| **Individual Action Plan Update for Thailand for 201**8 | | |
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| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since last IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** | |
| ***1. Tariffs*** *(The Customs Department, Ministry of Finance and the Department of Foreign Trade,Ministry of Commerce)* | | | |
| ***Bound Tariffs*** | No changes made. | - Bound tariff rates will be further reduced of WTO negotiations. | |
| ***Applied Tariffs*** | Customs Tariff Decree B.E.2530 amended by the Customs Tariff Decree *(*No.6*)*,B.E. 2559 *(A*.D. 2017*)* | No further improvements planned. | |
| ***Tariff Quotas*** | No changes made. |  | |
| ***Tariff Preference*** | **Bilateral** | **Bilateral** | |
| **Thai-Chile**  - Thailand and Chile signed the Agreement on 4 October 2013 at the Government House, Thailand. After all legal proceedings were completed, the Free Trade Agreement between Chile and Thailand came into force on 5 November 2015. Thailand has provided immediate preferential access 88.89 % of tariff lines in 2015.  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the Thailand-Chile Free Trade Areahas become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560**.**  **Thai-Peru**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the Thailand-Peru Free Trade Areahas become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560.  **Thai-Japan**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the Thailand-Japan Free Trade Areahas become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560**.**  **Thai-New Zealand**  *-* Both Parties agreed to submit the Tariff reduction table on January 2017**.**  The last meeting was on December 2017.  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Areahas become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560 | **Thai-Chile**  - Under the Free Trade Agreement between Chile and Thailand (TCFTA), Tariff rate on most products was reduced to 0% by 2015 (88.89%) and the remaining products will be reduced to 0% by 2023. | |
| Multilateral | Multilateral | |
| **AFTA**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the ASEAN Free Trade Area has become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560**.**  **ASEAN-China FTA,**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the ASEAN- China Free Trade Area has become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560.    **ASEAN-japan FTA,**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the ASEAN- Japan Free Trade Areahas become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560**.**  **ASEAN-Korea FTA**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area has become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560  **ASEAN-India FTA**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the ASEAN- India Free Trade Area has become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560.  **ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA,**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Areahas become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560**.**  **ASEAN-Hong Kong FTA**  *-* The Agreement shall enter into force on 1 January 2019 for the Parties that have deposited the instruments of ratification.  *-* 85 % of Tariff was reduced to 0 %.  **RCEP (Joint Declaration on the Launch of Negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership),**  *-* Negotiation is underway*.*  **Exemption, Reduction and Addition of Customs Duty under the Marradesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption, Reduction and Add of Customs Duty under the Marradesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organizationhas become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560.  **Exemption of Customs Duty for the Goods Originating in Least Developed Countries,**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption of Customs Duty for the Goods Originating in Least Developed Countrieshas become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560.  **Reduction of Customs Duty for the Global System of Trade Preferences Among Developing Countries**  *-* Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re:Reduction of Customs Duty for the Global System of Trade Preferences Among Developing Countrieshas become effective since 13th November B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and published in the Government Gazette, Vol. No. 134 Special Chapter 274d dated 10th November B.E. 2560. | **ASEAN-China FTA**  *-* The tariff rates of sensitive products was reduced to 20% in 2012 and will be remained at 5% from 2018.  **ASEAN-japan FTA**  *-* 93.27% of tariff lines will be reduced to 0% in 2018.  **ASEAN-Korea FTA**  *-* 91.82 % of tariff lines will be reduced to 0% in 2018.  **ASEAN-India FTA**  *-* 75.54% of tariff lines will be reduced to 0% in 2018.  **ASEAN-Hong Kong FTA**  *-* All tariff line will be reduced to 0 % in 2021.  **RCEP (Joint Declaration on the Launch of Negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership)**  *-* Negotiation is underway. | |
| ***Transparency of Tariff Regime*** | Notification of the Ministry of Finance are published on the Internet. | Notification of the Ministry of Finance are published on internet. | |
| Website for further information: | www.customs.go.th |  | |
| Contact point for further details: | *The Customs Department, Ministry of Finance* |  | |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since last IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| ***2.Non-Tariff Measures*** | | |
| ***Quantitative Import Restrictions/***  ***Prohibitions*** | **- In the case where it is necessary, import prohibition measures are applied** to protect public morals, national security, human, animal and plant life, public health and intellectual property in accordance with Article XX on General Exceptions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1947 (GATT 1947).  - The Department of Foreign Trade (DFT) prohibits the import of (1) baraku/shisha and electronic baraku/shisha or electronic cigarette, (2) CFC refrigerators, (3) Goods by deceptive practice (4) Copyright-infringing products (5) Other games, operated by coins, banknotes, bank cards, token or by any other means of payment, other than automatic bowling alley equipment (*i.e. Slot Machine, Horse racing game machines or racecourse model or other similar article, Pachinko, Roulette, game machines operated by coins, banknote, discs, cards or other similar articles, or other methods that requirement of machines are met, with or without skill of players will win coins, banknote, coupons or other articles from machine, other than bowling alley equipment, parts or accessories chip, other parts or accessories of game machines)*, (6) certain glazed ceramics wares coated with soluble LEAD/Cadmium compounds more than the amount limited, (7) re-treaded or used pneumatic tyres of rubber for cars, motorcycles and bicycles and waste, paring and scrap of rubber of cars, buses/trucks, motorcycles and bicycles, (8) used car bodies and motorcycle frames, and (9) used motorcycle engines and accessories with displacement of less than 50 cc.  - The DFT also prohibits import of (10) Logs and sawn wood which are made of teak trees, rubber trees or forbidden trees from the border of Tak and Kanchanaburi provinces to prevent illegal logging. In addition, the importers of Wood, Sawn wood and Finished product made of wood from the customs borders of the following provinces: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Tak, Mae Hong Sorn, Kanchanaburi, Ratchaburi, Petchburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Chumporn, Ranong,Ubon Ratchathani, Sisaket, Buriram, Surin, Sa Keao, Chanthaburi and Trat must declare the certificate of origin (C/O) or Export License from the export countries to the Customs Department for the reason of prevention of illegal logging.  - The DFT has imposed import prohibition on all types of arms, military vehicles, hardware and spare parts to Islamic Republic of Iran, Eritrea, ISIL and Al-Qaida, Yemen, Taliban, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in compliance with the UN Resolutions.  - Other prohibited import items include Charcoal to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea  - To conform with the UN Resolution, the Ministry of Commerce has published the Ministerial Notification to terminate import prohibition on Rough diamonds from or originated in or Sierra Leone.  - Further information can be obtained from [www.dft.go.th](http://www.dft.go.th) (Only available in Thai Language) | - No further action planned. |
| ***Quantitative Export Restrictions/***  ***Prohibitions*** | ***- In the case where it is necessary, export prohibition measures are applied*** to protect environmental, public health and intellectual property.  - The DFT has imposed export prohibitions on all types of arms, military vehicles, hardware and spare parts to Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Republic of Sudan, ISIL and Al-Qaida, Taliban and Yemen in conformance with the UN Resolutions.  - Other prohibited export items include luxury goods to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea  - Other prohibited export items include Natural sand, Goods by deceptive practice and Copyright-infringing products.  - In accordance with the UN Resolution, the Ministry of Commerce has published the ministerial regulation to terminate export prohibition of all types of arms, military vehicles, hardware and spare parts to Sierra Leone..  - Further information can be obtained from [www.dft.go.th](http://www.dft.go.th) (only available in Thai language) | - No further action planned. |
| ***Import/Export Levies*** | - Thailand ***does not*** impose any import/export levies. | - No further action required. |
| ***Discretionary Import Licensing*** | ***- Most products are subject to import licensing procedures*** on the grounds of public health and moral, national financial security, conservation of national resources and treasures which are consistent with the WTO agreement.  - Products under discretionary import licensing include (1) fish meal with protein content less than 60%, (2) machinery and parts thereof which can be used to violate copyrights of cassette tape, video tape, and compact disc, (3) marble (except marble block of 50x50x50 cm), (4) coin size and weighted simillar to official coins , (5) Antique idols and parts thereof, parts of ancient monuments, ancient coins, inscriptions and ancient manuscripts and prehistoric implements from or originating in other countries, (6) certain re-treaded or used pneumatic tyres of rubber for buses or trucks, (7) used diesel engines with displacement of 331-1,100 cc, (8) used motor vehicles for the transport of 30 or more persons, (9) used motor vehicles, (10) used motorcycles, (11 ) waste and scrap of plastics, (12) worked monumental or building stone.  - Import of 23 agricultural products are subject to WTO’s tariff quota commitment. For more details please visit <http://www.wto.org>  - Further information can be obtained from [www.dft.go.th](http://www.dft.go.th) (Only available in Thai language) |  |
| ***Automatic Import Licensing*** | ***- DFT has regulated automatic import licensing*** of (1) abuteral or salbutamol, (2) clenbuterol, (3) caffeine and its salts, (4) certain drug and pharmaceutical chemicals in 16 items 154 categories, (5) intaglio printing machinery and colour photo-copying apparatus, (6) volatile alkyl nitrite substance and (7) silk yarn  - Further information can be obtained from [www.dft.go.th](http://www.dft.go.th) (only available in Thai language) |  |
| ***Discretionary Export Licensing*** | - In general, the DFT applies discretionary export licensing procedures in conformity with requirements pertaining to national financial security, protection of national resources and treasures, public health and narcotic drug control.  - Products under discretionary export licensing include (1) elephant and its product, (2) ornamental fish, (3) pearl oyster and its product, (4) graven images and Buddha images (5) wood charcoal, (6) wood sawn and chipped, (7) minerals composed of natural sand and  - Further information can be obtained from [www.dft.go.th](http://www.dft.go.th) (only available in Thai language) |  |
| ***Automatic Export Licensing*** | ***- DFT has regulated automatic export licensing*** of (1) caffeine and its salts (2) cassava and starches, (3) coffee (4) Rice (5) Rice exported to the EU under tariff quota (6) potassium permanganate (7) Rough Diamonds (8) Rubber woods, (9) Sugar (10) all types of coal except briquette from Hongai Anthracite Coal (11) Soybean Meal |  |
| ***Voluntary Import Restraints*** | - Rough diamond under the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is subjected to some conditions for import administration in order to comply with the international regulations. |  |
| ***Voluntary Export Restraints*** | - Products under some conditions for export administration in order to comply with the international regulations include  (1) Certain kinds of fruit and vegetable, (2) Fresh orchid, (3) Fresh Longan, (4) Fresh Durian, (5) Shrimp, Squid and their products to the US and EU, (6) Tuna in airtight container, (7) 317 kinds of ornamental fish, (8) Pineapple in airtight container, and (9) Rough diamond under the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.  - Further information can be obtained from [www.dft.go.th](http://www.dft.go.th) (only available in Thai language) |  |
| ***Export Subsidies*** | - Thailand ***has no*** export subsidies. | - No further action required. |
| ***Minimum Import Prices*** | - The Department of Foreign Trade ***does not*** use Minimum Import Prices**.** | - No further action required. |
| ***Implementation of APEC Leaders’ Transparency Standards on Market Access*** | - Make a press release such as Leaflet, Non-Tariff Measures guidebook, and further information can be obtained from [www.dft.go.th](http://www.dft.go.th)**.** | - No further action required. |
| ***Other Non-tariff Measures Maintained*** | - The phase-out plan for the dairy industry to eliminate local content requirement on dairy product has been completed.  - With regard to the obligation of WTO SPS, Thailand has submitted 29 SPS notifications via National SPS enquiry point since 2016. These included notifications on BSE; Aflatoxin; agricultural commodities including Novel food, fresh fish and shellfish, pre-packaged food, frozen durian; food in general; food additives; mushroom culture; processed and equipment including storage and labelling of some fruits and vegetables, botanica and animals to be used in food. | - No further action required.  - No further action required. |
| Website for further information: | - [www.dft.go.th](http://www.dft.go.th) |  |
| Contact point for further details: | - Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce  - National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| ***3. Services*** | | |
| ***Information and Communication Technology*** | - Currently the Government of Thailand has set a goal to bring the country into the era of "Digital Economy” as clearly stated in the Prime Minister policy statement that the cabinet's intention is to establish necessary infrastructure for the development of digital economy in order to increase Thailand's competitiveness and bring the country out of the middle-income trap.  - The government envisions that digital innovation will improve Thailand’s economic competitiveness and social equality, ultimately moving Thailand towards sustainable wealth. Several digital economy-related Bills have been prepared and principally approved by the Cabinet since early this year. Also, the Digital Economy Strategic Plan is now being formulated to bring the government’s vision into reality. **Major goals of this plan include:**  **- Digital Economy Strategic Plan** : Major goals of this plan include:  - Economic competiveness   1. Driving all economic activities with digital innovation 2. Transforming Thailand into an important digital hub in the ASEAN region 3. Boosting SMEs competiveness through digital technology   - Social equality   1. Guaranteeing opportunities for people to enter the era of digital economy and society 2. Improving the wellbeing of lives through digital technology   - Human capital   1. Equipping people to use digital technology smartly and responsibly 2. Creating high-quality digital workforce   - Government transformation   1. Using digital innovation to transform public services   - Thailand's Digital Economy Plan consists of **6 strategic areas** as follows:  - The first strategic area is “Hard Infrastructure” with the objectives of ensuring highly reliable networks with enough capacity, coverage and suitable pricing for all. Actions here include extending broadband networks to all villages; transforming Thailand into an ASEAN connectivity hubwith high-number high-quality and high-capacity data centers and international links; and developingspecific policies and plans forinfrastructure management and frequency allocation to ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources for future services.  - The second strategic area is “Soft Infrastructure” which refers to the underlying processes to guarantee secure and trusted digital transactions. Actions here include updating or creating laws and regulations to respond to the pace of technological change in such areas as privacy protection, security of digital data, and intellectual property protection; facilitating trade through data exchange standards and systems, building trust in electronic transactions, and strengthening the country’s cyber security.  - Third, “Service Infrastructure” refers to infrastructure that enables service innovations from both government and business sectors. Actions here include providing citizen-centric public e-services via multiple channels; improving efficiency of government operations with ICT architecture and digital transformation; creating values from data by means of open data policy, data analytics, and adoption of internet-of-things technology; and building basic service platforms such as ID authentication and e-Payment.  - The fourth area aims at “Digital Economy Acceleration.”The direction here is to boost the Thai economy through the use of digital technology in businesses to reduce costs and improve efficiency and the emergence of a digital business ecosystem. Actions here include encouraging Thai businesses especially the SMEs to use digital technology; promoting new technology start-ups and new digital businesses by means of accelerator and incubator programs; raising the competitiveness of digital industries especially digital media and embedded system; and facilitating trade through e-logistics, e-transaction, e-tax services.  - Fifth, the Digital Economy Strategy also addresses “Digital Society.” In order for Thailand to become a high-quality digital society, everyone, especially the less privileged groups should have easy access to information as well as public services via digital means. Actions here include equipping people with knowledge and skills to use digital technology smartly and responsibly; providing opportunities for all especially the marginalized groups to have equal access to information and services; creating digital content for lifelong learning; transforming Thailand’s education system using massive open online courses (MOOCs) and open learning media; and using digital technology to generate more income for people in local communities.  - The last area of Digital Economy Strategy is “Digital Workforce.”This is to equip the Thai workforce with digital skills for career in the digital era. Actions here include building digital capabilityfor business workforce especiallyin the SMEs; legal professionals; ICT personnel in government sector; and digital specialists. | - On 5th April 2016, Thailand Digital Economy and Society Development Plan or Digital Thailand Plan has been launched for encouraging the country to constructively make use of digital technology to its full potential in the development of infrastructure, innovations, information, workforces, and other resources, in a bid to mobilize national economic and social development.  -There are four major objectives in the Digital Economy and Society Development Plan as follows:  - Enhancing Thailand’s competitiveness in the global arena by harnessing innovation and digital technology as major tools to create innovations in production and services  - Create equal opportunities in society by upgrading people’s quality of life through news, information and services via digital means  - Reforming the paradigm of operations and services of the public sector by means of digital technology and data utilization to ensure transparency,efficiency and effectivenss.  - Developing human capital towards the digital age by equipping every group of workers with appropriate knowledge and skills in preparation for a life and career in the digital age.  **- Strategiies for the Development of Digital Economy and Society are** as follows:  - Strategy 1 : Development countrywide high-efficiency digital infrastructure  - Startegy 2 : Drive the economy with digital technology  - Strategy 3 : Build an equitable and inclusive society through digital technology  - Strategy 4 : Transform the public sector into a digital government  - Strategy 5: Develop workforce for the age of digital economy and society  - Strategy 6: Build trust and confidence in the use of digital technology  **- The establishment of the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES)** Now, the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society which had taken over responsibility from the former Ministry of Information and Technology (MICT) with new administrative scope and conceptual framework for initiating, developing and promoting Thailand’s digital economy and society.  - Currently, there are also 2 new organizations established under the MDES, i.e. Office of the National Digital Economy and Society Commission (ONDE) and the Digital Economy Promotion Agency (DEPA). |
| ***Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services*** | **-Digital TV Transition**  -The Digital TV coverage 90% of households by 2017***.***  **-The 900 MHz and 1800 MHz Spectrum Auction**  - To support the implementation in wireless telecommunication infrastructure.  - To facilitate the rapid growth on the demand for mobile data in Thailand.  **- USO (Universal Service Obligations)**  - To provide low-cost broadband connections to all 74,965 villages.  - For the rural villages, NBTC work with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society to provide 40,432 villages in the rural area with low cost internet services.  **- Premium Mobile Numbers Auction**  - Office of the NBTC has set mobile number action for premium number.  - The revenue generated by this auction will be sent to the treasurer of the Government after deduction of all relevant expenses.  **- Biometric Identifications**  - NBTC is aware of the need for safety and trusts for the mobile users and national security . So, we start a nationwide program to require all mobile users to be registered with their biometric identifications through either face recognition or fingerprints technology.  - The program is commence for all of the mobile operators’ shops to provide safety and accountability to the public.  **IoT Notification**  - IoT notification was officially issued in the Royal Thai Gazette to accommodate the development of IoT | - 1800 MHz and 900 MHz auction is scheduled to be held in May 2018 and the licenses will be issued by August 2018.  - NBTC has a sole responsibility for 3,920 villages in the remote area and expected to cover all of the areas by August 2018  - The NBTC will financially support the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society for 15,732 villages and expected to provide internet services to every single village in Thailand by the end of 2018.  - Expect to set up the registration machines at every selling channel across the country by the 1st of February 2018. |
| *Website for further information:* | - www.mdes.go.th  - www.onde.go.th  *- www.nbtc.go.th* |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* | *-Ministry of Digital Economy and Society,*  *Office of National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission* |  |
| ***Energy*** | - Ministry of Energy has developed the Thailand Integrated Energy Blueprint (TIEB) with focus on (1) Energy security, to supply energy in response to the energy demand which consistent with the rate of economic growth, the rate of population growth and the growth of urban areas, and diversified energy to the appropriate resources. (2) Economy, taking into account the energy costs are reasonable and not an obstacle to economic and social development of the country in the long term. Reforms in fuel prices structure in line with costs and the tax burden reasonable to level up national energy utilization performance with the promotion of energy efficiency, and (3) Ecology, increased domestic renewable energy production and production energy with high performance technologies to reduce the impact on environment and community.  - In the TIEB, Ministry of Energy has reviewed five energy master plans during the year 2015-2036 in consistent with the national economic and social development plan. The five master plans are:  - The Energy Efficiency Development Plan [[1]](#footnote-1) (EEP),  - Power Development Plan (PDP) - After 3 years of implementation, PDP is being revised and the revised version is expected to come out in 2018,  - Alternative Energy Development Plan (AEDP)[[2]](#footnote-2),  - The Gas Development Plan,  - The Oil Development Plan  - Thailand has continually promoted fair trade and investment in the energy sector which will promote the national energy security and sustainable development.  - Moreover, the Thai government by Ministry of Energy has initiated an Energy 4.0 model to support the National Economic Model of “Thailand 4.0”. This model focuses to promote of electric vehicle, energy storage, smart grid/smart city, SPP Hybrid Firm/VSPP Firm and Renewable Heat Incentive.  - For energy efficiency and conservation implementation and development by using the measures as stated in the EEP 2015 are mainly focused in transport sector, industrial sector, , building and commercial sector, and residential sector. Ministry of Energy has worked together with relevant organization to implement on energy efficiency and conservation in transport sector since 2017. | Liberalization of LPG  On 31 July 2017, the National Energy Policy Committee (NEPC) has approved the full liberalization of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).  - Purpose: To promote competition and fair price by increasing LPG importers and price competition amongst LPG traders  - Guidelines:  - Abolish LPG price and quantity control/regulation for all production and supply sources in order for each source to be able to compete against each other  - Abolish LPG price regulation for ex-refinery price and wholesale price  -Ex-refinery price will be based on import parity price  - As for LPG export, LPG that is produced domestically will need to ask for approval from the Department of Energy Business. However, there will be a continual decrease in export control in order to reach a full liberalization.  - Effective from 31 July 2017  Liberalization of Natural Gas Business  - On 31 July 2017, the National Energy Policy Committee (NEPC) has approved principle and guidelines on the liberalization of natural gas business .  - Purpose: To promote competition in natural gas business and encourage investment in the construction of future infrastructure by increasing suppliers and distributors  - The project consists of 3 phases include:  - Phase1: Pilot project  - Phase2: Transformation period  - Phase3: Full liberalization  - Phase 1 is being implemented with Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) is preparing to become a new liquefied LNG provider, apart from PTT Public Company, which is now the sole LNG provider in Thailand. EGAT will begin to provide not over 1.5 million tons of LNG/year by 2018. |
| *Website for further information:* | *-* ***www.eppo.go.th*** |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* | *- Energy Policy and Planning Office*  *- Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE), Ministry of Energy* |  |
| **Road Transportation** | - To operate Road Transport Services, the conditions under the Land Transport Act, B.E. 2522 (1979) shall be applied, in which it shall not contrary to international convention or agreement related to transport.  - Regarding the significant progress during 2016-2017 on international road transport agreement, the details are as follow:  - Under ASEAN framework, the ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Cross Border Transport of Passengers by Road Vehicles has been signed in Singapore on October 13, 2017.  - Under the GMS Subregional, Thailand has signed the Memorundum of Understanding on the “Early Harvest” Implementation of the Greater Mekong Subregion Cross-Border Transport Facilitation Agreement in Vietnment on May 25, 2017. | - Implement inherent road transport agreements, in order to facilitate cross border transport within the region. |
| *Website for further information:* | *- www.dlt.go.th*  *- www.ltpcenter.com* |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* | *- International Transport Affairs Group, Planning Division,*  *- Department of Land Transport* |  |

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| ***4. Investment*** | | |
| *Office of the Board of Investment (BOI)* | ***- 2016***  - Measures to promote research and development and innovation in the food industry, and expedite linkages and cooperation in manufacturing, the transfer of knowledge in research and development and innovation, as well as the development of personnel in the promoted projects, academic institutions and research institutes. – BOI Announcement No. 6/2559  ***- 2017***  - Measures to promote investments in targeted industries that use high technology or innovations and are environmentally-friendly, as well as the development of industrial zones and cities in the interest of the improving the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC). – BOI Announcement No. 4/2560  - Policies to stimulate investment and drive Thailand towards becoming the center for comprehensive and modern medical services. – BOI Announcement No. 6/2560  - Promotion of technology and innovation development to increase the capacity in respect of technology and innovation and enhance the competitiveness of the country and the industry overall. – BOI Announcement No. Sor. 1/2560 |  |
| ***General Policy Framework***  *Office of the Board of Investment (BOI)* | - The country's well-defined investment policies focus on liberalization and encourage free trade. Foreign investments, especially those that contribute to the development of skills, technology and innovation are actively promoted by the government.  - Through the Board of Investment, the government offers a range of tax incentives, support services and import duty exemptions or reductions to an extensive list of promoted activities.  - Companies receiving investment promotion privileges from the Board of Investment are not subject to foreign equity restrictions in the manufacturing sector, and there are no local content requirements nor export requirements, as Thailand's investment regime is in total compliance with WTO regulations.  - The Board of Investment also coordinates the activity of the One-Stop Service Center for Visas and Work Permits, which enables foreign staff of BOI-promoted companies to obtain work permits and long-term visas within three hours or less.  - The BOI also administers the One Start One Stop Investment Center, which opened in November 2009 to facilitate a full range of services and streamline investment procedures by bringing representatives from more than 20 government agencies under one roof.  - The Thailand Board of Investment has announced its new investment promotion policy, which has been effective since 1 January 2015-2021. The new policy is in accordance with the direction set by Thailand's National Economic and Social Development Plan. It aims to promote both foreign and domestic investment in Thailand to enhance national competitiveness and to overcome the so-called middle income trap; thereby achieving sustainable growth in accordance with the philosophy of sufficiency economy.  - The official document can be found online at [www.boi.go.th](http://www.boi.go.th).  -The new policy is to enhance Thailand's competitiveness. The Board of Investment has set investment promotion policies, as follows:  - Promote investment that helps enhance national competitiveness by encouraging R&D, innovation, value creation in the agricultural, industrial and services sectors, SMEs, fair competition and inclusive growth  - Promote activities that are environment-friendly, save energy or use alternative energy to drive balanced and sustainable growth  - Promote clusters to create investment concentration in accordance with regional potential and strengthen value chains  - Promote investment in border provinces in Southern Thailand to help develop the local economy, which will support efforts to enhance security in the area  - Promote special economic development zones, especially in border areas, both inside and outside industrial estates, to create economic connectivity with neighbouring countries  - Promote Thai overseas investment to enhance the competitiveness of Thai businesses and Thailand's role in the global economy |  |
| *Website for further information:* | *www.boi.go.th.* |  |
| *Contact points for further details:* | *- Office of the Board of Investment (BOI)*  *- International Affairs Division,*  *Office of the Board of Investment (BOI)*  *555 Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900*  *Tel: 66 2 553 8231/8326*  *Fax: 66 2 553 8318* |  |
| ***Performance Requirements***  *Office of the Board of Investment (BOI)* | - No changes required.  - As a member of the WTO, Thailand is fully committed to its obligation under the WTO’s TRIMs. |  |
| ***Business Facilitation Measures to Improve the Domestic Business Environment*** | - The Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion (OSMEP) is in the process of financing 37 projects for promoting and supporting SMEs. (As of March 2017, there were 23 projects accomplished, while the other 14 are currently ongoing).  - The results of the SMEs promotion activities in 2016 reflectingthedirection of SMEs promotion were implemented  - On the basis of the Business Life Cycle.Thus, all projects were designed in response to the needs of each of thecycle’s 4 groups:  1. Group of Projects to Incubate New SMEs (a.k.a. Startup Group) “Startup: The Beginning of Growth” Building new SME operators is an important mechanism in driving the nation’s economy. So far, Thailand has implemented numerous measures to stimulate the emergence of new entrepreneurs. In order to promote continuous development, the public sector needs to provide SMEs promotion in both terms of key infrastructure development favourable to the development of new businesses and the provision of conducive business factors to support new entrepreneurs. Such provision includes sources of capital, advantageous benefits favourable to business conduct, and business opportunities for new entrepreneurs with potential to develop their creativity and innovative ideas into commercialization and viable businesses with sustainability.  2. Group of Projects to Support the Strong and Viable SMEs towards Growth and More Innovation (a.k.a. Strong and Regular Group) “Regular: The Growth towards Maximum Potential” This project group includes business support and business diagnosis for the growing businesses so as to increase their competitiveness towards the maximum potential. Thus, competence of the proficient SME entrepreneurs will be developed by encouraging them to embrace business management systems through business diagnostic process, which evaluates SME’s conditions of strength, weaknesses, readiness, and competitiveness. These will lead to international competitiveness building, product and services standard upgrading, business governance promoting, and entrepreneurship aptitude reinforcement towards sustainable and systematic strength. Innovative will also be promoted to help refine SME’s products and services to be responsive to market demands while the expansion into new domestic and international markets will be emphasized. Moreover, e-commerce channels will be enhanced while business cooperation networks will be built.  3. Group of Projects to Revitalize the Capable SMEs (a.k.a. Turn-around Group) “Turn-around: Improvement for Business Survival” It is about assisting SMEs that encounter problems in their operations to revitalize and develop the potential of their enterprises and resume their business growth. This assistance begins with an in-depth analysis of the problems in all operationparts of upstream, midstream until downstream and follows by advice on business plan improvement to systematically resolve the problems and redirect their business direction. Consequently, SMEs can go on with viability and increase their competitiveness to be well prepared for future competition with sustainability.  4. Group of Projects to Develop the Ecosystem Conducive for SMEs’ Business Conduct and the Execution of SMEs Promotion (a.k.a. Ecosystem Group) “Ease of Doing Business: Business Ecosystem Improvement for More Convenience of SMEs’ Business Conduct” Currently, there are still many obstacles in SME’sbusiness ecosystem, especially, the complicated state regulations that take considerable time or expenses to conform. It is therefore imperative to improve the operation and services of the public sector to be more convenient and less of a burden on SMEs. These projects include the reform and modernization of laws that can support the development of SMEs in modern businesses and the upgrade of existing infrastructure essential for SME operations as well as the adding of missing elements that can meet the various needs of SMEs. It is also important to develop the government service system to be more modern, convenient, and comprehensive in a one-stop service unit. More details can be found in the provided link. (<http://www.sme.go.th/upload/mod_download/%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A2%E0%B8%87%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%9B%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B0%E0%B8%88%E0%B8%B3%E0%B8%9B%E0%B8%B5%20%E0%B8%AA%E0%B8%AA%E0%B8%A7.%202559_OSMEP%20Annual%20Report%202016-20171102231101.pdf>) | - |
| Website for further information: | [www.sme.go.th](http://www.sme.go.th) |  |
| Contact point for further details: | International Coopertion Department,  *The Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion (OSMEP)*  *21 TST Tower, FL. G, 17, 18, 23 Vibhavadi Rangsit Road,*  *Jompon Subdistrict, Jatujak District, Bangkok 10900, Thailand*  *Tel: 66 2 298 3233*  Email: [nipawis@sme.go.th](mailto:nipawis@sme.go.th) |  |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since last IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| ***5. Standards and Conformance*** | | |
| ***Standards and Conformance*** | The Thai Government recognizes the importance of standards and conformance and participates actively in international and regional standardizing bodies as well as participates in the WTO Agreements on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS). In Thailand, a unified system of standards and conformance has been organized to be in line with internationally acceptable system. Parallel to the strengthening of the standards and conformance of the country is the acceptance of others’ standards and conformance systems, which are considered as the same level through an accreditation system and the provision of assistance to other neighbouring countries in terms of training in standards and conformance. |  |
| Contact point for further details: | *Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI)* |  |
| ***Alignment of standards with***  ***international standards where appropriate*** | - As of December 2017, 3,256 Thai Industrial Standards (TIS) have been developed, and 1,319 of which have been aligned with international standards.  - With regard to the Thai agricultural standards, at the present, 285 standards were established for agricultural and food commodities consisting of 279 voluntary standards and 6 mandatory standards. Most of them are aligned with international standards, particularly Codex, OIE and IPPC. | - Thailand aims to align its national standards to international standards as maximum extent as possible and appropriate.  - Thailand will continue to review its standards with a view to align with international standards.  - Thailand will continue to review its standards to align with international standards. |
| Contact point for further details: | *1. Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI)*  *2. National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards* |  |
| ***Active participation in the***  ***international***  ***standardisation activities of***  ***international standardizing bodies*** | - For Thailand’s participation in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the total number of Participating (P) membership is 105 while the total number of Observer (O) membership is 205.  - For Thailand’s participation in the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the total number of Participating (P) membership is 24 while the total number of Observer (O) membership is 56.  - Thailand is the convenor for the following working groups:  - ISO/TC 45/SC 4/WG 1 Rubber Threads  - ISO/TC 45/SC 4/WG 15 Rubber Bands | - Thailand will continue to actively participate in international standardization activities. |
| ***Participation in plurilateral***  ***recognition arrangements***  ***of conformity assessment in the regulated sector*** | Thailand currently participates in the following APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangements:  - The APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (APEC Electrical MRA) - Part I | Thailand will continue its endeavour to participate in the APEC plurilateral recognition arrangements. |
| ***Participation in recognition***  ***arrangement of conformity assessment in the voluntary sector*** | Thailand is a signatory of the following arrangements:  - Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement pertaining to Quality Management System (QMS), Environmental Management System (EMS) and Product Certification Bodies, Food Safety Management (ISO 22000) and Energy Management System (EnMS) Accreditation  - International Accreditation Forum (IAF) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement pertaining to Quality Management System (QMS), Environmental Management System (EMS), Product Certification Bodies and Food Safety Management (ISO 22000) Accreditation  - Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement pertaining to Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Inspection Bodies, Medical Laboratories, Proficiency Testing Provider and Reference Material Producers Accreditation  - The International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement pertaining to Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Inspection Bodies and Medical Laboratories Accreditation  - The Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF) MoU  - The Asia Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) MoU |  |
| ***Participation in Specialist Regional Bodies activities*** | Thailand participates in the following SRBs’ activities  1. PAC/IAF, NSC’s representation as  - Chair of IAF Technical Committee  - IAF Executive Committee  - PAC Vice Chairman  - PAC MLA Management Committee  - PAC Executive Committee  - PAC/IAF Lead Peer Evaluators  2. APLAC/ILAC, NSC-ONSC’s representation as  - Convener of APLAC Proficiency Testing Working Group  - APLAC Peer Evaluators |  |
| ***Continuously strive to increase transparency of***  ***their standards and***  ***conformance requirements,***  ***including implementation of***  ***APEC Leaders’***  ***Transparency Standards on***  ***Standards and Conformance*** | Thailand has increased the transparency of its standards and conformance requirements through :  - Complying with the Code of Good Practice contained in Annex 3 of the WTO TBT Agreement | Thailand will continue to improve transparency where required. |
| Website for further information: | [www.tisi.go.th](http://www.tisi.go.th) |  |
| Contact point for further details: | *1. Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI)*  *Mr. Chaiyavat Tangkrockolan*  *Director of International Affairs Division*  *Thai Industrial Standards Institute*  *Tel: 66 2 202 3505*  *Fax: 66 2 354 3041*  *Email:* [*chaiya@tisi.go.th*](mailto:chaiya@tisi.go.th)*,* [*intrelat@tisi.go.th*](mailto:intrelat@tisi.go.th)  2. National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards |  |
| *Food and Drug Administration ,*  *Ministry of Public Health* | - | - |
| ***Alcohol Beverages Control*** | ***Notification of the Alcohol Beverages Control Committee , Regarding Rule , Procedure and condition for Labels of Alcoholic Beverages , issued under The Alcohol Act B.E. 2558 (2015)***   1. The Notification was published in the Royal Gazette on 22 January 2015 and implemented the regulation on 22 April 2015 after publication 90 days. However , for the alcoholic beverage’s label which was printed or imported before this measure implement, would be allowed to use the old label up to not over 180 days (until 18 October 2015) 2. Thailand submitted the notified draft to WTO on 28 March 2014 via document G/TBT/N/THA/437 which provided sufficient opportunity for member to give comments. 3. Office of Alcohol Control Committee, Department of Disease Control has provided the technical document to explain the intention of law. The technical document has been published on September 2015, and its revised edition; The technical document volume 2 has been published on April 2017. However, The technical document is an explanation to concern parties to correctly perform or behave following the law and regulation. | - |
| Contact point for further details: | *Department of Diease Control, Ministry of Public Health* |  |

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| ***6.*** ***Customs Procedures*** | | |
| ***Greater Public Availability of Information, including Implementation of APEC Leader’s Transparency Standards on Customs Procedures***  *The Customs Department,*  *Ministry of Finance* | No changes made. |  |
| ***Paperless Trading*** | No changes made. |  |
| ***Provision of Temporary Importation Facilities*** | No changes made. |  |
| ***Implementation of Clear Appeal Provisions Tariff*** | **Valuation**  The government of Thailand published a new Customs Act B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) in the Government Gazette and which is effective on 13 November 2017. The appeal provision as stipulated in the Customs ACTS B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) is as follows :  **1. Appeal Period**  1.1 Section 41 of Customs Act B.E. 2560  The Appeal Committee shall complete an appellate procedure within 180 days from the day a customs officer has received an appeal with all evidences and documents related to the appeal. In case there is a necessary cause, the Appeal Committee may extend the appellate procedure for not more than 90 days.  1.2 Section 42 of Customs Act B.E. 2560  In case where the Appeal Committee cannot complete an appellate procedure within the period of time prescribed in Section 41 paragraph one, an importer or an exporter has the right to file a law suit in a court.  In case the importer or the exporter files a law suit at the court, the Appeal Committee shall dismiss the appeal of such importer or exporter.  **2. Under Section 39 of Customs Act B.E. 2560**, There shall be an Appeal Committee consisting of the Director-General as Chairperson, a representative of the Revenue Department, a representative of the Excise Department, a representative of the Office of the Council of State and a representative of the Office of The Attorney General as members.  The Director-General shall appoint one civil servant of the Customs Department as secretary, and not more than two civil servants as assistant secretaries.  - The Secretary of the Appeal Committee is not a member  **3. Under section 40 of Customs Act B.E. 2560**,  In case there is a necessary cause and the Minister deems fit, an addition of one or more Appeal Committees may be appointed.  Such Appeal Committee/ Committees shall consist of the representatives as prescribed in Section 39. | *-* Issue Customs Notification concerning Customs valuation appeal procedures in accordance with Customs Act B.E. 2560  - The Information concerning notification of Customs valuation appeal procedures will be updated and disseminated on the Customs website (www.customs.go.th) |
| ***Alignment with WTO Valuation Agreement*** | - Availability of information related to WTO valuation through the Customs Website.  - Conducts training and workshop on Valuation for Customs officers.  - Knowledge management.  - Valuation Database System, which is in conformity with WCO guidelines on the development and the use of a national valuation database as a risk assessment tool has been implemented since 2005. At present, the Electronic Valuation Database System has been designed and modernized to facilitate trade.  - Implementation of Advance Ruling on Customs Valuation has been effective in accordance with the Customs Act No. 21 B.E. 2557 on 4th Dec 2014. Thai Customs has issued Notification No. 38/2558, Subject: Advance Ruling Service, date 3 March B.E. 2558, which determines principle, method and condition of advance ruling.  - Customs Act B.E. 2560 (2017) is effective.  - Ministerial Regulation (B.E. 2560) (2017) on Customs Valuation has also been issued.  - Customs Valuation notification is currently being proceeded in line with Ministerial Regulation (B.E. 2560) (A.D. 2017) on Customs Valuation. | * The information concerning valuation will be updated and disseminated on the Customs website.   - Valuation training and workshops for officers at the regional and entry ports have been regularly conducted.  - Customs Notification concerning valuation in accordance with Customs Act B.E. 2560 will be issued.  - Customs Notification on Advance ruling on Valuation, Tariff Classification and Rule of Origin under Customs Act B.E. 2560 will be issued.  - Development of Customs Valuation Alert System to increase the awareness of low value consignment. |
| ***Adoption of Kyoto Convention*** | - | - |
| ***Implementation of Harmonized System Convention*** | - | - |
| ***Implementation of an advance Classification Ruling System*** | - | - |
| ***Implementation of the TRIPs Agreement*** | - Customs has taken part in subcommittee on enforcement against intellectual property infringement led by Deputy Prime Minister, which consists of 16 government agencies. It focuses on IP enforcement by coordinating among government entities to strengthen, as well as enhance and sustain enforcement efforts to combat counterfeit and pirated goods all through the country.  - Thai Customs has participated actively in the international IPR Enforcement related meeting , conference and training; such as World Customs Organization (WCO) Counterfeiting and Piracy (CAP) Group Meeting.  - Thai Customs has made customs protection database on trademark [www.thaiipr.com](http://www.thaiipr.com) convenient and update for frontline officers.  - Thai Customs along with the right holders have arranged the training courses on how to identify counterfeit goods to the frontline officers total 13 courses (1 January – 30 December 2017) | *-* Thai Customs will continue to engage closely with other enforcement agencies to combat counterfeit and pirated goods and will remain close relationship with right holders in information exchange and training. |
| ***Development of a Compendium of Harmonized Trade Data Elements*** | - | - |
| ***Adoption of Systematic Risk Management Techniques*** | - | - |
| ***Implementation of WCO Guidelines on Express Consignment Clearance*** | - | - |
| ***Integrity*** | - |  |
| Website for further information: | www.thaiipr.com |  |
| Contact point for further details: | IPRs Coordination Center, Investigation & Suppression Bureau, The Customs Department |  |

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| ***7. Intellectual Property Rights*** | | | |
| ***Development in Policy Level*** | | The 20-year Intellectual Property (IP) Roadmap  - The National Committee on IP Policy chaired by Prime Minister of Thailand instructed DIP to consult with other government agencies and prepare a 20-year IP Roadmap to reform the country’s entire IP system, in line with the Thailand 4.0 policy. |  |
| ***Legislative Development*** | Trademark Act  - The Trademark Act (No. 3) B.E. 2559 (2016) was enacted under the Act, the DIP has accepted applications for sound trademark registration since 1st September 2017. Another main purpose of the enactment is to accede to the Madrid Protocol by providing procedures for international trademark registration.  - Thailand deposited the instrument of accession to the Madrid Protocol with WIPO on 7th August 2017, and became the 99th party to the Protocol on 7th November 2017.  Copyright Act  - The Computer Crime Act (No.2) B.E. 2560 (2017) was entered into force on 24th May 2017. Under the amended Act, IPR infringement is listed as a predicate offense under Section 20. Thus, the competent officers with court orders are empowered to block or disable access to IPR infringing contents or to remove the infringing contents from online computer system | | Patent Act  - Thailand is in the process of amending the Patent Act B.E. 2522 (1979) in order to streamline patent registration and administration procedures, to comply with the Amendment of TRIPS Agreement ratified by Thailand. The draft Act was posted on the DIP website for public comment in May 2017 and it is now under the active consideration of the Patent Law Reform Committee.  Copyright Act  - The DIP is in the process of drafting an amendment to the Copyright Act to be compliance with the Marrakesh Treaty and to prepare for Thailand accession to the WIPO Internet Treaties, namely the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT). |
| ***Increase Service Efficiency*** | Increasing Number of DIP Officials  - The Thai Cabinet approved an increase of 120 DIP officers as measure to solve the backlog in patent and trademark applications. The recruitement is planning to cover three fiscal years (2016-2018).  Enhancement of Information Technology Systems  - The DIP is in the process to develop its IT systems in the filing application and examination processes of patents, trademarks and industrial designs  - More specifically, data cleansing will help enhance efficiency and accuracy of searching processes; image searching tools will help fasten trademark examination process; and electronic filing system will facilitate both the applicants and the examiners in the registration procedures. | |  |
| ***IP Commercialization*** | - The DIP set up the new unit called IP Innovation Driven Enterprise Center (IP IDE Center). The center is divided, by service feature, into 4 sections as follows:  1) “TechnoLab” provides information service and analysis of technology trend in 10 S-Curve industries utilizing respectable databases namely, Patshap Questel and LexisNexis.  2) “IdeaLab” assists business ventures to become the innovation-driven enterprises.  3) “ValueLab” offers advisory services on the IP management  4) “InterLab” provides advice and consultation to encourage Thai business to have their IP legally protected at the international level.  - During the past year, the DIP provided capacity building for more than thousand SMEs nationwide. Such capacity building resulted in a number of new products development and qualified for patent protection. | | - In order to create IP market spaces, the DIP organizes IP Fair on an annual basis, and will soon launch its online IP Mart which will help facilitate business matching between the IP owners and the users of IP. |
| Website for further information: | [www.ipthailand.go.th](http://www.ipthailand.go.th) | |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce | |  |

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| ***8. Competition Policy*** | | |
| ***Competition Policy*** | - The Trade Competition Act B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) (TCA) was published in the Government Gazette of the Kingdom of Thailand on July 7, 2017, and was enacted on October 5, 2017.  - The new TCA introduces serveral significant changes, including establishment of a new Office of Trade Compeitition Commission (OTCC) to become an independent government agency; state-owned enterprises being subject to an application of the law except where they carry our conducts in necessity of national security or public interests; consideration of business undertakings a single economic entity; enhanced powers and duties of the OTCC; and introduction of administrative sanctions on particular anti-competitive conducts as well as failure to notify or request for an approcal of certain types of mergers.  - Conducts considered to be anti-competitive include abuse of market dominance, anti-competitive agreements, and unfair trade practices. | Implementing rules and regulations are required to be issued within 365 days from the enactment of the new law. Furthermore, advocacy activities will be emphasized in order to educate and engage business operators. SOEs, academia, and consumers to comple with the new law. |
| Website for further information: | http://otcc.dit.go.th |  |
| Contact point for further details: | *Mr. Urajitt Chittasevi Email:urajittj@hotmail.com, fau\_otcc@dit.go.th*  *Mr.Nirawat Rnagseekanjana Email:nirawatrang@gmail.com* |  |

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| ***9. Government Procurement*** | | |
| ***Government Procurement*** | Thailand has reformed public procurement system by   1. Developing and upgrading public procurement legislation by introducing Thai Public Procurement Act, which came into force on 23rd August 2017. This Act is consistent with International Standard such as the United Nations Commission on International Trade law (UNCITRAL) Model Law and the Government Procurement Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO).   - These new Public Procurement Act covers all government agencies, including central and regional government organizations, local authorities, State-owned Enterprises, public organizations, independent organizations under the Constitution, and other organizations prescribed under the Ministerial Regulations.  - The main ideas of this Public Procurement Act, 2017 is to promote reliability in Thai public procurement for all sectors both national and international level.  **Firstly,** The Public Procurement Act aims to standardized public procurement process across country. As before, Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on Procurement had laid down the procedures to be followed only by government agencies. However, Sate-owned Enterprises (SOEs), Local Administrations and other Independent Public Organisations have full autonomy for framing their own procurement procedures. Thus, this Act will help the government to set standardized public procurement rules to ensure that public money is spent efficiency.  **Secondly,** this Act focuses on transparency, fairness competition. Transparency is a core principle of public procurement. An open and transparent procurement process can improve fairness in competition, increase efficiency and reduces the threat of unfairness or corruption. Transparency in procurement takes form in a variety of practices, such as publication of procurement plan, advertisement of tender notices, disclosure of evaluation criteria in solicitation documents. Under this Act, all steps involved in procurement process will be disclosed in e-GP website.  **Thirdly,** by introducing new bid evaluation criteria called “Price performance”, in addition to the lowest price basis, this will help covered organisations under this Act to achieve Value for Money.  **Forth,** this Act is also emphasized on procurement planning and adoption of sound performance evaluation practices which will lead to consistently better value for money, high quality of public service delivery, and reduced risks of corruption in procurement process.  **Next,** this Act also encourages public participation by giving the opportunities for the public to observe and criticize government procurement projects. This topic will be discussed in more detail later.   1. Increasing transparency in public procurement by    1. Developing comprehensive electronic government procurement system (e-GP), which helps to shorten public procurement process and reduce corruption by avoiding confrontation among bidders and procuring entities, this helps Thailand saves budget for over 7 billion dollars;    2. Introducing Integrity Pact (IP), which is a mutual agreement between bidders and procuring entity that will refrain from corruption and bribery in any form in procuring process and allow third party who is an expert in the area that goods or services would be procured to be an observer since at the beginning till the end of the project;    3. Becoming member of the Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST), which promotes transparency by disclosing data from public infrastructure project;    4. Developing website data.go.th by presenting public procurement data in a form that ordinary people can easily access and understand. 2. Developing and implementing more electronic for public procurement in order to reduce interaction and collusion among stakeholders. After Thailand implement e-GP system, we can save the procurement budget more than 12%.   4. Promoting professionalization of public procurement personnel, by precisely defined comprehensive training program for various levels, remuneration and career promotion systems, with compulsory permanent professional development and graded certification.  There are many significant benefits of e-GP as follows;   1. Enhanced transparency and efficiency- e-GP can provide access to a whole range of public government information by using internet for the free disclosure and distribution of public procurement information. All government agencies, State own enterprises and local administration can perform their procurement activities using a dedicated secured web based dashboard on website: www.gprocurement.go.th. Integration and automation of procurement workflow processes can improve efficiency and reduce processing costs. 2. Convenience and equal of business’s opportunities – Online platform will ensure equal access for all suppliers, bidders or tenderers to all related government procurement information. It facilitates greater business access and competition for government procurement, which creates commercial benefits for business and price and quality gains for government. 3. Increased performance and quality: Greater and easier access to real time and historic information enable higher quality decision making and planning as well as greater transparency and accountability. Officers of both government agency and supplier must develop their knowledge about IT or computer because computer will have important role in government procurement process. 4. Enhanced compliance with public procurement policy – The application of online technologies can ensure compliance with the existing procurement policy and legislation. It can automate the required procurement procedures thus allowing neither procuring entities nor bidders to deviate from the procurement process. Therefore, e-GP helps government to reduce the chance of corruptive practices. |  |
| ***Transparency*** | After launching e-GP system, government procurement has been improved in many aspects; transparency, accountability and fair competition. Those systems will facilitate fair competition for public procurement. Moreover, e-GP also provides procurement information for suppliers, citizen and stakeholders. In fact, this will increase participate from public and reduce collusion and corruption effectively because everyone can observe or check all data/information in every step of procurement projects on website [www.gprocurement. go.th](http://www.gprocurement.or.th). The website includes publications of  1. Draft tender documents  2. Cost Estimate (Reference price)  3. Invitation announcement  4. The winning bid notification  5. The essence of the contract  6. Changes announcement  7. Declared notification  It means that all information on government procurement must be available to everyone, including contractors, suppliers, service providers, and the public at large, unless there are valid and legal reasons to keep certain information classified. Published information must contain sufficient details for all interested stakeholders.  Moreover, according to NACC regulation, for high value projects, supplier who want to join the projects have to register on e-GP without any charges. By doing so, e-GP will send e-mail about procurement opportunities related to their business to suppliers directly in order to increase competition and improve equal opportunities. In 2014, the Cabinet approved in principle to use Integrity Pact which is an agreement between the government agencies and the private sectors, as a tool for curbing and preventing corruption. It will ensure that the government procurement projects are carried out with transparency, fairness and without corruption. The Cabinet launched 2 pilot projects implementing the Intrigrity Pact, which are the procurement of NGV-fueled bus fleet of the Bangkok Mass Transport Authority and the extension of the Blue Line rail project of Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand. Moreover, the Integrity Pact will cover more projects and government agencies in the future. |  |
| ***Value of Money*** | CGD has already implemented price performance, which allow government agencies to decide the winner of the bid by using not only lowest price but also including other criteria such as past performance, after sale service and customer satisfaction.  It means that the procurement shall emphasize on the need to manage public fund responsibly, such that price paid for goods and services are reasonable and represent good value for money (in term of quality) for the amount of public fund spent on them. |  |
| ***Open and Effective Competition*** | - There are three public procurement methods under the Public Procurement Act:  **First,** Competitive or Open Tendering method : Procuring entity shall invite all qualified and interested suppliers to submit the proposal. (e-market & e-bidding)  **Second,** Selective (Limited) Tendering Method : This method limits the request for tender to a select number of contractors or suppliers. The procuring entity shall invite a certain number of suppliers, according to the Act shall be at least 3, who qualified to fulfill a specific type of requirements.  **Third,** Specific Method : The procuring entity shall invite only specific supplier who qualified to fulfill a specific requirement or certain conditions warrant the use of limited number of supplier in order to reduce time and cost of selection process.  - Thailand is in the process of developing the 4th phase of the Electronic Government Procurement (EGP) System which are:   * + E-bidding   + E-market   + Supplier grading system   + Price Performance   The process of bidding composed of ;  1) All bidders have to register in the e-GP system in order to join the government procurement projects. All of them can receive bid announcement at the same time via e-mail that they have already registered whenever government entities submitted those bid announce.  2) For the purpose in making the Term of Reference (TOR) or supply specifications to be procured and the prospectus prior to the procurement actions by way of the General Invitation Announcement Method, the relevant procuring entity may first hold opinion hearing process on the draft of TOR or supply specifications on the supply to be procured and the prospectus from the suppliers.  3) All bidders have to download bid documents via e-GP. They do not need to go to the procuring entity but they can download from the website as the Comptroller General’s Department specified in the Regulation of the Ministry of Finance on  Public Procurement and Supplies Management, BE 2560.However, in case of buying bid document, bidders must make a payment at the commercial bank before downloading. This process will reduce the collusion and the interaction among stakeholders.  4) Bidders should submit their bids and bid securities online via website [www.gprocurement.go.th](http://www.gprocurement.go.th). It means that they do not need to go to the government agencies.  5) The procuring entities cannot know the name of the bidders until the end of bidding.  6) Normally, in Thailand, the only bid evaluation technique which has been used is the lowest price, where bidder who bids for the lowest price must be awarded the contract. In this year, however, Thailand has launched another bid evaluation, technique called Price Performance.  In respect of the consideration on Price Performance, the procuring entity may opt to use several bases in collaboration with the price basis and that the weight of each basis must be expressly prescribed, as well.  Once the consideration on the bidding proposals in collaboration with the basis which the procuring entity is used in the consideration has been complete, result of the selections shall be lined up in respective order by rated scores. The procuring entity shall select the bidding proposal of proposer accounted for the highest score.  The procuring entity shall as well publish the basis for use in the consideration on the selections and the weight of each basis in the invitation announcement.  7) After the winner announcement, the government agencies must wait for the appeals of other bidders for 7 days (standstill period) before signing the contract. |  |
| ***Fair Dealing*** | An open and transparent procurement process can improve fairness in competition, increase efficiency and reduces the threat of unfairness or corruption. For exemples;  - All bidders, who have already registered in e-GP system, can receive bid announcement at the same time with other bidders via e-mail whenever government entities submitted bid announce.  - Procurement officers have to carefully examine qualifications of bidders to prevent collusive bidders and unlawful relation between bidders and government officers.  - The collusive bidders are punished by the same penalty as debarred tenders whose rights to propose bids to public organizations are deprived of.  - Anti – Collusion Act specifies that procurement officers carefully examine qualifications of bidders to ensure the absence of collusive bidders.  - Chapter 9 of Anti – Corruption Act 1999 prescribed the Conflicts of Interest provision that any State Official is forbidden to carry out certain activities that make conflicts between personal and public interest. |  |
| ***Accountability and Due Process*** | **Accountability** is one of the main principle of good public procurement. Accountability exists when rights holders and duty bearer both delivered on their obligations. This means all related parties, such as government agencies and civil society, shall engage in the public procurement process either by independent review mechanism, disclosing all related information, or engaging in monitoring systems. Furthermore, e-GP also facilitates the examination from public because public can examine and trace the status of government procurement projects of all government agencies in every step since publishing draft of bid document until contract management. Moreover, public can verify government procurement projects and check status of them on website [www.gprocurement.go.th](http://www.gprocurement.go.th). All procurement announcements have to publish on website, therefore it is so convenient to search procurement information and monitor government procurement projects from e-GP website |  |
| Website for further information: | http://www.cgd.go.th |  |
| Contact point for further details: | The Comptroller General’s Department, Ministry of Finance |  |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since last IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| ***10. Deregulation/Regulatory Review*** | | |
| ***Deregulation/Regulatory Review***  Office of the Council of State | The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand enacted on April 6th, 2017, embedded the principle of public consultation in regulatory process and the principle of ex ante assessment of the draft regulation as well as ex post evaluation of regulation therein. Section 77 of the Constitution indicates that the State should; (1) introduce laws only to the extent of necessity and repeal laws that are no longer necessary; (2) conduct consultation with stakeholders, and analyse any impacts that may occur from the law thoroughly and systematically, and then take them into consideration at every stage of the legislative process; (3) undertake an evaluation of the outcomes of the law at every specified period of time; (4) employ a licensing and registration system and a committee system in a law only in cases of necessity; and (5) undertake to ensure that the public has convenient access to the laws and are able to understand them easily. In parallel with Section 77, Section 258 provides that all regulations have to be reviewed to be in compliance with the principles laid down in Section 77 so as to fulfill the vision “Toward Better Regulation for Better Lives” | - |
| ***Identification and Review of Proposed Regulations***  *State Enterprise Policy Office (SEPO),*  *Ministry of Finance* | **1. State Own Enterprise (SOE):** the development of the supervision and management over the SOE by drafting legislation has been the key to the SOE  reform of Thailand. Six key principles incorporated in the draft bill are as follows:  1) The centralized supervision: The National State Enterprise Policy Committee will be established to supervise and oversee all state-owned enterprises in order to enhance systematic collaboration and efficiency as a whole.  2) The clear and assertive mandate: The SOE strategic plan in conformity with all national plans will be inaugurated to determine the clear and consistent direction of the SOEs  development.  3) The advancement of the SOE governance: The SOE governance will be lifted up to the unprecedented level in the same manner as the international standard. Transparency and accountability measures will be adopted to strengthen internal management and oversight. | - SEPO will push the draft law forward. The State Enterprise Policy Committee has just set up the sub-committee to make public awareness and gain more public acceptance with the hope that the draft bill will soon be put into effect. |
| 4) The coherent and transparent board-director nomination process: The new framework will lessen unreasonable political interference and increase openness and transparency. Moreover, with this process, the quality and competence of the board member candidate will be ensured.  5) The holding company: The HC will be established to own and act on behalf of the Ministry of Finance as an active shareholder in 11 listed and limited SOEs companies.  6) The holistic means of SOEs performance evaluation: The new evaluation system will be instrumental to guarantee the effectiveness of the strategic plan and reflect the true  performance of each SOE.  Improvements during 2559 (2016) – 2560 (2017)  - The Cabinet agreed in principle of the draft bill on August 23, 2559 (2016) and sent it to the Council of the State for technical examination.  - The Cabinet approved the whole bill on August 8, 2560 and forwarded such bill to the National Legislative Assembly (NLA). |  |
| - The NLA gave consent in principle to the bill onSeptember 1, 2560 and set up the Select Commission to review the whole bill deliberately (line-by-line consideration) in the second reading. |  |
| **2. Public Private Partnership (PPP):** PPP is a key policy of Thai government to stimulate the essential infrastructure investment of the country. And it is considered as an alternative source of funding for infrastructure projects.  - To promote and strengthen PPP in infrastructure development, State Enterprise Policy Office (SEPO) has revised the new Public - Private Partnership Act B.E. …. to replace the Private Investments in State Undertakings Act, which has been effective since 2013.  - The main objective for revising law is to prescribe a more clear and precise government policy for the undertaking of infrastructure and public services with emphasis on the PPP Principle, appropriate PPP promotional measures for the PPP Project under the monetary and fiscal discipline. | *-* SEPO has already conducted a public hearing for this legislation from relevant agencies (both public and private entity).  *-* The new Public - Private Partnership Act B.E. ….  is on the approval process by the Ministry of Finance. And it is expected to be proposed to the Cabinet for an approval within 1St Quarter of 2018. |
| Contact point for further details: | *1. Office of the Council of State*  *2. State Enterprise Policy Office, Ministry of Finance* |  |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since last IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| ***11. Implementation of WTO Obligations/ROOs*** | | |
| ***WTO Agreement, Annex 1A (Goods)*** | - | - - |
| ***Rules of Origin*** | ข- | **-** |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: | *The Customs Department, Ministry of Finance* |  |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since last IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| ***12. Dispute Resolution*** | | |
|  | The Thai Arbitration Institute (TAI) of the Office of Judiciary reviewed and revised its set of arbitration rules in order to respond to the current development in an international arbitration. The new arbitration rules were announced on December 30, 2016 and came into force on January, 29 2017. (For details of TAI’s arbitration rules please visit: <http://www.tai-en.coj.go.th/doc/data/tai-en/tai-en_1510115486.pdf>)  For the purpose of acquiring an arbitrator who can effectively work with various types of disputes administered by The Thai Arbitration Institute, Office of the Judiciary announced the Qualifications of Persons to be listed on the Thai Arbitration Institute Roster of Arbitrators which became effective on March 24, 2017.  (For details of the announcement of the qualifications of persons to be listed on the TAI roster of arbitrators pleasevisit:http://www.tai-en.coj.go.th /doc/data/tai-en/tai-en\_1510027644.pdf) | The Thai Arbitration Institute, Office of the Judiciary arranges to adopt electronic methods for its arbitral proceedings such as e-filing. Such methods are expected to provide more options and conveniences for claimants and respondents in the disputes administered by the Thai Arbitration Institute.  The Office of the Judiciary has proposed the draft Arbitration Act (No..) B.E. …. which will allow foreign arbitrators and representatives to conveniently perform their duties in an international arbitration proceeding in Thailand.  (For details of the draft Arbitration Act (No..) B.E. …. please visit: <http://www.tai-en.coj.go.th/doc/data/tai-en/tai-en_1510035943.pdf>) |
| Website for further information: | http://thac.or.th/en/ |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Offce of Arbitration |  |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since last IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| **13. Mobility of Business People** | | |
| **Regulatory Visa Regimes** | - From 1 August 2017, Thailand launched an online lodgement platform for Thai businessmen applying for the APEC Business Travel Card. Such platform efficiently reduces internal processing time for home applicants.  - Thailand continues committing to information dissemination on the subject of regulatory visa. The updated information could be viewed at [www.consular.go.th](http://www.consular.go.th). | - Thailand aims to establish an E-visa system to facilitate foreign visitors. In the initial phase (by June 2018) , an electronic application (e-application) platform will be introduced for visa applicants to effectively process and submit the application through online system. |
| *Website for further information:* | [*www.consular.go.th*](http://www.consular.go.th) |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* | *Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs* |  |
| **Temporary Business Stay** | - Thailand remains operating One-Stop Service Centre to facilitate stay permit, re-entry permit and work permit requests and extensions, as well as all related arrangements within 3 hours for foreign business people. For more information on the services offered by the One-Stop Service Center and the criteria foreign business people must meet to qualify for those services, inquiry can be made at the following address:  One Stop Service Center for Visa and Work Permit  18th Floor, Chamchuri Square Building, Phayathai Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330 Thailand  Tel: 022091186-8  For further details regarding Work Permits, visit website  http://wp.doe.go.th  - The Immigration Bureau continues to coordinate closely with all foreign Chambers of Commerce in Thailand to ensure that they are aware of the availability of such service. The Immigration Bureau’s website is at [www.Immigration.go.th](http://www.Immigration.go.th).  - In 2015, the Department of Employment announced that list activities that are not regarded with the terms of working accroung to the Working of Alien Act, B.E. 2551 (2008). The activities are listed as follows:   * + - 1. Attending a meeting, consultation or seminar       2. Visiting an exhibition or a trade fair       3. Visiting a business or conferring a business negotiation       4. Attending a special and technical lecture       5. Attending a technical traning or seminar       6. Buying products from an expo       7. Attending a committee meeting in their own company   Those foreign business people entering to Thailand to carry out such activities are not required to apply for work permits. |  |
| *Website for further information:* | *https://www.doe.go.th/prd/* |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* | *Department of Employment* |  |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since last IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| **14. Official websites that gather economies’ information** | | |
|  | 1. www.thailandntr.com  Thailand’s National Trade Repository (NTR) is the website that gathers all the economy-related information such as national trade and customs laws and rules, tariff nomenclature, customs duties and rules of origins in all trade agreements in which Thailand is partnering with, non-tariff measures, and other information on trade facilitation.  2. atr.asean.org  ASEAN Trade Repository (ATR) is derived from ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) which requests ASEAN to set up the ATR to be a party of trade facilitation and supports the AEC community that citizens from 10 member states shall be able to access the information easily. Information available on the website is categorized into 9 types:   1. Tariff nomenclature 2. Harmonized tariff schedule on general importation and customs duties in ATIGA and ASEAN FTAs 3. Rules of origin 4. Non-tariff measures 5. National trade and customs laws and rules 6. Procedures and documentary requirement 7. Administrative rulings 8. Best practices in trade facilitation 9. List of authorized traders by ASEAN member states   Nowadays, all members have already established their own national trade repositories and have connected with ASEAN Trade Repository. |  |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since last IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| ***15. Transparency*** | | |
|  | According to section 9 of Official Information Act ,B.E.2540 (1997)  A State agency shall make at least following information for public inspection in accordance with the rules and procedure prescribed by the Official Information Board.  1) a result of consideration or a decision which has a direct effect on a private individual including a dissenting opinion and an order relating thereto:  (2) a policy or an interpretation which does not fall within the scope of the requirement of publication in the Government Gazette under section 7 (4) (3) a work-plan, project and annual expenditure estimate of the year of its preparation;  (4) a manual or order relating to work procedure of State officials which affects the rights and duties of private individuals;  (5) the published material to which a reference is made under section 7 paragraph two  (6) a concession contract, agreement of a monopolistic nature of joint venture agreement with a private individual for the provision of public services;  (7) a resolution of the Council of Ministers or of such Board, Tribunal Commission or Committee as established by law or by a resolution of the Council of Ministers; provided that the titles of the technical reports, fact reports or information relied on in such consideration shall also be specified;  (8) such other information as determined by the Board.  Between 2016-2017 the Official Information Board (OIB) issues 3 announcements in order to increase transparency in public sector such as following:  1. Information related to research funded by government (Announcement Date 2017-01-18)  2. Information related to name of training participants in government agency (Announcement Date 2017-11-21)  3. Information related to public land (Announcement Date 2017-03-29) |  |
| Website for further information: | http://www.oic.go.th |  |
| Contact point for further details: | *Office of the Official Information Commission* |  |

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| **16. RTAs/FTAs** | | | | |
| ***-*** ***Description of current agreements*** | | | To date, Thailand has entered into a number of FTA negotiations at both bilateral and regional levels. Those FTAs, which are in effected, included:   1. ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) 2. ASEAN-China FTA (ACFTA) 3. ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (AJCEP) 4. ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement 5. ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand (AANZFTA) 6. ASEAN-India (AIFTA) 7. Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA) 8. Thailand-New Zealand Closer Economic Partnership (TNZCEP) 9. Thailand-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement 10. Thailand–Peru Closer Economic Partnership Agreement 11. Thailand-Chile Free Trade Agreement 12. Thailand-India Free Trade Agreement | |
| ***- Agreements under negotiation*** | | | There are 2 agreements that contain the government procurement topic but still under negotiation process.   1. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) 2. BIMSTEC Free Trade Area 3. ASEAN-Hong Kong 4. Thai-Pakistan 5. Thailand–EU Free Trade Agreement 6. Thailand-EFTA | |
| *Contact point for further details:* | | | The Department of Trade Negotations, Ministry of Commerce. | |
| **Part 1: Description of current agreements** | | |
| **Agreement #1**  **ASEAN ECONOMY COMMUNITY (AEC): ATIGA, AFAS amd ACIA** | | |
| Background (membership, date of entry into force, type of agreement) | - The ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) entered into force on 1 January 1993.  - The ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) entered into force on 30 April 1999.  - The ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) entered into force on 29 March 2012. | |
| General provisions | To achieve free flow of goods in ASEAN as one of the principal means to establish a single market and production base for the deeper economic integration of the region towards the realisation of the AEC by 2015 | |
| Institutional framework and dispute settlement | The ASEAN Protocol on Enhanced Dispute Settlement Mechanism, shall apply in relation to any dispute arising from, or any difference between Member States concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement. | |
| Provisions relating to treatment of goods | Member States shall eliminate import duties on all products traded between the Member States by 2010 for ASEAN-6 and by 2015, with flexibility to 2018, for CLMV. | |
| Product coverage | All products | |
| Rules of origin | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting Member State  - It satisfies the general rule by having a Regional Value Content (RVC) not less than 40 percent; or  - If the RVC is less than 40 percent, the qualifying ASEAN Value Content to be cumulated using the RVC criterion shall be in direct proportion to the actual domestic content provided that it is equal to or more than 20 percent | |
| Trade in Services | ASEAN Member States (AMS) is currently negotiating a more comprehensive agreement, namely, the ASEAN Trade In Services Agreement (ATISA) to replace the AFAS. AMS is also doing the 10th AFAS package as a final package under that framework. | |
| Investment | The ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) was signed at the 14th ASEAN Summit in Cha-am, Thailand on 26 May 2009 and entered into force on 29 March 2012. The ACIA's main objective is to create a free and open investment regime in ASEAN in order to achieve the end goal of economic integration under the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in accordance with the AEC Blueprint. | |
| Trade Facilitation provisions (SPS, TBT, mutual recognition, customs cooperation, e-commerce, etc.) | Provisions related to SPS, TBT and Customs are included in the ATIGA. | |

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| **Agreement #2**  **ASEAN-China FTA (ACFTA)** | |
| Background (membership, date of entry into force, type of agreement) | ACFTA is a free trade agreement between ASEAN and China. The agreement entered into force on July 1, 2003. |
| Date of notification to the WTO | 24 November 2004 |
| General provisions | The parties agreed to establish a free trade area consistent with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994) and Article V of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). |
| Institutional framework and dispute settlement | - Pending the establishment of a permanent body, the AEM-MOFCOM, supported and assisted by the SEOM-MOFCOM, shall oversee, supervise, coordinate and review the implementation of this Agreement.  - A party complained against shall accord due consideration and adequate opportunity for consultations regarding a request for consultations made by a complaining party with respect to any matter affecting the implementation or application of the Framework Agreement.  - If the consultations fail to settle a dispute within 60 days after the date of receipt of the request for consultations or within 20 days after such date in cases of urgency including those which concern perishable goods, the complaining party may make a written request to the party complained against to appoint an arbitral tribunal under this Article. |
| Provisions relating to treatment of goods | - Each Party shall accord national treatment to the products of all the other Parties covered by this Agreement and the Framework Agreement in accordance with Article III of the GATT 1994.  - Any Party to this Agreement may, by negotiation and agreement with any Party to which it has made a concession under this Agreement, modify or withdraw such concession made under this Agreement but shall maintain a general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions not less favorable to trade than that provided for in this Agreement prior to such negotiations and agreement.  -Each Party undertakes not to maintain any quantitative restrictions at any time unless otherwise permitted under the WTO disciplines. |
| Product coverage | All products |
| Rules of origin | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the general rule by having a regional value content not less than 40 percent; or  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented |
| Provisions relating to treatment of services, investment and government procurement | Trade in Services  - The Parties agree to enter into negotiations to progressively liberalize trade in services with substantial sectoral coverage. Such negotiations shall be directed to:  - Progressive elimination of substantially all discrimination between or among the Parties and/or prohibition of new or more discriminatory measures with respect to trade in services between the Parties, except for measures permitted under Article V(1)(b) of the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)  - Expansion in the depth and scope of liberalization of trade in services beyond those undertaken by ASEAN Member States and China under the GATS  - Thailand’s specific commitments under the Package 2 comprise of following sectors: business, communication, construction and related engineering, distribution, education, environmental, financial services, tourism and travel related, recreational, cultural and sporting and transport services.  - Acheivement of ASEAN-China regarding the negotiations of upgrading the Agreement:  - The ASEAN-China Upgraded Protocol was signed on the 22 of November 2015.  - The Third Package of Schedule of Specific Commitments as one of the upgrading elements of the Agreement is in the process of entry into force.  Investment  - To promote investments and to create a liberal, facilitative, transparent and competitive investment regime, the Parties agree to:  - Enter into negotiations in order to progressively liberalize the investment regime.  - Strengthen co-operation in investment, facilitate investment and improve transparency of investment rules and regulations.  - Provide for the protection of investments.  - The ASEAN-China Upgraded Protocol was signed on the 22 of November 2015. As one of the upgrading elements of the Agreement, the upgrading the investment chapter in respect of promotion, facilitation, protection and liberalisation, beginning initially with promotion and facilitation. |
| Trade Facilitation provisions (SPS, TBT, mutual recognition, customs cooperation, e-commerce, etc.) | * The Parties agree to strengthen and enhance economic co-operation through the establishment of effective trade and investment facilitation measures, including, but not limited to, simplification of customs procedures and development of mutual recognition arrangements * The Parties agree to establish measures to strengthen co-operation which shall include, but shall not be limited to promotion and facilitation of trade in goods and services, and investment, such as standards and conformity assessment, technical barriers to trade/non-tariff measures, and customs co-operation; * The Parties agree to abide by the provisions of the WTO disciplines on, among others, non-tariff measures, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, subsidies and countervailing measures, antidumping measures and intellectual property rights. |
| Treatment of other issues (competition, intellectual property, labour, environment, etc). | The Parties agree to abide by the provisions of the WTO disciplines on intellectual property rights. |
| Other | Any details from website <http://www.thaifta.com> |

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| **Agreement #3**  **ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (AJCEP)** | |
| Background (membership, date of entry into force, type of agreement) | AJCEP is a comprehensive free trade agreement between the 10-country Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Japan. The agreement entered into force on December 1, 2008 for Japan, Singapore, Vietnam, Lao PDR., Myanmar; on January 1, 2009 for Brunei Darussalam; on February 1, 2009 for Malaysia; and on June 1, 2009 for the Kingdom of Thailand. |
| Date of notification to the WTO | 23 November 2009 |
| General provisions | The Parties agree to establish a free trade agreement consistent with the WTO Agreement, based upon the principles of common interest and cooperation and the goals of free and open trade and investment. |
| Institutional framework and dispute settlement | - The Joint Committee was established to ensure the proper implementation of the Agreement and to supervise and coordinate the work of all sub-committees established under the Agreement.  - A Party shall accord adequate opportunity for consultations requested by the other Party with respect to any matter affecting the interpretation or application of the Agreement.  - If the party complained against does not respond to the request of consultation or if the consultations fail to settle a dispute, the complaining party may request in writing, to the party complained against, the establishment of an arbitral tribunal. |
| Provisions relating to treatment of goods | - Each Party shall accord national treatment to the goods of the other Party in accordance with Article III or GATT 1994.  - Each Party shall not institute or maintain any non-tariff measures including quantitative restrictions on the importation of any goods of the other Parties or on the exportation or sale of any good destined for another Party, except the same measures as those permitted under the WTO Agreement.   * The Parties shall not nullify or impair any of the concessions under the Agreement, except in cases provided in the Agreement.   - A Party which is a member of the WTO may apply a safeguard measure to an originating goods of the other Parties in accordance with Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the Agreement on Safeguards in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement, or Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement. |
| Product coverage | All products |
| Rules of origin | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the general rule by having a regional value content not less than 40 percent or undergoing a change in tariff classification at four-digit level of the Harmonized System; or  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented |
| Provisions relating to treatment of services, investment and government procurement | * The Parties agree to establish Sub-committee on Trade in Services within one year from the date of entry into force of the Agreement to continue to discuss and negotiate provisions for trade in services with a view to exploring measures towards further liberalization and facilitation of trade in services among ASEAN Member States and Japan. * The Parties agree to establish Sub-committee on Investment within one year from the date of entry into force of the Agreement to continue to discuss and negotiate provisions for investment, with a view to improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the investment environment of ASEAN Member States and Japan through progressive liberalization, promotion, facilitation and protection of investment. |
| Trade in Services | * Concluded and under the process of internal procedures of each member. Schedule to be signed in 2018. |
| Investment | * Concluded and under the process of internal procedures of each member. Schedule to be signed in 2018. |
| Trade Facilitation provisions (SPS, TBT, mutual recognition, customs cooperation, e-commerce, etc.) | * The Parties reaffirm their existing rights and obligations with respect to each other under the SPS Agreement and the TBT Agreement.   - The Parties agree to establish Sub-Committee on Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment Procedures and the Sub-Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures for the purposes of the effective implementation and operation.  - For prompt customs clearance of goods traded among the Parties, each Part shall endeavour to (a) simplify its customs procedures and (b) harmonise its customs procedures, to the extent possible, with relevant international standards and recommended practices. |
| Treatment of other issues (competition, intellectual property, labour, environment, etc). | - There are cooperation on competition policy and intellectual property issues.  - The Parties agreed to establish a special working group to review and monitor the implementation of intellectual property cooperation. |
| Other | Any details from website <http://www.dtn.go.th> |
| **Agreement #4**  **ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement** | | | |
| Issues being covered in the negotiations | | Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Rules of Origin, Intellectual Property, Government Procurement, Economic Cooperation (Customs Procedures, Trade and Investment Promotion, Small and Medium Enterprises, Human Resource Management and Development, Tourism, Science and Technology, Financial Services, Information and Communication Technology, Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Plantation Commodities and Forestry, Intellectual Property, Environment Industry, Broadcasting, Construction Technology, Standards and Conformity Assessment and Sanitary & Phytosanitary Measures, Mining, Energy, Natural Resources, Shipbuilding & Maritime Transport, Film) | |
| Status of negotiations | | ASEAN and Korea have concluded Trade in Goods Agreement in August 2006 The said agreement has been effective since June 2007 and for Thailand in January 2010. | |
| Future Plans | | - ASEAN and Korea announced at the 13th AEM-ROK Consultations (2016) that the negotiations for further liberalisation of Sensitive Track products under the AKTIGA had officially commenced. A draft consolidated wish list from some AMS has been submitted to Korea for consideration. Subsequently, Korea has also provided its initial response to the consolidated wish list from AMS. | |
| Rules of origin | | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the general rule by having a regional value content not less than 40 percent or undergoing a change in tariff classification at four-digit level of the Harmonized System; or  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented | |
| Trade in Services | | - Third Round of discussion. | |
| Investment | | - Fifth Round of discussion and a Workshop on Scheduling of Reservations was held back to back with the 5th AKWGI Meeting.  - Deferment of Investment Negotiations in the ASEAN+1 FTAs except AJCEP and AHKFTA. | |

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| **Agreement #5**  **ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand (AANZFTA)** | |
| Rules of origin | A Good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented |

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| **Agreement #6**  **ASEAN-India (AIFTA)** | |
| Rules of origin | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the general rule by having a regional value content not less than 35 percent and undergoing a change in tariff classification at six-digit level of the Harmonized System; or  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented |

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| **Agreement #7**  **Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA)** | |
| Background (membership, date of entry into force, type of agreement) | TAFTA is a free trade agreement between Thailand and Australia. The Agreement entered into force on 1 January 2005. |
| Date of notification to the WTO | 27 December 2004 |
| General provisions | The Parties agreed to establish a free trade area consistent with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994) and Article V of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). |
| Institutional framework and dispute settlement | - A Free Trade Agreement Joint Commission (FTA Joint Commission) was established to ensure the proper implementation of the Agreement and to review periodically the economic relationship and partnership between the Parties.  - A Party shall accord adequate opportunity for consultations requested by the other Party with respect to any matter affecting the interpretation, implementation or application of the Agreement.  - If the consultations fail to settle a dispute, the Party which made the request for consultations may make a written request to the other Party to establish an arbitral tribunal. |
| Provisions relating to treatment of goods | Each Party shall accord national treatment to the goods of the other Party in accordance with Article III of GATT 1994 and progressively eliminate its customs duties on originating goods of the other Party. Each Party shall not increase an existing customs duty or introduce a new customs duty on imports of an originating good. Each Party may adopt or maintain import measures to allocate in-quota imports made pursuant to a tariff quota set out in the Agreement, provided that such measures do not have trade restrictive effects on imports additional to those caused by the imposition of the tariff quota. |
| Product coverage | All products |
| Rules of origin | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented |
| Provisions relating to treatment of services, investment and government procurement | - The Parties shall enter into further negotiations on trade in services within three years from the date of entry into force of the Agreement with the aim of enhancing the overall commitments undertaken by the Parties under the Agreement.  - Each Party shall encourage and promote investments in its territory by investors of the other Party, ensure fair and equitable treatment in its own territory of investments, and accord within its territory protection and security to investments.  - The Parties shall, to the extent possible, promote and apply transparency, value for money, open and effective competition, fair dealing, accountability and due process, and non-discrimination in their government procurement procedures. |
| Trade in Services | Under negotiating the further liberalization on market access. Recently, Joint Concept Paper have been elaborated in order to provide principle asnd guidelines of the future negotiations. |
| Trade Facilitation provisions (SPS, TBT, mutual recognition, customs cooperation, e-commerce, etc.) | - The Parties are to facilitate safe bilateral trade in food, plants and animals, including their products, and animal feed..  - The Parties are to facilitate trade and investment between the Parties through collaborative efforts which minimise the impact of technical regulations and/or assessments of manufacturers or manufacturing processes on the goods traded between the Parties, in the most appropriate or cost-effective manner.  - Each Party shall ensure that its customs procedures and practices are predictable, consistent and transparent and facilitate trade. |
| Treatment of other issues (competition, intellectual property, labour, environment, etc). | There are provisions to promote and enhance cooperation on competition and intellectual property issues. |
| Other | Further details are available on the Department of Trade Negotiations website: [http://www.dtn.go.th](http://www.dtn.go.thcom) |

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| **Agreement #8**  **Thailand-New Zealand Closer Economic Partnership (TNZCEP)** | |
| Background (membership, date of entry into force, type of agreement) | TNZCEP is a free trade agreement between Thailand and New Zealand. The agreement entered into force on July 1, 2005. |
| Date of notification to the WTO | 2 December 2005 |
| General provisions | The Parties agree to establish a free trade area consistent with the WTO Agreement, based upon the principles of common interest and cooperation and the goals of free and open trade and investment. |
| Institutional framework and dispute settlement | The Closer Economic Partnership Joint Commission (CEP Joint Commission) was established to ensure the proper implementation of the Agreement and to review periodically the economic relationship and partnership between the Parties. |
| Provisions relating to treatment of goods | Each Party shall accord national treatment to the goods of the other Party in accordance with Article III or GATT 1994. A Party shall not increase an existing customs duty or introduce a new customs duty on imports of an originating good and progressively eliminate its customs duties on originating goods of the other Party. Each Party may adopt or maintain measures necessary to administer a tariff quota provided that such measures are transparent and predictable and shall not have trade restrictive effects on imports additional to those caused by the imposition of the tariff quota. |
| Product coverage | All products |
| Rules of origin | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented |
| Provisions relating to treatment of services, investment and government procurement | - The Parties agree to conclude an agreement which liberalises trade in services between the Parties and which is consistent with Articles V.1 and V.3 of GATS. The Parties shall enter into negotiations on trade in services within three years from the date of entry into force, with the aim of concluding an agreement to liberalise trade in services between the two Parties as soon as possible.  - The Parties shall encourage and promote the open flow of investment between the Parties; ensure transparent rules conducive to increased investment flows between the Parties; accord protection and security to investments of the other Party within each Party’s territory; and enhance cooperation in investment between the Parties in order to improve the efficiency, competitiveness and diversity of investment. |
| Services coverage | Negotiations on trade in services will begin within 3 years from the date of entry into force of this agreement. In the meantime, Thai chefs will be allowed to enter in New Zealand for 3-4 years. |
| Trade Facilitation provisions (SPS, TBT, mutual recognition, customs cooperation, e-commerce, etc.) | The Joint SPS Committee was established to initiate, develop and review implementing arrangements on technical matters including harmonization, equivalence, control, inspection and approval procedures in order to facilitate trade between the Parties, particularly in agricultural and food products. |
| Treatment of other issues (competition, intellectual property, labour, environment, etc). | There are provisions to promote competition and cooperation in intellectual property issues. |
| Other | Any details from website http://www.dtn.go.th |

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| **Agreement #9**  **Thailand-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement** | |
| Issues being covered in the negotiations | Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Safeguard Measures, Rules of Origin, Customs Procedures, Paperless Trading, Mutual Recognition, Movement of Natural Persons, Intellectual Property, Government Procurement, Economic Cooperation (Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, Human Resource Development, Enhance Business Environment, Financial Services, Information and Communication Technology, Science Technology, Energy and Environment, Small and Medium Enterprises, Tourism, Promotion of Trade and Investment). |
| Status of negotiations | Signed on 3 April 2007 and entered into force since 1 November 2007 |
| Scope and coverage of Services | Thailand’s specific commitments comprise of following sectors: business, communication, construction and related engineering, distribution, education, environmental, financial services, tourism and travel related, recreational, cultural and sporting and transport services.  No further negotiations. |
| Future Plans | Further liberalization on Trade in Goods, Trade in Services and Investment. |

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| **Agreement #10**  **Thailand–Peru Closer Economic Partnership Agreement** | |
| Issues being covered in the negotiations | Trade in goods, Trade in services, Investment, Rules of origin, Trade Remedies, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Customs procedures, Transparency, and Dispute Settlement Mechanism |
| Status of negotiations | Protocol of Early Harvest, provided for elimination of tariffs on 70% of all products, was effective since December 2011. Thailand and Peru started the negotiations on the expansion of the agreement in the first quarter of 2012. Recently Thailand and Peru have concluded the negotiations in October 2013. |
| Rules of origin | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented |
| Trade in Services | Concluded the negotiation of Trade in Services Chapter. Regarding the negotiations of market access is under negotiations. |
| Investment | The Investment Chapter will be negotiated no later than two years after the entry into force of the Agreement with the agreement of both Parties. |

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| **Agreement #11**  **Thailand-Chile Free Trade Agreement** | |
| Issue being covered in the negotiations | Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Customs Procedures, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Trade in Services, Trade in Financial Services, Economic Cooperation, Transparency, Administration and Institutional Provisions, Dispute Settlement |
| Status of negotiations | Thailand and Chile has signed the Free Trade Agreement in October 2013. Recently Thailand and Chile have already entered into force on 5 November 2015 |
| Rules of origin | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented |
| Trade in Services | Concluded the negotiations of Trade in Services Chapter and market access. The Agreement was signed and entered into force on the 5th of November 2015. |
| Investment | The Investment Chapter will be negotiated no later than two years after the entry into force of the Agreement with the agreement of both Parties. The Agreement was signed and entered into force on the 5th of November 2015. |

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| **Agreement #12**  **Thailand-India Free Trade Agreement** | |
| Issues being covered in the negotiations | Comprehensive agreement covered Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Rules of Origin, Trade Remedies, Customs Procedures, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Technical Barrier to Trade, Economic Cooperation, and Dispute Settlement Mechanism |
| Status of negotiations | Twenty-eighth round of negotiation in November 2013, New Delhi, India. |
| Rules of origin | A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:  - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party  - It satisfies the general rule by having a regional value content not less than 40 percent and undergoing a change in tariff classification at four-digit level of the Harmonized System; or  - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good  **Status** Implemented |
| Trade in Services | Under negotiations of Trade in Services Chapter, Movement of Natural Persons Chapter. |
| Investment | Under negotiations of Investment Chapter. |

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| **Part 2: Agreements under negotiation** | | | |
| **Agreement #1**  **RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership)** | |
| Issues being covered in the negotiations | Comprehensive Agreement covered Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Rules of Origin, Trade Remedies, Customs Procedures and Tarde Facilitation, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, STANDARDS, TECHNICAL REGULATIONS AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES, Finance, Telecommunication, Electronic Commerce, Legal and Institution Issues, Government Procurement,Economic and Technical Cooperation, SMEs, Intellectual Property, Competition, and other issues that may identified and mutually agreed during the course of negotiations |
| Status of negotiations | 21st Round of Negotiations in Febuary 2018 - Under negotiations of Text and 3rd exchanged of offers in Tarde in Goods, Trade in Services and Reservation List for investment . |

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| **Agreement #2**  **BIMSTEC Free Trade Area** | |
| Issues being covered in the negotiations | Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters, Dispute Settlement Mechanism, Trade in Services, Investment, Trade Facilitation |
| Status of negotiations | 20th round of negotiation in September 2015 |
| Services and Investment | Under negotiations of Trade in Services and Investment Chapter |

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| **Agreement #3**  **ASEAN-Hong Kong** | |
| Status of negotiations | 10th Round of Negotiations in July 2017  Signing ceremony on 12 November 2017 in Manila, the Philippines (pending Vietnam and Mynmar) |
| Expected date of entry into force | 1 January 2019 |

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| **Agreement #4**  **Thai-Pakistan** | |
| Status of negotiations | There have been 9 rounds of negotiations. The negotiation is expected to be concluded in the middle of 2018. |

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| **Agreement #5**  **Thailand–EU Free Trade Agreement** | |
| Issue being covered in the negotiations | Trade in Goods, SPS, TBT, Rules of Origin, Customs Procedures, Trade Remedies, Trade in Services, Investment, Intellectual Property, Government Procurement, Competition, Trade and Sustainable Development, Transparency, and Dispute Settlement |
| Status of negotiations | - Forth Round of Negotiations in March 2014  - The next negotiation has not been set. |

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| **Agreement #6**  **Thailand–EFTA Free Trade Agreement** | |
| Status of negotiations | - Two rounds of negotations were held in 2005-2006  - The next negotiation has not been set. |

1. **Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP 2015)** have been approved since 2015, aiming to reduce energy intensity (EI) by 30% in 2036, comparison with 2010 as well as to achieve the GHG emission reduction target according to the pledge submitted to UNFCCC in COP20, which aims to reduce 7-20% from energy and transportation sector in 2020, compared with 2005. To achieve this target, there are 7 measures consisting of 1) Enforcement of energy conservation standard in designated factory/building , 2) Building Energy Code (BEC) for the new buildings , 3) Energy Labeling (HEPs & MEPs), 4) Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) for large energy producers and distributors , 5) Financial Incentives and support for energy performance achievement, 6) Promoting greater use of LED, and 7) Energy saving measures in transport sector , are used as tools. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. **Alternative Energy Development Plan** **(AEDP 2015) 2015-2036** was approved in 2015. Aim is to promote usage of alternative energy to 30% in total final energy consumption by 2036 compared with 2015, replacing fossil fuel such as oil and natural gas and at the same time reducing dependency on energy import. There are 3 main pillars of activities: **(1) Electricity** : 1.1 Area-based renewable energy generation target must be related to renewable energy potential (Renewable energy grid capacity) 1.2 Develop and support for power generation from un-utilization fuels(e.g. agricultural waste, industrial waste, fast growing crop) 1.3 Support competitive bidding for power purchasing system **(2) Heat**: Provide RE for heat generation by the potential of fossil fuel replacement/target group 2.1 Promote and support RDF transformation for municipal waste management 2.2 Promote and support biomass-derived fuel (e.g. biomass pellet, bio-coal) 2.3 Support biogas generation from waste water or solid waste 2.4 Promote heat utilization in building by building code establishing **(3) Biofules**: Increase amount of biofuel production instead of fuel oil in transportation sector, by considerate the equilibrium of production and utilization 3.1 Promote utilization of B10 and B20 in both transportation and industrial sector 3.2 Promote gasohol utilization 3.3 Promote CBG (Compressed Biomethane Gas) utilization for vehicle and industry 3.4 Promote biofuel production efficiency improvement. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)