

Individual Action Plan Update for Thailand for 2020		
IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
1. Tariffs		
<i>Bound Tariffs</i>	Thailand's simple average bound tariff in 2019 is 27.17%	Bound Tariff rates will be further reduced after the conclusion of the Doha round of WTO negotiations.
<i>Applied Tariffs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thailand's simple average tariff in 2019 is 9.2% - Customs Tariff Decree B.E.2530 amended by the Customs Tariff Decree (No.6), B.E. 2559 (A.D. 2017) - Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Reduction and Exemption of Customs Duty according to Section 12 of the Customs Tariff Decree B.E.2530, effective since 13th November 2017 - Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption, Reduction and Addition of Customs Duty under the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, effective since 13th November 2017 	There will be further liberalization after the conclusion of the Doha round of WTO negotiations. This Customs Tariff Decree will be amended in late 2021, together with all Notifications of the MOF for exemption, reduction and addition of Customs duty, in order to implement HS 2022.

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<i>Tariff Preference</i>	Bilateral	Bilateral
	Thailand-Australia FTA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the Goods Originating from Australia (No.2) has become effective since 27th December B.E. 2561 (A.D. 2018) - The amendment focused on the revision of SSG quota quantities for dairy products under Thailand-Australia FTA 	
	Multilateral	Multilateral
	ASEAN-Korea FTA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area (No.2) has become effective since 13th July B.E. 2562 (A.D. 2019) <p>The amendment focused on the revision of Annex 3 of the Notification (reciprocal tariff rate for importation from Korea into Thailand)</p>	ASEAN-Hong Kong, China FTA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All tariff lines that are bound under ASEAN-Hong Kong FTA will be reduced to 0 % in 2021.

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	<p>ASEAN-Hong Kong, China FTA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Agreement entered into force on 11th June 2019 for the Parties that have deposited the instruments of ratification. - Thailand issued Notification of the Ministry of Finance Re: Exemption and Reduction of Customs Duty for the ASEAN-Hong Kong Free Trade Area, which has become effective since 11th June B.E. 2562 (A.D. 2019) - 85 % of Tariff was reduced to 0 %. <p>Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the process of legal scrubbing 	
<i>Transparency of Tariff Regime</i>	Notification of the Ministry of Finance are published on the Internet.	
<i>Website for further information:</i>	http://www.customs.go.th/	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Thai Customs	

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2.Non-Tariff Measures		
Import Prohibition	<p>- According to section 5 of the Export and Import Act B.E. 2522 (1979), the Minister of Commerce with the approval of the Cabinet has the authority to publish notifications in the Government Gazette to prohibit, to require for the permission, to prescribe any categories/ kinds/ quality/ standards/ quantities/ brands/ origins/ special fee, etc., of any import and export goods, in any cases where it is necessary, for the economic stability, public health, national security, peace and good morals of any other interests of the state.</p> <p>- The products under these measures include</p> <p>(1) Used engines, parts and accessories of motorcycles of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc and wheels with diameters not over 10 inches.</p> <p>(2) Game machine such as slot machine, pachinko and roulette.</p> <p>(3) Logs and sawn wood which are made of Teak trees, Keruing trees or restricted trees from the border of Tak and Kanchanaburi provinces.</p>	-

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	<p>(4) Household refrigerator, combined refrigerator-freezer utilizing CFC in the production process.</p> <p>(5) Ceramic ware and Enamel ware (food containers) with excessive lead and cadmium exposure.</p> <p>(6) Bodies (including cabs) for the motor vehicles.</p> <p>(7) Re-treaded or used pneumatic tyres of rubber for cars, motorcycles, bicycles also waste parings and scrap of rubber of cars, buses/trucks, motorcycles and bicycles.</p> <p>(8) Baraku/Shisha and Electronic Baraku/Shisha or Electronic cigarette</p> <p>(9) HCFC - 22 based air conditioning equipment with cooling capacity under 50,000 BTU/hr.</p> <p>(10) Municipal solid waste.</p> <p>(11) Goods by deceptive practice.</p> <p>(12) Copyrights - infringing cassette tapes, audio, compact disc, video tapes, computer programs and books.</p> <p>(13) Used motor vehicles HS 8701 (except tractor for semi - trailer and agricultural tractors), 8702 8703 (except ambulance) 8704 and 9706 (antique</p>	

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	motor vehicle of an age exceeding one hundred year)	
<i>Import/export Surcharge</i>	- Product under import surcharge measure is Fish meal with protein content more than 60 percent.	No further action planned.
<i>Import License</i>	Automatic Import License Products under this measure include, (1) 16 kinds of drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical products and their salts, and semi - finished pharmaceutical products. (2) Clenbuterol compounds and its salts. (3) Albuterol or salbutamol and its salts. (4) Volatile alkyl nitrite substance. (5) Intaglio printing machinery and colour copier machine. (6) Caffeine and its salts. (7) Used ambulance. (8) Used fire trucks.	-

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	<p>Non-Automatic Import License</p> <p>Products under this measure include,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Used motorcycle. (2) Fish meal with protein content less than 60 percent. (3) Machinery and parts thereof which can be used to violate copyrights of cassette tape, video tape, and compact disc. (4) Coin sized and weighted similar to official coins. (5) Waste and scrap of plastics. (6) Used diesel engines displacement of 331 - 1,100 cc. (7) Antique idols and parts thereof, parts of ancient monuments, ancient coins, inscriptions and ancient manuscripts and prehistoric implements. (8) 1. Marble, travertine, ecaussine and other calcareous monumental or building stone. 2. Marble, travertine and alabaster; Granite; other stone. (9) Re-treaded or used pneumatic tyres of rubber for buses or trucks. (10) Gold. 	

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	<p>(11) Some type of used tractors, for example, used road tractors for semi-trailers.</p> <p>(12) Used special purpose motor vehicles.</p> <p>Trade in specimens of species</p> <p>Consideration of import licensing for species included in Appendices I, II, and III of the Convention on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) must comply with the article 3, 4 and 5 of the convention.</p>	
<i>Import restriction (import under conditions for Import Administration)</i>	<p>Products under this measure include,</p> <p>(1) Logs, wood and all wooden products or articles import into the Kingdom of Thailand at Thai-Myanmar and Thai-Cambodia borders.</p> <p>(2) Wooden products from the border in Tak and Kanchanaburi provinces.</p> <p>(3) Ceramic tableware and metal - coated tableware.</p> <p>(4) Fuel oil.</p> <p>(5) Tapioca and Tapioca products.</p> <p>(6) Fresh oranges.</p> <p>(7) Shallots.</p>	-

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	(8) Swine's offal. (9) Electric fans, electric rice cookers and electric lamps. (10) Gas water warmer and water heater. (11) 3D Printer. (12) Rough diamonds. (13) Potassium permanganate.	
<i>Export Prohibition</i>	Products under this measure include, (1) Natural Sand. (2) Goods by deceptive practice. (3) Copyrights-infringing cassette tapes, audio, compact disc, video tapes, computer programs and books.	-
<i>Export License</i>	Automatic Export License Products under this measure include, (1) Shellfish, Shell and its fraction. (2) Tapioca products/ Tapioca starch and Tapioca modified starch. (3) Mineral composed of natural sand. (4) Coal.(5) Wood charcoal. (6) Wood and sawn wood. (7) Caffeine and its salts.	-

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	<p>(8) Potassium permanganate.</p> <p>(9) Rice.</p> <p>(10) Rice exported to the EU under tariff quota.</p> <p>(11) Coffee.</p> <p>(12) Soybean Meal.</p> <p>Non-Automatic Export License</p> <p>Products under this measure include,</p> <p>(1) Sacred Buddha image and parts thereof, and Antique idol, Graven image.</p> <p>(2) Elephant, including parts, derivatives and products thereof.</p> <p>(3) Gold.</p> <p>Trade in specimens of species</p> <p>Consideration of export licensing for species included in Appendices I, II, and III of the Convention on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) must comply with the article 3, 4 and 5 of the convention.</p>	

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<i>Export restriction</i> <i>(Export under conditions for Export Administration)</i>	<p>Products under this measure include,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Fresh Durian. (2) Fresh Longan. (3) Fresh Orchid. (4) Vegetable and Fruits. (5) Shrimp and Prawn, Cuttlefish, Squid and Octopus, whether chilled or frozen, and food product with more than 10 percent of weight of shrimp and prawn to EU and US. (6) Ornamental fish. (7) Canned pineapple. (8) Canned Tuna. (9) Finished product made of shell. (10) Rough diamonds. 	-
<i>Quantitative Import Restrictions/ Prohibitions</i>	- Thailand has submitted 61 SPS notifications via National SPS enquiry point since 2018. These included notifications on Genetically Modified Foods; vegetable seeds (capsicum seeds, eggplant seeds and tomato seeds) for sowing; food contaminants.	- No further action planned.
<i>Quantitative Export Restrictions/</i>	- The DFT has imposed import or export prohibition on all types of arms, military vehicles, hardware	

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<i>Prohibitions</i>	<p>and spare parts to Islamic Republic of Iran, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Somalia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Sudan, ISIL and Al-Qaida, Taliban, the Republic of Yemen, The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, The Central Africa, Republic of South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in conformance with the UN Resolutions.</p> <p>- Other prohibited import or export items including of luxury goods, coal, goal, Iron, textile, machinery, electrical equipment, charcoal, food and agricultural product, wood and etc. to Democratic People's Republic of Korea and charcoal to the Federal Republic of Somalia to comply with UN Resolutions.</p> <p>- In accordance with the UN Resolutions, the Ministry of Commerce has published the ministerial regulation to terminate export prohibition of all types of arms, military vehicles,</p>	

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	<p>hardware and spare parts and import prohibition of Rough Diamonds to and from Côte d'Ivoire. In addition to terminate export on all types of arms to the State of Eritrea and Republic of Liberia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thailand sets an export quota of cobra (<i>naja kaouthia</i>) since it is proceeding in accordance with the resolution of the animal committee of CITES at the 11th Conference of Paris in 2002 with concerns about specimens taken from the wild that will affect populations in nature and has identified the cobra as a species that is in an urgent concerned state. - Export quota of Cobra's (<i>naja kaouthia</i>) skins and bodies is 2000 pieces per year, and 500 pieces per year for small leather products. 	
<i>Discretionary Import Licensing</i>	<p>- Defense Industry Department is the law enforcement agency which responsible for processing industry requests regarding import and export activities. It also has the authority to provide license under Arms Controls Act 1987, Export of</p>	<p>Technologies will be implemented among the Import and Export license process. For example, NSW)National Single Window(and E-signature will be implemented to address time reduction plan. The department will also</p>

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	<p>Armaments and War materials out of the Kingdom Act 1952, Royal Decree on Control of Import and Export of Armaments and War materials 1992, Royal Decree on Control of Export Armaments and War Materials out of the Kingdom (No.2) 2009 along with The Notification of the Ministry of Defense on prescription of armaments which shall acquire permission under the control of armaments Act 1987 which are mainly focus on national's security.</p>	<p>continue to adopt new technologies and help contribute international trade opportunities.-</p>
<i>Import/Export Levies</i>	<p>- Thailand <u>does not</u> impose any import/export levies (No changes made from the last IAP).</p>	-
<i>Export Subsidies</i>	<p>- Thailand <u>has no</u> export subsidies (No changes made from the last IAP).</p>	-
<i>Minimum Import Prices</i>	<p>- The Department of Foreign Trade <u>does not</u> use Minimum Import Prices (No changes made from the last IAP).</p>	-
<i>Implementation of APEC Leaders' Transparency Standards on Market Access</i>	<p>- Make a press release such as Leaflet, Non-Tariff Measures guidebook, and further information can be obtained from www.dft.go.th (No changes made from the last IAP).</p>	-

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<p><i>Other Non-tariff Measures Maintained</i></p>	<p><i>Industrial Economics</i></p> <p>Since 2015, Office of Industrial Economics (OIE) had joined the policy research project for NTMs data collection and classification done by Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and UNCTAD. The latest study research in 2019 found that during 2015-2018, the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) and Technical Barrier to Trade (TBT) shared the biggest ratio 4:5 of NTMs in Thailand that issued by 35 organizations with total of 821 regulations.</p>	<p><i>Industrial Economics</i></p> <p>To disseminate Thailand regulations of NTMs data collection into Thailand National Trade Repository (NTR) in order to facilitate business operation and transparency. (www.thailandntr.com)</p>
<p><i>Website for further information:</i></p>	<p>www.dft.go.th, www.portal.dnp.go.th, www.ieat.go.th</p>	
<p><i>Contact point for further details:</i></p>	<p>Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (Head Office)</p>	

3. Services		
<i>Information and Communication Technology</i>	-	-
<i>Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services</i>	<p>The 900MHz and 1800MHz Spectrum Auction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The auction of 1800MHz and 900MHz was completely held on 19 August and 20 October 2018 respectively. <p>USO (Universal Service Obligations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To expand high speed broadband Internet covering all villages in Thailand. - NBTC has worked with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society to provide low cost internet services in the rural area. - NBTC has a sole responsibility for 3,920 villages in the remote areas and 15,732 villages in the rural areas. 	<p>5G Preparation</p> <p>NBTC is in the process of preparing a multiband auction for 700MHz, 1800MHz, 2600MHz, and 26GHz spectrum bands to support the development of 5G technology and enable commercialised 5G services in Thailand. The application process for the auction has begun since 2 January and will end on 4 February 2020. The auction will be held on 16 February 2020 followed by expected commercialised 5G services by July 2020.</p> <p>Regulatory Sandbox Regulation is now in place. With this regulation and collaboration with provincial universities, 5G R&D projects can be fully demonstrated through universities' testing centre or test-bed.</p> <p>USO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is expected that the Internet services will be covered every village in Thailand by the end of 2020.

		<p>Mobile ID</p> <p>- To develop verification mobile ID platform using Blockchain technology for security, reliability and validation with collaboration from various sectors such as telecom, banking, land transport, and social security.</p> <p>Cabling Underground</p> <p>- NBTC has set to relocate communication cabling underground within two years (by 2021), helping to improve the urban landscape and public safety.</p> <p>Raising Awareness on the Safety of Base Station Installation (Nationwide)</p> <p>To raise awareness about the base station which is proven to be safe for living conditions of the residents in the areas where base station are installed.</p>
<i>Website for further information:</i>	www.nbtc.go.th	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Office of National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission	
Energy	Thailand has continually promoted fair trade and investment in the energy sector which will promote the national energy security and sustainable development.	<p>Energy 4.0 Policy</p> <p>Ministry of Energy has exercised Energy 4.0 Policy (since 2017) for innovation and integration which is to use energy more efficiently and to generate electricity</p>

	<p>Thai government is committed by Thailand Integrated Energy Blueprint (TIEB), the long-term master plan for Thai energy sector, which consists of 5 master plans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy Efficiency Plan (EE), 2. Power Development Plan (PDP), 3. Alternative Energy Development Plan (AEDP) 4. Gas Plan, 5. Oil Plan <p>After 4 years of implementation, TIEB is being revised and the revised version is expected to come out this year (2020)</p> <p>Its purposes are Thailand energy supply security, fair energy pricing, and energy conservation.</p> <p>The current PDP 2018 has emphasized on 3 aspects as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy Security: to enhance energy security in generation, transmission, and distribution system in each area/region, to supply energy in response 	<p>by taking into account cost and service. At present, a development is made combining the use of clean energy and environmental protection that will lead to energy conservation, clean environment and citizen's happiness.</p> <p>Major driven targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smart city/Smart grid 2. Promote the use of Electric Vehicles (EV) in Thailand 3. Create Smart Cities 4. Drive bio economy for Thailand 5. New generation of renewables 6. Smart Energy Management 7. Public-Private collaboration <p>Thailand has continually promoted fair trade and investment in the energy sector which will promote the national energy security and sustainable development.</p>
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	<p>to the energy demand under National Economic and Social Development Plan, and to consider power plants for security in support of the energy crisis.</p> <p>2. Economy: to take into account reasonable generation cost, which lessens consumers' burden and does not obstruct long-term economic and social development of the country, and to encourage competition in electricity generation, which increases generation efficiency of the whole country and reflects actual cost.</p> <p>3. Ecology: to reduce the impact on environment by enhancing electricity from renewable energy and increasing energy efficiency in both electricity generation and consumption.</p> <p>For solar Energy, Government has tried to promote using solar energy instead of fuel or oil. In the very beginning, Adder had been used to stimulate people producing energy with solar system. In 2013, FiT has</p>	<p>Ministry of Energy has recently promoted Community Power Plant Project, which will generate a total of 700 MV from private producers, and planned to position Thailand as Southeast Asia energy trading hub, and Liquefied National Gas (LNG) trading hub by taking advantages from Thailand's geographical location.</p> <p>Liberalization of Natural Gas Business</p> <p>On 16 December 2019, the National Energy Policy Committee (NEPC) has approved the guideline to promote competition in the natural gas business phase I.</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> To promote competition in natural gas business and encourage investment in the construction of future infrastructure by increasing suppliers and distributors.</p> <p>Phase I is increasing the number of LNG providers, apart from PTT Public Company, which is now the sole LNG provider in Thailand. EGAT will begin to import</p>
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	been introduced to replace Adder, and the rate of it has been continually adapted to promote solar power investment in Thailand, especially foreign solar cell manufacturers.	spot LNG not over 200,000 tons in the year 2020.
<i>Website for further information:</i>	www.egat.co.th , www.eppo.go.th , www.dede.go.th	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Electricity Generating Authorities Thailand (EGAT), Energy Policy and Planning Office, Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE).	
Road Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 conventions or agreements related to transport. - Regarding the significant progress during 2018-2019 on international road transport agreement, the details are as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the GMS Sub regional, Thailand has signed and implemented the Memorandum of Understanding on the Initial Implementation of the Cross-Border Transport Agreement at Mae Sot-Myawady in 2019 	- Implement inherent road transport agreements, in order to facilitate cross border transport within the region.
<i>Website for further information:</i>	- www.dlt.go.th	

	-apps.dlt.go.th/ltpcenter	
Contact point for further details:	- International Transport Affairs Group, Planning Division	
Port Management	<p>The Port Authority of Thailand issued the Notice of the Port Authority of Thailand on “Declaration of Intent on Anti-Corruption and Good Governance” in order to set the standards and values for the PAT’s service and personnel.</p> <p>In particular on Service Quality, the PAT shall strictly perform all works in accordance with manual standards and timeframes with non-discrimination; for instance, the PAT will allocate berths on a first come first serve basis, and shall keep all stakeholders informed of the progress or service information accurately.</p>	
Insurance	-	The Office of the Insurance Commission has operated activities according to the government and the Insurance Commission's policies under the 3rd Insurance Development Plan (2016-2020) with the main mission to regulate and foster efficiency of insurance business in order to ensure that it operates with efficiency, transparency,

		<p>trustworthiness and to ensure that the policy benefit has been delivered to beneficiaries accurately and in a timely manner.</p> <p>The Insurance Development Plan consists of 4 main strategies as follows.</p> <p>Strategy 1: Increasing Potential of Insurance Industry</p> <p>In order to ensure that insurance companies are stable, financially strong and operate their business with high-quality standards and trustworthiness, the Office of Insurance Commission has implemented many important initiatives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing Risk-Based capital supervisory framework phase 2 - Studying Guideline on the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment - Conducting the Stress Test in the Insurance business - Establishment of Minimum Requirements for Insurer's Risk Management Related to Fraud - Establishment of Good Corporate Governance
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		<p>Standards Enhancing Digital Risk Management and Governance in Insurance Business.</p> <p>Strategy 2: Creating Knowledge and Access to Insurance</p> <p>This strategy is developed in order to create knowledge, understanding, and access to insurance by the public in order that the people are able to manage their risks effectively and is implemented through many important activities as follows:</p> <p>Promoting awareness and a better understanding of insurance by organizing insurance training courses for various agencies, for example, educational institutions and students, the citizen network and government agencies and the private sector.</p> <p>Creating Insurance Knowledge and Understanding. In order to create public knowledge and understanding so that people realize the importance of insurance as a tool to manage the risks that may affect their lives and properties, the OIC has worked in cooperation with several other government agencies and the private sector to develop tools, formats,</p>
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		<p>methods and many forms of public relations media in order to provide proper education on insurance to target groups.</p> <p>Encouraging the Development of Insurance Products that are suitable to the needs and risks such as micro insurance for low-income people and agriculture sector.</p> <p>Strategy3: Creating environment for competition The OIC encourages competition among insurance companies with the goal to enable them to be able to face high dynamic business environment through the following 3 approaches.</p> <p>Promoting competitiveness through product detariffication. The OIC relaxes its regulations in order to make insurance products and pricing more flexible and reflecting market mechanisms. The goal is to enable the public to benefit from better insurance products and prices and enable the industry to develop products that are more responsive to the risks and their own expertise.</p> <p>Improving Regulation and Insurance Product</p>
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		<p>Approval Process. In order to increase efficiency in regulating insurance products and decrease hurdles and delay in approving insurance products, the OIC has developed the IT system for electronic rate and form filling in order to facilitate the increasing number of insurance products that are filed for approval. The system is equipped to handle both, the product File & Use and regular approval process, including the filing of documents.</p> <p>Promoting the Linkage of Regional Markets. In order to promote the role of Thai insurance business in the integration of ASEAN Economic Community, to be ready for future competition and to be the most important insurance center in the region.</p> <p>Conducting Insurance Regulatory Sandbox Project to encourage innovation in insurance industry.</p> <p>Strategy 4: Developing Insurance Infrastructure This strategy has been developed to build insurance infrastructure that is supportive to the development of insurance business through the following 3 initiatives.</p> <p>- Developing and Improving Professional Standard of</p>
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		<p>Insurance Personnel. In order to ensure that insurance system has enough qualified personnel to drive the business through several activities, for example, Thailand Leadership Program, Insurance Supervisory Curriculum, and Awarding of Scholarship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening information technology in insurance industry. Establishing the Center of InsurTech, Thailand (CIT) - Developing Insurance Bureau System - Joining the Financial Sector Assessment Program: FSAP - OIC is now drafting the 4th Insurance Development Plan (2021-2025).
<i>Service businesses not being subject to application for foreign business permission</i>	In 2019, the Ministry of Commerce established <i>Ministerial Regulation Prescribing Service Businesses Not Subject to Application for Foreign Business Permission (No.4), B.E. 2562 (2019)</i> which allows 3 categories of foreign businesses to operate without permission as follows,	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lending services only in domestic; 2. Rental services of office building including public utilities; 3. Consulting services only specific for administrative management, marketing, human resource, and technological consulting. 	
<i>Foreign Exchange Control/Movement of Capital</i>	<p>I. Current Account Convertibility : Article VIII</p> <p>1. Status under IMF Articles of Agreement/Exchange arrangements: Remains unchanged.</p> <p>2. Import and import payments: No restriction. Importer may freely purchase foreign currencies from authorized financial institutions or withdraw currencies from their own foreign currency deposit accounts for import payments upon submission of supporting documents. The threshold for the transactions not requiring supporting documents was raised to facilitate import payments.</p>	

	<p>3. Export and export proceeds. Repatriation requirements: Increased threshold of export proceeds that can be retained abroad to below USD 200,000 per transaction (from previously below USD 50,000 per transaction).</p> <p>4. Invisible transactions and current transfers. 4.1 Payments: - The threshold for the transactions not requiring supporting documents was raised to facilitate import payments. - Removed the amount limits for transfer to individuals, or relatives who are permanent residents abroad, and donation. 4.2 Proceeds: - Repatriation requirements: Increased threshold of proceeds that can be retained abroad to below USD 200,000 per transaction to be retained abroad (from previously below USD 50,000 per transaction).</p> <p>II. Direct investment and purchase of real estate. 1. Direct investment from abroad (FDI) 1.1 Repatriation of principal and return on investment: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p>	
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	<p>1.2 Foreign ownership: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>2. Direct investment abroad by residents.</p> <p>2.1 Outward direct investment: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>2.2 Purchase of real estate: Allowed residents to purchase of real estate abroad up to USD 50 million per year under own name or name of a family member.</p> <p>III. Portfolio and Loans inflows:</p> <p>1. Portfolio investment from abroad</p> <p>1.1 Purchase locally by non-residents</p> <p>1.1.1 Equity and equity related products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inward remittance: Thailand maintains her position in 2018. - Repatriation of principle and return: Thailand maintains her position in 2018. <p>1.1.2 Debt and related products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inward remittance: Thailand maintains her position in 2018. - Repatriation of principle and return: Thailand maintains her position in 2018. <p>1.1.3 Money market</p>	
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	<p>- Inward remittance: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>- Repatriation of principle and return: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>1.2 Issue or Sale locally by non-residents</p> <p>1.2.1 Equity and related products: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>1.2.2 Debt instruments and related products: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>2. Portfolio Investment abroad by residents</p> <p>2.1 Purchase abroad by residents.</p> <p>Equity and related products debt and related products, money market: Allowed any retail investor to invest in securities abroad without going through local intermediaries up to the limit as specified by the Bank of Thailand.</p> <p>2.2 Issue or Sale abroad by residents</p> <p>2.2.1 Equity and related products: Thailand maintains the position in 2018.</p> <p>2.2.2 Debt and related products: Thailand maintains the position in 2018.</p> <p>IV. Foreign Borrowing and Lending</p> <p>1. Loan inflows (Lending from abroad)</p>	
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	<p>1.1 Inward remittance: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>1.2 Principle and interest payment: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>1.3 Lending in local currency: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>2. Loan outflows (lending to non-residents by residents): Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>2.1 Lending in foreign exchange: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>2.2 Lending in Local currency: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>V. All other cross border financial transactions</p> <p>1. Currency:</p> <p>1.1 Taking Thai Baht bank notes into/out of: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>1.2 Declaration of Thai baht or foreign currency bank notes when taking into/out of Thailand: Thailand maintains her position in 2018.</p> <p>2. Foreign Currency accounts:</p> <p>- Regulation on foreign currency account of non-residents remain unchanged.</p>	
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	<p>- Streamlined regulations on foreign currency accounts to allow residents to open foreign currency accounts with authorized financial institutions as follows:</p> <p>2.1 General foreign currency accounts: foreign currencies from abroad can be deposited without limit and foreign currencies purchased or borrowed from authorized banks can be deposited in an amount not exceeding future obligations.</p> <p>2.2 Foreign currency account - domestic source without future obligations: foreign currencies can be deposited up to an outstanding limit of USD 5 million.</p> <p>3. Non-resident baht accounts: reduced limit on the outstanding balance of Non-resident Baht Account to 200 million baht per non-resident (from previously 300 million baht per non-resident).</p> <p>4. Derivatives and other financial transactions:</p> <p>Thailand maintains her position in 2018</p>	
<i>Website for further information:</i>	www.oic.or.th	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Office of Insurance Commission (OIC)	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
4. Investment		
<i>General Policy Framework</i>	Thailand Board of Investment (BOI) made several announcements in recent years to promote investment in Thailand with an aim to stimulate Thai economy to enhance competitiveness and to cope with global economic challenges. In 2019, BOI emphasized more on developing human resources and building up the high-skilled workforce which is a fundamental driving force for knowledge-based economy.	In 2014, BOI introduced “Seven-Year Investment Promotion Strategy (2015-2021)” with a vision to promote valuable investment, both investment in Thailand and Thai overseas investment to enhance Thailand’s competitiveness, to overcome the “Middle Income Trap” and to achieve sustainable growth in accordance with the sufficiency economy philosophy. After 2021, BOI will launch a new investment promotion scheme which continues to be consistent with the government policy as well as to achieve sustainable growth. In this regard, the stocktake is in progress.
<i>Investment in Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand free zone</i>	<p>- As for machines and raw materials imported into the Kingdom and the brought into Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (I-EA-T) free zone, they shall be exempted from surcharge under the law on promotion of investment, import duty, value added tax and excise tax.</p> <p>As for materials imported into the Kingdom and the brought I-E-A-T free zone and products, any</p>	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	other things arising from manufacture within free zones have been exported, they shall be exempted from export duty, value added tax and excise tax.	
<i>Performance Requirements</i> <i>Office of the Board of Investment (BOI)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No changes required. - As a member of the WTO, Thailand is fully committed to its obligation under the WTO's TRIMs. 	-
<i>Business Facilitation Measures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 reflecting the direction 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 the cycle's 4 groups: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Group of Projects to Incubate New SMEs (a.k.a. Startup Group)</u> "Startup: The Beginning of Growth" Building new SME operators is an important mechanism in driving the nation's economy. So far, 	-

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>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 favorable 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 favorable 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.</p> <p><u>2. Group of Projects to Support the Strong and Viable SMEs towards Growth and More Innovation (a.k.a. Strong and Regular Group)</u> “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</p>	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>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.</p> <p><u>3. Group of Projects to Revitalize the Capable SMEs (a.k.a. Turn-around Group)</u> "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 operation parts of upstream,</p>	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>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.</p> <p>4. <u>Group of Projects to Develop the Ecosystem Conducive for SMEs' Business Conduct and the Execution of SMEs Promotion (a.k.a. Ecosystem Group)</u> "Ease of Doing Business: Business Ecosystem Improvement for More Convenience of SMEs' Business Conduct" Currently, there are still many obstacles in SME's business 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</p>	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	as the addition 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. (No changes made from the last IAP)	
<i>International Investment Agreements</i>	As of January 2020, Thailand has 45 international investment agreements including 36 BITs and 9 FTAs with investment provisions, with 13 APEC economies (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, China; Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, The Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Viet Nam).	
<i>Website for further information:</i>	www.sme.go.th	-
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	International Cooperation Department, Department of International Economic Affairs, The Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion (OSMEP),	-

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
5. Standards and Conformance		
Standards and Conformance	<p>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).</p> <p>The current achievements and improvements of Thailand in the standards and conformance activities consist of the aligning work of the domestic standards with the target international standards for Voluntary Action Plan (VAP) in several priority areas, for example, Electrical and Electronic Appliances, Rubber Products, Solar PV, LED Lighting, EMC, Conformity Assessment, and Management System.</p> <p>Additionally, Thailand is a signatory to the Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA), the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA), and the International</p>	<p>In order to achieve the goal of free and open trade and investment in APEC, Thailand aims to increase the number of domestic standards aligned with the target international standards for VAP, continues to actively participate in international standardization activities and training workshops, as well as continuously and regularly publish the updated information on standards and conformance on the website.</p> <p>Agricultural and food commodities Thailand will continue to review its standards to align with international standards.</p>

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA).</p> <p>Thailand, furthermore, has an effort to raise transparency and objectivity of standards by regularly maintaining and updating a website www.tisi.go.th that publishes documents and information on Thai Industrial Standards (TISs), early warning about new regulations, conformity assessment procedures, and current contact details.</p> <p>Agricultural and food commodities</p> <p>Thailand established 66 standards for agricultural and food commodities. That are voluntary standards. Most of them are aligned with international standards, particularly Codex, OIE and IPPC. Moreover, ACFS, the National Accreditation Body for agriculture and food sector, is recognized as AB from third country by US Food and Drug Administration for 2 scopes that are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Good Manufacturing Practice, Hazard 	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>Analysis and Risk Based Preventive Controls for Human Food (PCHF, 21 CFR 117)</p> <p>2. Current Good Manufacturing Practice, Hazard Analysis and Risk Based Preventive Controls for Animal Food (PCAF, 21 CFR 507)</p> <p>Fishery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the area of fish and fishery products, there are a large number of domestic standards aligned with the international standards, i.e. FAO/Codex. (Note: For the exact number, please seek for more information from ACFS) - Inspection for certification of export fishery products using standards of trading partner countries. - Multilateral Arrangement for the Mutual Recognition of Agri-food Standards and Conformity Assessment (MAMRASCA) is currently being developed among ASEAN Member States to facilitate intra-regional trade for primary 	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>agricultural produce (anticipated to be specified under HS Code 1-15)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN Sectoral Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Inspection and Certification Systems on Food Hygiene for Prepared Foodstuff Products was concluded in 2018 for prepared foodstuff specified under HS Code 16-22. - Since 2006, Department of Fisheries of Thailand has signed the agreement of mutual recognition arrangement on the quality control and hygiene, safety of the imported and exported fish and fishery products to South Korea. The cooperative emphasized on equality of control and inspection of production processes, product analysis. The process of certifying of aquatic products for export and import and academic cooperation. 	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the area of aquaculture standard certification, the Department of Fishery as the competent authority authorized for certification has made efforts to raise transparency in the certification process by being accredited to ISO/IEC 17065: 2012. - Since 2012, the Department of Fishery by Fishery Commodity Standards System and Traceability Division has been accredited by the National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (a National Accreditation Body recognized by Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) under the framework of International Accreditation Forum (IAF). 	
<i>Alignment of standards with international standards where appropriate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	-

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>of them are aligned with international standards, particularly Codex, OIE and IPPC.</p> <p><i>(No changes made from the last IAP)</i></p>	
<p><i>Active participation in the international standardization activities of international standardizing bodies</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 convener for the following working groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISO/TC 45/SC 4/WG 1 Rubber Threads - ISO/TC 45/SC 4/WG 15 Rubber Bands <p><i>(No changes made from the last IAP)</i></p>	<p>-</p>
<p><i>Participation in plurilateral recognition arrangements of conformity assessment in the regulated sector</i></p>	<p>Thailand currently participates in the following APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangements:</p>	<p>-</p>

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>- The APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (APEC Electrical MRA) - Part I</p> <p><i>(No changes made from the last IAP)</i></p>	
<p><i>Participation in recognition arrangement of conformity assessment in the voluntary sector</i></p>	<p>Thailand is a signatory of the following arrangements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>-</p>

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>Testing Provider and Reference Material Producers Accreditation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p><i>(No changes made from the last IAP)</i></p>	
<p><i>Participation in Specialist Regional Bodies activities</i></p>	<p>Thailand participates in the following SRBs' activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PAC/IAF, NSC's representation as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convener of APLAC Proficiency Testing Working Group 	<p>-</p>

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>- APLAC Peer Evaluators</p> <p><i>(No changes made from the last IAP)</i></p>	
<p><i>Continuously strive to increase transparency of their standards and conformance requirements, including implementation of APEC Leaders' Transparency Standards on Standards and Conformance</i></p>	<p>Thailand has increased the transparency of its standards and conformance requirements through :</p> <p>- Complying with the Code of Good Practice contained in Annex 3 of the WTO TBT Agreement</p> <p><i>(No changes made from the last IAP)</i></p>	-
<p><i>Food and Drug Administration , Ministry of Public Health</i></p>	-	-
<p><i>Alcohol Beverages Control</i></p>	-	-

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
<i>Sustainable Forest Management</i>	Notification of Ministry of Industry on Thailand Industrial Standards for (1) Sustainable Forest Management (TIS 14061), 2016 and (2) Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products Management (TIS 2861), 2017	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI), National Bureau of Agriculture Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS), Department of Fishery, Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI), National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
6. Customs Procedures		
Custom Procedures	<p>The new Customs Act BE.2560</p> <p>ASEAN Single Windows</p> <p>Advance Ruling in Classification, Origin and Valuation</p> <p>Pre-Arrival Processing</p> <p>2018 Time Release Study</p>	<p>ASEAN Customs Transit System (ACTS)</p> <p>ASEAN AEO MRA</p> <p>2020 Time Release Study</p>
National Single Window	<p>- The exporting commodities which are applied for transferring the electronic exporting license from Department of Foreign Trade to Customs Department known that it is “National Single Window (NSW)” including rough diamonds, wood, tapioca, rice and electrical appliances.</p>	<p>- Developing the Digital service system for exporting license/certificate called “DFT-SMART-I” which will enable Department of Foreign Trade to get the very effective use of electronic data linking to NSW</p>
<i>ASEAN Single Window (ASW)</i>	<p>- The ASEAN Single Window (ASW) is a regional initiative that connects and integrates National Single Windows (NSWs) of ASEAN Member States. Now 10 ASEAN Member States exchange the electronic certificate of origin under ASEAN trade (e - Form D) through ASW for trade facilitation.</p>	<p>- Developing the electronic processing of certificate of origin under ASEAN Trade (e - Form D) covering not only query and cancellation process but also moving forward to exchange e - Form D with non-ASEAN members.</p>

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
The Use of Information Technology and Automation	<p>The NSW is completely integrated the relevant agencies regarding import, export, and logistics to expand the G2G services. The regulatory agencies and private sectors are currently developing and implementing the B2G and B2B services to achieve the national strategic and logistics plans. In addition to the paperless trading under Customs automation system, the modernized electronic payment is introduced to serve multi-channels for paying duties and taxes by traders including internet/mobile banking, ATM, and convenience stores. The tracking of transit vehicle via customs system and information sharing among customs and the port community stakeholders through blockchain technology are in place.</p>	<p>Thailand usually enhances the NSW in accordance with WCO recommendation and relevant international standards by establishing services to facilitate the traders, such as the initiatives of single entry and single submission application, the harmonization and simplification of the procedures for the import/export of strategic goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The e-Customs system has been named Thai Customs Electronic System (TCES) and increased the value added services to the traders, especially the target of 100% paperless for several customs works apart from the custom clearance, e.g. the electronic tax compensation, the transit and transshipment procedures, and the cross-border information exchange of the AEOs and MRAs
<i>Implementation of other customs measures to facilitate trade</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advance Ruling in Classification, Valuation and Origin - Time Release Study 2018 - Pre-Arrival Processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criteria and Procedure for Advance Ruling in Classification, Origin and Valuation have been revised in 2018, according to Customs Notification No.17/B.E. 2561.

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customs Department has performed Time Release Study at Suvarnabhumi Airport from 8-14 October 2018, and at Laem Chabang Port from 29 October – 4 November 2018. - Pre-Arrival Processing has been available in all seaport and airport from 1st February 2018, except in Laem Chabang Port, which has been available from 1st March 2018
<i>Implementation of the TRIPs Agreement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thai Customs has made customs protection database on trademark www.thaiipr.com convenient and updated 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) <p><i>(No changes made since last IAP)</i></p>	
<i>Website for further information:</i>	www.dft.go.th , www.thaiipr.com	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, IPRs Coordination Center, Investigation & Suppression Bureau, The Customs Department	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
7. Intellectual Property Rights		
<i>Development in Policy Level</i>	<p>The 20-Year (2016-2036) IP Roadmap</p> <p>Since 2016, Thailand has adopted the 20-Year IP Roadmap to guide the development of the country's IP system and to ensure that the IP system is aligned with the country's shift toward "Thailand 4.0". The Department of Intellectual Property (DIP) also has its vision to enhance the IP system of the country towards 4.0 by 2022.</p>	-
<i>Accession international agreements</i>	<p>Accession to Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.</p> <p>Thailand deposited its instrument of accession to the Marrakesh Treaty on 28 January 2019. The Treaty entered into force for Thailand on 28 April 2019.</p>	Thailand is at different stages of its domestic process in its preparation for accession to the WIPO Copyright Treaty, the Hague Agreement and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty
<i>Legislative development</i>	<p>Copyright Act</p> <p>The Copyright Act was amended in relation to the exceptions for disabled persons and allowed for Thailand's accession to the Marrakesh Treaty. The amended Act came into force on 11 March 2019.</p>	<p>Patent Act</p> <p>Thailand is in the process of amending the Patent Act B.E. 2522 (1979) in order to streamline its patent and industrial design registration procedures. The amendment in relation to industrial design is also to</p>

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
		<p>prepare for Thailand's accession to the Hague Agreement.</p> <p>Copyright Act</p> <p>Thailand is in the process of further amending the Copyright Act, with the main aims of improving mechanisms to protect copyright in the digital environment and preparing for its accession to WIPO Internet Treaties.</p>
<i>Increase service efficiency</i>	<p>Improvements in IT systems</p> <p>The Department of Intellectual Property (DIP) has continued to facilitate IP applications by making available an electronic filing (e-Filing) system as an alternative channel for submitting applications and an e-Payment system for accepting electronic payments. The e-Filing system has been running since 19 February 2018.</p>	<p>The DIP is in the process of developing its data warehouse, which will cover data on all types of IP under its responsibility and facilitate access to such data.</p>
<i>IP Commercialization</i>	<p>IP Mart</p> <p>The DIP relaunched the "IP Mart" in January 2018 as an online platform for IP owners to commercialize their products. The IP Mart, at www.thaiipmart.com, provides a channel for IP</p>	<p>The DIP organizes the IP Fair on an annual basis. The theme of each year varies and corresponds with the year's trend. Activities are also organized to correspond with the theme, but tend to include IP-related seminars and IP consultation services for interested</p>

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>owners to showcase and sell their products and IP inventory as well as to connect with consumers.</p> <p>IP IDE Center</p> <p>Since its establishment in 2017, the Intellectual Property Innovation Driven Enterprise Center (IP IDE Center) has been operating at the DIP to promote and facilitate the use of innovation, technology and R&D findings among entrepreneurs and SMEs in order to improve their competitiveness.</p>	<p>persons. In 2020, the IP Fair is scheduled to take place in May.</p>
<i>Public education and awareness</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DIP has carried out various awareness and educational activities. These include organizing seminars and workshops to educate the public on various IP topics, producing public relation materials to convey IP knowledge and utilizing social media platforms to reach out to target groups, particularly the younger generation. In August 2018, the DIP organized the “DIP Mini Marathon 2018: Stop Piracy” to raise awareness among the public on respect for intellectual property rights. 	<p>The DIP aims to continue its public awareness and educational activities to ensure the dissemination of knowledge about IP across all sectors. In March 2020, the DIP will be holding its second mini marathon, “DIP Mini Marathon 2020: Stop Piracy” to build on the success of the previous event.</p>

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
<i>Preventive Measures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize activities to provide knowledge about The Intellectual Property Law to youth and people to understand, realize and respect to the rights of intellectual property rights owners. The Department of Special Investigation also organizes the Program such as “DSI Junior Spy” to promote the awareness of intellectual property rights to high school students in Bangkok and vicinity. The purpose of the Program is to create a community watch network in order that they will keep an eye on the community and notify law enforcement officer immediately when the offense of violation the Intellectual Property Right is found. - Organize press conferences about the performance of officials and the arrest of offenders from time to time in order to prevent crime. 	
<i>Suppressive Measures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building cooperation with domestic and international law enforcement officers and 	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>victims including sharing information and integrating with all sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Bureau of Intellectual Property Crime investigates into cases of the intellectual property crime affecting to the public health and safety at the most priority. According to the Special Case Investigation Act B.E. 2547 (2004), the Department of Special Investigation required to investigate into a complex criminal cases focusing to the influential person such as big producer, big importer, huge warehouse and major trader. - The special case inquiry officers of the Department of Special Investigation required to conduct fair investigation into the alleged. If the investigation reveals that the offense is related to various acts such as The Customs Act, The Drug Act, The Cosmetic Product Act, etc., the special case inquiry officers have to press all relevant charges against the alleged including implement the seizure measure regarding to the Anti-Money Laundering Act. 	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish informants in the high-risk area of the Intellectual Property Rights violation and create a database of intellectual property crime to assist the investigation. 	
<i>Website for further information:</i>	www.ipthailand.go.th	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Special Investigation, Ministry of Justice	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
8. Competition Policy		
<i>Competition Policy</i>	Since the Trade Competition Act B.E. 2560 (2017) has entered into force since October 5, 2017, the Office of Trade Competition Commission (OTCC) has issued regulations/guidelines implementing the Act concerning various matters, e.g. merger and acquisition, abuse of a dominant position, and unfair trade practices.	<p>In terms of capacity building, the OTCC is planning to establish the Competition Academy. The Academy would be a learning center for business operators regarding competition policies and laws in Thailand.</p> <p>In terms of cooperation, the OTCC is pleased to support and participate in any activities or programmes concerning issues related to the development of competition policies and laws within the APEC, OECD, UNCTAD, WTO, or other international fora.</p>
<i>Website for further information:</i>	https://www.otcc.or.th/home.php?lang=EN	-
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	<p>The Office of Trade Competition Commission (Foreign Affairs Division), 120, The Government Complex, Chaeng Watthana Road, Thung Song Hong, Laksi, Bangkok, Thailand, 10210</p> <p>Tel: +66 2199 5409</p> <p>Fax: +66 2143 7715</p> <p>E-mail: international@otcc.or.th</p>	-

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
9. Government Procurement		
Government Procurement	<p>Regulation of the Ministry of Finance on incentive for procuring authorities B.E. 2562</p> <p>To set out the criteria, conditions, and guideline for the consideration of receiving incentive appropriately.</p> <p>The authorities who can get the incentive must meet the following criteria and qualification:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The position of the authorities are related to procurement and work directly in the field of procurement. 2. Trained in the course of occupational standard for government procurement and supplies management. 3. Pass the probation. <p>The Comptroller General's Department or CGD has taken priority over anti-corruption campaign and considered it as one of our top national agendas. CGD has reformed and improved public</p>	-

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>procurement system by upgrading the importance of public procurement legislation from ministerial regulation to Act. The new Public Procurement Act came into force on 23rd August 2017. This new Act has been drafted in accordance with the international laws and standards. This Act sets standard framework to be used as guideline for public procurement, transparent procurement process by electronic government procurement (e-GP) and focuses on public procurement principles, which concern economic, value for money, transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability.</p>	
<i>Website for further information:</i>	https://www.cgd.go.th/	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	The Comptroller General's Department	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
10. Deregulation/Regulatory Review		
<i>Deregulation/Regulatory Review</i> <i>Office of the Council of State</i>	<p>The act on Legislative Drafting Rules and Ex-post Evaluation, B.E. 2562 (2019), enacted in accordance with the provision of section 77 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, came into force on 27th of November, 2019. The Act contains provisions relating to Deregulation/ Regulatory Review, which prescribe that the state should introduce law only to extent of necessity and repeal or revise laws that are no longer necessary or unsuitable to the circumstances, or are obstacles to livelihoods or engagement in occupations so as to abstain from the imposition of burdens upon the public.</p> <p>Detailed rules, procedures and guidelines have also been issued in order to facilitate compliance with the Act.</p>	<p>Since the Act and the rules, procedures and guidelines issued under the Act have just recently come into force, the current plan is to create understanding among state agencies, related parties, and the general public to ensure that the Act is being complied with, and meets the objectives prescribed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.</p> <p>However, as the implementation of the Act is still in the early stage, there is no best practice that can be shared at the moment.</p>
<i>State-Owned Enterprise reform</i>	<p>The State-Owned Enterprise Development Act has come into force since May 2019. The Act has 5 core elements which are National State Enterprise Policy Committee, SOEs Development Plan, SOE Performance Evaluation, Corporate Governance Mechanisms, and SOE Director Selection Procedure.</p>	<p>While the existing mechanisms and regulations are still effective under the transitional provision, the National State Enterprise Committee has been set up and other mechanisms under the Act will be launched as soon as possible.</p>

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
<i>Identification and Review of Proposed Regulations</i>	-	
11. Implementation of WTO Obligations/ROOs		
<i>WTO Agreement, Annex 1A (Goods)</i>	-	
<i>Rules of Origin</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thailand is a negotiating Party of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) which is in the final stage and expected to be completed by 2020. - At the beginning of 2020, all ASEAN Member States (AMS) has started to exchange electronic C/O (e - form D) under ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA). The AMS also aims to implement a new scheme of ASEAN - Wide Self - Certification (AWSC) which will elevate the level of trade facilitation in the region. 	-
<i>Website for further information:</i>	www.dft.go.th	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce.	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
12. Dispute Resolution		
	<p>Besides having the policy to proceed the dispute mediation in court (dispute mediation in the case which is prosecuted in the court) to service the people, the Office of the Judiciary also additionally offers service of dispute mediation for dispute occurs before being prosecuted in the court pursuant to Mediation Act B.E.2562 which is entered into force on 19 November 2019 and the Regulation of the Office of the Judiciary on the Mediation Act B.E.2562 issued on 8 August 2019 and entered into force on 19 November 2019</p>	<p>The Office of the Judiciary proceeds both dispute mediation in court and dispute mediation before being prosecuted in court in order to conform to the Policies of the President of the Supreme Court No. 1.3 proactively offering information to the public concerning case adjudication processes and informing the public of their legal rights and No. 5.3 supporting the role of the Court in utilizing alternative dispute resolutions on a voluntary basis according to the wishes of the parties in dispute. In addition, the Office of the Judiciary is still developing the mediation proceeding by applying the technology to facilitate in order to service the parties and citizen and using the online mediation system as one of the options to mediate with the dispute prosecuted in court and dispute occurring before being prosecuted in the court together with the trial in the court.</p>
<i>Website for further information:</i>	https://tai.coj.go.th/	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Thai Arbitration Institute (TAI)	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
13. Mobility of Business People		
Temporary Business Stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 2 hours for foreign people - Investors under Investment Promotion Law are facilitated to apply for work permit through single window system for Visa and Work Permit. This system is the cooperation between BOI, Immigration Bureau and Department of Employment. Under Single window system, investors will receive digital work permit via application names Thailand Digital Work Permit on mobile phone. 	-

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
<i>Website for further information:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - www.consular.go.th - http://wp.doe.go.th 	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs - One Stop Service for Visa and Work Permit 18th floor, Chamchuree Square Building, Phayathai Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330 	
14. Trade Facilitation		
<i>Trade Facilitation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-Arrival Processing - Advance ruling in classification, valuation, and origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN Customs Transit System - Increase percentage of Pre-Arrival usage among private sector
<i>Website for further information:</i>	http://www.customs.go.th/	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	Thai Customs	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
15. Transparency		
Open Government Data	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(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)</p> <p>(3) a work-plan, project and annual expenditure estimate of the year of its preparation;</p> <p>(4) a manual or order relating to work procedure of State officials which affects the rights and duties of private individuals;</p> <p>(5) the published material to which a reference is made under section 7 paragraph two</p> <p>(6) a concession contract, agreement of a monopolistic nature of joint venture agreement with a</p>	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<p>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.</p> <p>The Digital Government Development Agency (Public Organization) (DGA) had launched www.data.go.th as a result of the cabinet resolution in B.E. 2556 (2013) on the development of e-Services in order to enable public, private, and civic sectors to access and utilize government's database. In 2019, Digital Government Administration and Services Act B.E. 2562 (2019) was enacted. Under section 5 of the Act stipulates the establishment of Thailand Digital Government Development Plan to provide related agencies with guidelines and frameworks on digital technology utilization and related for mutual understanding</p>	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	between agencies. Therefore, the government established the draft of Thailand Digital Government Development Plan B.E. 2563-2565 (2020-2022) which includes the promotion of government open data and its usage as one of the key strategies.	
<i>Website for further information:</i>	<i>http://www.oic.go.th</i>	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	<i>Office of the Official Information Commission</i>	
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 effective, 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)	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (13) ASEAN - Hong Kong, China Free Trade Agreement (AHKFTA) 	
- <i>Agreements under negotiation</i>	<p>There are 2 agreements that contain the government procurement topic but still under negotiation process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) (2) BIMSTEC Free Trade Area (3) Thailand-Pakistan (4) Thailand-EU Free Trade Agreement (5) Thailand-EFTA Free Trade Agreement 	

IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any)	Improvements made since last IAP	Further Improvements Planned
	(6) Thailand-Turkey (7) Thailand-Sri Lanka	
<i>Contact point for further details:</i>	The Department of Trade Negotiations, Ministry of Commerce.	

Part 1: Description of current agreements	
Agreement #1	
ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC): ATIGA, AFAS and ACIA	
Background (membership, date of entry into force, type of agreement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) entered into force on 17 May 2010. - 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	<p>A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement (ATISA) was signed by 9 AMS in April 2019, at the 25th AEM Retreat Meeting in Thailand. The ATISA's main objectives are to upgrade and replace ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) and to provide greater opportunities for economic development by reducing barriers to trade in services.</p>
Investment	<p>No changes made.</p>
Trade Facilitation provisions (SPS, TBT, mutual recognition, customs cooperation, e-commerce, etc.)	<p>Provisions related to SPS, TBT and Customs are included in the ATIGA.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ACFTA Trade in Goods Agreement was preceded by an early harvest to eliminate tariff lines for certain agricultural products since 2004. Tariff liberalisation/elimination for products under the Normal Track have been completed by Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (ASEAN-6) and China in 2010 and 2012 and by Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV) in 2015 and 2018. Tariffs of products under the Sensitive List (SL) are reduced to 0-5% in 2018 for ASEAN 6 and China and in 2020 for CLMV, while tariffs of products under the Highly Sensitive List (HSL) are reduced to not more than 50% in 2015 for ASEAN 6 and China, and in 2018 for CLMV. - The Parties agree to discuss further liberalization of trade in the Sensitive Track at the ACFTA-JC Meeting in 2020. - 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 favourable 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	<p>A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>Status: Implemented</p>

<p>Provisions relating to treatment of services, investment and government procurement</p>	<p>Trade in Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Achievement 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. <p>Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ASEAN-China Investment Agreement has been ratified by all Parties and entered into force on 1 January 2010. - 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.
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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.- As part of the ACFTA Upgrading Protocol, ASEAN and China have revised two Articles of the ASEAN-China Investment Agreement relating to Promotion and Facilitation of Investment.- The Parties agree to start discussion on further investment liberalisation and protection at the ACFTA-JC Meeting in 2020. |
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Trade Facilitation provisions (SPS, TBT, mutual recognition, customs cooperation, e-commerce, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - The Parties agree to explore other areas of possible cooperation such as e-Commerce cooperation and Non-Tariff Barriers at the ACFTA-JC Meeting in 2020 to further improve trade and investment relations between ASEAN and China, through the ACFTA, in mutually beneficial ways.
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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>Status: Implemented</p>
Provisions relating to treatment of services, investment and government procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	- The First Protocol to Amend the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP) Agreement to incorporate the Chapters on Trade in Services, Movement of Natural Persons (MNP), and Investment was signed in 2019. To-date, only Thailand and Singapore have ratified the said Protocol.
Investment	- The First Protocol to Amend the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP) Agreement to incorporate the Chapters on Trade in Services, Movement of Natural Persons (MNP), and Investment was signed in 2019. To-date, only Thailand and Singapore have ratified the said Protocol.
Trade Facilitation provisions (SPS, TBT, mutual recognition, customs cooperation, e-commerce, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Rules of origin	<p>A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>Status: Implemented.</p>
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.

Agreement #5 ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand (AANZFTA)	
Rules of origin	<p>A Good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party. - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good. <p>Status: Implemented</p>
Agreement #6 ASEAN-India (AIFTA)	
Rules of origin	<p>A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>Status: Implemented</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good <p>Status: Implemented</p>

Provisions relating to treatment of services, investment and government procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 and guidelines of the future negotiations.
Trade Facilitation provisions (SPS, TBT, mutual recognition, customs cooperation, e-commerce, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

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	<p>A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is wholly obtained or produced in the exporting party - It satisfies the requirement of product specific rule for that good <p>Status: Implemented</p>

Provisions relating to treatment of services, investment and government procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 into 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

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	Thailand and Japan are engaging in the general review process of JTEPA with a view to upgrading JTEPA to a higher standard since the JTEPA entered into force for 10 years.

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	Since 2011, Thailand and Peru already implemented Early Harvest Scheme under Thailand-Peru Closer Economic Partnership. Further liberalization of trade in goods and services are still ongoing negotiation.
Rules of origin	A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

Agreement #11 Thailand-Chile Free Trade Agreement	
Issue covered under the agreement	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 5 th of November 2015.
Investment	Negotiations on Investment is a built-in agenda under Thailand-Chile FTA. Article 16.4 stipulates that “Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, no later than 2 years after the entry into force of this (TCFTA) agreement, Thailand and Chile have agreed, at the moment, to defer the negotiation to a later stage”.

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	<p>A good shall be considered to be an originating good, if it meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>Status: Implemented</p>
Agreement #13 ASEAN-Hong Kong	
Issue being covered in the negotiations	ASEAN - Hong Kong, China Free Trade Agreement (AHKFTA) consists of fourteen chapters covering liberalization and broad areas of cooperation aimed at facilitating trade in goods and services in the region. Meanwhile, the promotion, protection and facilitation of investment are covered separately under the Agreement on Investment among the Governments of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (AHKIA)
Status of negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic Ministers from ASEAN Member States and the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development of Hong Kong, China (HKC) met and signed the AHKFTA and AHKIA on 12 November 2017 in Manila, the Philippines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The AHKFTA and AHKIA <u>entered into force</u> on 11 and 17 June 2019, respectively, for some Parties (HKC, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam) and on 13 October 2019 for Malaysia.
General provisions	The Parties agreed to establish a free trade area consistent with Article XXIV of GATT 1994 and Article V of GATS, an ASEAN
Institutional framework and dispute settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The AHKFTA Joint Committee was established to ensure the proper implementation of the AHKFTA and the AHKIA, and to supervise and coordinate the work of all subsidiary bodies established under the AHKFTA and the AHKIA. ● A Party shall accord due consideration to a request for consultations made by a Complaining Party and shall accord adequate opportunity for such consultations. A request for consultations shall give the reasons for the request, including identification of the measure at issue and an indication of the factual and legal basis for the complaint. ● If the Responding Party does not enter into consultations within the periods specified in agreement or a period otherwise mutually agreed, the Complaining Party may proceed directly to request the establishment of an arbitral tribunal.
Product coverage	All products
Provisions relating to treatment of goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Each Party shall accord national treatment to the goods of the other Parties in accordance with Article III of GATT 1994. To this end, Article III of GATT 1994 is incorporated into and shall form part of this Agreement, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. ● Each Party shall ensure that fees and charges connected with importation and exportation shall be consistent with its rights and obligations under Article VIII of GATT 1994. Moreover, Each Party shall make available details of the fees and charges that it imposes in connection with importation and exportation and, to the extent possible and in accordance with its internal law, make such information available on the internet. ● Article namely “Measures to Safeguard the Balance of Payments” shall be construed to prevent a Party from taking any measure for balance-of payments purposes in accordance with Article XII of GATT 1994 and the

	<p>Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regarding to Publication and Administration of Trade Regulations, Article X of GATT 1994 is incorporated into and shall form part of this Agreement, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. ● No Party shall adopt or maintain any prohibition or quantitative restriction on the importation of any good of any other Party or on the exportation of any good destined for the Area of any other Party, except 12 in accordance with its WTO rights and obligations or in accordance with this Agreement. To this end, Article XI of GATT 1994 is incorporated into and shall form part of this Agreement, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. ● Each Party shall ensure that all automatic and non-automatic import licensing measures are implemented in a transparent and predictable manner, and applied in accordance with the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement.
Rules of Origin	<p>The Parties agreed to establish Sub-committee on Rules of Origin to continue the discussion on the pending issue within one year from the date of entry into force of the AHKFTA. Additionally, upon request of another Party, a Party shall, promptly and to the extent possible, respond to the request of that Party for information on import licensing requirements of general application.</p>
Provisions relating to treatment of Trade in Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regarding to Transparency Article under AHKFTA, Article III of GATS is incorporated into and shall form an integral part of this Chapter, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>. ● Regarding to Disclosure of Confidential Information Article under AHKFTA, Article III <i>bis</i> of GATS is incorporated into and shall form an integral part of this Chapter, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ● The Parties note the multilateral negotiations pursuant to Article X of GATS on the question of emergency safeguard measures based on the principle of non-discrimination. Upon the conclusion of such multilateral negotiations, the Parties shall conduct a review for the purpose of discussing appropriate amendments to this Chapter so as to incorporate the results of such multilateral negotiations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Where a Party is in serious balance-of-payments and external financial difficulties or threat thereof, it may adopt or maintain restrictions on trade in services in accordance with Article XII of GATS. ● Except under the circumstances envisaged in Restrictions to Safeguard the Balance of Payment, a Party shall not apply restrictions on international transfers and payments for current transactions relating to its specific commitments. ● Subject to any future agreements as may be agreed pursuant to reviews by the Parties, the Parties hereby agree and reaffirm their commitments to abide by the provisions of the agreements under the framework of WTO Agreement as are relevant and applicable to trade in services.
Provisions relating to treatment of Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Each Party shall accord to investors of any other Party, and to covered investments of investors of any other Party, treatment no less favourable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to its own investors and to investments of its own investors with respect to the management, conduct, operation, use, and sale or other disposition of investments in its Area. ● Each Party shall accord to investors of another Party treatment no less favourable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to investors of any other Party or a non-Party with respect to the management, conduct, operation, use, and sale or other disposition of investments in its Area. ● Each Party shall accord to covered investments treatment no less favourable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to investments in its Area of investors of any other Party or a non-Party with respect to the management, conduct, operation, use, and The Parties agreed to establish Sub-committee on Investment to continue the discussion on the pending issue within one year from the date of entry into force of the AHKIA. ● Each Party shall accord to covered investments fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security. ● Each Party shall make publicly available or provide upon request of another Party, its laws, regulations, procedures and administrative guidelines of general application as well as any of its international investment agreements in force which may affect the covered investments of investors of any Party.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Parties agreed to establish Sub-committee on Investment to continue the discussion on the pending issue within one year from the date of entry into force of the AHKIA.
Other	Any details from website www.asean.org

Part 2: Agreements under negotiation

Agreement #1

RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership)

Issues being covered in the negotiations	Comprehensive Agreement covered 20 Chapters 1) Initial Provisions and General Definitions; 2) Trade in Goods; 3) Rules of Origin, including Annex on Product Specific Rules; 4) Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation; 5) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; 6) Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment Procedures; 7) Trade Remedies; 8) Trade in Services, including Annexes on Financial Services, Telecommunication Services, and Professional Services; 9) Movement of Natural Persons; 10) Investment; 11) Intellectual Property; 12) Electronic Commerce; 13) Competition; 14) Small and Medium Enterprises; 15) Economic and Technical Cooperation; 16) Government Procurement; 17) General Provisions and Exceptions; 18) Institutional Provisions; 19) Dispute Settlement; and 20) Final Provisions.
Status of negotiations	At the 3rd Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Summit in Bangkok on 4 November 2019, the RCEP leaders announced that 15 of the 16 participating countries have concluded text-based negotiations for all 20 chapters and essentially all their market access issues; and tasked legal scrubbing by them to commence for signing in 2020.

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	21st round of negotiation in November 2018. Bhutan is expected to host the 22nd round in 2020.
Services and Investment	Under negotiations of Trade in Services and Investment Chapter

Agreement #3 Thailand-Pakistan	
Status of negotiations	There have been 9 rounds of negotiations. Both countries have concluded most of the FTA text and are in the process of negotiating market access.

Agreement #4 Thailand-EFTA Free Trade Agreement	
Status of negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two rounds of negotiations were held in 2005-2006. - Thailand is taking steps towards resumption of talks in 2020.
Agreement #6+- Thailand-Turkey	
Issue being covered in the negotiations	Trade in Goods, SPS, TBT, Rules of Origin, Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation, Trade Remedies, Transparency, and Dispute Settlement.
Status of negotiations	There have been 6 rounds of negotiations. Turkey will host the 7th round negotiation in March 2020.

Agreement #7 Thailand-Sri Lanka	
Issue being covered in the negotiations	Trade in Goods, SPS, TBT, Rules of Origin, Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation, Trade Remedies, Transparency, Trade in Services, Investment, Economic Cooperation, and Dispute Settlement.
Status of negotiations	There have been 2 rounds of negotiations. The date for next round has not been set.

Agreement #8 Thailand-EU Free Trade Agreement	
Status of negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fourth Round of Negotiations were held in 2013-2014. - Taking steps towards a possible resumption of negotiations in 2020.