



# “รัฐรอบ ASEAN รอบรัฐ RCEP”

**Mr. Phairush Burapachaisri**  
**Vice Chairman, The Thai Chamber of Commerce**  
**Chairman, RCEP Working Group, EABC**

## **Recommendation for ASEAN**



**“Continued resolved and commitment to free trade and deeper regional integration and harmonization”**

**“Remain focused to help make the MSMEs as the new engine of sustainable and inclusive growth in the region”**



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# Trade and Services Facilitation

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- How to promote SME to export
- How to prevent negative effective tariff rates and eliminate NTMs
- How to improve the doing business environment
- How to establish standards for services and skilled personnel
- How to ensure effective safety and other consumer protection regulations



# Digital Economy / e-Commerce

- Improve ASEAN Logistics services to facilitate e-Commerce
- Ensuring business-friendly policies are in place to support opportunities for setting up platforms, relate support services
- Human capital development. Readiness in mindset on Digital Transformation
- Impact from Disruptive Technology
- Elevate cyber security policies as national agenda in each ASEAN member states.

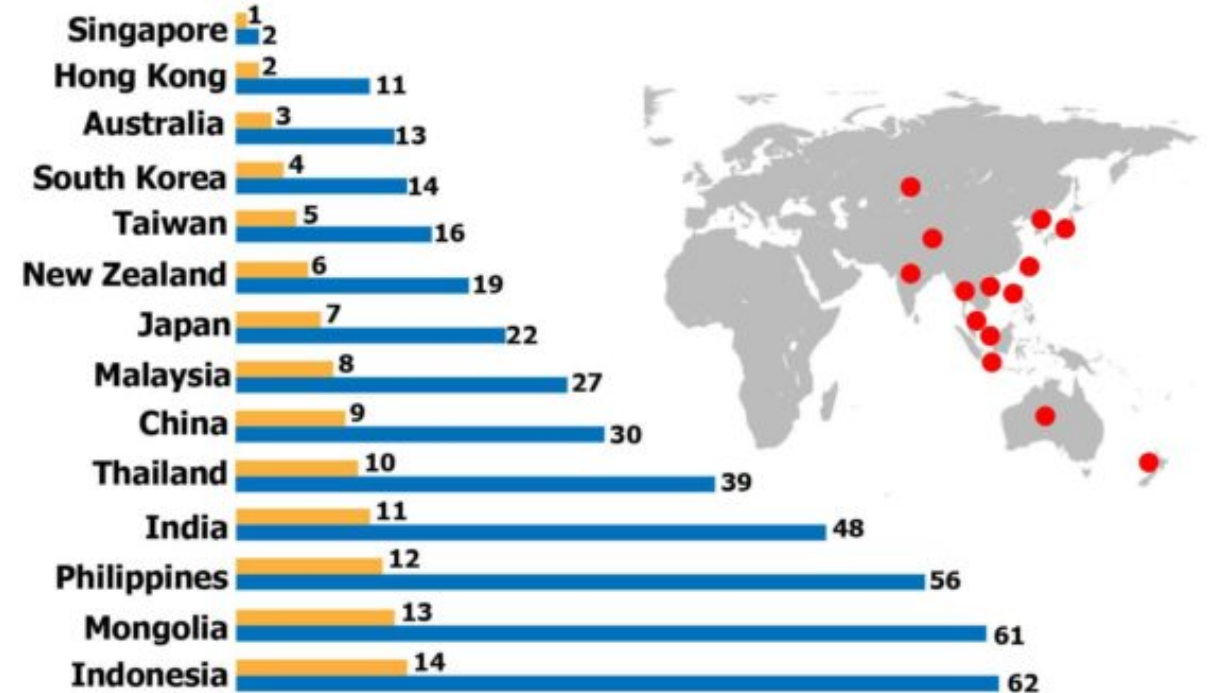
# DIGITAL ECONOMY in ASEAN

## 3 Challenges for ASEAN

Cyber skilled worker  
Cyber Security  
E-Payment

### Singapore Most Competitive Digital Economy in Asia

Singapore ranked top in Asia slips one notch in global ranking in digital competitiveness while as Hong Kong ranked second in Asia slips 3 places down in global ranking, according to the IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking , 2018



Compiled by ANN/DataLEADS

Source: IMD World Digital Competitiveness Centre, 2018

Global Rank Asian Rank



# RCEP market snapshot

**32%**  
of global GDP  
**US\$ 25.4 trillion**  
(2017)

**GDP**  
per capita  
**US\$ 7,146**  
(2017)

**28%**  
of global trade

**Population :**  
3,552 million (2017)

**16 countries**

# Thailand's total trading value with RCEP countries



**58.66%**  
of total Thailand  
global trade

**US\$ 269**  
hundred billion  
(2017)

 **10.85%**  
from 2016

## Principal Exports to RCEP

- 1) Motor cars, parts and Accessories
- 2) Polymers of ethylene, propylene, etc in primary forms
- 3) Refine fuels
- 4) Chemical products
- 5) Automatic data processing machines and parts thereof
- 6) Rubber products
- 7) Machinery and parts thereof
- 8) Precious stones and jewelry
- 9) Electronic integrated circuits
- 10) Iron and steel and their products

- **It is easy for non-tariff measures (NTMs) to become non-tariff barriers (NTBs).**
- **All business sectors are affected by NTBs from goods to services and investment.**
- **RCEP should be a living document and open to ongoing feedback and monitoring with mechanisms for continued engagement between RCEP member economies and business in the region.**
- **RCEP should provide for specific concrete provisions to address specific NTMS.**
- **NTB's are really difficult to resolve and will require concerted effort to reduce / remove and the solutions must be principle-based.**
- **Business can play a key role by providing information about the NTBs, and the impacts of the NTBs.**

# **Non-Tariff Barriers**