

Thai-U.S. Bilateral Relations: Benefits and Challenges

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Introduction

Thai-U.S. bilateral relations can be traced back more than 198 years. However, relations have undergone radical transformations since their genesis. The Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations was signed in 1833 and amended later in 1966. It is a special economic relationship that gives special rights and benefits to U.S. business entities in Thailand. American firms enjoy two significant benefits. First, U.S. entities are permitted to maintain a majority shareholding or to wholly own a company, branch office, or representative office located in Thailand. Second, U.S. companies are permitted to engage in business on almost the same footing as Thai firms and are exempted from most of the foreign investment restrictions imposed by the Foreign Business Act.

Investment

Inflow into Thailand- In 2020, the United States invested 5.6 billion Dollars in Thailand. These investments accounted for 11% of the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow into Thailand, being eclipsed by only Japan (12%) and China (17%). U.S. FDI inflow into Thailand significantly increased in 2021, expanding by 49% from 2020.

Conversely, FDI from China only rose by 2% and FDI from Japan shrank by 27%. It is worth noting

that among Thailand's top five FDI providers, the United States is the only source market outside Asia. The top three business sectors for U.S. FDI were wholesale and retail trade – repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, financial and insurance activities, and real estate activities.

Outflow from Thailand -Similarly, since 2017, the U.S. is the third largest recipient of Thai FDI-accounting for 6.3 billion Dollars or 9% of Thailand's total FDI outflow in 2020. It declined by 22% from the previous year.

However, the amount of Thai direct investment abroad has been more than the U.S. FDI inflow into Thailand. The top three business sectors for Thai FDI were financial and insurance activities, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, and wholesale and retail trade – repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Trade

There is no bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Thailand and U.S. There were discussions in 2004, aimed at easing barriers to trade and investment between the two nations. However, FTA negotiations have been put on hold since 2006 after the dissolution of the Thai parliament and the coup. Despite this complication, bilateral trade values continue to increase.

Thailand As shown in Table 1, in 2020, the U.S. was Thailand's number one goods export destination, followed by China and Japan. Thailand was a net goods exporter to the United States. From 2019 to 2020, the value of Thai exports to the United States has risen 9% to 34 billion Dollars.

As the destination for 15% of Thai exports, the United States is Thailand's largest export market, whereas China and Japan accounted for 13% and 10% of Thai exports, respectively. The top three products that Thailand exported to the United States were hard disk drives, proprietary format storage devices, and new pneumatic rubber tires used for motor cars.

In 2020, the U.S. market was Thailand's third largest source for imported goods, after China and Japan. The value of goods imported from the United States dropped 14% from 2019 and was at 15 billion Dollars or 7.3% of Thailand's imports, while Chinese and Japanese goods captured 24% and 13% of the Thai import market, respectively. The top three products that Thailand imported from the United States were crude petroleum oils, tanks and other armored fighting vehicles, and electronic integrated circuits parts.

The United States -In 2020, the United States had a trade deficit with Thailand. Thailand was the 25th largest destination for exports from the United States, capturing 0.8% of U.S. exports. Conversely, 1.6% of U.S. imports were Thai goods, making Thailand the 16th largest provider of imports to the United States.

Benefits

Undeniably, U.S. businesses in Thailand have benefited considerably from the Treaty of Amity as they can wholly own companies and are exempted from certain restrictions of the Foreign Business Act. At the same time, U.S. FDI provides critical capital for Thai industries to expand and is a boost to domestic businesses. Investment from the United States will eventually increase Thailand's economic growth and job creation. An additional benefit is technology and knowledge transfer. U.S. businesses in Thailand also bring in the latest technologies and provide job training to Thai employees. These exchanges serve to advance Thailand's human capital development.

Challenges

A challenge Thailand may face is profit repatriation if U.S. businesses are unwilling to reinvest profits back into Thailand. This eventuality would create a huge capital outflow from Thailand. However, this possibility is mitigated by Thailand's Exchange Control Act, which aims to maintain the stability of Thai baht and monitor capital outflows. The Act permits investments to be repatriated freely but requires supporting documentation such as evidence of sale to an authorized bank.

Recently, Thailand became part of Asia's Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership on Trade (RCEP), the world's largest regional trade agreement, signed on November 15, 2020. This might pose some challenges to U.S. exporters to compete against RCEP exporters. However, U.S. companies that have located their production facilities in Thailand can benefit from the RCEP agreement to penetrate huge markets in Asia Pacific. They can import components from several RCEP countries to assemble in a Thai facility and export finished products to RCEP countries.

Recommendation

Finally, the governments of Thailand and the United States should consider resuming FTA negotiations. One of the obvious benefits of reducing and eliminating trade and investment barriers is lower prices. Imported goods will become available at a lower price, allowing local consumers in both countries more affordable access to a variety of products. Additionally, an FTA will increase efficiency. A Thai-U.S. FTA could be a catalyst for making local industries as well as the nation more competitive in the region. During FTA negotiations, both governments need to thoroughly consider the adverse impacts of an FTA and explore ways to mitigate these. ■

Table 1: Thai-U.S. Trade Statistics, 2020

Thailand							
Export to U.S.		Export to world		Import from U.S.		Import from world	
US rank in TH	US share in TH	World rank	World share	US rank in TH	US share in TH	World rank	World share
1 st	15%	24 th	1.3%	3 rd	7.3%	23 rd	1.2%
The United States							
Export to TH		Export to world		Import from TH		Import from world	
TH rank in US	TH share in US	World rank	World share	TH rank in US	TH share in US	World rank	World share
25 th	0.8%	2 nd	8.4%	16 th	1.6%	1 st	13.8%

Source: Tractus Research



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