**Thailand’s Economic Factsheet**

**Economic Figures**

- **GDP Growth Q1/2018**: 4.8%
- **GDP per capita 2017**: 6,730.2 USD
- **Nominal GDP 2017**: 455.3 bil. USD
- **GDP Growth 2017**: 3.9%
- **Inflation 2018**: 0.6%
- **Foreign Reserves Q1 2018**: 211.5 bil. USD
- **Unemployment Rate Q2 2018**: 1.2%
- **Public Debt Per GDP 2018**: 39.2%
- **Policy Interest Rate Q1 2018**: 1.5%

**2018 GDP Growth Forecast**
- NESDB: 4.2%
- Bank of Thailand: 4.4%
- Fiscal Policy Office: 4.5%
- ADB: 4.0%
- World Bank: 4.1%
- IMF: 3.9%

**Year**
- 2014: 1.0%
- 2015: 3.3%
- 2016: 3.9%
- 2017: 3.9%

**Trade Statistics (bil. USD)**

- **Q1 2018**
  - Export Value: 61.79
  - Import Value: 55.15
  - Trade Balance: +6.6
- **2017**
  - Export Value: 235.1
  - Import Value: 203.2
  - Trade Balance: +31.9

**Tourism**

- **Top Tourists (May 2018)**
  1. China
  2. Malaysia
  3. Russia
  4. South Korea

- **Foreign Tourists (Jan-May 2018)**
  - Year 2017: 35.38 million
  - 2018 Q1: 16.5 million

**Exports**

1. Auto Parts & Accessories
2. Computer, Equipment, & Parts
3. Precious Stones & Accessories
4. Rubber Products
5. Plastic Pellets
6. Chemical Products
7. Refined Fuels
8. Electronic Integrated Circuits
9. Machinery and Parts
10. Air Conditioner and Parts

**Imports**

1. Crude Oil
2. Machinery & Parts
3. Electrical Machinery & Parts
4. Chemical Products
5. Jewelry
6. Iron, Steel, & Products
7. Auto Parts & Accessories
8. Electrical Integrated Circuits
9. Other Metal Ores
10. Computer Equipment & Parts

**Top 10 Export Destinations (Jan-May 2018)**

1. China
2. Malaysia
3. Russia
4. South Korea
5. China

**Top 10 Export Origins (Jan-May 2018)**

1. China
2. Japan
3. USA
4. China
5. China
6. China
7. Japan
8. China
9. China
10. China

Department of International Economic Affairs
June 2018
THAILAND’S Eastern Economic Corridor

Core areas-Investment project

Infrastructure Projects
- U-Tapao air port and aircraft maintenance
- Sratthapip commercial seaport
- Laem Chabang port phase#3
- Map Ta Phut port phase#3

High-speed rail-east route
- Rayong 8 estates
- Smart Park
- Hemaraj eastern sea
- Hemaraj west (Map Ta Phut)
- Eastern sea board (Rayong)
- Hemaraj Rayong 36
- Amata city
- CP Rayong

Industrial Promotion Zones
- Chachoengsao 1 estate
- TFD 2
- Chonburi 12 estates
- Yamato Industries
- Amata city 1-2
- Pinthong 1-5
- Hemaraj Chonburi 1-2
- Hemaraj eastern sea board 2-3

Strategic Location
- Thailand’s flagship special economic zone, located in Rayong, Chachengsao and Chonburi
- Excellent infrastructure linkage (200 kms from Bangkok through highway linkages Laem Chabang commercial port, Map Ta Phut industrial port, U-Tapao international airport)

Facilitate and attract investment in targeted industries
- Connect Indian Ocean with Pacific Ocean, CLMV, South China: via multi-modal linkages and Free Trade Areas (FTAs)

Investment Incentives
- Exemption of corporate income tax for up to 15 years
- Exemption of import duties on machinery/raw or essential materials imported for use in production for export/goods for R&D
- Matching Grants for investment/R&D/innovation/human resources development for targeted industries
- Permission to own land for BOI promoted projects
- Rights to state’s land lease for 50 years renewable upon approval for a further 40 years
- 17% personal income tax rate, the lowest rate in ASEAN for foreign executives working for regional headquarters or international trading companies along with regional R&D centres.
- One-stop service center to facilitate foreign investors provide useful information, and issue permits for trading, export and import all in one location
- Strategic Target Center (STC) to attract investors, experts and scientists from around the world

11 Targeted Industries
- Next Generation Automotive
- Smart Electronics
- Affluent, Medical and Wellness Tourism
- Agriculture and Biotechnology
- Food for the Future
- Robotics
- Aviation and Logistics
- Biofuels and Biochemicals
- Medical Hub
- Digital
- National Defense

Special Promotion Zones
- EECI - Biopolis (for biotech research)
- Arpolis (for automation, robotic research)
- Space Innopolis (for aircraft, aerospace research)

EECdl - Data Center/Bigdata Analytic
- IOT Institute
- Satellite Station
- Submarine Cable Station

EEC-A - MRO Center
- Duty Free Zone
- Training Center
- Upgraded U-Tapao Airport

EEC Act (Entered into force on 15 May 2018)
- Permanent Administration
  - Policy Committee (25 persons) chaired by PM. Includes 4 Ministers, Budget Bureau, NESDB, BOI, Board of Trade, FTL, TBA, and external experts
  - Secretary-General and EEC Office
- Clear Working Process
  - One-stop Service (OSS), EIA, PPP, Urban planning, and etc.
  - Special Economic Promotional Zone
  - Incentives (tax, visa / work permit and etc.)
- EEC Inclusivity
  - Integrated Plan, Budget and Fund for local development
INVESTMENT POLICIES

WHY Thailand?
1. Strategic Location & Connectivity
2. Strong Economic Fundamentals
4. Excellent Infrastructure
5. Attractive Incentives

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- 2017 (Jan.-Dec.)
- 2018 (Jan.-Mar.)
- Total 818 projects
- Value 282.7 bil. baht

Revised Investment Promotion Act (effective as of 25 Jan 2017)
- Exemption of CIT up to 12 years for R&D, advance technology and innovation
- 90% reduction of CIT up to 10 years
- Investment Tax Allowance
- Special packages for targeted core technology
- 100-300% tax deduction for R&D expenses and technology and workforce development

Competitiveness Enhancement Act (effective as of 14 Feb 2017)
- Exemption of CIT up to 15 years
- 10,000 million Baht matching fund for targeted industries
- Import duty exemption.
- All other privileges under old and revised IPA.

The EEC Act (entered into force on 15 May 2018)
- Exemption from corporate income tax for up to 15 years and 17% personal income tax which is the lowest in ASEAN
- Matching grants for investment, R&D, innovation, human resource development for targeted industries
- Smart Visa issuance for Talents, Foreign Investors, Foreign Executives and Startups
- International university establishment in high technology field.

Incentives
- Merit-based
  - Grant additional incentives to encourage investment that benefit the country or overall industry
  - 1. Competitiveness Enhancement
  - 2. Decentralization
  - 3. Industrial Area Development
- Activity-based
  - Classified incentives based on importance of activities
  - including...
    - 0-9 years of CIT Exemption
    - 300% tax deduction on R&D investment
    - Exemption of import duties on machinery
    - Smart Visa for investors/experts/startups

Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

SEZ’s border provinces
- Chiang Rai
- Tak
- Kanchanaburi
- Nong Khai
- Nakhon Panom
- Mukdahan
- Sa Kaeo
- Trat
- Song Khla
- Narathiwat

The Royal Coast /Thailand Riviera
- 4 provinces: Chumphon, Ranong, Prachuap Khiri Khan and Phetchaburi
- Tourism
  - Nature
  - Culture
  - History
  - Sport
  - Community
- Focus on sustainable and eco-friendly tourism as well as attract high-end tourists to the area by rail and car
- Vision: World’s Leading Health Tourism Destination

Other Clusters
- 1. Agricultural, fishery and targeted industries
- 2. Ceramic products
- 3. Textile, garment, and leather industries
- 4. Manufacture of furniture
- 5. Gems and jewelry
- 6. Medical equipment
- 7. Automotive, machinery and parts
- 8. Electrical appliances and electronics
- 9. Plastics
- 10. Medicine
- 11. Logistics
- 12. Industrial estates/zones
- 13. Tourism related Industry

Measures
- 1. Development of Hua Hin Airport
- 2. Golf Tourism
- 3. Community based
- 4. Infrastructure development (land, rail, air and water)
Thailand Investment Factsheet

As of Q1/2018

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- 215 Projects
- Value 24.9 billion baht

Total investment value 205.1 billion baht
- 150 applications (41%) are in the 10 target industries, The projects value is 184.7 billion baht in total.

Most Applications = 49 Projects
- Digital

Highest value = 161 billion baht
- Biofuels and Biochemicals

Approved Projects = 330 Projects
- 259 approvals (41%) are in the 10 target industries, The projects value is 55.2 billion baht in total.

Most Approvals = 18 Projects each industry
- Digital & Biofuels and Biochemicals

Highest value = 16.2 billion baht
- Autoparts & Accessories

Top Industries for Foreign Investors

Project Applications in the 10 Target Industries

- Agriculture and Biotechnology
- Minerals and Steel
- Light Industry
- Machine
- Electronics
- Chemical
- Service and Public Utility
- Next Generation Automotive
- Food for the Future
- Smart Electronics
- Agriculture and Biotechnology
- Affluent, Medical and Wellness Tourism
- Medical Hub
- Digital
- Robotics
- Aviation and Logistics
- Biofuels and Biochemicals

EEC: Application and Approval

- Application 66 projects
- Application value 165.4 billion baht
- Approved 77 projects
- Approved value 38.3 billion baht

Source: The Board of Investment of Thailand: BOI

Department of International Economic Affairs

July 2018

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ภาพแสดงการเปลี่ยนแปลงในตัวเลขการคลังของประเทศต่าง ๆ ระหว่างปี 2560 ถึงปี 2561 รวมถึงการพยากรณ์ในปี 2562

การพยากรณ์ GDP ของปี 2560 คาดว่าจะอยู่ที่ 3.9% สำหรับ IMF, 3.1% สำหรับ WB, และ 3.3% สำหรับ OECD

แนวโน้มเศรษฐกิจโลกปี 2561
- ภาพแสดงภาวะเศรษฐกิจโลกทั่วถ้วย 4.1% ที่ปี 2560
- ภาพแสดงการเปลี่ยนแปลงของเศรษฐกิจโลกทั่วถ้วย ปี 2560 ถึงปี 2561
- ภาพแสดงแนวโน้มการพยากรณ์เศรษฐกิจโลกทั่วถ้วย ปี 2561
- ภาพแสดงแนวโน้มการพยากรณ์เศรษฐกิจโลกทั่วถ้วย ปี 2562 ถึงปี 2556

การจัดเรียง
- การจัดเรียงข้อมูลแต่ละประเทศในแผนภูมิ
- การจัดเรียงข้อมูลแต่ละประเทศในแผนภูมิ
- การจัดเรียงข้อมูลแต่ละประเทศในแผนภูมิ
- การจัดเรียงข้อมูลแต่ละประเทศในแผนภูมิ

USA
- Q1 เศรษฐกิจขยายตัว 2.9% เริ่มต้นจากระหน่ำ 2.6% ไตรมาสแรกของปี 2558
- ไตรมาสต่อไปจะขยายตัว 1.1 ไตรมาส
- การบริโภคและการลงทุนจะขยายตัว 1.7% ไตรมาส
- มูลค่าทรัพย์สินที่มีมูลค่าสูงสุด 2.5% ไตรมาส

EUROZONE
- Q1 เศรษฐกิจขยายตัว 2.5% เริ่มต้นจากระหน่ำ 2.8% ไตรมาสแรกของปี 2558
- ไตรมาสต่อไปจะขยายตัว 1.2% ไตรมาส
- การบริโภคและการลงทุนจะขยายตัว 1.5% ไตรมาส
- มูลค่าทรัพย์สินที่มีมูลค่าสูงสุด 0.5% ไตรมาส

CHINA
- Q1 เศรษฐกิจขยายตัว 6.8% เริ่มต้นจากระหน่ำ 6.7% ไตรมาสแรกของปี 2558
- ไตรมาสต่อไปจะขยายตัว 5.6% ไตรมาส
- การบริโภคและการลงทุนจะขยายตัว 4.5% ไตรมาส
- มูลค่าทรัพย์สินที่มีมูลค่าสูงสุด 5.5% ไตรมาส

JAPAN
- Q1 เศรษฐกิจขยายตัว 0.3% เริ่มต้นจากระหน่ำ 0.6% ไตรมาสแรกของปี 2558
- ไตรมาสต่อไปจะขยายตัว -0.4% ไตรมาส
- การบริโภคและการลงทุนจะขยายตัว -1.5% ไตรมาส
- มูลค่าทรัพย์สินที่มีมูลค่าสูงสุด 1.8% ไตรมาส

ASEAN
- แนวโน้มการพยากรณ์เศรษฐกิจของประเทศต่าง ๆ รวมถึงการพยากรณ์ในปี 2562 ถึงปี 2556
- แนวโน้มการพยากรณ์เศรษฐกิจของประเทศต่าง ๆ รวมถึงการพยากรณ์ในปี 2562 ถึงปี 2556
Suggested Talking Points

Thailand’s Economic Outlook

- The Thai economy registers its greatest expansion in 5 years with a 4.8% growth in the first quarter of 2018. The overall economic expansion for the Thai economy in 2018 is projected in the range of 4.2 – 4.7%. This strong growth rate follows the pattern of an accelerating economic expansion of 1.0% which started in 2014, and gathered paces with 3.0% in 2015, 3.3% in 2016, and 3.9% in 2017.

- Thailand’s economic growth is gaining momentum in many sectors. Strong growth in investment, tourism and export remain the key drivers of Thailand’s economy. Thailand’s export grew by 11.3% in the first quarter of 2018, the highest quarterly growth in 7 years. Sustained growth of the economy is expected to be supported by the recent pickup in the world economy and the global trade volume which are expected to grow by 4.1% and 4.3% respectively, in 2018.

- Thailand’s international ranking has been consistently improved, including:
  - In 2018, U.S. News ranks Thailand as the best country to start a new business for the second consecutive year. U.S. News also places Thailand as the 8th best country to invest in.
  - In October 2017, the World Bank raised Thailand’s Ease of Doing Business ranking 20 places to 26th.
  - In September 2017, the World Economic Forum (WEF) raised Thailand’s ranking in the Global Competitiveness Index 2017 – 2018 to 32nd, up 2 spots from last year.
  - In 2018, The International Institute for Management Development (IMD) ranks Thailand at the 30th place in its global competitiveness report.
  - Thailand is ranked the happiest economy in the world for 4 consecutive year in 2015-2018, according to the Bloomberg’s Misery Index.
  - Mastercard ranks Bangkok the 1st in its Global Destination Cities Index.
  - The 2017 global innovation index raised Thailand standing to 51th, up from 52nd in 2016.
Updates on Thailand’s Key Economic Policies

- The Thai government launched a policy to develop smart cities in key provinces throughout the country. The initial stage of development will focus on pilot projects in Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Phuket and Khon Kaen as well as the three provinces within the EEC. Smart City is designed to upgrade people’s quality of life in 6 intelligent platforms, namely efficient transport (Smart Mobility), education and social equitability (Smart People), life security (Smart Living), ease of doing business (Smart Economy), efficient public services (Smart Governance) and green energy, clean, and safe environment (Smart Energy & Environment). Special incentives for investment in smart city development are available through the Board of Investment. These incentives include 8 year exemption of corporate income tax, and import duty exemption.

- The Thai government is pushing forward with the adoption of digital payment and innovative financial technology to open up new opportunities for trade and investment. Following the launch of the ‘Prompt Pay’ system in 2016, Thailand has adopted the Payment System Act (entered into force on 16 April 2018) and the Digital Assets Decree (entered into force on 14 May 2018). The Payment System Act will further enhance the ease of doing financial transaction within the country through secured payment systems and electronic money that meet international standard. At the same time, the Digital Assets Decree lays down a transparent framework for the issuance of Initial Coin Offering (ICO) to raise funds for investment, and the use of cryptocurrency or digital tokens in financial transaction.

- Thailand is revising its regulations on public-private partnership (PPP) in infrastructure development. On 3 April 2018, the cabinet endorsed in principle the draft Public-Private Investment Promotion Act. This new PPP act will focus on facilitation and promotion of joint public-private investment projects, streamlining the PPP procedure, and enhancing transparency of the PPP process. On 27 June 2018, the Cabinet also endorsed the establishment of the Public-Private Investment Promotion Fund under the new PPP Act. The new Act currently sit at the National Legislative Assembly for deliberation.

- The Fiscal and Monetary Discipline Act entered into force on 20 April 2018. The Act provides regulatory guideline for the implementation of good fiscal and financial management by government agencies, which will further enhance the stability and confidence in the overall economy. In addition, strict fiscal discipline is expected to enhance transparency in the allocation of budget and off-budget funds, and ensure a healthy level of public debt.

- Thailand is undertaking economic and social reform to ensure sustainable development and favorable trade and investment environment in the next 20 years. This effort culminates into the 20-year National Strategy (2017-2036), which will be decreed into law by the new constitution. On 5 June 2018, the Thai Cabinet has endorsed the draft Strategy, the vision of which is “to be a secured, prosperous, and sustainable nation, and to become a developed country through development under the philosophy of sufficiency economy”. The
National Legislative Assembly is currently deliberating on the draft, and is expected to vote on its adoption by July.

- **On 6 April 2018, national reform plans have been announced on 11 designated reform areas.** The economic reform plan will focus on 3 issues, namely 1) enhancement of national competitiveness, 2) equitable and inclusive growth, and 3) reform of economic institutions and procedures. The reforms aim to support the implementation of the 20-year National Strategy in order to ensure continuity of policy direction and smooth implementation of the next 4 Social and Economic Development Plans (12th–15th NESDB Plan) through Pracharat mechanism (public-private-people partnership).

- **The Thai government has added national defense industry as the 11th industry to the list of targeted industries identified as the ‘New Engine of Growth’ under the Thailand 4.0 model.** The other 10 targeted industries cover the first 5 S-curve, namely 1) next-generation automotive, 2) smart electronics, 3) medical and wellness tourism, 4) agriculture and biotechnology, and 5) food for the future, as well as the new 5 S-curve, namely 1) robotics, 2) aviation and logistics, 3) biofuels and biochemical, 4) digital, and 5) medical hub.

- **The Thai government has approved the Smart Visa program to attract foreign investors and experts interested in working within the targeted industries and the EEC.** Eligible applicants include (1) Experts (2) Investors (3) Executives and (4) Startups. This program will exempt smart visa holders from work permit and re-entry permit requirements, and also entitle them to stay in the country for a longer period of up to 4 years. Spouse and children are entitled to the same rights of the visa holder. **The program is open for application starting from February 2018.**

- **Thailand is repositioning its highly successful tourism industry with a view to expand tourism destinations to ‘Tier 2’ cities.** The new plan includes development of ‘Thailand Riviera’ along the West Coast of Thailand (the royal coast), covering 4 provinces and famous tourism spots such as Hua-Hin and Cha-am. The plan will focus on building sustainable and high-quality tourism destination through the development of community-based tourism, golf tourism, and investment in infrastructure needed to support the area as world-class tourism destination. Notable projects include the development of Bangkok-Hua Hin high-speed train, the redevelopment of Hua-Hin airport, Spa city Rayong, Marina at Manao Bay, and Sand Dune at Bang Berd Beach.
The Thai government aims to attract foreign investment through development of the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC), which is a special economic zone located in 3 provinces; Chachoeongsao, Chonburi, and Rayong. The goal of EEC development is to facilitate and attract investment in 10 innovative target industries, such as food for the future, bio-economy, automotive for the future, industrial robotics, health and wellness, medical devices, advanced petrochemicals, in order to drive the country with ‘New Engine of Growth’ under the Thailand 4.0 model.

In 2017, total application for investment in the EEC reached $9.6 billion USD, 84% of which is in the 10 targeted industries. In 2018, investment target for EEC is set at 10 billion USD, more than 50% above total investment in 2016. To support this target, the government has recently endorsed an infrastructure development action plan on a seamless multimodal logistic system within the EEC. The plan consists of 168 projects worth $33 billion USD, 60% of which will be open for public-private investment scheme (PPP).

Many global companies have already expressed interests in making investment in the EEC. These include Airbus, Bridgestone, Lazada, Hitachi, Fujifilm, BMW, Toyota, Huawei, and Alibaba. The EEC Office of Thailand has also entered into agreements with many international development partners to enhance cooperation in the development of the EEC. These include Japan (METI, JICA, Hitachi, KBIC, Mizuho), China (ICBC, HKTDC, Alibaba, Cainiao), and UNIDO.

Within the EEC, the government plans to setup the Eastern Economic Corridor of Innovation (EECi) as an innovation city with supporting ecosystem for integrated R&D and innovation. Key components of the EECi will include ARIPOLIS (for automation, robotic and intelligent system researches), BIOPOLIS (for biotech research), and SPACE INNOPOLIS (for space and geoinformatic researches). The EECi will be developed in tandem with Aerotropolis (EECa) and Digital Park Thailand (EECd), which will serve as an aviation hub and a digital hub of the EEC. Additional 21 industrial promotion zones with in the EEC have already been approved.

Notable infrastructure projects in EEC during the first 5 years include:

- The High-Speed Rail Linked 3 Airport Project ($7 billion USD; Invitation to Tender released on 30 May 2018/ Bidding Package available from 18 June - 9 July 2018/ Tenders Submission in November 2018/ Open for service by 2023)
- 3rd phase development of Laem Cha Bang Port ($2.5 billion USD; Under environmental study/TOR expected by August 2018/Open for service by 2025)
- 3rd phase expansion of Map Ta Phut Port ($0.3 billion USD; Under environmental study/TOR expected by August 2018/Open for service by 2024)
- **Dual-track railway from Chacheongsao - Klong Sib Kao - Kang Koi** ($1.8 billion USD; Feasibility study to be completed by 2019/Open for service by 2023)

- **Development of U-Tapao international airport** as the 3rd full-scaled commercial airport of Thailand ($5.7 billion USD; development will include construction of 2nd runway and taxiway to serve the Eastern Airport City/TOR expected by September 2018)

- **Bangkok-Chonburi-Pattaya Laem Cha Bang Motorway, and Laem Cha Bang - Nakorn Ratchasima Motorway** ($2.8 billion USD)

*All key infrastructure projects within the EEC will be open for international bidding within 2018.* These projects are implemented under EEC PPP track, where the approval process has been shortened to expedite investment. Successful bidders may hold up to 75% of total shares in juristic entity set up to undertake the project. Government agencies or state enterprises under the same foreign government are allowed to tender separately, provided that they have proof of independent management.

*The EEC Act has entered into force on 15 May 2018.* The Act pave the way for the establishment of special economic promotion zone for targeted industries, whereby various approval processes will be expedited and special rights will be granted. Investors in the EEC will receive notable privileges, including

- Exemption from corporate income tax for up to 15 years and 17% personal income tax which is the lowest in ASEAN,
- Matching grants for investment, R&D, innovation, human resource development for targeted industries
- Land ownership for BOI promoted projects and rights to state’s land lease for 50 years, renewable upon approval for a further 49 years,
- Issuance of a smart visa for a 4-year period instead of the current one-year working visa (non-immigrant B). Holders of smart visa will not require a work permit and will be given an extension from 90-day reporting to annual reporting. Dependents (spouse and children) of the smart visa holders are given the right to live and work in Thailand equivalent to the visa holder.

In order to support Thailand 4.0 initiative and the EEC, the Thai government also aims to attract foreign educational institutions to provide trainings in advanced technology for targeted industries. **Special requirements for the establishment of advanced educational institutions in the EEC has been approved by the cabinet.** Approved foreign Institutes will obtain regulatory incentives. So far, Carnegie Mellon University has already planned to establish a campus in the EEC in partnership with King Mongkut’s Institute of Technology Ladkrabang. Thailand looks forward to welcoming more educational institutions in the EEC.
Upcoming Trade and Investment Events

- The Ministry of Commerce will organize “TILOG-LOGISTIX 2018” under the theme of “ASEAN Logistics Solutions - CLMVT Sourcing Partners” during 29 – 31 August 2018 at BITEC, Bangkok. The event will feature logistic technology and innovation of 415 global brands from 25 countries. It will also provide great opportunity to do networking and matchmaking activities with ASEAN businesses and logistic operators in the region.

- The Ministry of Commerce will organize the 62th edition of “Bangkok Gems & Jewelry Fair” on 7-9 September 2018 at IMPACT Muang Thong Thani. This is Asia’s leading trade show for gem and jewelry businesses, offering latest displays by international jewelry designers and manufacturers.

- Following the success of the Digital Thailand Big Bang 2016 and 2017, the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society will organize the much anticipated “Digital Thailand Big Bang 2018” from July 2018 until September 2018. The event will kick off with roadshows in Khon Kaen, Chiang Mai, Songkhla and Rayong provinces during July – August 2018, and will conclude with the main event in Bangkok from 19 – 23 September 2018 at IMPACT Muang Thong Thani. This year’s event will focus on the theme “Thailand Big Data”. It will showcase Thailand’s potentials to play the role of the digital hub of the region.

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