APPENDIX I

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THAILAND

7th Century A.D. Thai Kingdom at Nanchao, Yunan, Southwest of China. Migrations of Thai peoples from southern China into the Indo-Chinese Peninsula took place from the 9th through the 13th centuries.

1282: Diplomatic relations were established between Sukhothai and China; Thailand was in tributary relationship to China until the reign of King Rama IV in the 19th century.

1283: Establishment of the Kingdom of Sukhothai by King Ram Kam Haeng and originates Thai alphabet, the first independent Thai "Kingdom of Thailand".

1350: Foundation of the Thai Kingdom of Ayudhya, the Second Capital of Thailand.

1373: Subjugation of Sukhothai by Ayudhya.

1431: Cambodian capital, Angkor Wat, was sacked by Ayudhya. Thai military victories over the Cambodians were accompanied by heavy Cambodian influence on Thailand.

1511: Portuguese at Malacca established contact with Thailand, and Portuguese Mission were sent to Ayudhya in 1518.

1569: Ayudhya was conquered and Thailand was made subject to Burma.

1587: Thailand regained independence under King Narasuan, the Great, who killed Burmese Crown Prince and took power as king from 1590 to 1605; greatly expanded Thai domains.

1605: King Ekatosaros: Japanese mercenaries (Yamada, Captain of the King's bodyguard) - Netherlands Factory.

1612: British East India Company established contact with Thailand and open factory at Pattani.

Accession of King Narai during whose reign close diplomatic contacts were established with France to offset the influence of the British and Dutch. French influence at court became preponderant through the presence of French diplomats, clerics, and soldiers and with the aid of Constantine Phaulkon, a Greek adventurer who rose to high position in the Thai Government. Poet and literature were expanded during this reign, the kind was patron of letters.

1688: Reaction against the French, execution of Phaulkon, expulsion of the French. Death of King Narai. Thailand entered a period of virtual isolation.

1767: Ayudhya, the capital was captured and destroyed by Burmese invaders.

Phraya Taksin proclaimed himself King of Thailand. He dispersed and repelled the invaders and established a new capital at Thonburi, the third capital of Thailand, near Bangkok. During his fifteen-year reign, Taksin succeeded in reuniting most of the kingdom.

1778: Capture of Vientiane, Emerald Buddha taken in Thailand.

1782: King Taksin, charged with insanity, was executed and a leading general, Chao Phya-Chakri, crowned as king. The king, later known as King Rama I, founded the Chakri dynasty and established Bangkok as the fourth capital of Thailand.

1809: Accession of King Rama II. Great attention was given to the arts during the reign of this poet king.

1824: Accession of King Rama III (Phra Nang Klao). During the reign diplomatic relations were reopened with the West and Thai influence was expanded in Laos and Cambodia.

1824: First Anglo-Burmese War (ends Burmese threat to Thailand).

1826: Signing of Anglo-Thai treaty, establishing limited intercourse.

1827: Lao Prince revolted: Thai's occupied Vientiane.

1833: First treaty was concluded between Thailand and the United States of America.

1835: First printing press was set up by American missionaries.

1851: Accession of King Rama IV (Phra Mongkut Klao). King Mongkut's appreciation of western power and familiarity with Western ideas led to the adoption of a policy of making treaty and territorial concession to the West and beginning of a process of Westernization in Thailand.

1856 : Signing of American-Thai and France-Thai treaties with provisions substantially the same as those in the Anglo-Thai treaty of 1855. Similar treaties with other European nations viz. Denmark, Portugal, Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, Italy, Swiss and Japan followed.

1867 : Thailand acceded to establishment of a French Protectorate over Cambodia, formerly vassal to Thailand. Other cessions of territory to France followed.

1868 : Accession of King Rama V (Phra Chulachomklao). Chulalongkorn carried out an extensive Westernization programme. The administration was reorganized on Western lines; slavery and feudalistic bonds were abolished; vassal territories were incorporated into the realm; and schools, railroads and hospitals were built.

1871 : First royal visit abroad (Singapore and Java).

1874 : A decree of elimination of slavery.

1891 : First railway constructed in the country ran from Bangkok to Samutprakarn.

1893 : French gunboat blockade Gulf of Thailand; Luang Phrabang ceded to France.

1896 : Bangkok-Ayudhya railway, 1900 to Korat, 1921 to Chiangmai, 1922 link with Malaysia.

1901 : First Thai Government budget.

1903 : Vanderheide’s twelve-year irrigation plan shelved.

1907 : Angkor Wat; four provinces of the Eastern part ceded to France.

1908 : Land Act; right of acquisition to as much as each can utilise.

1909 : Cession of four provinces on the Malay Peninsula to Great Britain, completing a series of territorial concessions.

1910 : Accession of King Rama VI (Phra Mongkut Klaor or Vajiravudh). During King Rama VI’s reign Thailand entered World War I on the side of the Allies and Thailand negotiated new treaties with Western powers giving Thailand eventual judicial and fiscal autonomy.
1921 : Compulsory education declared.

1925 : Accession of King Rama VII (Phra Pok Klao or Prajadhipok). Prajadhipok considered granting a constitution, but on the advice of his conservative ministers, did not do so. His retrenchment policies contributed to the political discontent of lower-ranking government officials.

1932 : Coup d'etat of discontented Western-influenced officials and ended absolute monarchy, began constitutional regime.

1933 : Leader of civilian intellectual coup d'etat group, Pridi Phanomyong, proposed new economic plan.

1935 : King Prajadhipok abdicated. Young nephew Anant Mahidol, was chosen as new king.

1938 : Pibulsongkram, leader of military coup d'etat group, became premier. The government embarked on a strongly nationalistic and irredentist programme.

1941 : During the World War II, Thailand reoccupied her old territories in Cambodia, in Laos from Vichy French forces and the Burmese Shan State, and the northern Malaysia from the British ruler.

1945 : End of the World War II, Pridi came into power and won Allied recognition by repudiating declaration of war against Allies, promising reparations, and returning territories reoccupied during the War to British and French colonies.

1946 : The Formal Agreement between Thailand, the U.K. and India was signed.

1946 : Accession of King Bhumibol.

1946 : May 1, A moderate depreciation of the currency in terms of U.S. dollar or Pound Sterling, £40 = $1 or $1 = £10.075 which gave the baht a theoretical value of 0.09029 grammes of gold.

1947 : Thailand introduced the application of multiple exchange rate system.

1949 : Changed the name of the country from "Siam" to "Thailand".

1949 : Immigration quota restricted to 200 a year to all nationality.

1950 : U.S. military and economic aid agreement signed.
1954: Thailand, as part of anti-Communist expansion policies, participated in establishment of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

1955: The multiple exchange rate.


November: Dispute with Cambodia

1959: New economic developments under Sarisdi's regime: Ban on opium trading and smoking, new Budget Procedure Act, National Economic Development Board and Board of Investment established.

1959: An Economic Development Council headed by the P.M. as the Chairman was organized.

1960: Thailand participated in establishment of the Association of Southeast Asia Organization (ASA) for cultural and economic co-operation.

1961: Six Year Development Plan starts, new Industrial Investment Promotion Act and Industrial Finance Corporation Act promulgated.

1962: Five Year Development Plan for the north-east starts.

1962: Mekhong Lower Basin Development Project surveyed by ECAFE.

1962: The official par value of baht has been fixed in conjunction with the IMF at 20.80 baht per U.S. dollar or 0.0427245 gram to fine gold per Thai baht.
# APPENDIX II

PROVINCES IN THAILAND BY REGIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Reference is made in the Plan to Changwad or Provinces of which there are 71 in Thailand, and to Amphurs or Districts of which there are approximately 500.
# APPENDIX III

## THAI EXPORT COMMODITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Art materials</th>
<th>Frozen Shrimps</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badminton Shuttlecock</td>
<td>Garlics</td>
<td>Rattan Cane and Rattan products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton Rackets</td>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>Soyabeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullocks, Buffaloes and Swines</td>
<td>Hides and skins</td>
<td>Sesame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>Jute and Kenaf</td>
<td>Shallots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo and Bamboo products</td>
<td>Kapok Seeds</td>
<td>Seedlac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird’s nest</td>
<td>Kapok for wadding and padding</td>
<td>Sticklac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronzewares</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Seeds</td>
<td>Lacquerwares</td>
<td>Spices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor Seeds</td>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramics</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>Silk goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>Silverwares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carved wood</td>
<td>Mellowares</td>
<td>Tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copra</td>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>Teak and other kinds of wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried Chilly</td>
<td>Pearl mother</td>
<td>Teak parquet flooring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Tapioca Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish: Fresh or simply preserved</td>
<td>Precious and semi-precious stones, unworked and worked</td>
<td>Tobacco (leaf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Products</td>
<td>Tamarinds, dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding stuffs for animals</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Tungsten or Wolfram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Light Battery</td>
<td>Rice bran oil</td>
<td>Vegetable oils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veneers and Plywood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Board of Trade of Thailand
APPENDIX IV

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT PROMOTION ACT OF 1962

The Government of Thailand offers a variety of incentives and benefits to both foreign and domestic companies or individuals whose investment proposals qualify within the broad range of industries given promotional status. The 1962 law added new inducements and simplified the procedure for obtaining designation as a "promoted industry." Approved new enterprises now enjoy the following privileges:

1. Freedom to remit foreign exchange for repatriation of capital and dividends, transfer of royalties, patent fees and interest, and repayment of foreign loan.

2. A guarantee against expropriation or nationalization.

3. A guarantee that the Government will not initiate a similar enterprise to compete with a promoted industry.

4. Permission to own land for industrial purposes, even in excess of statutory limitations on foreign ownership.

5. Permission to bring in skilled foreign technicians and managers, and their families, irrespective of immigration law quotas.

6. Tax exemptions:

- Freedom from import duties on machinery, spare parts, and building components required for new enterprises.

- Full or partial waiver of import duties on needed raw materials.

- Full or partial exemption from business taxes on imported equipment.

- Exemption from or reduction in export duties and business taxes on exported products.

- Income tax holiday for up to five years starting from the date of actual production.
7. Special privileges subject to negotiation include possible prohibition of competing imports or increase in import duties.

Over 130 different industries have been designated eligible for promoted status. These are classified in three priority groups by the 1962 Investment Law. Group A industries (which include metal smelting, basic chemicals, and the manufacture of electrical goods, water pumps, farm tractors, and bicycles) are fully exempt from import duties and business taxes for the five-year period. Group B industries (which include food canning, automobile manufacture or assembly, appliance assembly, the manufacture of sewing machines, automobile tires, and paper products) are allowed a 50% exemption. Group C industries (which include oil refining, iron and steel, and the manufacture of textiles, glass, paints, and pharmaceuticals) may obtain a one-third reduction. Additional industries are still being added to these three lists.

Group A

1. Iron Smelting Industry (Smelting of iron ores into pig iron)
2. Steel Making Industry (Producing steel from pig iron or steel scraps)
3. Tin Smelting Industry
4. Lead Smelting Industry
5. Zinc Smelting Industry
6. Copper Smelting Industry
7. Antimony Smelting Industry
8. Tungsten Smelting Industry
9. Manganese Smelting Industry
10. Tractor Producing or Assembling Industry.
12. Bicycle or Tricycle with or without.
15. Water Pump Industry.
Group A (Continued)

21. Sodium Carbonate of Soda Ash Industry
22. Ammonia Industry
23. Nitric Acid Industry
24. Hydrochloric Acid Industry
25. Concentrated Latex Industry
26. Chemical Fertilizer Industry
27. Plastic Powder Industry
28. Synthetic Fibre Industry
29. Lac Products Industry
*30. Household Electrical Appliances Industry
31. Fungicide or Insecticide Industry
32. Radio Parts Industry
33. Television Parts Industry
34. Electronic Products Industry Other Than Those in No. 32 and No. 33
35. Photographic Film, Cinematographic Film or X-ray Film Industry
*36. Sweet Condensed Milk Industry
37. Vegetable Oil Industry
38. Cold Storage Industry
39. Calcium Carbide Industry
40. Kraft Paper Industry
41. Watch and/or Clock and their Component Parts Manufacture
42. Garment Industry for Export.
43. Fresh Milk Industry
44. Building and Construction Work Machinery Industry

Group B (Continued)

11. Wood-Pulp Industry
*12. Electric Wire or Cable Industry
13. Electric Accessories
*14. Household Electrical Appliances Assembling Industry
15. Spectacle Glass or Lens Industry
16. Fountain-Pen Industry
17. Food Canning Industry (Using cans or other airtight containers)
*18. Concentrated Cream or Evaporated Milk Industry
19. Grease Industry
20. Building and Construction Work Machinery Assembling Industry

Group C

1. Mineral Oil Prospecting
2. Crude Oil Producing Industry
3. Oil Refining and Distilling Industry
4. Lead Ore Producing and/or Dressing Industry
5. Zinc Ore Producing and/or Dressing Industry
6. Copper Ore Producing and/or Dressing Industry
7. Antimony Ore Producing and/or Dressing Industry
8. Tungsten Ore Producing and/or Dressing Industry
9. Manganese Ore Producing and/or Dressing Industry
10. Steel Working Industry (Fabricated steel products and castings)
11. Rolling Mill Industry
12. Tin Plate Industry
14. Galvanized Iron Pipe Industry
15. Other Galvanized Iron Products Industry
16. Barbed-Wire Industry
17. Bolt and Nut Industry
18. Agricultural Tool and Implement Industry
19. Electric Bulb Industry
20. Radio Receiving Set Manufacturing or Assembling Industry
Group C (Continued)

22. Spinning from Cotton, Natural Fibre or Synthetic Fibre Industry.
23. Weaving from Cotton, Natural Fibre or Synthetic Fibre Industry.
24. Cotton, Natural Fibre or Synthetic Fibre Products Industry.
25. Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing or Finishing of Fabric or Yarn Industry.
26. Rope or Mat Industry.
27. Coconut Fibre or Shell Products Industry.
28. Bicycle Tire or Inner Tube Industry.
30. Rubber Products (Other Than Those in No. 28 and No. 29) Industry.
31. Reclaimed Rubber Industry.
32. Turpentine or Dammar Industry.
33. Wood Shaving and Cement Board Industry.
34. Wood Parquet Flooring Industry.
35. Wood Drying or Curing Industry.
36. Wood Preserving Industry.
37. Wood Distillation Industry.
38. Pressed Sawdust Industry (Briquettes)
40. Floor or Wall Ceramic Tile Industry.
41. Edible Flour Industry.
42. Tea Industry.
43. Rice-Bran Oil Industry.
44. Agricultural Products Curing Industry.
45. Tannin Producing Industry.
46. Artificial Leather Producing Industry.
47. Paint Industry.
49. Feather Selecting and Cleaning Industry.
51. Crystal Glass Ware Industry.
53. Electric Storage Battery Wet-type Industry.
54. Pencil Industry.
56. Rattan and Bamboo Product Industry.
58. Fish Processing Industry.
59. Marble Industry.
60. Mineral Water Bottling Industry.
61. Hotel Industry.
63. Wire Net for Protection of Insects Industry.
64. Glass Sheet Industry.
66. Internal Boat Transportation Industry.
68. Stone Quarry Industry.
69. Gramophone Record Industry.
71. Production of Animal Food Industry.
72. Component Parts for Assembling Motor Vehicle, Engine or Machinery Industry.
73. Fibre Board Industry.
74. Sensitized Paper Industry.
75. Welding Electrode Industry.
76. Human or Animal Hair Selecting and Cleaning Industry.
77. International Air Transportation Industry.
78. Diatomaceous Earth Producing and Dressing Industry.
Group C (Continued)

80. Banana Plantation Industry for Export.
82. Aerosol Container Manufacturing industry (Gas Container and spraying material).
84. Acetone and Buranol Industry.
*85. White Cement Industry.
86. Wood Carving Industry.
87. Sealed Metal Container and Collapsible Tube Industry.
88. Aluminium Trihydrate Industry.

* The Board will temporarily not approve applications for these industries the Board feels that sufficient capacity is available to satisfy the present market. It may be reinstated in the future if the market expands beyond the ability of the present firms to satisfy it. The Board will be pleased to accept applications for these industries whenever applicants can show that the market has or can be expected to expand enough to justify additional capacity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Industry</th>
<th>Total Number of Establishments</th>
<th>Registered capital Total (Thousand baht)</th>
<th>No. of Employees</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35,054</td>
<td>146</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Sugar</td>
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<td>243,000</td>
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<td>3. Gourmet Powder</td>
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<td>60,000</td>
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<td>4. Weaving</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>66,100</td>
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<td>5. Spinning</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>2,672</td>
<td>116</td>
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<td>6. Cotton Spinning &amp; Weaving</td>
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<td>529,000</td>
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<td>7. Tinned Plate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>8. Galvanized Iron Sheet</td>
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<td>61,050</td>
<td>1,184</td>
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<td>9. Steel Working &amp; Rolling Mills</td>
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<td>10. Wood Parquet Flooring</td>
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<td>11. Rubber Products</td>
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<td>12. Tin and Petrol Drum</td>
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<td>13. Edible Flour</td>
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<td>14. Motor Car Assembling</td>
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<td>15. Batteries</td>
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<td>39,800</td>
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<td>16. Chemicals</td>
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## APPENDIX 5 (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Industry</th>
<th>Total Number of Establishments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Fishing Net</td>
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<td>18. Edible Milk Products</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>76,000</td>
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<td>19. Coconut Fibre or Shell Products</td>
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<td>6,418</td>
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<td>20. Pottery</td>
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<td>21. Ceramic</td>
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<td>22. Cement</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>272,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Timber Impregnatic</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>24. Gypsum</td>
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<td>25. Nails</td>
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<tr>
<td>26. Fibre Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. Cold Storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. Bicycle Tyres &amp; Inner Tubes</td>
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<td>29. Hotels</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>30. Glass Products</td>
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</tr>
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<td>31. Paint</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Gunny Bags</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>1,528</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. Printing Ink</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>32</td>
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## APPENDIX 5 (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Industry</th>
<th>Total Number of Establishments</th>
<th>Registered capital Total (Thousand baht)</th>
<th>No. of Employees</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34. Zip Fastener</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>177</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. Electric Bulbs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>36. Slaughter House</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>324</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Rice-bran oil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>38. Wheat Flour Milling</td>
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<td>40,000</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>475</td>
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<td>39. Rolling Mill</td>
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<td>40. Plywood</td>
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<td>15,000</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Television Receiving Set</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>42. Oil Refinery</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Galvanized iron pipe</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Feather</td>
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<td>2,000</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Aluminium products</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Pencil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>47. Pearl oyster culture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Deep Sea Fishing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Bolt and Nut</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Tea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of Industry</td>
<td>Total Number of Establishments</td>
<td>Registered capital Total (Thousand baht)</td>
<td>No. of Employees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Agricultural Machine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Electric Accessory</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Electric Appliances</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>54. Bleaching, Dying Fabric or Yarn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Agricultural Tools</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>56. Sea Transportation</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>57. Fertilizer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42,847</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>58. Metal Rolling</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>59. Canned Food</td>
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<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>60. Products from Rattan &amp; Bamboo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>61. Plastic Pipe</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>62. Paper</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>63. Tractor &amp; Car Assembling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11,000</td>
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<td>64. Agricultural Products curing</td>
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<td>65. Motor Car Spare Parts</td>
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<td>66. Electric Wire</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>67. Button</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>68. Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>199</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,138,697</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,223</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,189</strong></td>
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Source: Board of Investment, Thailand.
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