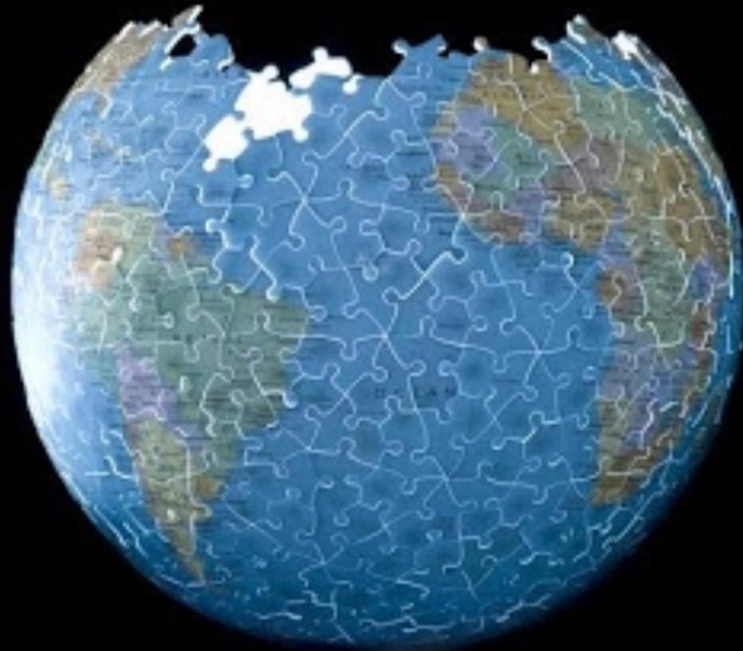


# BRI

## Trade and Investment

Piti Srisangnam, PhD  
Assistant Professor in Economics

# The End of American World Order



Amitav Acharya

## Multiplex World

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A world without a hegemon, culturally and politically diverse yet interconnected, whose main players – both the makers and breakers of order – are not just states but also international and regional bodies, non-state groups, corporations, and people's movements and networks.

Armitav Archaya, 2012/2013

# Key factors underpin the demise of the US-led liberal hegemonic world order

- **The Rise of Other Powers:** China, India, Emerging power, Developing Countries, Global South
- **The Rise of the New Threats** (Transnational in nature and No nation): more complex challenging e.g. Terrorism, Ethnic Conflicts, Conflicts induced by Climate Change,

# China has 3 pronged approach to regionalism

1. Continue Chinese engagement with ASEAN, ASEAN+1, ASEAN+3, ASEAN+6 institutions e.g. ARF, RCEP, East Asia Summit
  2. Develop Regional-Multilateral Institutions: established the rule of the game in the areas where China has resources to contribute and leadership to flex i.e. AIIB: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- 1. & 2. Consistent with the norms of "Open Regionalism"
  - 1. & 2. AIIB = The World Bank (US) = IMF (EU) = ADB (Japan)

# China has 3 pronged approach to regionalism

3.1 One Belt, One Road: Focus on Regional Economy, the projects are mainly negotiated and implemented bilaterally with specific agreements with individual nations.

3.2 Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building in Asia (CICA): Focus on Regional Security

# New Silk Roads | China is assembling new trade routes, binding other regions closer to it



Sources: Xinhua (Silk Road routes); U.S. Department of Defense, Gazprom, Transneft (pipelines); United Nations (rail entry points)

# Silk Road Economic Belt

## 3 Routes, 4 Economic Corridors

1. New Eurasian Land Bridge, running from Western China to Western Russia
2. China–Mongolia–Russia Corridor, running from Northern China to Eastern Russia
3. China–Central Asia–West Asia Corridor, running from Western China to Turkey
4. China–Indochina Peninsula Corridor, running from Southern China to Singapore

# 21st Century Maritime Silk Road

## 2 Route, 14 Ports, 2 Economic Corridors

1. Bangladesh-China-Myanmar Corridor, running from Southern China to Myanmar.
2. China–Pakistan Corridor, running from South-Western China to Pakistan
3. Maritime Silk Road, running from the Chinese Coast through Singapore to the Mediterranean

MERICS China Mapping

**One Belt, One Road: With the Silk Road Initiative, China Aims to Build a Global Infrastructure Network**

Projects completed and planned: June 2015

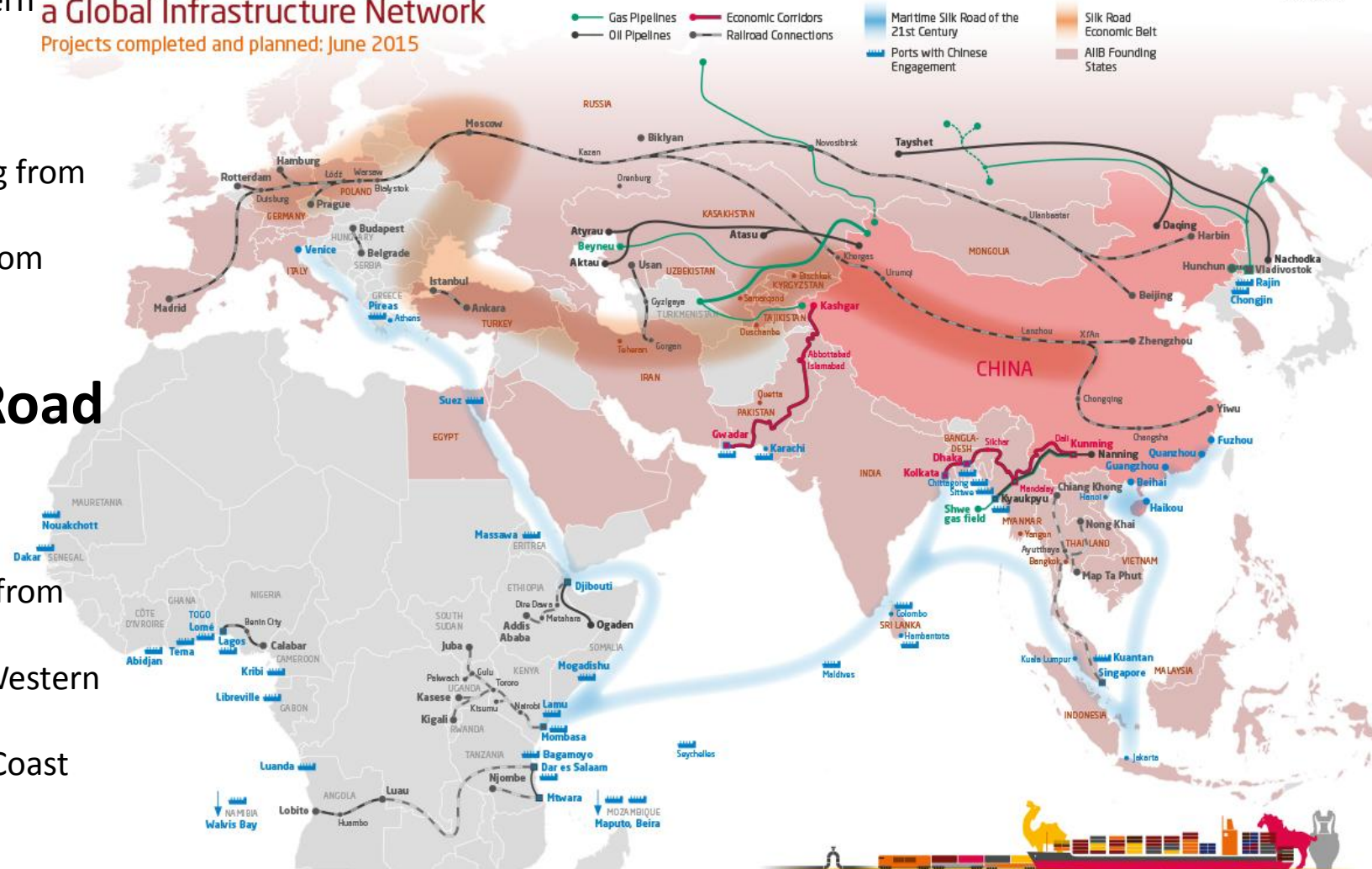
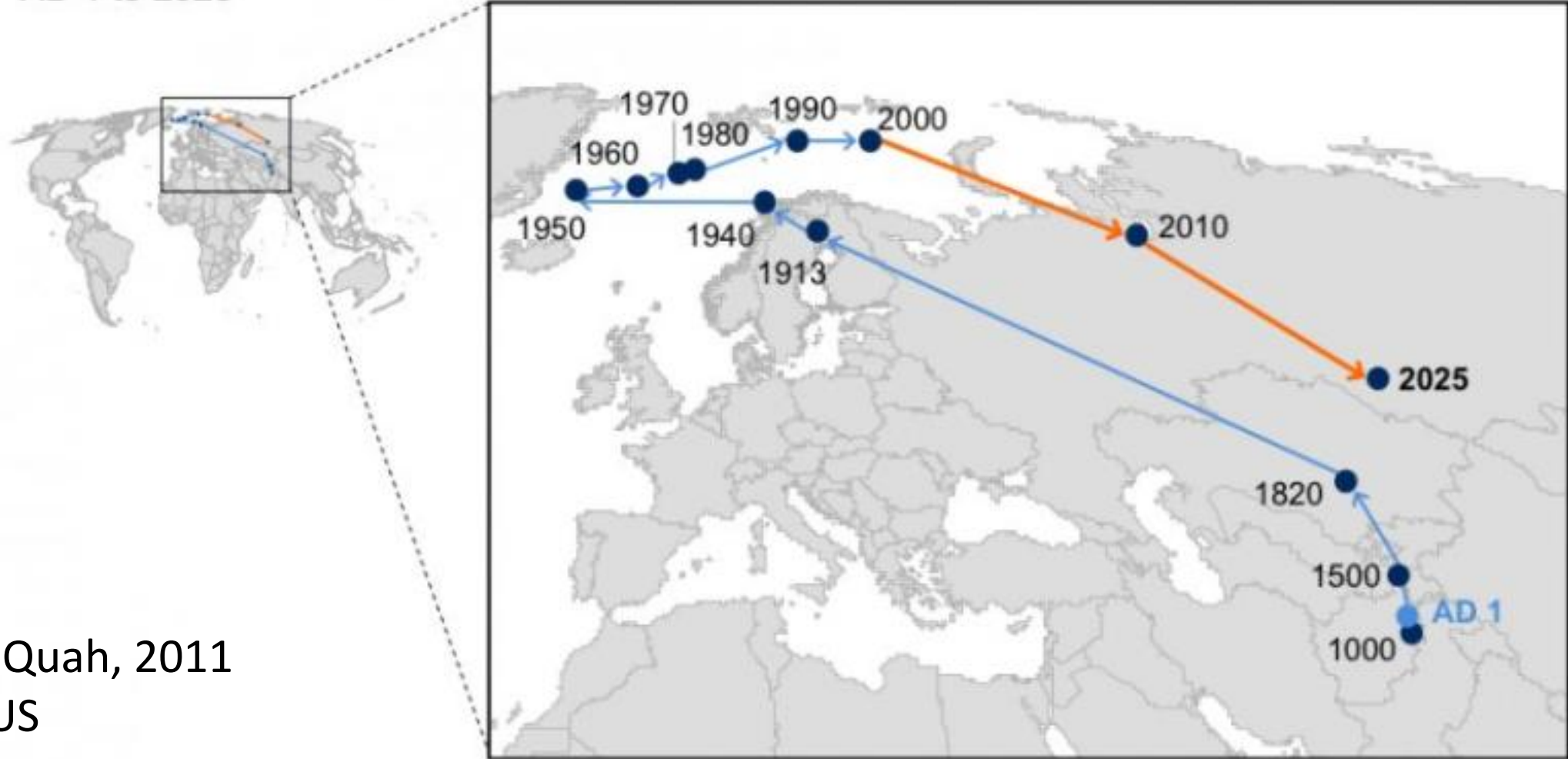


Image from Roman Wilhelm/ MERICS

# Evolution of the earth's economic center of gravity<sup>1</sup>

AD 1 to 2025



Denny Quah, 2011  
LSE, NUS

<sup>1</sup> Economic center of gravity is calculated by weighting locations by GDP in three dimensions and projected to the nearest point on the earth's surface. The surface projection of the center of gravity shifts north over the course of the century, reflecting the fact that in three-dimensional space America and Asia are not only "next" to each other, but also "across" from each other.

SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute analysis using data from Angus Maddison; University of Groningen



**The World in 2050**  
Will the shift in global economic power continue?

February 2015



**pwc**

[www.pwc.co.uk/economics](http://www.pwc.co.uk/economics)

**Table 1: GDP at PPP rankings**

PPP rank	2014		2030		2050	
	Country	GDP at PPP (2014 US\$bn)	Country	Projected GDP at PPP (2014 US\$bn)	Country	Projected GDP at PPP (2014 US\$bn)
1	China	17,632	China	36,112	China	61,079
2	United States	17,416	United States	25,451	India	42,205
3	India	7,277	India	17,138	United States	41,384
4	Japan	4,788	Japan	6,006	Indonesia	12,210
5	Germany	3,621	Indonesia	5,486	Brazil	9,164
6	Russia	3,559	Brazil	4,996	Mexico	8,014
7	Brazil	3,073	Russia	4,854	Japan	7,914
8	France	2,587	Germany	4,590	Russia	7,575
9	Indonesia	2,554	Mexico	3,985	Nigeria	7,345
10	United Kingdom	2,435	United Kingdom	3,586	Germany	6,338
11	Mexico	2,143	France	3,418	United Kingdom	5,744
12	Italy	2,066	Saudi Arabia	3,212	Saudi Arabia	5,488
13	South Korea	1,790	South Korea	2,818	France	5,207
14	Saudi Arabia	1,652	Turkey	2,714	Turkey	5,102
15	Canada	1,579	Italy	2,591	Pakistan	4,253
16	Spain	1,534	Nigeria	2,566	Egypt	4,239
17	Turkey	1,512	Canada	2,219	South Korea	4,142
18	Iran	1,284	Spain	2,175	Italy	3,617
19	Australia	1,100	Iran	1,914	Canada	3,583
20	Nigeria	1,058	Egypt	1,854	Philippines	3,516
21	Thailand	990	Thailand	1,847	Thailand	3,510

<https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/issues/the-economy/assets/world-in-2050-february-2015.pdf>

# BLUE ECONOMY

The Blue Economy is sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, and ocean ecosystem health.

The Blue Economy encompasses many activities...

## RENEWABLE ENERGY

Sustainable marine energy can play a vital role in social and economic development.

## FISHERIES

Marine fisheries contribute more than **US\$270 billion** annually to global GDP. More sustainable fisheries can generate more revenue, more fish and help restore fish stocks.

## MARITIME TRANSPORT

Over **80%** of international goods traded are transported by sea, and the volume of seaborne trade is expected to double by 2030 and quadruple by 2050.

## TOURISM

Ocean and coastal tourism can bring jobs and economic growth. Coastal Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States receive more than **41 million visitors** per year.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

The impacts of climate change on oceans—rising sea-levels, coastal erosion, changing ocean current patterns, and acidification—are staggering. At the same time, **oceans are an important carbon sink** and help mitigate climate change.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

**80% of litter** in the ocean is from land-based sources. Better waste management on land can help oceans recover.

# Indo-Pacific as a Global Strategy

"Indo-Pacific", originally a geographic concept that spans two regions of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, is not a new concept in itself. 10 years ago, Gurpreet S. Khurana, who used the word "Indo-Pacific Strategy" for the first time, was a marine strategist and executive director of the New Delhi National Marine Foundation. Recently, he wrote in the Washington Post that the new term has changed the new strategic mind map since China's "reform and opening up" in the 1980s. "Asia Pacific" has shaped the image of a community of interests linking the United States and East Asia. The "Indo-Pacific" used by Trump means that India, the United States, and other major Asian democracies, especially Japan and Australia, will join in curbing China in the new framework of growing "Cold War" influence. (Chen, 2018)

# Indo-Pacific

- In recent years, the Indo-Pacific strategy and the Quad (US, Japan, India and Australia) concept have been introduced and advocated by various countries at various points in time. The renewal of 2007 Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QSD) proposed by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, with the support of Vice President Dick Cheney of the US, Prime Minister John Howard of Australia and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh of India.
- Chinese scholars believe that the geopolitical changes brought about by China's rise are the main reason Washington is devoting efforts to boost Indo-Pacific alliances, and the Indo-Pacific strategy is intended to hedge against China's foreign and security policy behaviour.
- On the other hand, many scholars also argue that Trump's Indo-Pacific strategy is an update of Obama's "rebalance." Xue Li, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, believes that the new strategy is needed because of the strategic culture and the need for balance of power in the United States.
- Changes in the geo-political-economic environment in the Asia-Pacific region are the fundamental causes motivating the creation of the Indo-Pacific strategy.

# India = One of the fastest economy in terms of development and economics growth

- C17 - C18: 23-24% Share of Global GDP
- In 1947, this share dropped to only 3%
- From 1900 – 1947 GDP growth = 0.0001% p.a.
- In 2017, Indian Economy considered as the 7th largest in the world
- In 2016 GDP growth = 7.5%
- In 1947,
  - 90% indian population lives under poverty line
  - 17% Literacy rate
  - 27 years life expectancy
- In 2017
  - 22% indian population lives under poverty line
  - 75% Literacy rate
  - 66-68 years life expectancy

# SAGAR सागर सागर

Security And Growth for All in the Region

**OCEAN'S ONUS**

IRAN IRAQ PAKISTAN CHINA  
UAE BANGLADESH  
OMAN INDIA  
EGYPT MALAYSIA  
LEBANON THAILAND  
KENYA SRILANKA SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Narendra Modi

**₹15 CRORE**  
HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR THE PROJECT, WHICH WILL REESTABLISH TIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Project Mausam involves the Archaeological Survey of India, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts and National Museum. Countries include Bangladesh, Iran, China, Pakistan, Iraq, Egypt, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, the Maldives, Pakistan, Oman, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Thailand and the UAE.

**39 COUNTRIES**  
HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO BE BROUGHT ON BOARD FOR TRANS-NATIONAL NOMINATION FOR WORLD HERITAGE

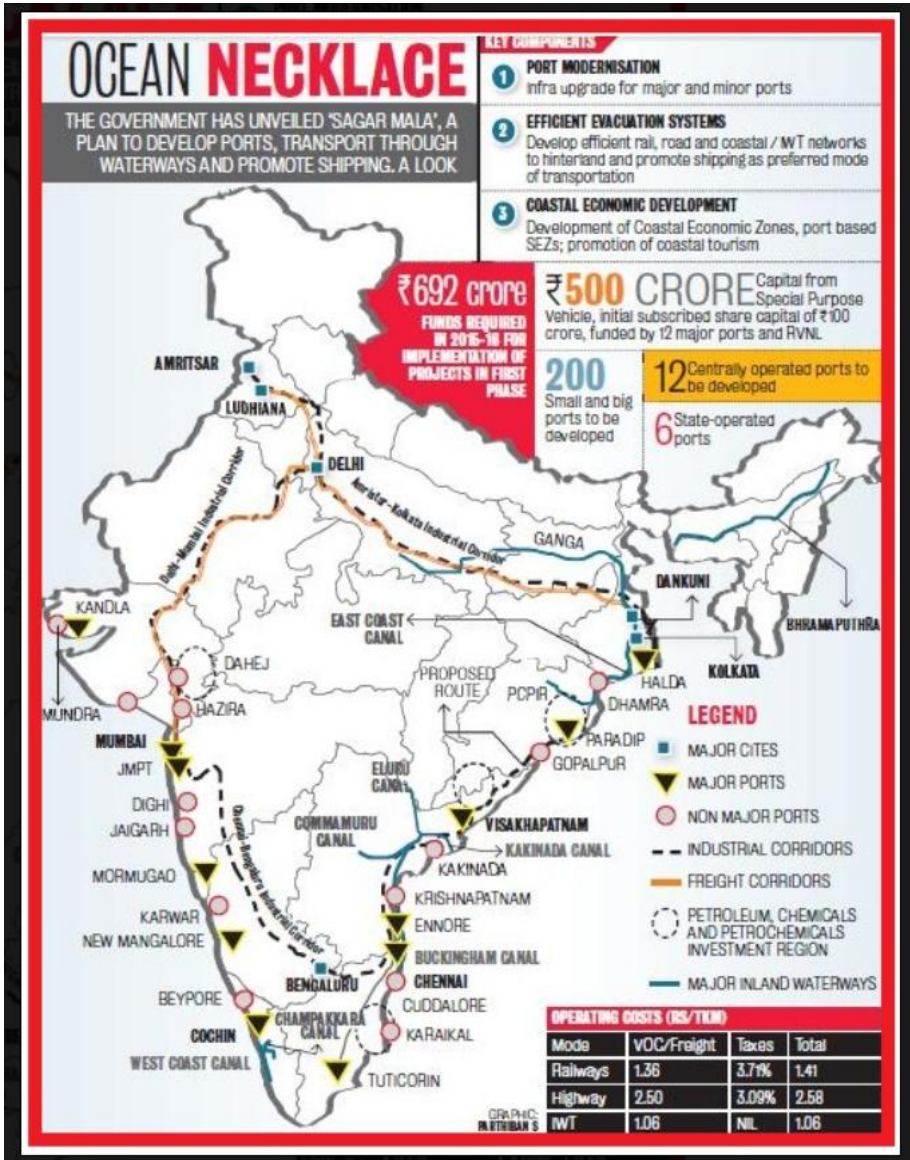
The project started in April 2015. The deadline is March 2017, which will be extended.

The focus is on understanding national cultures in their regional maritime milieu

# SAGAR Mala

# सागरमाला

## सागर माला



<http://senthil-studynotes.blogspot.com/2016/05/caecongeog-ind-project-sagarmala.html>

A black and white photograph of a group of people, likely members of a white supremacist organization, wearing white robes and hoods. They are holding signs that read "AMERICA FIRST" and "AMERICA FOR WHITES". The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark grey box containing white text.

Nationalism/ Radicalism/  
Xenophobia/ Protectionism

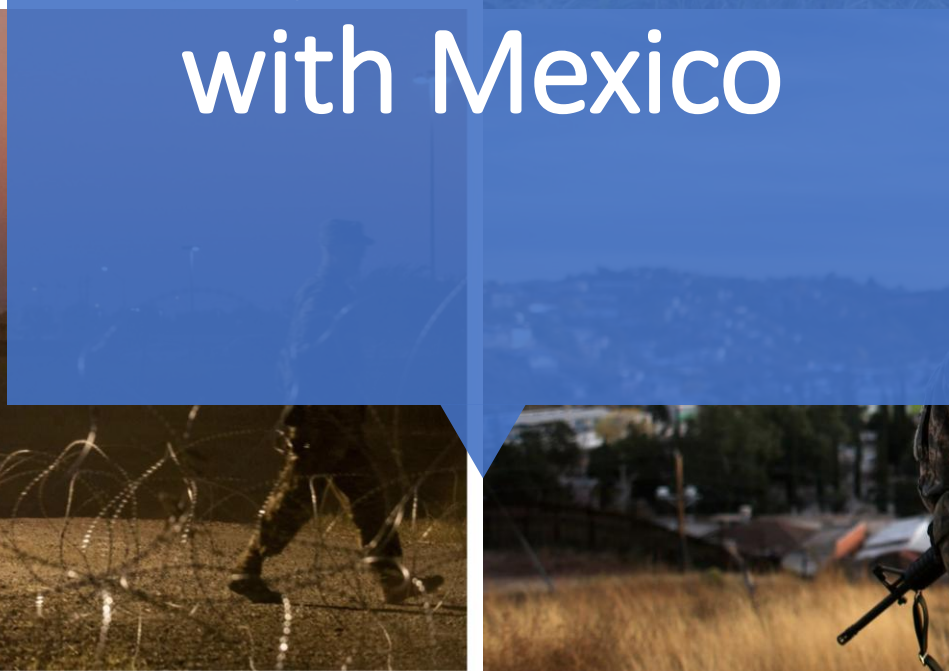
AMERICA  
FIRST

AMERICA  
FOR WHITES





# US sending 5,200 troops to border with Mexico



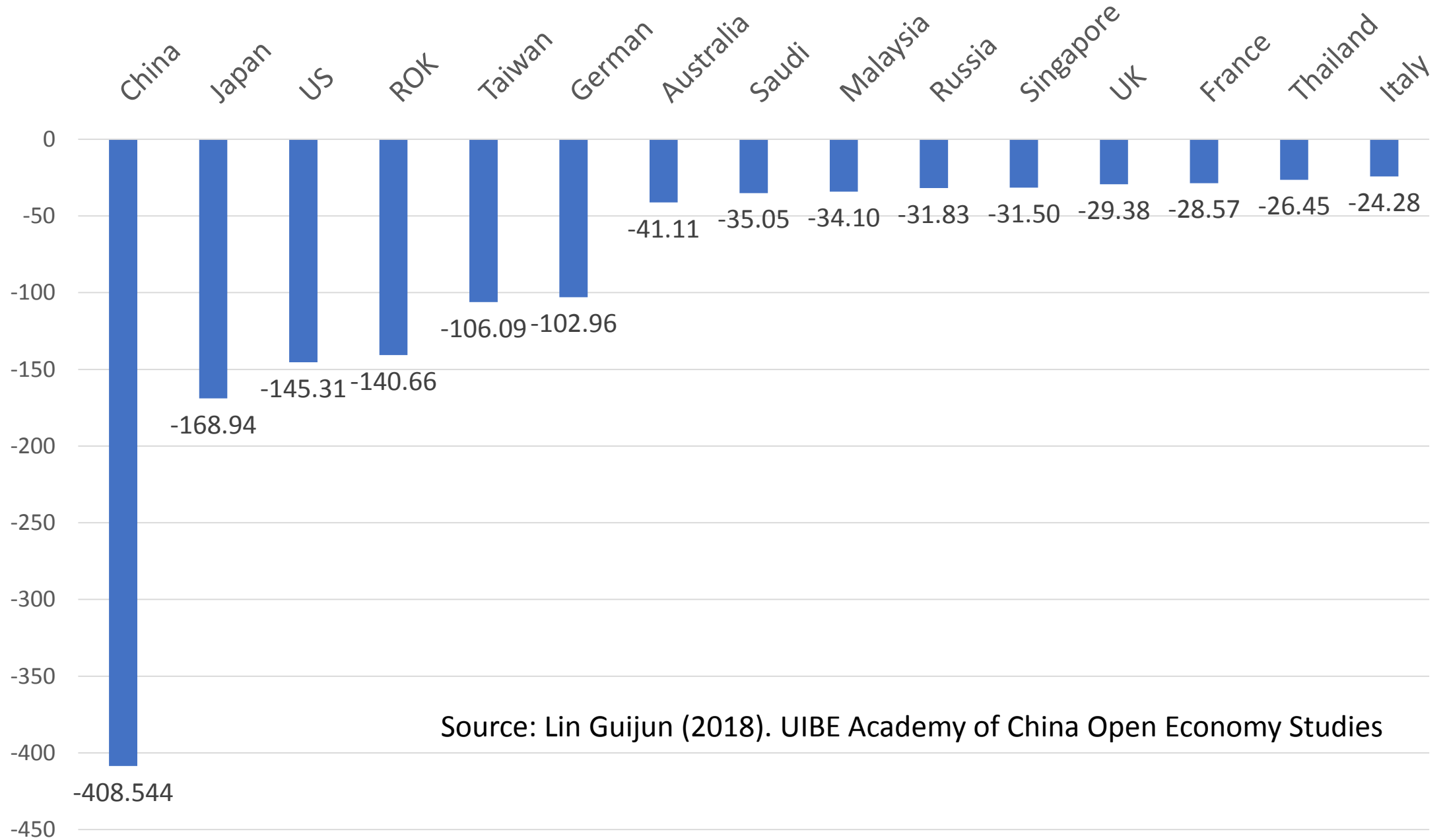
— Troops enter a compound near the U.S.-Mexico border crossing at Donna, Texas, on Nov. 6, 2018. Andrew Cullen / AFP - Getty Images

# 20 ข้อควรรู้สำหรับประเทศไทยและประชาคมอาเซียน ท่ามกลางสงครามการค้า



ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.ปิติ ศรีแสงนาม ศูนย์อาเซียนศึกษา จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

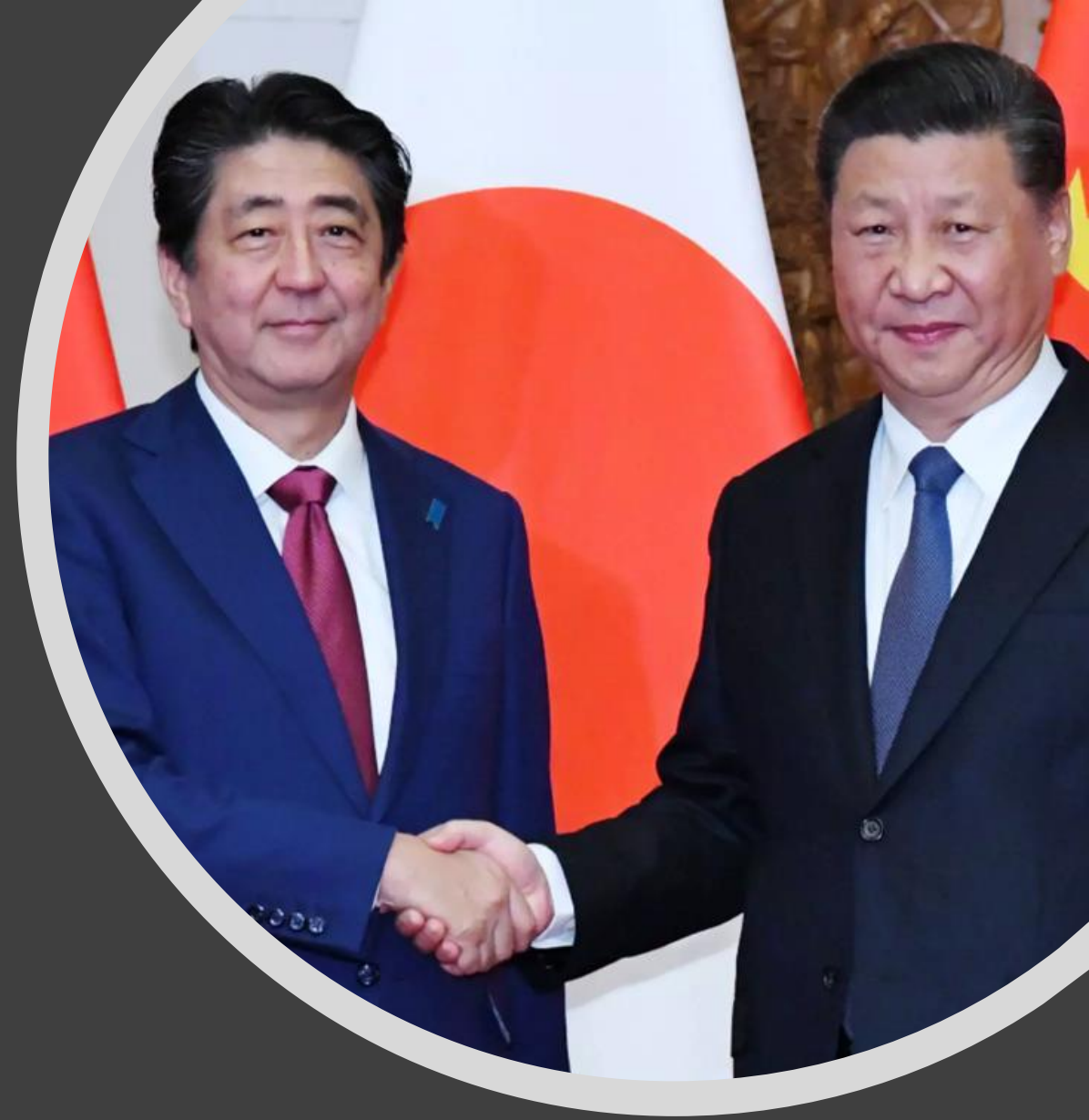
Top 15 Countries Most Affected by US Trade War (unit: Billions of USD)



Source: Lin Guijun (2018). UIBE Academy of China Open Economy Studies

# China-Japan “A New Stage” Cooperation

- Official Visit (25-27 Oct 2018) after 7 years.
- > 500 Business Deals (> 2.6 Billions of USD) mainly in Infrastructure Development, Energy and Automobile
- 30 Billions of USD China-Japan Bilateral Currency Swap pact
- High-level Diplomatic and Military Exchanges
- Constructive Dialogue
- Xi will visit Osaka for G-20 Summit in 2019
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and China Development Bank joints loans when investing in the 3<sup>rd</sup> country market



# China-Japan “A New Stage” Cooperation

- Cooperating in the third countries enable the two nations to stabilize ties, but would help Tokyo reduce the risk of upsetting the US by promoting China’s Rise.
- China has wanted to include Japan as a partner of the BRI, which has been criticized by many western countries
- Japan wants to stabilize relations with China by using economic leverage, but doesn’t want to be labelled as collaborating with China.
- The Joint-investments may offer Japan a new tactic for limiting China’s influence over ASEAN
- Cooperating in the third countries projects was a way of compromising.

## 3 Main Strategies of Thailand

1. Deeper and Broader ASEAN  
Regional Integration
2. ASEAN Connectivity
3. SEZs and EEC

# Asian Regionalism is at a Crossroads

- ASEAN is weakened BUT NOT out.  
ASEAN = vital role to play in managing security. AEC is a very positive development
- BUT ASEAN's role in the wider Asia-Pacific or the Indo-Pacific is LESS rosy than before.
- ASEAN's Centrality is Over-optimistic.
- We need China-India-ASEAN to get this job done.

# RCEP

- GDP: USD 25.4 Trillions (2017)
- GDP Per Capita: USD 7,146 (2017)
- Population: 3,552 millions (2017)
- 6<sup>th</sup> RCEP Ministerial Meeting: 30-31 August 2018 at Singapore
- 23<sup>rd</sup> Round of Negotiations: 17-27 July 2018 in Bangkok
- Comprehensive, High-Quality, Mutually Benefit, Broader and Deeper than ASEAN+1
- Concluded Chapters: Customs Procedures, Trade Facilitations, Government Procurement
- To be Conclude: Market Access, e-Commerce, IPR, Narrowing down the Gap between RCEP members

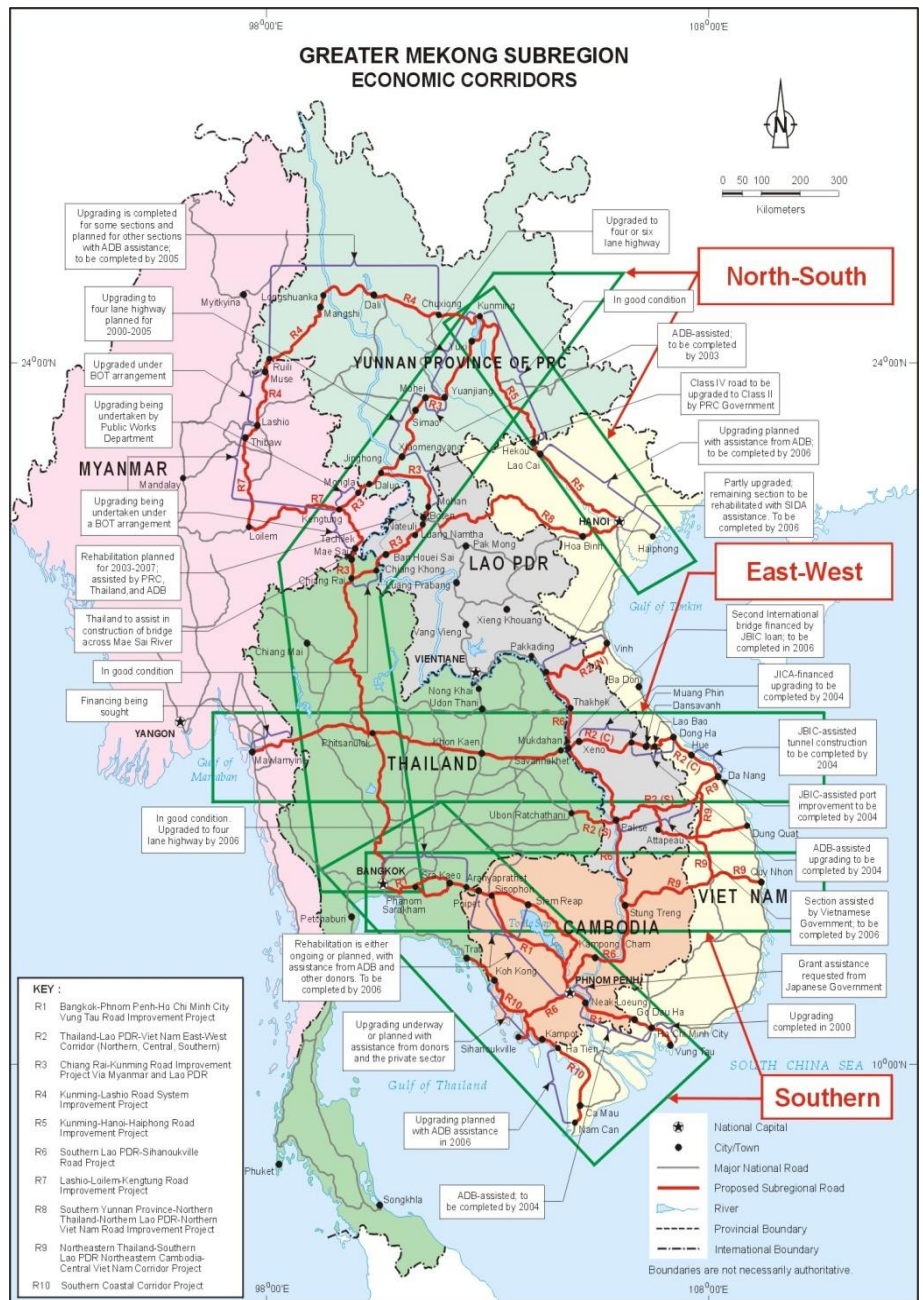


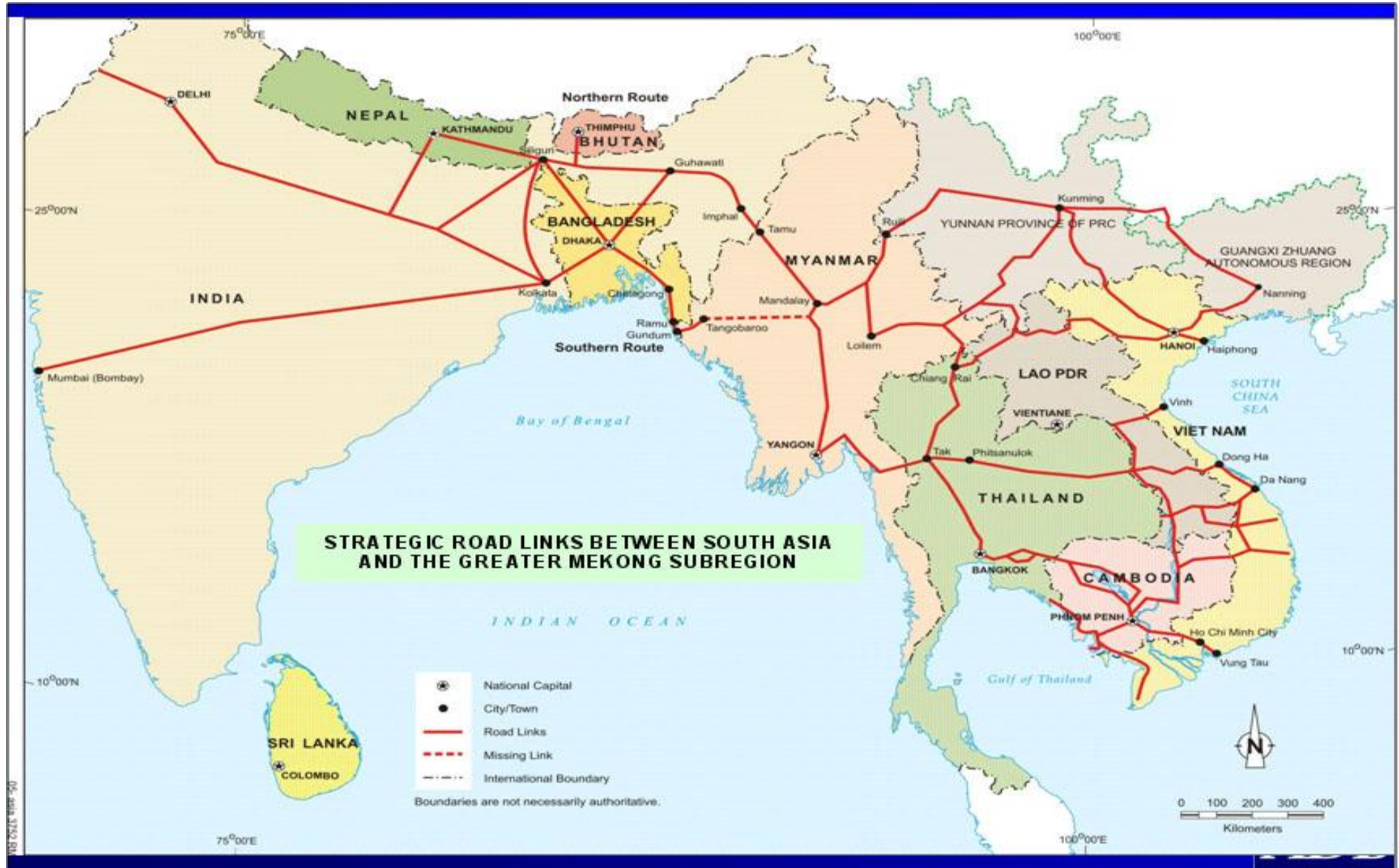
# Challenges

- Untapped international trade and investment potentials
- How to create the “Free and Fair” Trade among Indo-Pacific region

# Recommendations

- Demand Driven Trade Policy: Reciprocal Demand, Understand each other, Trust Building, People to People Connectivity
- Software Connectivity: Trade Facilitations (TFs), Dialogue and More Appropriated Communications, More Prudent international trade and investment policies, coupled with sincerely foreign relations policies
- ASEAN, ASEAN+3, India: Partners from Sustainable Development





# Thailand Special Economic Development Zones

## **1st Phase**

- Tak
- Mukdahan
- Sa Kaeo
- Trat
- Songkhla

## **2nd Phase**

- Chiang Rai
- Nong Khai
- Nakhon Phanom
- Kanchanaburi
- Narathiwat

## ปัจจุบันเขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษ ประกอบด้วยพื้นที่ 10 จังหวัด

ตามประกาศ กพพ. ที่ 1/2558 และ 2/2558 ดังนี้

- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดตาก** ประกอบด้วย 14 ตำบล ใน 3 อำเภอในจังหวัดตาก ได้แก่
  - » อำเภอแม่สอด 8 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลแม่สอด ตำบลแม่ตาว ตำบลท่าสายลวด ตำบลพระธาตุผาแดง ตำบลแม่กาษา ตำบลแม่ปะ ตำบลแม่กุ่ม และ ตำบลมหาราช
  - » อำเภอพบพระ 3 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลพบพระ ตำบลช่องแคบ และ ตำบลลาเลย์
  - » อำเภอแม่ระมาด 3 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลแม่เงา ตำบลแม่ระมาด และ ตำบลชะเนือ
- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดมุกดาหาร** ประกอบด้วย 11 ตำบล ใน 3 อำเภอ ในจังหวัดมุกดาหาร ได้แก่
  - » อำเภอเมืองมุกดาหาร 5 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลศรีบุญเรือง ตำบลมุกดาหาร ตำบลบางทรายใหญ่ ตำบลคำอาฮวน และ ตำบลนาสีนวน
  - » อำเภอหว้านใหญ่ 4 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลบางทรายน้อย ตำบลชะโนด ตำบลหว้านใหญ่ และ ตำบลบ่งขาม
  - » อำเภอดอนตาล 2 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลโพธิ์ไทร และ ตำบลดอนตาล
- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดสระแก้ว** ประกอบด้วย 4 ตำบล ใน 2 อำเภอ ในจังหวัดสระแก้ว ได้แก่
  - » อำเภอรัษฎาประเทศ 3 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลบ้านด่าน ตำบลป่าไร่ และ ตำบลท่าข้าม
  - » อำเภอวัฒนานคร 1 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลผักชะ
- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดตราด** ประกอบด้วย 3 ตำบล ของอำเภอคลองใหญ่ ในจังหวัดตราด ได้แก่ ตำบลคลองใหญ่ ตำบลหาดเล็ก และ ตำบลไม้รุ็ด
- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดสงขลา** ประกอบด้วย 4 ตำบล ของอำเภอสะเตา ในจังหวัดสงขลา ได้แก่ ตำบลสะเตา ตำบลสำนักขาม ตำบลสำนักแก้ว และตำบลป่าตึงเบซาร์
- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดเชียงราย** ประกอบด้วย 21 ตำบล ใน 3 อำเภอ ในจังหวัดเชียงราย ได้แก่
  - » อำเภอเชียงของ 7 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลศรี้ง ตำบลบุญเรือง ตำบลริมโขง ตำบลเวียง ตำบลศรีดอนชัย ตำบลสถาน ตำบลห้วยฮ่อม
  - » อำเภอเชียงแสน 6 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลบ้านแซว ตำบลป่าสัก ตำบลแม่เงิน ตำบลโยนก ตำบลเวียง ตำบลศรีดอนมูล
  - » อำเภอแม่สาย 8 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลเกาะช้าง ตำบลบ้านด้าย ตำบลโป่งงาม ตำบลโป่งผา ตำบลแม่สาย ตำบลเวียงพางคำ ตำบลศรีเมืองชุม ตำบลห้วยไคร้
- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดหนองคาย** ประกอบด้วย 13 ตำบล ใน 2 อำเภอ ในจังหวัดหนองคาย ได้แก่
  - » อำเภอเมืองหนองคาย 12 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลคำบกหวาน ตำบลโนเมือง ตำบลบ้านเดื่อ ตำบลพระธาตุ บึงพวน ตำบลโพธิ์ชัย ตำบลโพนสว่าง ตำบลมีชัย ตำบลเวียงคุก ตำบลสิริกาย ตำบลหนองกอมเกาะ ตำบลหาดคำ ตำบลหินโงม
  - » อำเภอสระใคร 1 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลสระใคร
- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดนครพนม** ประกอบด้วย 13 ตำบล ใน 2 อำเภอ ในจังหวัดนครพนม ได้แก่
  - » อำเภอเมืองนครพนม 10 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลกุรุคุ ตำบลท่าค้อ ตำบลนาทราย ตำบลนาทรายควาย ตำบลโนเมือง ตำบลบ้านฝั่ง ตำบลโพธิ์ตาก ตำบลหนองญาติ ตำบลหนองแสง ตำบลอาจสามารถ
  - » อำเภอท่าอุเทน 3 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลโนนตาล ตำบลรามราช ตำบลเวินพระบาท
- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดกาญจนบุรี** ประกอบด้วย 2 ตำบล ของอำเภอเมืองกาญจนบุรี ในจังหวัดกาญจนบุรี ได้แก่ ตำบลแก่งเสี้ยน และ ตำบลบ้านเก่า
- เขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษจังหวัดระยอง** ประกอบด้วย 5 ตำบล ใน 5 อำเภอ ในจังหวัดระยอง ได้แก่
  - » อำเภอเมืองระยอง 1 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลโคกเคียน
  - » อำเภอดงตาล 1 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลเจ๊ะเห
  - » อำเภอวังน้อย 1 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลชะหาร
  - » อำเภอแฉ่ง 1 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลลิ้จูด
  - » อำเภอสุโหงโกลก 1 ตำบล ได้แก่ ตำบลสุโหงโกลก

## ที่ตั้งเขตพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจพิเศษ



# Eastern Economic Corridor

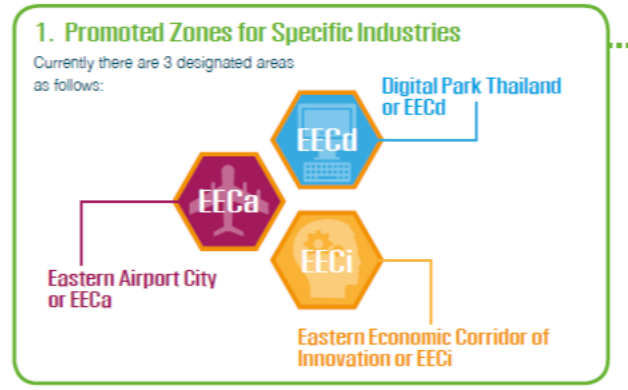
### Projects in Targeted Industries

The targeted industries which will drive the Thai economy towards sustainability consist of:

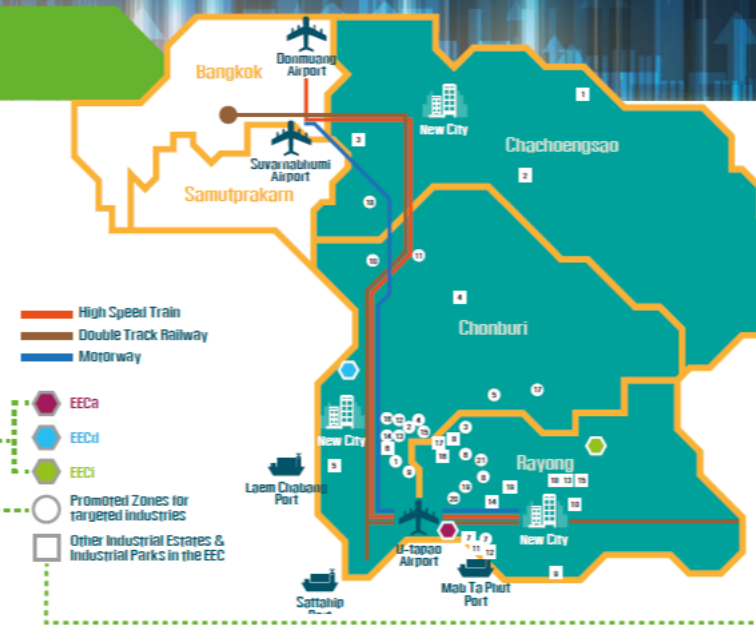


### EEC ZONING Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC)

Consist of 3 designated areas as follows:



- #### 2. Promoted Zones for targeted industries
- Designated by the Eastern Economic Corridor Policy Committee. Currently there are 21 designated areas as follows:
- Hemaraj Chonburi Industrial Estate
  - Hemaraj Chonburi Industrial Estate 2
  - Hemaraj Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate
  - Hemaraj Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate 2 (Chonburi)
  - Hemaraj Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate 3 (Chonburi)
  - Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate (Rayong)
  - Hemaraj Eastern Industrial Estate (Map Ta Phut)
  - Hemaraj Rayong Industrial Estate 36 (Rayong)
  - Amata City Industrial Estate
  - Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate
  - Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate (2<sup>nd</sup> Phase)
  - Pin Thong Industrial Estate (Laem Chabang) Chonburi
  - Pin Thong Industrial Estate (3<sup>rd</sup> Phase) Chonburi
  - Pin Thong Industrial Estate (4<sup>th</sup> Phase) Chonburi
  - Pin Thong Industrial Estate (5<sup>th</sup> Phase) Chonburi
  - Pin Thong Industrial Estate
  - Yamato Industries Industrial Estate Chonburi
  - TFD Industrial Estate 2 Chachoengsao
  - C.P. Industrial Estate Rayong
  - Smart Park Industrial Estate
  - Hemaraj Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate 4



- ### 3. Other Industrial Estates & Industrial Parks in the EEC
- BOI-promoted industrial estates or zones in Chachoengsao, Chonburi and Rayong consist of the following 19 areas:
- 304 Industrial Park (2<sup>nd</sup> Phase)
  - Gateway Industrial Estate
  - Wellgrow Industrial Estate
  - Ban Bung Industrial Estate
  - Laem Chabang Industrial Estate
  - Sahaphat Industrial Estate (Sriracha)
  - Asia Industrial Estate
  - J.K. Land Industrial Park
  - IRPC Eco Industrial Zone (4th Phase)
  - Rubber City Industrial Estate
  - Maptaphud Industrial Estate
  - Pha Daeng Industrial Estate
  - Rayong Industrial Estate (Bankai)
  - R.I.L Industrial Estate
  - Rojana Industrial Park (Bankai)
  - Rojana Industrial Park (Pluagang)
  - Siam Eastern Industrial Park
  - GSP Industrial Park (Rayong)
  - WHA Rayong Industrial Land

### Cooperation with institutions/organizations

Investment projects applying for incentives under this scheme must establish a close cooperation with educational and research institutions, Center of Excellence etc. The types of cooperation must be approved by the BOI e.g. cooperation in the area of Talent Mobility, Work-integrated Learning (WiL), Dual Vocational Training (DVT), Cooperative Education, special vocational education projects in the EEC or other types of cooperation to develop human resources or technology.

Cooperation plans for Dual Vocational Training, Cooperative Education, Work integrated Learning or other similar types of cooperation must be submitted. The plans must describe vocational training plans and numbers of students according to the criteria.

The existing requirements for human resources development in certain projects, such as Innovation Incubation Center, are not considered as a fulfillment of the conditions set under the EEC measure.

### Incentives

Zones in the EEC	Incentives	For targeted activities in designated locations				For eligible activities in the EEC	
		Section 8	A1	A2	A3	Section 8	A1 - A3
1. Promoted Zones for Specific Industries (EECa, EECd, and EECi)	Corporate income tax exemption	10 + 3 Years (no cap)	8 + 4 Years (no cap)	8 + 4 Years	5 + 2 Years	10 + 1 Years (no cap)	Regular exemption (5 to 8 years)
	50% corporate income tax reduction	-	-	-	5 Years	-	3 Years
2. Promoted Zones for targeted industries	Corporate income tax exemption	10 + 2 Years (no cap)	8 Years (no cap)	8 Years	5 Years	10 + 1 Years (no cap)	Regular exemption (5 to 8 years)
	50% corporate income tax reduction	-	5 Years	5 Years	5 Years	-	3 Years
3. Other Industrial Estates & Industrial Parks in the EEC	Incentives	Section 8	A1	A2	A3	List of eligible activities in the EEC	
	Corporate income tax exemption	10 + 1 Years (no cap)	8 Years (no cap)	8 Years	5 Years		
	50% corporate income tax reduction	-	3 Years	3 Years	3 Years		

Remark: The projects, promoted under EEC measure in the EEC are not entitled to apply for merit on industrial area development (According to announcement no.2/2557 dated December 3, 2557)

# Factors affecting Foreign Direct Investment

- Market size and growth potential
- Openness
- Exchange Rate Valuation
- Clustering effects
- Political stability
- Institutions, Regulatory Environment
- Wage rates
- Labour skills
- Tax rates
- Transport and infrastructure

No Free Lunch/ Unilateralism/  
Debt Diplomacy/ Debt Trap/  
New Colonization/ Socio-Cultural/  
Environment/ Health Issues