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PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRIES
IN THAILAND 1

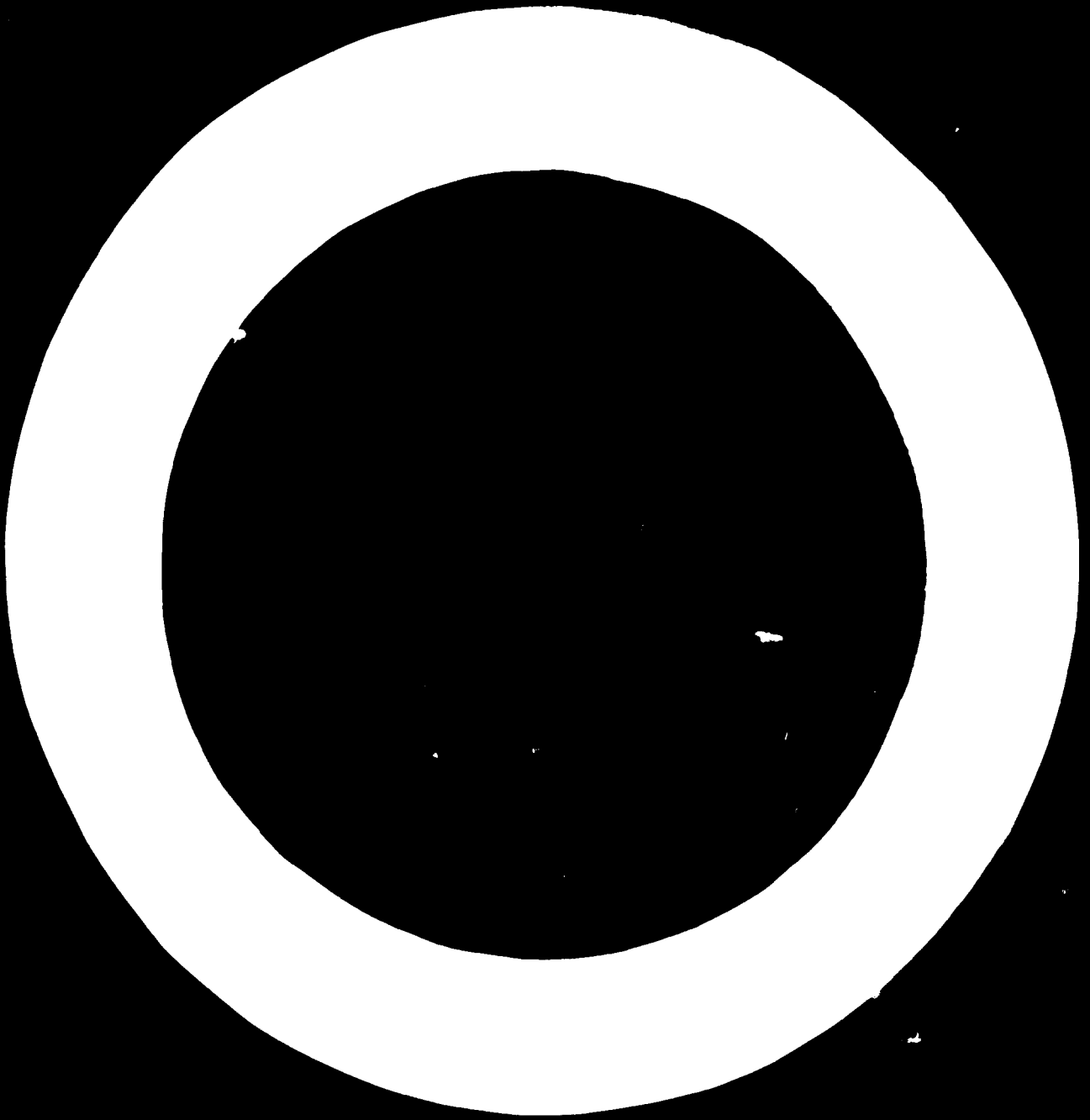
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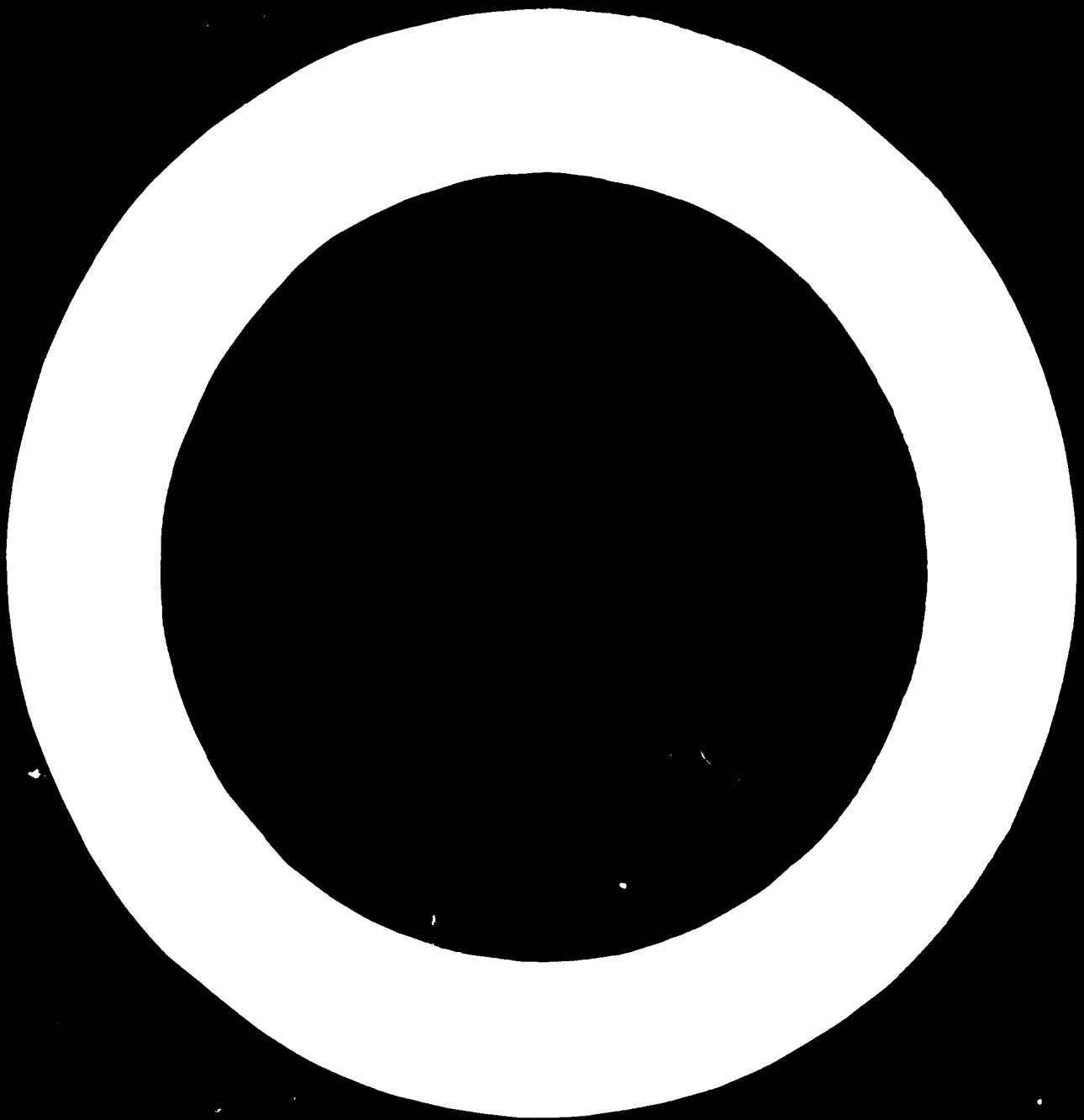
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77-522





Promotion and Development of Machine Tool Industries in Thailand

I. Policies and General Aspects

1. Status of machine tools in Thailand

1.1. Definition

Machine tools in the present context are defined as non-portable power operated machines for the working of metal either by chip formation, abrasion, impact pressure, electrical techniques or a combination of these processes. They may range from simple drilling machines and lathes to complex, fully automated machines and transfer lines capable of automatically producing work to consistent qualitative and quantitative criteria.

1.2. Import

The market for machine tools in Thailand is at present concentrated in the machine shop sector of our industries which are mostly engaged in providing repairing services. The demand for machine tools from various manufacturing industries which employ machine tools in their manufacturing processes is fairly small owing to the relatively small number of local industries. Up to now, imported machine tools completely dominate the Thai market. The share of the market for locally manufactured machine tools is very small and estimated at only three per cent. Imported statistics indicate that during 1965 to 1972 the import of different kinds of machine tools increased very rapidly as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 : Value of import of machine tools and accessories

Year	Total Value (in million Baht) ^{1/}	Annual Increase in %
1965	54	-
1966	74	37
1968	103	39
1970	151	46
1971	175	16
1972	220	26
1973(up to October)	226	-

^{1/} The rate of exchange is 20.45 Baht to 1 U.S. Dollar

The value of imported machine tools may not give the true picture of the demand for machine tools because of the sharp rise in prices of machine tools. However, Table 2 shows the number of different kinds of machine tools imported during the years 1970 - 72.

Table 2 - Imports of different kinds of machine tools

<u>Type of machine tools</u>	Quantity (units) imported in		
	1970	1971	1972
Lathes	1,555	1,784	4,240
Milling machines	107	127	99
Grinding machines	4,227	4,671	5,376
Drilling machines	3,566	5,447	2,342
Sawing machines	1,971	2,164	3,472

It is interesting to note that the demand for all kinds of lathes has gone up very rapidly during the past 2 years and most of them were imported from the Republic of China (Taiwan). Of the total lathes imported in to Thailand in 1972, around 86 per cent were manufactured in Taiwan. The same is true for other types of imported machine tools. The detailed breakdown of different kinds of machine tools imported during the same period as well as their countries of origin are shown in Appendix I.

1.3. Local Production

There are around 10 machine tool factories in Thailand. The two largest factories which were promoted by the Government^{2/} are not in current production. One of them altered its original plan of manufacturing machine tools to one of producing spare parts for local industries. The reasons given were the difficulty faced in marketing locally manufactured products combined with the highly competitive machine tool market created by the imports of lower priced machine tools from Taiwan, and the scarcity of skilled labour. Another one decided to go into the field of reconditioning and rebuilding machine tools by importing second hand machine tools from Europe and the United States.

2/ Promoted industries are those which are granted tax privileges by the Government

The other factories are of small scale, producing mostly engine lathes. Their maximum joint output is estimated at 360 units per annum. With an average price of 10,000 baht (about US\$ 500) per unit, the annual sale of locally produced machine tools is in the vicinity of 3.6 million baht (about US\$180,000).

The quality of lathes and shapers produced at present is not up to the international standard.

1.4. Ancillary Industries

One of the most important ancillary industries for machine tool manufacturing is the foundry industry. In Thailand, there are more than 200 small private foundries manufacturing gray iron castings with the total output of 20,000 tons per annum. Cupolas with the melting capacity ranging from 1 to 10 tons are being widely used.

There are four malleable cast iron foundries with the average daily production capacity of about 200 tons each. A modern foundry has put into operation a hot blast cupola completed with a machine molding equipment and a modern tunnel annealing furnace with precision temperature control. Another modern one has an induction furnace about 8 tons in capacity completed with automatic molding machine and electrical annealing furnace.

There are also five steel casting foundries with the total annual capacity of 10,000 tons. Among them, one has been in operation for many years, equipped with a four ton electric arc furnace, two high frequency induction furnaces and a complete set of very modern inspection equipment for controlling the quality of castings. The other four are newly established and equipped with the same production facilities.

Unfortunately, other ancillary industries such as forgings, manufacture of bearings, electrical components and tools have not grown in a relative pace compared with the foundry industry in Thailand. Most of the components used in the local machine tool industry are mostly imported at the moment.

1.5. Governmental policy related to machine tools

No where in the present and the past National Economic and Social Development Plans has there been any specific proposal and plan to expand and modernize machine tool industry in Thailand. The salient feature of various incentives provided by the government through the Promotion of Industrial Investment Acts of 1960, 1962 and 1965 and the Announcement of the Revolutionary Party No. 227 for any newly established industries, including machine tool industries are:-

- 1) exemption of import duties and business taxes on machinery, component parts and accessories, materials, tools, instruments and prefabricated frames and equipment for factory construction.
- 2) exemption of income tax on profits for five to eight years beginning the first accounting year promoted industry sells products or earns revenue.
- 3) Permission to bring in alien skilled workers or experts into the country, together with their families, regardless of immigration law quota provision.
- 4) Permission to freely remit foreign currency covering return of capital, profits, and principal on foreign loans, royalties and other like necessary payments.

Previous experience shows that the above mentioned incentives are not sufficient to induce local entrepreneurs to establish machine tool industry. The two largest factories promoted by the Government under this incentive scheme which are no longer in current production as mentioned earlier are a good case in point. In order to promote machine tool industry, a different set of incentives will have to be provided. In addition, it may be necessary and essential that the Government may have in the initial stage to provide some form of protection which should be decreased at a predetermined rate.

2. External Technical Assistance in the Development of the Machine Tool Industry in the Country

At present, the production methods used in the local machine tool factories are quite primitive. Obsolete machinery and equipment are mostly used in these industrial establishments which are essentially family enterprises. These machine tool makers are more or less diversified concerns prepared to produce almost any type of tools required by copying the design of imported machine tools. The products manufactured is virtually an imitation of those imported.

So far, neither a single firm has obtained licenses from other foreign firms nor has hired any foreign consultants to assist them in their manufacturing operations. The only bilateral assistance obtained in manufacturing machine tools originated from the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany in establishing the Thai-German Technical Institute. The Institute in their training programmes has encouraged their students to produce small engine lathes and shaping machines. No other direct technical assistance has been obtained.

3. Cooperation and Technical Assistance Needed

As mentioned above, no external technical assistance has been obtained and cooperation with the foreign companies in the machine tool industry has not been in existence. However it is essential that if the pace of industrialization is to be accelerated, the machine tool industry has to be given special importance. The obvious economic disadvantages derived from importing too sophisticated machine tools from the developed countries cannot be underestimated. It often results in underutilization of those machine tools. Therefore it is necessary that the manufacture of machine tools designed to suit the economic conditions of different developing countries must be encouraged.

In this connection, the Industrial Service Institute of the Department of Industrial Promotion which has been financially assisted by UNDP and executed by UNIDO has, in their original plan, a project to assist machine tool manufacturer. However, due to limited financial assistance the Institute received from UNDP in the past, nothing has been done concerning the development of machine tool industry. It would be extremely useful if UNIDO could provide the following expertise:

- a) Expert to carry out a general survey of the existing stock of machine tools, its utilization and possible development keeping in mind the stage of development of metal-working industries.
- b) Expert in the technology of machine tool manufacture including design, selection of materials, manufacturing processes and quality control.

These two experts could assist in the building up of the staff of the Institute in providing technical and management services to existing machine tool industry with the objective of upgrading the quality of machine tool manufactured and making their operation more competitive so as to be able to lower their prices. In this connection, fellowships for advanced training in machine tool manufacture would be needed so that the staff of the Institute will gain more insight and practical experience in the field of design and manufacture of machine tools.

II. Technical Aspect

Problems in the development and utilization of machine tools

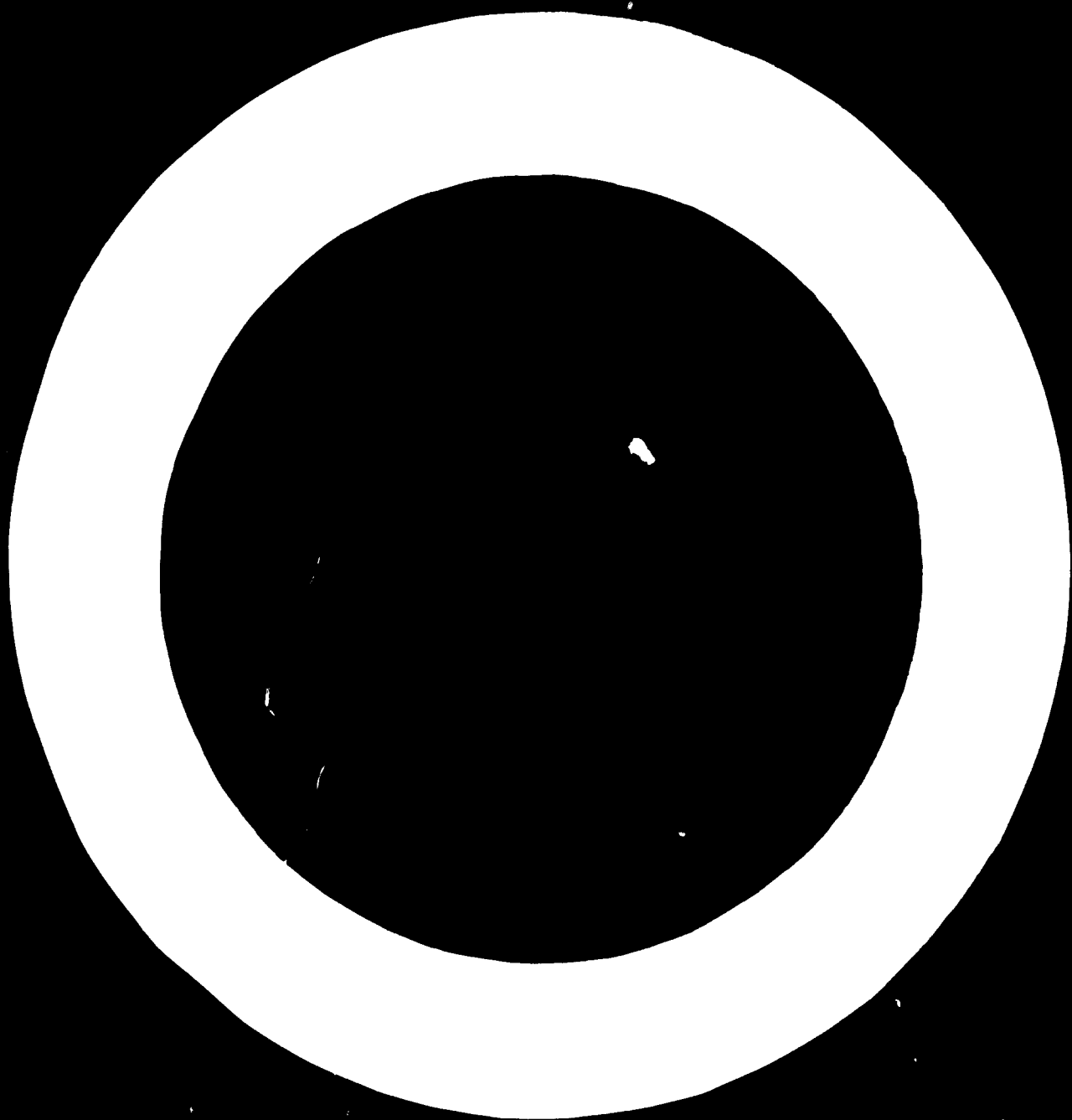
Initially, it is important that in a country where appropriate skills in the manufacture of machine tools are not available, it may be important to encourage the local entrepreneurs to start from reconditioning and rebuilding second hand machine tools and, in the process, upgrade skills of the local machinists so that after a certain period of time the entrepreneurs will be able to go into the manufacture of machine tools.

According to the preliminary survey undertaken, most of the existing machine tool manufacturers are using those skilled workers who started learning their trade as apprentices in machine shops. At present, these skilled workers although limited in number become the backbone of the machine tool industry in Thailand. Another new source of supply of skilled workers for the industry is the seven technical institutes and numerous technical schools throughout the country. However, there is an artificial barrier between these two groups of skilled workers. On the one hand, those who started as apprentices looked down upon the graduates of various technical institutions regarding inadequate practical experience. On the other hand, the graduates of technical institutes feel that their educational background is superior to those of the skilled workers. So it is up to the technical institutions to provide more experience for their graduates and indoctrinate them the importance of working as a member of team in the new industrial situation. It is indeed the duty of the management to bridge the gap between these two groups of skilled workers. It is interesting to note that in many technical schools, especially those assisted by the IBRD, the machinery and equipment available for training are very modern. Unfortunately, the students after their graduation have to work in industrial establishment which are poorly equipped with much older machine tools.

Another difficulty faced by the existing machine tool industry is the high turnover of skilled labour. Since the pace of development of other industries is much higher, the need for skilled personnel, especially machinists, are consequently higher. So skilled workers from the existing machine tool industry which are paid lower because of low profitability in this industry are offered better pay elsewhere. If formal apprenticeship programme could be organized by the Government, the problem concerning high turnover of skilled personnel can be partially eliminated.

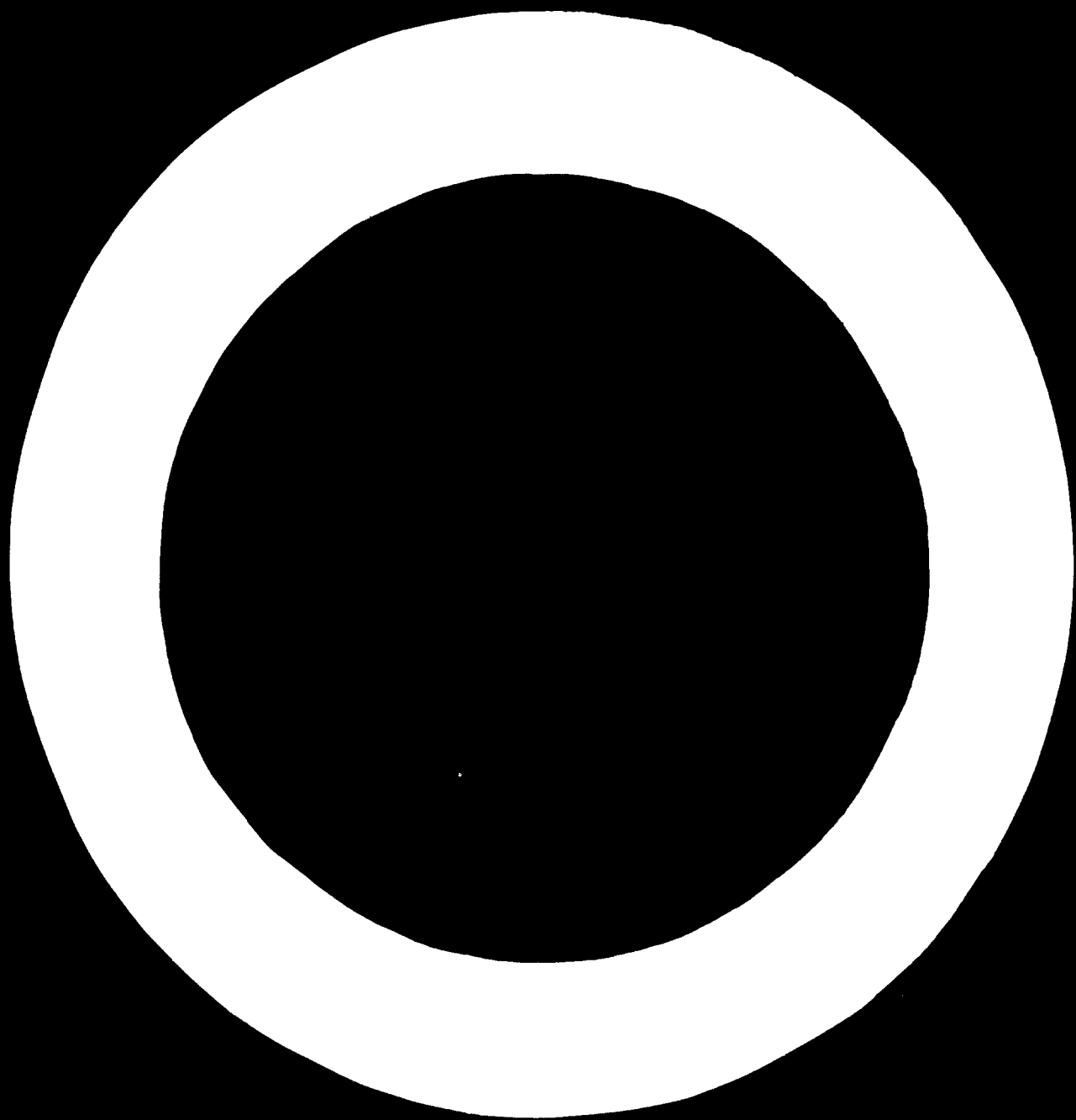
So far as design and adaptation are concerned, there is no difficulty for local machine tool manufacturers to imitate design or simple machine tools, or to adapt them to local working conditions. As a matter of fact, they are extremely good at it. However, for a more sophisticated machine tool, the technological background of the entrepreneurs are so limited that imitation and adaptation of design are not always possible.

Underutilization of existing machine tools is indeed an ordinary phenomenon in Thailand. Unfortunately, it is derived from four main causes. First of all, various local industries using machine tools have not considered and most of the time do not realize whether any machine tool bought or ordered is suitable for the job and fail to consider various alternatives for its use. Secondly, they do not even care to study the utilization percentage of the available machine tools and see how the utilization can be improved. Thirdly, those imported machine tools are designed for the developed countries where the cost of hiring skilled machinists is quite high and prohibitive. Industries in the developing countries most of the time have no managerial and technological competence to consider which type of the imported machine tools are most suited to their operations. Last but not least is the low cost of capital resulting from exemption of import duties and business tax to promoted industries and low tariff levied on machinery and equipment. It is also inherent in the new entrepreneur-industrialists who prefer to buy modern machinery and equipment which may not be needed at all.



Appendix J

Import of Machine Tools, 1970-72



Appendix 1 : Import of Machine Tools during the years 1970 - 1972

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value
1	Lathes of all kind for metal making	Hong Kong	-	-	6	143,457	2	4,78
		India	19	356,187	28	352,552	30	10,88
		Singapore	-	-	3	17,680	-	-
		Japan	490	3,516,391	235	3,182,083	104	4,78
		Taiwan	411	3,047,467	913	5,277,422	3,646	10,88
		Austria	13	929,516	10	602,721	14	4,78
		Belgium	1	277,692	-	-	1	1,05
		Czechoslovakia	7	1,346,002	9	362,251	17	1,05
		Denmark	3	498,865	2	26,058	1	1,05
		France	10	25,169	-	-	1	1,05
		W. Germany	333	1,892,216	132	936,356	7	4,78
		Italy	4	142,023	12	174,495	12	4,78
		Luxemburg	-	-	12	66,059	-	-
		Norway	2	138,993	-	-	-	-
		Poland	1	44,085	31	1,308,438	3	1,05
		Rumania	4	204,783	77	1,862,853	34	1,05
		Spain	49	1,343,462	70	2,059,004	22	1,05
Sweden	1	128,589	5	142,663	-	-		
Switzerland	1	30,038	3	101,056	10	1,05		
United Kingdom	177	2,849,228	114	3,311,335	225	4,351		

N	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Pant)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Pant)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Pant)
2	Flaming sewing (stitching) machines for hand work	USSR	3	38,920	2	60,320	2	60,320
		USA	25	697,788	115	658,254	115	658,254
		Australia	1	69,618	5	237,559	5	237,559
		Total	1,555	17,647,032	1,784	21,479,616	1,784	21,479,616
		Hong Kong	5	862,650	1	2,658	1	2,658
		India	6	118,078	11	190,694	11	190,694
		Singapore	-	-	2	15,247	2	15,247
		Japan	500	1,230,564	483	3,402,819	483	3,402,819
		Taiwan	353	1,935,994	1,293	4,093,233	1,293	4,093,233
		Austria	11	121,196	-	-	-	-
		Czechoslovakia	1	313,483	4	426,083	4	426,083
		Denmark	14	332,071	11	682,871	11	682,871
		W. Germany	13	1,347,273	73	2,024,924	73	2,024,924
		Italy	76	617,845	21	599,377	21	599,377
		Poland	1	104,416	-	-	-	-
		Spain	20	530,437	7	215,066	7	215,066
		Sweden	20	275,018	7	321,389	7	321,389
		United Kingdom	116	1,770,825	120	4,004,254	120	4,004,254

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		Quantity
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	
		USA	73	1,330,887	43	938,507	
		Australia	5	28,947	7	155,892	
		Switzerland	-	-	29	143,634	
		Total	1,214	10,917,684	2,112	17,416,747	
2	Drilling boring machines for metal working	Hong Kong	3	53,406	-	-	
		India	14	49,464	7	63,000	
		Japan	4,470	4,019,810	4,745	5,222,198	
		Taiwan	888	1,110,077	1,314	2,151,430	
		Austria	2	116,356	1	4,100	
		Czechoslovakia	4	356,518	5	477,723	
		Denmark	7	865,212	7	1,150,000	
		W. Germany	104	715,900	1,307	1,610,400	
		Italy	11	1,050,711	6	670,370	
		Iceland	3	64,480	-	-	
		Switzerland	-	-	2	33,118	
		Sweden	8	118,184	32	453,800	
		Spain	-	-	5	31,398	
		United Kingdom	33	602,427	28	774,032	

Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	C.I.F. Value
		Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)			
4. Milling machines for working cotton	USA	20	397,856	3	84,275	17		
	Hungary	-	-	80	23,660	-		
	Australia	-	-	3	690,574	-		
	Total	3,566	9,526,565	5,447	12,443,796	3,342		7,111
	Hong Kong	5	674,900	2	12,146	-		
	India	1	19,968	-	-	-		
	Japan	5	2,170,665	9	228,941	6		
	Taiwan	6	123,275	-	-	44		
	Austria	1	229,237	-	-	6		
	Czechoslovakia	3	620,482	1	62,083	2		
	Denmark	20	38,672	7	67,587	-		
	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-		
	W. Germany	2	626,805	51	327,826	5		108
	Rumania	-	-	-	-	-		
	Italy	7	421,111	1	18,678	-		
	Switzerland	1	709,008	1	68,344	2		
	United Kingdom	45	1,327,839	47	444,209	19		62
USA	11	147,481	7	130,114	2		17	

N	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Bacht)	C.I.F. Value (Bacht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Bacht)		
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Bacht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Bacht)							
		Poland	-	-	1	186,514	-	186,514	-	-	-		
		Total	107	7,169,533	127	1,774,757		1,774,757			3,401		
5	Sewing cutting machines for metal working	Hong Kong	6	453,702	7	163,732		163,732			171		
		India	1	16,598	1	282,935		282,935			171		
		Japan	1,010	5,905,993	621	5,894,763		5,894,763			1,179		
		Taiwan	69	443,377	153	200,354		200,354			344		
		Austria	2	14,343	-	-		-			1	143	
		Denmark	38	186,716	30	252,889		252,889			13	186	
		W. Germany	715	1,191,377	1,004	1,620,857		1,620,857			4,456	1,191	
		Italy	12	263,010	17	215,747		215,747			6	263	
		Netherlands	-	-	-	-		-				1	1
		Sweden	2	78,434	1	87,692		87,692			2	78	
		Romania	-	-	-	-		-				70	1
		United Kingdom	8	564,948	52	2,571,100		2,571,100			71	257	
		USA	101	184,455	273	351,722		351,722			182	434	
		Spain	-	-	-	-		-				1	133
Australia	5	98,043	2	52,510		52,510			3	98			
Switzerland	-	-	-	-		-				2	27		
		Total	1,971	9,405,996	2,164	11,732,950		11,732,950			9,405		

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Mkt)	C.I.F. Value (Mkt)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Mkt)
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Mkt)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Mkt)					
7	Riveting machines for metal working	Japan	1	124,542	7	1,3,385	1	1,3,385	67,1		
		Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,1		
		United Kingdom	1	12,000	-	-	10	120,000	110,0		
		Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,1		
		Total	10	146,542	7	1,3,385	11	1,3,385	81,3		
8	Wire drawing machines	Japan	14	3,35,220	-	-	-	1,27,000	1,10,0		
		Taiwan	15	1,95,120	-	-	-	1,36,000	1,10,0		
		Belgium	1	35,200	-	-	-	-	-		
		Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-		
		W. Germany	5	407,300	-	-	-	-	-		
		Total	40	1,617,760	17	1,87,000	11	1,87,000	1,10,0		
9	Other machine tools for working metal or metallic carbides	Hong Kong	26	1,770,270	1	50,000	-	50,000	1,10,0		
		India	16	1,00,000	17	31,114	1	31,114	1,10,0		
		Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Malaysia	1	4,000	7	137,750	-	137,750	1,10,0		
		Singapore	3	62,754	4	53,251	6	53,251	55,0		
		Japan	2,806	20,842,387	2,046	17,52,928	1,223	17,52,928	34,710		
		Total	47	22,842,387	2,046	17,52,928	1,223	17,52,928	34,710		

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)
10	Machine tools for working stone ceramics concrete etc.	USA	145	2,170,128	105	1,739,032	189	1,594,000
		Australia	5	552,207	39	2,836,928	35	1,320,000
		Portugal	-	-	1	1,274	-	-
		Total	4,310	49,145,184	4,620	47,881,567	4,300	73,144,000
		Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	38	1,000,000
		Japan	151	963,140	24	2,808,293	11	1,000,000
		Austria	-	-	11	118,150	-	-
		Denmark	1	138,003	-	-	-	-
		Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-
		France	1	15,198	-	-	-	-
		W. Germany	45	1,076,264	26	994,429	11	1,000,000
		Italy	3	86,082	2	19,307	2	1,000,000
		United Kingdom	8	28,527	6	40,847	5	1,000,000
		USA	30	257,988	4	43,767	9	1,000,000
		Australia	2	74,540	3	60,515	-	-
		Taiwan	-	-	-	-	1	1,000,000
		Total	241	2,639,742	76	4,085,316	154	3,775,000

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value
11	Machine tools for working glass in the cold	Hong Kong	3	10,245	1	11,398	-	-
		Malaysia	-	-	1	32,540	-	-
		Japan	42	139,472	30	3,904,373	13	51
		Taiwan	-	-	10	11,856	7	-
		Belgium	4	90,922	5	29,807	1	-
		W. Germany	1	65,359	-	-	-	-
		United Kingdom	1	29,578	2	66,007	-	-
		USA	5	40,414	2	90,321	12	51
		Australia	4	135,084	-	-	10	-
		Total	60	511,069	51	4,144,388	57	1,000
		12	Sawing machines for working wood cork bone ebonite etc.	Hong Kong	-	-	2	5,145
India	15			28,960	20	35,624	-	-
Singapore	-			-	1	10,400	-	-
Japan	151			470,105	73	245,865	230	750
Taiwan	-			-	8	110,594	12	38
Austria	17			245,250	-	-	6	27
Belgium	-			-	1	43,914	-	-
W. Germany	13			528,470	28	825,519	236	2,550
Italy	53			431,892	75	1,210,785	52	410

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)
		Sweden	31	223,577	2	101,329	3	4
		United Kingdom	5	44,784	3	22,235	5	2
		USA	19	135,621	45	141,554	25	7
		Australia	3	256,437	3	43,158	-	-
		Malaysia	-	-	1	8,160	1	-
		Total	307	2,365,096	262	2,802,282	570	3,967
13	Lathes for working wood cork bone ebonite etc.	Japan	25	301,163	4	61,517	1	11
		Taiwan	-	-	-	-	1	10
		Austria	2	15,024	-	-	-	-
		Denmark	-	-	-	-	2	26
		W. Germany	1	377,315	-	-	1	-
		Italy	5	44,748	4	1,269,259	1	-
		United Kingdom	2	6,536	2	6,406	3	6
		USA	7	69,740	16	775,444	3	11
		Sweden	-	-	-	-	4	2
		Total	42	814,526	26	2,110,626	44	327

N	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972			
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)		
14	Drilling machines for working wood cork etc.	Hong Kong	-	-	5	13,267	-	-		
		India	2	2,785	1	10,546	-	-		
		Malaysia	-	-	2	8,000	-	-		
		Japan	71	476,445	2	10,889	67	-		
		Taiwan	-	-	1	14,144	2	-		
		Italy	5	123,826	2	17,642	-	-		
		Netherlands	-	-	2	1,697	4	-		
		United Kingdom	1	10,035	2	44,242	7	-		
		Germany	-	-	4	293,498	1	-		
		USA	6	1,561,430	211	476,235	1	-		
		Australia	-	-	21	795,660	13	-		
		New Zealand	-	-	1	1,530	-	-		
					85	2,175,521	253	1,691,350	95	3,861
		15	Other machine tools for working wood cork bone etc.	Total						
Hong Kong	1			62,400	1	7,000	7	-		
India	17			36,200	-	-	35	-		
Malaysia	1			3,500	1	12,000	-	-		
Japan	249			2,634,904	155	3,513,705	233	3,861		
Taiwan	15			48,686	31	387,712	18	364		
Austria	7			435,229	2	7,000	-	-		

N ^o	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)
		Czechoslovakia	1	97,136	-	-	1	275,
		Denmark	-	-	12	1,102,924	5	350,
		W. Germany	9	1,832,039	23	1,603,825	19	2,314,
		Italy	125	1,464,557	87	5,007,302	66	7,146,
		Luxemburg	1	53,422	-	-	-	-
		France	-	-	1	8,112	-	-
		Netherlands	2	204,344	4	611,627	1	355,
		Poland	-	46,987	5	235,893	-	-
		Spain	1	46,818	-	-	-	-
		Sweden	5	583,452	5	491,963	1	3,
		United Kingdom	8	875,095	24	761,504	14	796,
		USA	52	405,940	46	243,943	58	188,
		Australia	2	11,232	72	859,179	11	7,
		Canada	-	-	24	761,504	-	-
		Total	400	8,841,941	473	14,878,976	470	15,075,
		Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	71	280,
		India	11,986	192,236	20,845	382,583	19,564	1,675,
		Japan	32,684	1,639,577	61,850	3,139,665	47,992	1,675,
		Taiwan	3,035	122,563	6,571	167,093	8,321	140,
16	Chucks							

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)
		Czechoslovakia	2,940	69,450	1,622	36,920	2,17	
		Denmark	100	1,226	109	17,190	140	
		France	4,390	1,697	1,005	78,345	5	
		W. Germany	100	10,250	100	10,250	100	
		Hungary	100	12,235	100	12,235	100	
		Italy	-	-	-	4,514	170	
		Netherlands	15	4,329	105	13,400	5	
		Rumania	100	6,019	-	-	5	
		Sweden	100	8,824	350	42,104	-	
		Spain	-	-	100	4,347	-	
		USSR	17,512	160,314	16,490	182,942	7,501	
		Switzerland	17	2,344	5	779	6	
		United Kingdom	4,390	185,204	1,067	24,367	3,030	
		Australia	-	-	1,350	20,663	200	
		USA	451	62,961	116	3,872	140	
		Luxembourg	-	-	20	16,015	-	
		Poland	-	-	11,987	254,421	1,735	
		Total	78,317	2,646,337	124,744	5,374,585	93,959	

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)				
17	Other accessories & parts of machine tools for working metal wood cork bone etc.	Hong Kong	3,763	72,135	5,590	327,545	469	66,000		
		India	-	-	11,795	180,824	42	5,000		
		Japan	93,702	7,123,726	27,393	2,141,726	20,324	3,375,117		
		Singapore	-	-	135	34,439	66	50,000		
		Taiwan	1,119	40,621	8,997	568,235	6,714	315,227		
		Philippines	-	-	230	42,837	-	-		
		Austria	5,624	707,520	1,371	222,985	70	26,000		
		Czechoslovakia	1,782	52,864	1,654	63,502	197	28,000		
		Denmark	21	16,916	424	62,864	27	96,223		
		France	36	7,057	182	25,070	-	-		
		E. Germany	35	3,713	-	-	-	-		
		W. Germany	3,148	515,913	9,556	1,516,600	20,313	3,270,000		
		Malaysia	-	-	-	-	951	11,000		
		Italy	740	97,103	2,882	149,507	5,240	644,000		
		Belgium	-	-	-	-	4	3,000		
		Luxemburg	34	633	10	14,060	-	-		
		Netherlands	-	-	144	25,275	-	-		
Spain	268	12,768	25	8,790	-	-				
Poland	-	-	30	4,395	420	6,000				
Søden	158	14,783	16,691	1,057,491	3,341	38,000				
Switzerland	47	141,921	238	49,565	59	47,000				

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value
18	Drilling boring machines pneumatic	United Kingdom	13,671	903,033	15,607	835,549	2,748	9,111
		USA	10,967	746,530	1,381	248,224	9,326	5,111
		Australia	10,201	973,599	3,112	398,232	3,152	1,400
		Romania	-	-	241	47,678	10	-
		USSR	-	-	5,040	45,984	-	-
		Total	146,098	11,430,835	113,034	8,069,377	89,052	11,650
		Japan	70	209,760	189	439,824	130	51,111
		Czechoslovakia	1	183,930	-	-	-	-
		Finland	46	212,772	22	94,290	100	32,111
		W. Germany	17	149,953	16	248,635	9	13,111
		Austria	-	-	-	-	4	31,111
Sweden	91	2,656,542	193	1,841,609	147	69,111		
Switzerland	5	1,936	-	-	2	10,111		
United Kingdom	110	1,481,278	141	791,439	342	1,423		
USA	10	38,723	23	584,095	4	41,111		
Total	350	4,934,894	584	3,999,892	738	3,457		
19	Grinding machines pneumatic	Japan	156	160,829	70	91,638	175	133
		W. Germany	-	-	3	5,801	-	-

No.	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)
		Netherlands	1	2,754	-	-	1	4,
		Taiwan	-	-	-	-	620	27,
		Sweden	25	47,953	93	270,332	91	230,
		Italy	-	-	-	-	20	67,
		United Kingdom	112	552,728	3	9,205	10	294,
		USA	-	-	12	26,071	4	5,
		Total	294	764,264	181	403,047	921	764,
20	Concrete vibrators	Japan	50	195,229	66	231,060	85	311,
		France	3	117,936	-	-	-	-
		W. Germany	4	53,674	1	5,578	-	-
		Italy	8	41,419	-	-	-	-
		Luxembourg	10	182,118	-	-	-	-
		Sweden	278	595,102	65	361,354	85	111,
		United Kingdom	4	16,215	29	107,559	5	6,
		USA	48	245,622	42	195,792	61	353,
		Switzerland	-	-	-	-	4	74,
		Total	405	1,447,315	203	901,343	202	1,76-

Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		Quantity	
		Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)		
21 Pneumatic tools not non pneumatic	Hong Kong	-	-	51	76,555	-	
	Japan	1,000	2,112,504	1,980	3,002,584	3,930	
	Denmark	2	16,120	-	-	-	
	Singapore	-	-	5	548	-	
	Finland	41	177,767	55	160,206	92	
	France	-	-	1	5,335	1	
	W. Germany	1,132	1,626,002	425	6,920,920	354	
	Italy	57	269,797	13	120,866	112	
	Luxemburg	10	30,279	22	6,084	73	
	Sweden	118	1,014,643	223	956,525	215	
	Switzerland	24	48,075	1	12,934	-	
	United Kingdom	281	517,028	574	1,871,744	502	
	Canada	6	6,011	24	37,212	32	
	USA	2,638	4,014,782	767	1,935,541	2,349	
	Australia	242	680,216	263	160,665	109	
	Total		6,031	10,513,230	4,406	15,527,719	6,830
	22 Parts & accessories for pneumatic tools	Japan	3,411	489,002	5,318	442,304	3,340
Denmark		10	10,897	18	17,437	-	
Finland		456	90,069	276	80,494	255	

No	Description	Country of origin	1970		1971		1972	
			Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)	Quantity	C.I.F. Value (Baht)
		France	4	4,982	-	-	-	-
		W. Germany	605	203,417	1,779	407,209	1,267	391,200
		Luxemburg	294	14,263	7	3,161	-	-
		Italy	-	-	549	435,237	146	39,000
		Netherlands	24	42,312	976	15,108	-	-
		Sweden	5,120	979,785	3,499	676,170	815	300,000
		Switzerland	11	3,225	-	-	12	6,000
		United Kingdom	3,434	539,013	1,388	378,652	2,853	520,000
		USA	2,491	305,864	18,619	1,340,635	1,927	460,000
		Union of South Africa	-	-	-	-	922	15,000
		Australia	172	12,761	22	1,912	480	15,000
		Canada	-	-	20	6,688	52	47,000
		Total	16,032	2,695,590	32,471	3,805,057	12,076	2,461,000



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