

## PRESS RELEASE

## Open trade can work if supported by the public with social inclusion

**16 May 2017 (Hanoi)** – What are the key challenges and opportunities for the future of the Asia-Pacific partnership? Are current processes sufficient for dealing with the reality of deeper trade and integration in the region? What role should the region be playing in global leadership now and beyond 2020? How can the next phase of growth be made more inclusive, sustainable and innovative, taking into consideration digital revolution? These were some of the issues deliberated at the 24<sup>th</sup> PECC General Meeting held here yesterday.

H.E. Pham Binh Minh, Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam, in his opening remarks to an audience of about 150 participants, shared his vision "to build a peaceful, dynamic, resilient, inclusive, comprehensively connected and integrated Asia-Pacific community, which gives equal access and opportunities for all." He underscored that "major drivers should include structural reform, new technologies, especially digital advances, e-commerce, digital trade, quality human capital, competitive and innovative MSMEs, economic, financial, and social inclusion."

Open trade can work but must be accompanied by public support for such openness with adequate social policies in order for economic growth to be sustainable in the 'new world of trade,' stressed Pascal Lamy, Chair of the French – Pacific Territories - committee for PECC and former Director General of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Another feature of the new world of trade is the growing importance of working with non-trade measurements (NTMs) in contrast to the 'old world of trade' where much of the focus was on lowering tariffs which will matter less and less. While international trade theory is still relevant, we need to do more to eliminate the differences in domestic regulations.

While free and open trade has contributed to alleviation of poverty and raising the standard of living throughout the Asia-Pacific region, we need to address the problem of inequality in the region.

"There is also emergence of a new digital divide in terms of access to these new services and hollowing out," said Dr. Mari Elka Pangestu, co-chair of the Indonesian committee for PECC and former trade minister of Indonesia. She added that in order to reduce digital divide, there is the need to enable and facilitate utilization of digital tools and information through education that could heighten the digital literacy for all.

The nature of trade is changing heralded by various technological innovations and growth in services. "Better equipping our workers with the necessary skills and knowledge required to adapt to this changing environment is our urgent task," stressed Dr. Vo Tri Thanh, chair of Vietnam national committee for PECC (VNCPEC).

"As we approach the deadline for the Bogor Goals, APEC is at an inflection point, said Dr. Charles E. Morrison, former Co-chair of PECC and distinguished senior fellow at the East-West Center. He suggested that APEC develop a growth-oriented 'Asia-Pacific Partnership (APP)' to rebrand and "give primary emphasis to economic growth, jobs, equity, and sustainability dimensions: physical infrastructural development, human resource development, finance, innovation systems, SME opportunities." Secondly, he said, we should bring "those voices into the regional cooperation that are not now heard enough to be true stakeholders."

"We must not forget that free and open trade is not an end in itself but a means to an end of shared prosperity and quality living, said Ambassador Don Campbell, co-chair of PECC.

In his closing remarks, Ambassador Tang Guoqiang, co-chair of PECC, said, "Asia-Pacific should continue to show leadership to promote world economic growth and a better and more inclusive globalization. APEC should establish mid and long-term cooperation framework underpinned by FTAAP, Connectivity, reform and innovation and other major initiatives with transcending and farreaching significance."

24th PECC General Meeting 'Vision for an Asia-Pacific Partnership' took place in Hanoi to coincide with a series of workshops and policy dialogues in the lead up to the APEC meeting for ministers responsible for trade (MRT).

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## **About the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council**

The Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) is a non-profit international organization committed to the promotion of cooperation and dialogue in the Asia Pacific. Founded in 1980, PECC is a tripartite network of 26 member committees comprising individuals and institutions dedicated to this shared mission. Of the 26 member committees, 23 represent the economies of Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands Forum, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States of America, and Vietnam. The PECC also has one associate member, France (Pacific Territories), and two institutional members, the Pacific Trade and Development Conference and the Pacific Basin Economic Council. As the only non-governmental official observer of APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation), PECC provides independent business and research input for the regional policy-making process. <a href="https://www.pecc.org">www.pecc.org</a>