資料２

アジア各国の投資優遇措置の比較

The Comparison of Foreign Direct Investment in Asian Countries (1/8)

Items	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	China	Viet Nam
General	The Government of Myanmar encourages the international cooperation through a direct investment of foreign capital so as to introduce advanced technologies into her domestic industries and to increase both productivity and competitiveness, aiming at the production and exportation of advanced industrial products. A foreign investor company is authorised to invest from 35% to 100%. Myanmar's policy on foreign investment is an important component of the overall restructuring and development policy of the Government. The main components of the policy are: (a) adoption of market oriented system for the allocation of resources. (b) encouragement of private investment and entrepreneurial activity. (c) opening of the economy for foreign trade and investment. The policy objectives of the Foreign Investment Law are: (a) promotion and expansion of exports.	To join in developed countries by the year of 2020, Malaysia has placed her first Priority on the challenges for an advancement of industries and for an increase in added value. The country is willing to accept investments in the processing and manufacturing sector and in R&D organizations as well as in her infrastructure buildup. An sport incentive system, in particular, is provided in favor of those manufacturers who are making the products to be sold on the export market. Those companies which are exporting 80% or more of their products and 50 thru 79% likewise are allowed to be owned 100% by a foreign capital, provided that they satisfy a certain level of requirements. To promote investments in Borneo Island, Provinces of Saba and Sarawaku and in the area along the east coast of Malay Peninsula, a favorable incentive taxation system has been established in her efforts to reduce the difference existing from region to region. To foster supporting industries, the investments at indirect	To provide the Thai people with more investment opportunities while promoting the capitalization in Thailand, a foreign enterprise cannot mandatorily establish a local legal person in the country without getting 51% or more of the capital stock borne by a Thai capital. It is evaluated that direct foreign investments have been significantly contributing to the growth of Thai economy. Consequently, the Thai Government will take the basic policy to promote the national development by continuing to invite the foreign capital there in the future, too. The new investment promotion policy announced in April 1993 has placed emphasis on the export-oriented enterprises and infrastructure developments while encouraging the regional difference to be reduced by transferring factories locally. As countermeasures to prevent a polarized concentration on Capital Bangkok and to reduce environmental problems, the Thai Government has begun to take such	China has placed the main objective of foreign enterprises direct investments on the technology transfer and foreign currency acquisition. Those special districts in which foreign enterprises are preferentially treated have been being gradually expanded while China has been striving to invite the direct investments. A foreign capital is required to have an investment ratio of 25% or more, which is allowed to increase up to 100%, too. A preferential treatment level of foreign enterprises varies from district to district, from enterprise type to enterprise type, from business line to business line and/or from business type to business type. Under those circumstances in which the investment environments to invite foreign enterprises had not been built up yet, the Economy Wards was located. Later in the stage on which the environments have been progressively built up, the "Economy/Technology Development Ward" was provided. In addition, China has designated the	After adopting "Doi Moi" in 1986, Viet Nam has overcome the hyper inflation, and achieved a favorable economic growth in 1990s. Foreign investment has been increased since the foreign investment law promulgated in 1987 and accumulated approved amount of capital exceeded 10 billion dollars in 1994. Although the legislative system have been gradually established to encourage foreign investment, investors have still claimed more improvement of legal and administrative system and infrastructure. "Doi Moi" is moving into a new stage to transform state owned enterprises end to increase the capacity of capital to accelerate industrialisation and improvement of infrastructure.

The Comparison of Foreign Direct Investment in Asian Countries (2/8)

Generl (cont'd)	(b) exploitation of natural resources which require heavy investment. (c) acquisition of high technology. (d) supporting and assisting production and services involving large capital. (e) opening up of more employment opportunities. (f) development of works which would save energy consumption. (g) regional development.	exportation are mandatorily required, in principle, to be made in a joint venture.	investment-related policies as to promote investments in local areas and to invite knowledge incentive enterprises. To foster supporting industries, moreover, Thailand has been expanding a range of designated business lines and incentive measures.	"Economy-Liberalized Ward" and the "Special Economy Wards later. In terms of enterprise categories, "export type and advanced technology type enterprises are treated with special preference. In terms of business line and business type, furthermore, those types which conform to the Chinese industrial policy are treated preferentially.	
Investment related Basic Law	Foreign Investment Law (1988)	Promotion of Investment Act. (1986) Industrial Coordination Act. (1975)	Investment Promotion Act. (1977), Alien Business Law (1972), Working of Alien Act. (1978)	China-foreign Capital Managed Enterprises Law (1979) China-foreign Joint Venture Managed Enterprises Law (April, 1988) and Foreign Capital Enterprises Law (enterprises 100% owned by foreign capital) (July, 1986)	- Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam (1987), - Decree Providing Regulations on Foreign Investment in Viet Nam - Law on Domestic Investment - Statute of export processing zones (Oct.,1991)
Investment Application Window (Responsible Agency):	Foreign Investment Commission (FIC, organized in 1989): It has been legally provided that two vice prime ministers are to act as chairman and assistant chairman while other ministers are to work as commission members. And the investment application secretariat is the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development.	Malaysia Industrial Development Authority: such sectors as processing and manufacturing, agriculture, and sight-seeing. Foreign Investment Committee: any sectors other than processing and manufacturing, agriculture and sight-seeing	Board of Investment (BOI): investments to which a certain incentive measure is applicable, Registration Office of Ministry of Commerce: investments to which only incentive measure are not applicable	Foreign Trade Economy Joint Venture Dept.; as far as a certain extent of investments are concerned, however, the authority to approve such investments is entrusted to the foreign economy trade committee in each local government.	State Committee for Cooperation and Investment (SCCI) which was established in 1989 and directly under the Prime Minister as a unified government agency to manage foreign investment in Viet Nam

The Comparison of Foreign Direct Investment in Asian Countries (3/8)

Encouraged Fields and Enterprises	(Industrial sectors only referred to hereunder) The industrial sectors in which foreign investments are encouraged are foodstuffs, textiles, general daily merchandise manufacturing, leather product manufacturing, and such traffic machinery manufacturing as motor vehicles, bikes and bicycles, including building material manufacturing, pulp and paper making, chemicals production, pharmaceuticals production, iron and steel making, machinery and equipment production, construction contracting, etc.	(Encouraged Fields) processing and manufacturing, agriculture, agriculture-related industries, sightseeing-related industries, Malaysian natural resources utilizing industries, high-technology industry and enterprises conducting environment conservation activities (Enterprises to Receive Incentive Measures <conditional>) pioneer enterprises, export undertakings, RHC (regional headquarters of conglomerates), small-sized enterprises and venture capitals	(Encouraged Fields <to be reviewed from time to time>) Business which distributes its operating offices regionally, develops the industries underlining an industrial development, develops the infrastructure, conserves natural resources and/or protects environments against depletion, and contributes to the substitution of energy and to the enhancement of the country's international trade balance. (Industries of Special Importance) basic transport systems, public-benefit services, environment conservation and recovery, technology development and basic industries (with metal molds, forging, castings, etc. designated).	(Investment-Encouraged Fields <main industrial sectors>) such industries as textiles petrochemicals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, leather products, black skin metal refinery and rolling, glassware, non-ferrous metal refinery and rolling, electric household appliances,, industrial exclusive equipment, daily use machines, construction equipment, motor vehicles, ships, electronics, lighting fixtures and the like (Encouraged Enterprises) export-oriented enterprises, advanced technology companies, productive type firms, and undertakings located in investment-encouraged regions	(Promoted projects are as follows) - Export oriented industries and import substitutive industries. - Hi-tech industries which employ skilled workers, development of potential resources, integrated investment to improve efficiency of existing industries. - Labor intensive industries which are based on domestic materials and natural resources. n Service industries which contribute to increase foreign exchange reserve, for instance, improvement & development of infrastructure, tourism, ship repairing, and construction of ports & airports.

The Comparison of Foreign Direct Investment in Asian Countries (4/8)

Foreign Capital Participation-Controlled Field	The sectors to be controlled are the following twelve: 1. Deforestation and sale of teakwood, 2. Forestry (except for the forests owned by villagers), 3. Mining and refining the oil and natural gas, 4. Collecting, producing and exporting pearls and other jewels, 5. Fishery within the waters surveyed, 6. Postal and communication services, 7. Air transport service and railway transport service, 8. Banking and insurance business, 9. Broadcasting and television business, 10. Mining and exporting minerals, 11. Power generation, except, however, for the power generated by legally authorized private enterprises and/or cooperatives, and 12. Producing military provisions	(Items in which Foreign Capital is not Allowed to Participate unless 80% or more of its Products are Exported) condensed milk, cement, clinker, 1300 thru 1600cc class passenger cars, oil refinery, electric power, communication cable, etc. (Items Allowing Foreign Capital to Occupy Majority of Capital Stock only when 100% of its Products are Exported) plastics, injection moldings, presses, packing materials, wire harnesses and fisheries	(Industrial Fields Closed to Foreigners) Building construction (Industrial Fields Closed to Foreigners other than Those Receiving Investment encouraged Measures) pharmaceuticals, wood workings, gold and silver products, Buddhist image production, castings, soda ash, cement, plywood, clothes, silk products, etc. (Industrial Fields in Which Foreign Capital is Allowed to Participate only unless it Competes with a Thai Enterprise) livestock feed production, vegetable oil expression, embroidery and knitting, bulbs and glassware, etc.	Since no legal regulations have been expressly available, a list was placed on the market in 1988, defining the specific lines of business encouraged, restricted, prohibited and permitted. According to this list, foreign capital is restricted or prohibited from participating in such sectors as vegetable oil processing, confectioneries, chocolate production, beer, fruit spirits, soft drinks, cigarettes, primarily processed cotton knitting and textiles, lifts, small construction machines, monochrome CRTs, medium-density ICs, arts and crafts, and so on.	Foreign investors should be approved by the Prime Minister in following fields: - production and transaction of explosives and toxic substances - exploitation of rare and valuable mineral resources - power generation and waterworks - manufacturing of communication equipment, postal & communication services, radio & TV broadcasting and publishing - marine and air transportation - imports and exports - international tourism (The share of foreign partners in joint venture projects should be more than 30 %, but there is no maximum limit on foreign share identified.)

The Comparison of Foreign Direct Investment in Asian Countries (5/8)

Investment Guarantee	The Law guarantees that foreign investments undertaken under the FIL shall not be nationalized.. It also guarantees the repatriation in foreign currency the rightful entitlement of the foreign investor after the termination of the business. The repatriation of savings of the foreign employees engaged by the foreign investor is also allowed.	No investment guarantee is provided for in the Investment Promotion Law. Nevertheless, Article 13 of the Constitution provides for the guaranty of ownership to every investor.	It is guaranteed that the encouraged enterprises authorized by BOI are allowed to bring out or remit foreign currency and are not to be nationalized.	It is legally guaranteed that a joint venture and a 100% foreign capital enterprise may remit the surplus funds to the exterior after settling down the profits and income. Joint ventures and 100% foreign capital enterprises are not to be nationalized or taken over by the Government. A reasonable compensation would be available if a foreign capital were taken over by the Government under special circumstances.	Article 20 of "Foreign Investment Law" guarantee that foreign organisations and foreign individuals shall be provided fair and equal treatment. Article 21 of "Foreign Investment Law" guarantee that any property shall never be commandeered, confiscated or nationalised. - Life period of Joint ventures and 100 % foreign owned enterprises have been extended to 50 years by revision of (cont.) Foreign investment Law in December 1992.

The Comparison of Foreign Direct Investment in Asian Countries (6/8)

Industrial Estates and Free trade Zone, etc. in which Foreign Investments are encouraged	(Regions, Industrial Estate/Free Trade Zone, etc. where Foreign Investments are Encouraged) A concept has been worked out to locate an industrial complex in the district of Tilawa to the south of Yangon. The project, however, does not seem to proceed concretely. Hlinetharyar Myothit, Mingaradon, Dagon North and Dagon South in peripheral area of Yangon City are newly developed zones and establishment of business facilities is encouraged.	(Industrial Estates) 234 locations and 81 locations being planned (Free Zone - FZ) 15 locations in Penang, Maraca, Seran Goal and Johore Provinces, etc. Import duties, etc. are exempt. (Bonded Factories) To promote the distribution of enterprises' locations, export product manufacturing factories are authorized to be located outside the FZ. (Development Areas) Borneo Island, Saba and Sarawak Provinces and area along the east coat of Malay Peninsula	(industrial Estates) 40 locations or more including those under construction and being planned. Every industrial complex has an export processing zone (EPZ). (Export Processing Zone - EPZ) This zone is located in every industrial complex developed or co-developed by the Thai Industrial Complex Public corporation. And it is a bonded zone, too. To occupy a location in the industrial complex, a foreign capital is required to export 100% of its products. The added-value tax and import duties on the materials and equipment required to construct a factory are exempted.	Under those circumstances in which the investment environments to invite foreign enterprises had not been built up yet, the "Economy Zone was located. Later in the stage on which the environments have been progressively built up, the Economy Technology Development Zone" was provided. In addition, China has designated the "Economy-Liberalized Zone and the "Special Economy Zone" later. What is encouraged varies from region to region and from business line to business line.	Export Processing Zone (EPZ): - The government has promoted to develop EPZs as joint venture projects. Then, SCCI has provided licenses to the development projects of EPZs by foreign investors in cooperation with Vietnamese partners. - 6 EPZs have ever been licensed in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City(2), Hiphong, Da Nang and Can Tho. Regulation on EPZ rules privileges including exemption or (cont.) reduction of corporate tax for investors in EPZs . - Favorable privileges have also been given to the Investment in remote rural regions.

The Comparison of Foreign Direct Investment in Asian Countries (7/8)

Incentives	(1) Preferential Taxation System An investing foreign capital is exempt from the income tax for a period of three years after starting its operations. An exemption of taxes on the income from the benefit of exportation is allowed up to a maximum of 50%. Those machines and apparatuses which have been imported during the construction period will have their custom duties exempted. Besides, custom duties will be exempt on the importation of those raw materials which are to be imported for production during a period of the first three years after completion of the construction. (2) Remittance The foreign currency which a person has personally	Incentives for manufacturing: industry (a) Pioneer-status companies are granted corporate income tax credit of 70% (b) Companies granted investment tax credit are granted credit of 60% of their qualified capitals. (2) Manufacturing industry companies located in industry promotion areas can enjoy the benefit of these incentives for 5% deduction from their incomes over a period of five years. (3) Export encouragement system (a) An export credit refinance system is available, in which The Central Bank of Malaysia Finances exporting companies at a preferential interest rate.	(1) Common preferential treatment (a) Encouraged enterprises are exempted from corporate tax for three to eight years. (b) Import tax and enterprise tax exemptions for facilities, equipment, and raw materials required for plant construction approved by the BOI. (2) Preferential treatment is available for investments in investment promotion areas. (3) Incentives for plant location in remote areas vary in the three areas. (4) Export tax, import tax, and enterprise tax exemptions for raw material imports and product exports by the exporting industry. (5) Remittances and foreign currency foreign currency exceeding expatriation	(1) Corporate income tax (a) Productive enterprises are exempted from corporate income tax for two years after they show profits, and 50% exempted for the following three years. (b) Advanced technology enterprises are 50% exempted for a further three years. (c) Export enterprises are 50% exempted for an indefinite period. districts, technology Exempted for an indefinite period. (2) Local income tax (a) Special economic economy and development districts: from local income tax (b) Open economic districts and other areas: 3°/O taxation depending on the district (3) Customs duty	(1) Corporate Tax: - Tax rate: 25 % (and more than 25 % for petroleum, gas, and exploitation of rare or valuable natural resources) - Capital gain and dividend received shall be included into taxable income. - Losses are possible to carry forward for 5 years in principle. Depreciation on fixed rate method are as follows: - 30 % for intangible assets - 5 to 15 % for building and structures - 10 to 20 % for machine and equipment - 10~18 % for vehicles - 20 % for office equipment (2) Sales Tax: - 1 to 40 % of sales tax shall be imposed for every transaction of goods and services except for subjects of agricultural tax and special sales tax.

The Comparison of Foreign Direct Investment in Asian Countries (8/8)

Incentives (cont'd)	carried in the country, an after-tax profit, a liquidated surplus fund and an after-tax salary for a foreign worker may be remitted to the exterior. (3) In case of export oriented commodities, Commercial tax levied on these commodities may be exempted on application. (4) In addition to these incentives foreign investors will be able to lease land and immovable property at reasonable rates from the government. As Myanmar is classified as a least developed country it is also entitled to tariff privileges such as the generalized system of preferences. The incentives provided are reviewed and adjusted to be inductive and competitive with other countries.	(b) A double tax exemption system is available for such expenses as export credit insurance premiums and export promotion expenses of exporting companies. (4) Remittances Remittances not exceeding 10,000 M dollars are free. Remittances exceeding 10,000 M dollars require approval.	(a) Remittances or expatriation US$50,000/person/year requires permission. (b) Foreign currency expatriation by resident representatives upon returning home requires permission. (c) Expatriation of foreign currency deposits requires no permission.	(a) Special economic districts and economy and technology development districts: Construction materials and raw materials for use by companies themselves are free from customs duty. (b) Open economic districts and other districts: The above duty exemption is allowed for initial investment for initial investment or plant expansion only. (4) Remittance (a) Remittance is free for trade transactions, but remittance exceeding foreign currency account balance requires permission. (b) Personal remittance of more than 50% of income requires Permission.	(3) Special Sales Tax: - 20 to 70 % of tax shall be imposed for transaction of such specific goods as liquor and tobacco & cigarettes However, exports shall be excluded. (4) Tax on Exploitation of Resources: 1 to 40 % of tax on the amount of production shall be imposed for exploitation of crude oil, gas and mineral resources. (5) Tax on Remittance of profits: Joint venture enterprises shall have to pay tax on their remittance of profits at following rates depending on the amount of invested by the remittance. - 5 % for more than 10 million US $ of contribution to investment - 7 % for more than 5 million US $ of contribution to investment - 10 % for less than 5 million US $ of construction to investment.

Source : Engineering Consulting Firms Association and JICA Study Team

資料３

アジア各国の工業団地事例

表　アジアの工業団地の比較

国名	工業団地名	所在地	工業用水				電力					
			容量	単位	料金	単位	容量	単位	電圧	相数	工業用料金	単位
タイ	Prachinburi Industrial Park	Prachinburi	20,000	m³/day	10.00	baht/m³	100	MVA	22KV	3		
	TPI Industrial Rayong	Amphur Muang, Rayong	1,000	m³/day	11.00	baht/m³				3		
	Siam Eastern Industrial Park	Mabyangporn Pluakdaeng, Rayong	9,500	m³/day	9.00	baht/m³	100	MVA	11/33KV			
	Siam Cement Industrial Land	Amphur Nong Khae Saraburi Province	10,000	m³/day	8.00	baht/m³	100	MVA	22KV	3		
マレーシア	Lion Industrial Park	Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehasan			1.04	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.16	$/kWh
	Senawang Industrial Park	Senawang, Negeri Sembilan			0.65	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.16	$/kWh
	Batu Berendam Free Zone	Batu Berendam, Melaka			0.70	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.16	$/kWh
	Senai Industrial Estate, Phase3	Senai, Johor			1.20	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.16	$/kWh
	Kanthan Industrial Estate Phase4	Ipoh, Perak			0.90	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.16	$/kWh
	Bayan Lepas Industrial Estate Phase4	Bayan Lepas, Penang			0.76	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.16	$/kWh
	Bandar Darulaman Industrial	Jitra, Kedah Darulaman			0.86	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.16	$/kWh
	Kuantan Port Industrial Land	Kuantan, Pahang			0.92* 0.84**	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.16	$/kWh
	Al Muktafi Billah Shah Industrial Estate	Ketengah, Terengganu			0.88	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.16	$/kWh
	Sejingkat industrial Park	Kuching, Sarawak			0.97***	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.24	$/kWh
	Sandakan Industrial Estate	Sandakan, Sabah			0.90	$/m³			33/11KV/415V	3,1	0.32	$/kWh
	*: less than 227m3, **: more than 227m3, ***: 1-25m3											
フィリピン	First Cavite Industrial Estate	Langkaan, Dasmarinas, Cavite	10,000	m³/day	7.20	Peso/m³			34.5KV	3	2.426**	Peso/kWh
	Angeles Livelihood Complex	Pulung Cacutud, Angelos City	30	gallon/min.	6.00	Peso/m³	63,000	KW	230V	3		
	Holy Angel Industrial Estate	Bacolor, Pampanga	450	gallon/min.	3.85	Peso/m³	34,000	KW	230V	3		
	Phividec Industrial Estate	Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental	12,000	m³/day	2.25*	Peso/m³	90.71	MW	138KV	3		
	*: -10,000/m3	**:not included cost of electronic supply										

表　アジアの工業団地の比較

インドネシア	Kaltim Industrial Estate	Bontang, Kaltim			1.00	$/m³	121	MW				
	Pt.Kawasan Industrial Medan	Jo Medan, North Sumatra	1,080	m³/h	1850.00	Rp./m³	830	MW	380V/20KV	3		
	Pt.Krakatau Industrial Estate Cilegon	Gatot Subroto Kav. Jakarta	2.00	m³/sec.	1500.00	Rp./m³				3		
	Ngoro Industrial Park	Ngoro, Mojokerto	0.03	m³/sec.	1000.00	Rp./m³	10	MVA	220/380V	3		
インド	Faridabad Ind.area-5ℓ/59	Faridabad, Haryana							66/11/33KV	3	40*/50**	Rp./kWh
	*: less than 70kWh **: more than 70kWh											
パキスタン	Multan Industrial Estate	Multan, Punjub			70-300*	Rp./m³						
	*: dependent on thickness of the pipe											
スリランカ	Industrial Estate Karandeniya	Karandeniya, Ambalangoda	10,000	gallon/day	2.22	Rp./m³	250	kVA	400V	3		
	Pallekele Free Trade Zone	Pallekele, Kandy			0.41	$/m³	12MVA					
	Industrial Estate Pallekelle	Pallekelle, Kandy	100,000	gallon/day	5.00	Rp./m³	1,250	kVA	400V	3		

出典：
世界の工業団地（アジア・オセアニア編）平成７年３月
日本貿易振興会

通貨レート(1995.1.31)

Thailand	1 Baht = 4.02 Yen
Malaysia	1M$=39.34 Yen
Philippines	1 Peso=4.13 Yen
Indonesia	1 Rupiah = 0.0465 Yen
India	1 Rupee =3.51 Yen
Pakistan	1 Pakistan Rupee = 3.45 Yen
Sri Lanka	1 $=99.55 Yen

JICA