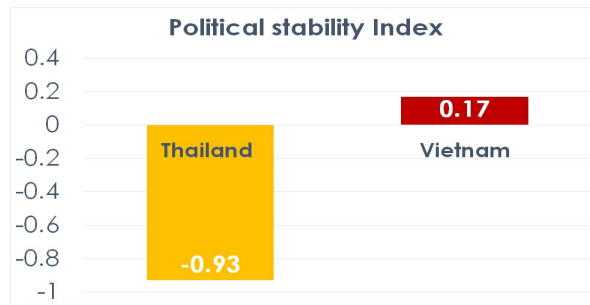
There are delays in making decisions, requiring many consultations and procedures.



Democracy

Source : http://megaclever.blogspot.com/2008/07/blog-post_18.html

Political Stability in 2016



(-2.5 : Weak, 2.5 : Strong)

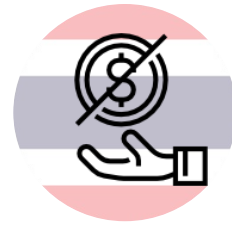
Source : World Bank

Corruption Rank in 2017

Source : Transparency International



107 Least Corrupt Nation



96 Least Corrupt Nation

Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

LEGISLATION (VIETNAM)

<https://thelawreviews.co.uk/edition/the-foreign-investment-regulation-review-edition-5/1149297/vietnam>

Local law on investment protection

- Law allows expropriation for **national defense**
- **compensating** the investors with market price for their investment, properties or assets

Bilateral investment or other multilateral treaties between countries

- 90 Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA)
- 60 Bilateral investment promotion and protection agreements (IAs)
- World Trade Organization

Other strategic consideration

- If do not agree with expropriation, may file complaints
- Choice of law
- Few publicly accessible databases
- Investor cannot own the land

LEGISLATION (THAILAND)

SOURCE : <http://www.sbcinterlaw.com/Foreign-Investment-Protection-Measures-Thailand>

Local law – Investment Promotion Act

- Businesses granted investment promotion certificates can enjoy the protective measures

Bilateral investment treaties between countries

- Agreement: for example, China, Germany, Turkey

Investment agreements among countries

- ASEAN Framework Agreement
- Freedom of Establishment
- Acquisition of Holdings
- Obligation to Declare
- Requests For Specific Authorisations

Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

TRADE AGREEMENT

4

BILATERAL DEALS

Exchange Agreement between Trading Groups FTAs with Chile and Japan.

5

BLOC'S AGREEMENT

Intergovernmental Agreement which Vietnam signed with China, Korea, Australia and New Zealand

1

EVFTA

Free Trade Agreement between Vietnam with EU

2

Trans-Pacific Partnership

Trade Agreement between 12 Pacific Rim Countries.

3

GSP : Generalized system of Preferences

Trade Agreement between WTO and Developing Country

TARIFF AND QUOTA

Tariffs have decreased steadily over the years.

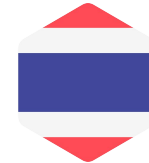
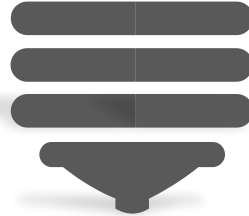
Thailand has bound all tariffs on agricultural products in the WTO.

Most U.S. exports now face tariffs of 15 %or less.

Limits the ability of U.S. exporters of some products

Vietnam has increased applied tariff rates on several products.

Thailand imposes high tariffs in some sectors



Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

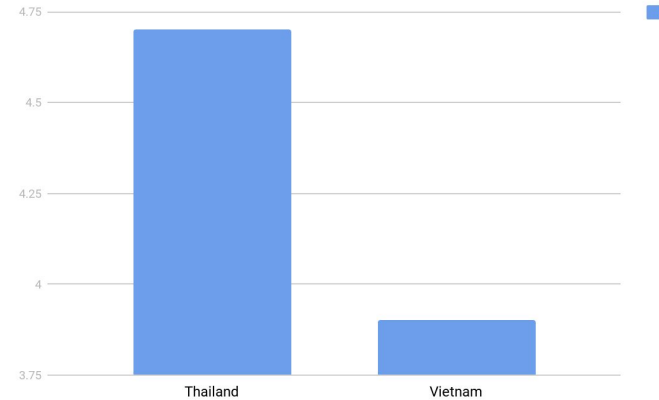
Technology



Logistic
in 2017 (from 1 to 5)



Infrastructure
in 2017



Source : World Bank

Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation

SWOT

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- Large amount of labor
- Low wage rate
- High GDP per capita growth
- High growth of both export and import
- Agreement Benefits
- Effective Administration
- High Politics stability



Introduction

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- Low rate of ease of doing business
- Small number of Skilled labor



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- Their location : Many deep sea ports
- Have logistic company
- High GDP, imports and exports can attract new investors to invest



Case Study

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- A lot of law limitation and need some qualification
- High corruption ranking
- High Inflation rate



Recommendation

Summary

KOREA



Positive

- Tax exemptions

Negative

- Natural disaster



**PUSH
FACTOR**

VIETNAM



Positive

- Political stability
- High economic growth
- Low labor cost
- Small Market
- Large labor force

Negative

- Lack of technology and infrastructure
- Corruptions
- Land rights



**PULL
FACTOR**

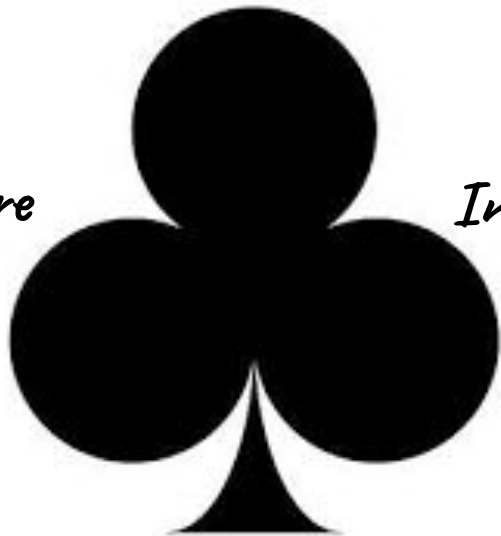


Recommendation.

*Increase productivity
of skilled labor*

*Thailand should join more
trade agreement*

*Increase quality of
product*



Introduction

Analysis

Summary

Case Study

Recommendation



Thank You:)

Group C