

ERIA Discussion Paper Series

**AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance
and Challenges: Services Liberalization¹**

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Abstract: *This paper examines the progress of liberalization of the ASEAN Framework Agreement in Services (AFAS). It measures the changes in the rate of liberalization of the AFAS commitments from the 7th to the 8th package negotiations. The comparisons show only marginal improvement in the depth of services liberalization rate between the two packages, albeit significant increase in the number of subsectors covered in the 8th package. Deeper examination of the commitments suggests that many ASEAN Member States utilized a facility under AFAS (Flexibility Rule) to put a number of sensitive subsectors which are not subject to liberalization commitments. Mode 3 liberalization rate of package 8 increases significantly when the Flexibility Rule is considered. This suggests that many subsectors do not pass the threshold set by package 8.*

Keywords: AFAS, AEC, services liberalization

JEL Classification: F13, F15

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Free flow of services is one of the key components of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). ASEAN has embarked on a multilateral negotiation à la General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) to remove the restrictions in services in international trade, known as the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS). This paper examines the liberalization of services in ASEAN countries. Specifically, it examines the liberalization performance of AFAS, from the 7th to the 8th package of negotiation (hereafter, AFAS 7 and AFAS 8).

1. Methodology

The following key characteristics shape the liberalization rate of the AFAS commitments defined by this study. One, on components of services liberalization, AFAS is a combination of liberalization efforts on three fronts, namely:

- Contestability on product market without commercial presence; i.e., Modes 1 and 2;
- Liberalization on the investment side; i.e., Mode 3 (commercial presence); and
- Mobility and contestability on (skilled) human resources side; i.e., Mode 4.

Two, the liberalization rate is also determined by the rather unique commitments of AFAS. AFAS has clear targets – that is, no limitation or restriction – for Modes 1 and 2. Mode 3 is more contentious and gradual; it is the heart of AFAS negotiations so far. The exercise in this study does not attempt to measure the score of Mode 4; however, it acknowledges the mobility of natural persons incidental to the foreign direct investment process and treats this as one component of the national treatment limitation for liberalization of Mode 3.

The liberalization rate of AFAS is defined to be a weighted average of the liberalization rate of the three modes of services – 30 percent, 60 percent, and 10 percent liberalization rates for Modes 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The computation of liberalization rate is based only on the subsectors that have been committed for liberalization in AFAS.

The liberalization rate for Mode 1 is equal to 100 minus the prevalence rate of restrictions on Mode 1, and the prevalence rate is the number of subsectors with Mode 1 restrictions as a percentage ratio of the total number of subsectors in the service sector. Similarly, the liberalization rate for Mode 2 is equal to 100 minus the prevalence rate of restrictions on Mode 2, and the prevalence rate is the number of subsectors with Mode 2 restrictions as a percentage ratio of the total number of subsectors in the service sector.

The liberalization rate for Mode 3 involves the scoring for foreign equity liberalization and for the elimination or reduction of other limitations incidental to commercial presence (broadly categorized as market access and national treatment limitations). The liberalization rate for Mode 3 is a weighted average of the liberalization rate for foreign equity liberalization (with a weight of 60 percent) and liberalization rate for the other restrictions or limitations (with a weight of 40 percent).² Foreign equity liberalization rate is computed as the number of subsectors that have liberalized foreign equity limitations as a ratio of the total number of subsectors scheduled for liberalization.

This study assigns a weight of 1 (or 100 percent) for any subsector that has full liberalization commitment (i.e., the sector has foreign equity commitment to be equal or greater than the AFAS 8 target without any conditional requirements). We, however, assign a weight of 0.5 (or 50 percent) if the subsector has at least one conditional requirement even though its foreign equity commitment meets the target.

The other market access restrictions or impediments can be grouped into six types of measures:

- Limitation on the number of service suppliers,
- Limitations on the total value of service transactions or assets,
- Limitation on the number of service operations or on the total quantity of service output,
- Limitations on the total number of service operations or on the total quantity of suppliers,

² Foreign equity liberalization rate is given a much higher weight because this is the most critical foundation of commercial presence. The weight of 60 percent is essentially arbitrary although it follows the target 70 percent minimum allowable foreign equity under AFAS and is relatively consistent with the weight in the OECD Foreign Direct Investment Regulatory Restrictiveness Index, which is about 67 percent (Koyama and Golub 2006, p.14).

- Limitations on the total number of natural persons that may be employed, and
- Measures which restrict or require specific types of legal entity or joint venture.

The national treatment limitations or restrictions or impediments can be grouped into four types of measures, namely:

- Restrictions or discriminatory requirements on screening and approval of investment projects;
- Restrictions on the composition of board of directors and management;
- Restrictions on movement of natural persons incidental to the operations of foreign invested firms; and
- Input requirements, operational restrictions, and other restrictions.

The liberalization rate of other investment restrictions is the weighted average of the liberalization rate of other market access restrictions (weighted by 40 percent) and the liberalization rate of national treatment restrictions (weighted by 60 percent). The liberalization rate of other market access restrictions is equal to 100 minus the prevalence rate of other market restrictions per sector. The prevalence rate is the ratio of the average of other market access restrictions per sector to the total number of subsectors covered by AFAS. The prevalence rate is netted of the restrictions allowed by AFAS.³

The liberalization rate of national treatment derogations or restrictions is somewhat more complicated than the liberalization rate of other market access restrictions. Specifically, it is equal to 25 percent weight for the liberalization rate of intra-corporate movement of skilled people and 75 percent weight for the liberalization rate of the other three national treatment derogations.

³ AFAS introduces a number of restrictions allowed for every negotiation (see **Table 1**).

2. AFAS Liberalization Targets

AFAS takes a gradual approach in liberalizing services in ASEAN. **Table 1** presents the liberalization targets of AFAS and within these, three broad sectors are defined according to ASEAN priority in liberalization, that is, priority integration sectors (PIS), logistics services (LOG), and other services (OTHER). PIS and LOG consist of 29 and 9 subsectors, respectively, while the rest of the sectors covered by the AFAS make up the group of OTHER.⁴

Compared to the targets of AFAS 7, AFAS 8 increases the number of subsectors covered, requires no restriction (i.e., “None” commitment) for Modes 1 and 2 of all subsectors covered, and increases the threshold for the allowable foreign ownership share. The threshold for foreign equity and market access limitations are set differently between PIS, LOG, and OTHER. As noted, AFAS 8 now requires member states to commit to the threshold that allows the dominant position of foreign/ASEAN-origin investors, especially for LOG and OTHER group of subsectors.

⁴ Appendix 1 gives the detail of the sectors defined by these broad subsectors.

Table 1: Summary of AFAS Targets

	5 th Package	7 th Package	8 th Package	New 9 th Package ⁵	New 10 th Package ⁶
Completion Target	AEM 2006	AEM 2009	AEM 2011	AEM 2013	AEM 2015
Scheduled Subsectors		65	80	104	128
Mode 1 (including horizontal)	None	None	None (for all 80 subsectors)	None (for all 104 subsectors)	None (for all 128 subsectors)
Mode 2 (including horizontal)	None	None	None (for all 80 subsectors)	None (for all 104 subsectors)	None (for all 128 subsectors)
Foreign Equity Limitation (including horizontal)	PIS: 49%	29 PIS : 51%	29 PIS : 70%	29 PIS : 70%	29 PIS : 70%
	Construction: 51%	9 LOG : 49%	9 LOG : 51%	9 LOG : 51%-70%	9 LOG : 70%
	OTHER: 30%	42 OTHER : 49%	42 OTHER : 51%	66 OTHER : 51%	90 OTHER : 51-70%
Mode 3 MA limitations (including horizontal)		29 PIS : max 2 lim	29 PIS : No limitation	29 PIS : No limitation	29 PIS : No limitation
		9 LOG : max 3 lim	9 LOG : max 2 lim	9 LOG : No limitation	9 LOG : No limitation
		27 OTHER: max 3 lim	16 OTHER: max 3 lim	26 OTHER: max 2 lim	90 OTHER: No limitation
			16 OTHER: max 2 lim	26 OTHER: max 1 lim	
Mode 3NT (including horizontal)		N.A	Max 4 lim /subsector	Max 3 lim /subsector	Max 1 lim /subsector
Mode 4		N.A	To be agreed	To be agreed	To be agreed
15% flexibility		N.A	To be agreed	To be agreed	To be agreed

Source: Summarized based on AEC Blueprint (2009).

⁵New 9th Package is a combination of the original 9th Package and the Logistics Package.

⁶New 10th Package is a combination of the original 11th Package and the original 12th Package.

3. AFAS Liberalization Rates⁷

Table 2 presents the number of AFAS subsectors defined at four digit CPC committed by AFAS 7 and 8. There is a significant increase in the number of subsectors covered by AFAS 8. This is an improvement in the AFAS liberalization at the extensive margin. As further disaggregated in **Table 3**, almost all of the subsectors newly added by AFAS 8 are categorized under OTHER group; only very small numbers are categorized under PIS or LOG.

Table 2: Number of Services Sectors Covered by AFAS 7 and 8

Country	Number of AFAS 7 services sectors	Number of AFAS 8 services sectors
1 – Brunei Darussalam	131	142
2 - Cambodia	145	160
3 - Indonesia	139	151
4 - Lao PDR	135	159
5 - Malaysia	149	167
6 - Myanmar	103	137
7 - Philippines	144	144
8 - Singapore	139	140
9 - Thailand	148	166
10 - Viet Nam	164	165

Table 3: Subsectors Newly Covered in AFAS 8 by Subsectoral Groups

Country	Priority integration sectors	Logistic sectors	Other sectors	All sectors
1 – Brunei Darussalam	0	1	10	11
2 - Cambodia	0	1	14	15
3 - Indonesia	3	0	9	12
4 - Lao PDR	0	6	18	24
5 - Malaysia	1	1	16	18
6 - Myanmar	0	1	33	34
7 - Philippines	0	0	0	0
8 - Singapore	1	0	0	1
9 - Thailand	0	0	18	18
10 - Viet Nam	0	0	1	1

⁷ Otherwise stated, the source of Table III.2 – Table III.8 is commitments of AFAS 7 and 8.

Table 4 presents overall liberalization rates of AFAS 7 and 8, coming from all commitments and for all modes of services. There is only a marginal increase in the liberalization rate from the commitments of AFAS 7 to 8; on average of all member states, the liberalization rate increases only by about one percentage point. This is rather disappointing especially if one compares the difference in the liberalization rates between AFAS 5 and 7, which is about 12 percentage points (see ERIA, 2012).⁸ Looking at the liberalization rates across the member states, increases are recorded for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Singapore while decreases are recorded for the other member states. It is worth noting that the increases are relatively large, which is in the range of about 10 to 20 percentage points.

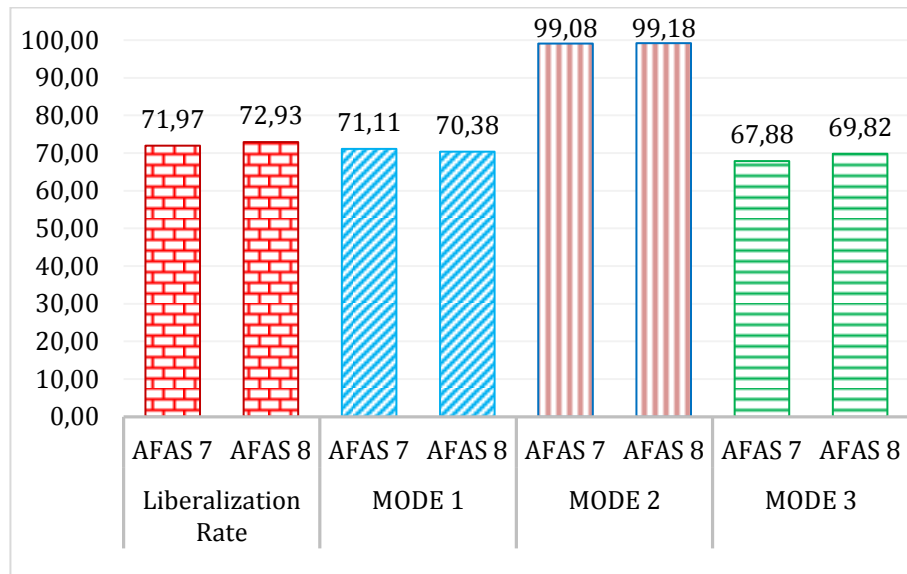
Table 4: Liberalization Rates, AFAS 7 and AFAS 8 (%)

Country	Liberalization rate	
	AFAS 7	AFAS 8
1 – Brunei Darussalam	59.9	71.6
2 - Cambodia	78.6	86.1
3 - Indonesia	74.6	67.8
4 – Lao PDR	87.9	84.5
5 - Malaysia	63.7	71.3
6 - Myanmar	83.9	83.6
7 - Philippines	52.5	50.2
8 - Singapore	78.1	85.4
9 - Thailand	64.1	57.5
10 – Viet Nam	76.4	71.4
Average	71.97	72.93

Figure 1 breaks down the overall liberalization rates by modes of services for the ASEAN average. The key observation from the overall liberalization rate persists; that is, the rates by services modes are relatively the same between AFAS 7 and 8. It is, however, observed that the liberalization rate of Mode 3 slightly increases by about two percentage points from AFAS 7 to 8. The liberalization rate of Mode 1 in contrast slightly decreases, albeit very small. Further examination reveals that this originated from the decline in the liberalization rates of Mode 1 commitments made by Thailand and Viet Nam in AFAS 7. The largest decline is recorded for Thailand, which is from 61.4 percent to 54.2 percent (see Appendix 2).

⁸ This was reported in the AEC Blueprint Mid-Term Review report submitted by ERIA to the AEM in 2012 (ERIA, 2012).

Figure 1: Liberalization Rates by Modes of Services, AFAS 7 and AFAS 8 (%)



Source: Author.

Table 5 presents the liberalization rates of Mode 1 by groups of subsectors (PIS, LOG, and OTHER). Although there is only marginal change in the liberalization rate of Mode 1 at aggregate level for all commitments, it is not the case when commitments are disaggregated by group of the subsectors. The liberalization rate for the ASEAN average increases by about two percentage points from AFAS 7 to 8. This is contributed by the increase in the liberalization rate for commitments made by Cambodia, Indonesia, and Thailand. The liberalization rates for PIS and OTHER group, however, are the same between AFAS 7 and 8.

**Table 5: Liberalization Rates of Mode 1 by Groups (PIS, LOG, and OTHER),
AFAS 7 and AFAS 8 (%)**

Country	Mode 1					
	PIS		LOG		OTHER	
	AFAS 7	AFAS 8	AFAS 7	AFAS 8	AFAS 7	AFAS 8
1 – Brunei Darussalam	92.1	93.7	100.0	100.0	54.5	54.7
2 - Cambodia	100.0	100.0	42.9	62.5	60.0	64.0
3 - Indonesia	98.2	95.2	77.8	81.8	61.9	61.3
4 – Lao PDR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	93.6
5 - Malaysia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.7	50.5
6 - Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.5	77.0
7 - Philippines	75.7	73.5	26.9	26.9	44.1	43.2
8 - Singapore	83.6	83.6	96.8	96.8	93.5	94.1
9 - Thailand	82.4	83.8	71.4	76.2	54.1	49.8
10 – Viet Nam	80.4	80.8	75.0	75.0	35.9	34.2
Average	91.2	91.1	79.1	81.9	62.6	62.3

Table 6 presents the liberalization rates of Mode 3 by groups of subsectors (PIS, LOG, and OTHER). The changes in the rates between AFAS 7 and 8 recorded for ASEAN average vary across the three groups. The rate increases for PIS but it decreases for LOG and OTHER group. Looking at the rates of the member states for PIS, the increase for PIS comes from all member states except Viet Nam. The decline in the rate for Viet Nam is rather large, by about 20 percentage points. This is a completely different picture when one observes the rates for LOG and OTHER. The ASEAN average liberalization rate between AFAS 7 and 8 went down from 76 percent to 69 percent and from 73 percent to 70 percent in LOG and OTHER, respectively. The decline for PIS is contributed by Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam, and the largest of it is recorded for Indonesia where the rate drop is from 89 percent to 52 percent between the two AFAS packages. All these member states except Malaysia, but with the Philippines now, recorded a decline in the rate for OTHER but with smaller magnitude in the change observed for PIS.

**Table 6: Liberalization Rates of Mode 3 by Groups (PIS, LOG, and OTHER),
AFAS 7 and AFAS 8 (%)**

Country	Mode 3					
	PIS		LOG		OTHER	
	AFAS 7	AFAS 8	AFAS 7	AFAS 8	AFAS 7	AFAS 8
1 - Brunei Darussalam	21.6	75.0	63.9	79.3	60.2	64.6
2 - Cambodia	46.9	84.3	88.0	91.1	92.0	92.5
3 - Indonesia	49.4	46.1	89.2	52.4	79.7	67.7
4 - Lao PDR	78.6	84.9	86.3	78.1	81.0	73.9
5 - Malaysia	56.0	75.4	82.6	72.1	57.5	69.5
6 - Myanmar	81.3	82.4	79.1	83.5	80.2	77.7
7 - Philippines	39.2	41.9	66.1	62.9	45.9	40.8
8 - Singapore	45.0	82.3	55.5	64.0	77.8	80.4
9 - Thailand	27.6	50.1	58.6	40.5	70.3	51.9
10 - Viet Nam	89.5	69.6	89.5	67.7	84.4	82.3
Average	53.5	69.2	75.9	69.1	72.9	70.1

The decline in the Mode 3 liberalization rates for LOG and OTHER are likely contributed by the failure of the commitments of the subsectors in these groups to meet the AFAS targets on foreign equity liberalization. As shown in **Table 1**, the targets of AFAS 8 for subsectors under PIS, LOG, and OTHER are 70 percent, 51 percent, and 51 percent, respectively. The failure to meet the target is indicated by the liberalization rates in foreign ownership presented in **Table 7**. As the table shows, foreign ownership liberalization rates (SFELs) drop significantly from 83 percent to 67 percent for LOG and from 77 percent to 69 percent for OTHER. For PIS, the drop in the rates is observed for Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam, with the largest decline recorded for Indonesia. The decline recorded for Thailand and Viet Nam is also relatively large compared to the other or average decline. The cross-section pattern regarding the decline is similar for OTHER; in fact, it is more disappointing because virtually all member states except Singapore record a decline in the foreign equity liberalization rates from AFAS 7 to 8, although the magnitude of the decline in this group is smaller than that observed for LOG.

**Table 7: Foreign Equity Liberalization Rates (SFEL) of Mode 3 by Groups
(PIS, LOG, and OTHER), AFAS 7 and AFAS 8 (%)**

Country	Foreign Equity Liberalization Rate (SFEL Score)					
	PIS		LOG		OTHER	
	AFAS 7	AFAS 8	AFAS 7	AFAS 8	AFAS 7	AFAS 8
1 - Brunei Darussalam	11.1	89.2	100.0	100.0	87.5	85.8
2 - Cambodia	21.3	80.9	100.0	100.0	91.9	90.2
3 - Indonesia	34.2	28.0	100.0	38.2	86.6	64.4
4 - Lao PDR	82.3	91.5	91.7	80.0	84.8	75.6
5 - Malaysia	54.3	84.0	100.0	80.0	55.7	72.5
6 - Myanmar	90.4	85.9	85.7	87.5	89.2	81.4
7 - Philippines	24.1	23.8	65.4	53.8	38.1	24.9
8 - Singapore	25.8	84.1	39.7	50.8	77.1	77.8
9 - Thailand	1.2	30.7	48.6	16.7	70.3	35.3
10 - Viet Nam	91.8	55.6	100.0	60.7	89.2	82.3
Average	43.6	65.4	83.1	66.8	77.0	69.0

The information presented in **Tables 6 and 7** suggest that there is great difficulty in AFAS negotiation to move the commitments from 49 percent to 51 percent for the subsectors of LOG and OTHER. This may indicate that member states have weak intention to liberalize subsectors defined by these groups; member states have only marginal commitment to allow foreign investors a majority role. As far as trade integration within ASEAN is concerned, the commitments to liberalization in logistics sectors (under the group of LOG) are rather disappointing. As demonstrated by Deardorff (2001), services liberalization in subsectors that closely facilitate trade in goods, such as in this case logistics services, analytically gives a higher marginal benefit for trade in goods than the other services sectors that are not related to, or closely facilitate, trade in goods such as health or education services.

4. Applying the AFAS Flexibility Rule

As we described, we found that the 8th package of AFAS commitments does not seem to make significant progress in terms of liberalization rate compared to the 7th

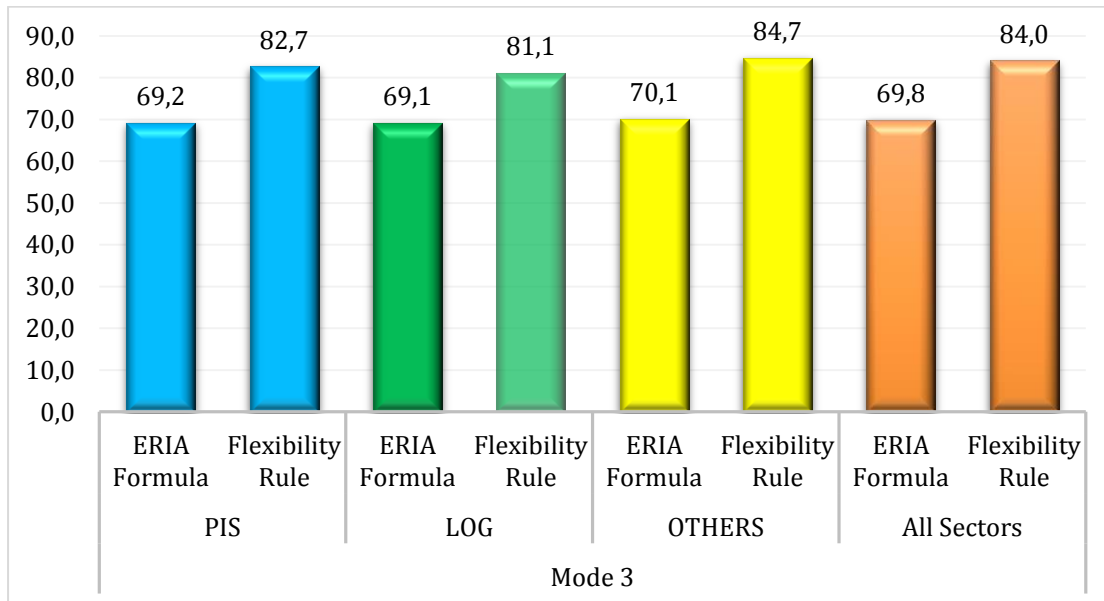
package. This raises the question of how ASEAN could agree to sign the 8th package. Ideally, the liberalization rate between two packages of AFAS commitments should have a rather big difference. As we observed earlier in the ERIA MTR report, for example, there is significant difference/increase in the liberalization rate between the AFAS 5th and 7th commitments (ERIA 2012). One possible explanation of why ASEAN agreed to signing the AFAS 8 package is the possibility that the member states – in the 8th package negotiation – have stated to fully utilize the 15 percent flexibility rule allowed by the AFAS modality (see **Table 1**). The flexibility rule allows each member state to have 15 percent of its mode-subsector combinations defined as sensitive sectors, which are the sectors allowed not to meet the AFAS target of liberalization.

Therefore, in this section, we conduct an experiment by re-computing the liberalization rate of Mode 3 using a scenario that ASEAN Member States apply the flexibility rule to many of the commitments of this services mode. In the experiment, we would like to see how the liberalization rate after the application of the flexibility rule is different to our earlier computations/results. The experiment at this stage focuses only on Mode 3 for the reason that it is probably the most challenging mode of services to be liberalized and because of the rather disappointing performance we have seen earlier.

We do not have the information about which subsectors from each member state are treated as sensitive subsectors. However, we know that half of the total combination of the services mode and subsectors available from a country from its commitments are eligible for an application of flexible rule for Mode 3. For a country, this study then chooses half of all available Mode 3 commitments at the subsector level and marks these as the sensitive subsectors. The sensitive subsectors are distributed across the three sectoral groups (PIS, LOG, and OTHER) proportionally using the ratio of the committed subsectors in these three groups.

Figure 2 presents the computation of liberalization rates using this assumption and compares these rates with those computed without the flexibility rule. Applying the flexibility rule to the computation increases the liberalization rates of Mode 3 significantly for the overall AFAS 8 and across the subsectoral groups (PIS, LOG, and OTHER). The increase in the rates is significant by 14 percentage points for the overall AFAS 8.

Figure 2: Liberalization Rates of AFAS 8: Comparison of the Rates with Assumption of Flexibility Rule (%)



Source: Author.

Examining **Table 8**, one can indicate that much of this increase comes from the adjusted rates of SFEL, which is the component of market access restriction coming from maximum foreign ownership allowed in the commitment. This means many of the committed subsectors are not able to pass the threshold set by AFAS 8 if the flexibility rule is not applied.

**Table 8: Foreign Equity Liberalization Rates (SFEL) of Mode 3
by Groups (PIS, LOG, and OTHER), AFAS 8 (%):
Comparison of the Rates with Assumption of Flexibility Rule**

Country	SFEL Score							
	PIS		LOG		OTHER		All Sectors	
	Without FR	With FR	Without FR	With FR	Without FR	With FR	Without FR	With FR
1 - Brunei Darussalam	89.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.8	100.0	87.6	100.0
2 - Cambodia	80.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.2	100.0	88.3	100.0
3 - Indonesia	28.0	66.7	38.2	63.6	64.4	96.9	51.6	85.6
4 - Lao PDR	91.5	100.0	80.0	100.0	75.6	100.0	79.2	100.0
5 - Malaysia	84.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	72.5	100.0	75.2	100.0
6 - Myanmar	85.9	100.0	87.5	100.0	81.4	100.0	83.2	100.0
7 - Philippines	23.8	66.7	53.8	84.6	24.9	66.4	26.7	67.7
8 - Singapore	84.1	100.0	50.8	100.0	77.8	100.0	78.2	100.0
9 - Thailand	30.7	62.0	16.7	33.3	35.3	69.6	33.9	67.2
10 - Viet Nam	55.6	83.7	60.7	85.7	82.3	100.0	74.5	95.2
Average	65.4	87.9	66.8	86.7	69.0	93.3	67.9	91.6

5. Summary

This paper examines the progress of liberalization of AFAS. It measures the changes in the rate of liberalization of AFAS commitments from the 7th to the 8th package negotiations. The comparisons show only marginal improvement in the depth of services liberalization rate between the two packages, albeit significant increase in the number of subsectors covered in the 8th package. Thus, the improvement occurs more at the extensive margin, although it is important to note that much of this comes from the non-priority subsectors. The addition of subsectors committed under PIS and LOG is marginal. Observing the rates across the member states, the increase in the liberalization rates is observed for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The marginal increase in the liberalization rate of commitments of the 8th package raises the question of how ASEAN could sign the package. Ideally, one expects a big difference between two packages of liberalization commitments. Deeper examination of the commitments suggests that many ASEAN Member States utilized a facility under AFAS (Flexibility Rule) to put a number of sensitive subsectors which are not

subject to liberalization commitments. Mode 3 liberalization rate of the 8th package increases significantly when the Flexibility Rule is considered, much of which comes from the inclusion of subsectors with below-targeted foreign share to the sensitive list. Thus, many newly added subsectors actually do not pass the threshold set by the 8th package.

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**Appendix 1. CPC Definition for the Services Priority Integration Sector (PIS)
and Logistics Services (LOG)**

No.	PIS Subsectors	CPC
1.	Medical and dental services	9312
2.	Veterinary services	932
3.	Services provided by midwives, nurses, physiotherapists, and para-medical personnel	93191
4.	Consultancy services related to the installation of computer hardware	841
5.	Software implementation services	842
6.	Data processing services	843
7.	Data base services	844
8.	Others - Computer and Related Services	845+849
9.	Voice telephone services	7521
10.	Packet-switched data transmission services	7523**
11.	Circuit-switched data transmission services	7523**
12.	Telex services	7523**
13.	Telegraph services	7522
14.	Facsimile services	7521**+7529**
15.	Private leased circuit services	7522**+7523**
16.	Electronic mail	7523**
17.	Voice mail	7523**
18.	On-line information and data base retrieval	7523**
19.	Electronic data interchange (EDI)	7523**
20.	Enhanced/value-added facsimile services, incl. store and forward, store and retrieve	7523**
21.	Code and protocol conversion	n.a.
22.	On-line information and/or data processing (incl. transaction processing)	843**
23.	Other telecommunication services	
24.	A. Hospital services	9311
25.	B. Other human health services	9319 (o.t. 93191)
26.	A. Hotels and restaurants (incl. catering)	641-643
27.	B. Travel agencies and tour operators services	7471
28.	C. Tourist guides services	7472
29.	D. Other tourism & travel-related services	

No.	Logistics Subsectors	CPC
1.	Packaging services	876
2.	B. Courier services	7512
3.	Freight transportation (Maritime)	7212
4.	Freight transportation (Rail)	7112
5.	Freight transportation (Road)	7123
6.	Cargo handling services	741
7.	Storage and warehouse services	742
8.	Freight transport agency services	748
9.	Other services auxiliary to all modes of transport	749

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Appendix 2. Liberalization Rates of Mode 1 Committed in AFAS 7 and AFAS 8
(%)

Country	MODE 1 Liberalization Rates	
	AFAS 7	AFAS 8
1 - Brunei Darussalam	68.26	70.11
2 - Cambodia	71.17	72.39
3 - Indonesia	74.14	74.86
4 - Lao PDR	98.69	99.38
5 - Malaysia	61.68	62.64
6 - Myanmar	85.37	85.87
7 - Philippines	49.66	50.44
8 - Singapore	91.32	90.74
9 - Thailand	61.37	54.17
10 - Viet Nam	49.79	49.54
Average	71.14	71.01

Source: Author.

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