

Still, this is an area with a great deal of potential for Canadian business as there was a great deal of interest in Canadian fish health advances during the trade mission.

Some of the disease problem can be attributed to the feeding regime which is largely based on trash fish. The Thai industry is interested in accessing more pelleted feeds or the technology for manufacturing their own feeds. There are no government restrictions on the import of feeds.

2.7 Incentives To Investors In Thailand

Thailand is seeking to establish a better investment climate by assuring all investors, both foreign and domestic, that the government is willing and interested in co-operating with them to improve the Thai economy. Thailand has become more concerned with assuring the interests of its own people, its natural environment and its conserving natural resources are satisfied while still promoting foreign investment.

The government is particularly interested in projects which are:

- export oriented
- Thai produced raw material intensive
- import substituting.

Aquaculture and companies producing related technology are referred to by the Thai Board of Investment ("BOI") as a "Promoted Company."

The promoted company receives a certificate from the BOI which provides it with rights and benefits on investment including exemption from and deduction of tax and tariff duties, protection measures, and special incentives.

The government of Thailand provides the following incentives to investors:

- **Basic Rights and Guarantees to Investors**

- Guarantee against expropriation

All companies, whether foreign or domestically held, are guaranteed against expropriation without just compensation.

- Guarantee against losses due to Nationalization

Similar to the above, companies are guaranteed against losses due to nationalization.

- Remittance of foreign exchange earnings and payments

Remittance of earnings or profits is permitted but may be restricted temporarily by the Bank of Thailand if the balance of payments situation is unfavourable. If such a restriction is put in place, earnings corresponding to at least 15% of paid up capital brought in can still be remitted annually.

Remittance of foreign exchange to meet repayment of principal and interest on foreign loans is permitted subject to qualifications. Even Thailand's balance of payments is extremely unfavourable, the Bank of Thailand will still permit such remittance at a rate not lower than 20% annually after two years from the date of original investment.