

Implications of the TPPA for Tobacco Control in Thailand

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Society, and Health System
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- Preview
- TPP and Tobacco Control
- conclusion



A protest in [Wellington, New Zealand](#) November 2014

By Neil Ballantyne from Wellington, New Zealand - Stop TPPA rally, CC BY 2.0,
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"Stop Fast Track" rally in [Washington D.C.](#), April 2015

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Protesters of 4
February signing
at [SkyCity Events
Centre](#) in [Auckland,](#)
[New Zealand.](#)



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Nobel Prize-winning economist Paul Krugman slams the TPP

Nobel Prize-winning economist Paul Krugman writing in the [New York Times](#) gives the thumbs down to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and wonders why the Obama administration is supporting it.

<http://aftinet.org.au/cms/node/919>

Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)

The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) is a massive free trade agreement involving Australia, the US and ten other countries, which reduces our democratic rights while increasing the rights of global corporations.

The TPP is bad for:

- **Democracy.** It allows global corporations to sue governments over health, environment and public interest laws. [Read more.](#)
- **Health.** Medicines will be more expensive because of stronger monopoly rights for pharmaceutical companies to charge higher prices for longer. [Read more.](#)
- **Workers.** Contains no real protection for labour rights or migrant workers, and removes labour market testing. [Read more.](#)
- **The environment.** Lacks enforceable commitments to key international agreements, does not mention climate change and allows corporations to sue over new environmental laws. [Read more.](#)
- **Internet users.** Locks in strong rights for copyright holders at the expense of consumers and internet users. [Read more.](#)



<http://aftinet.org.au/cms/trans-pacific-partnership-agreement>

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TPP 'worst trade deal ever,' says Nobel-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz

Trans-Pacific Partnership should be revised to advance interests of citizens, not corporations, he says

CBC News | Posted: Mar 31, 2018 8:45 PM ET | Last Updated: Apr 01, 2018 4:51 PM ET

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/joseph-stiglitz-tpp-1.3515452>

Eric Davidson 2016/04/07



Economist Joseph Stiglitz visits to talk about pending trade agreement

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a trade agreement between 12 pacific rim countries that was signed by Canada on Feb. 4, is the focus of a growing discussion on how the TPP will affect factors from job creation to patents on generic medicines. While the agreement has been signed, it has yet to be ratified by Canada, and thus hasn't yet come into effect.

The discussion continued at an on-campus event focused on the TPP, which was hosted by the University of Ottawa's School of International Development and Global Studies.

<http://thefulcrum.ca/news/nobel-prize-winner-joins-u-os-tpp-discussion/>

Tricks of the Trade Deal: Six Big Problems with the Trans-Pacific Partnership

By Roosevelt Institute | 03.28.16

By Joseph Stiglitz

Part 1: Beware of TPP's Investor-State Dispute Settlement Provision

Part 2: Who Gets to Write and Interpret the Rules Under TPP?

Part 3: TPP's Hidden Climate Costs

Part 4: Will TPP Help to Curb China's Rise?

Part 5: The High Health Costs of TPP's "Free Trade"

Part 6: Why TPP Is a Bad Deal for America and American Workers

<http://rooseveltinstitute.org/tricks-trade-deal-six-big-problems-trans-pacific-partnership/>

Joseph Stiglitz: Why we need new rules to tame globalization

This article is published in collaboration with [Project Syndicate](#).



Why have so many people become hostile to globalization?

Image: REUTERS/Victor Ruiz Garcia

Joseph Stiglitz: Why we need new rules to tame globalization

Joseph E. Stiglitz 8 Aug 2016

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/08/joseph-stiglitz-why-we-need-new-rules-to-tame-globalization-d7c8fc88-5ea4-4b6e-9540-01bc983274cd>

Fifteen years ago, I wrote a little book, entitled [*Globalization and its Discontents*](#), describing growing opposition in the developing world to globalizing reforms. It seemed a mystery: people in developing countries had been told that globalization would increase overall wellbeing. So why had so many people become so hostile to it?

Now, globalization's opponents in the emerging markets and developing countries have been joined by tens of millions in the advanced countries. Opinion polls, including a careful [study by Stanley Greenberg](#) and his associates for the Roosevelt Institute, show that trade is among the major sources of discontent for a large share of Americans. Similar views are apparent in Europe.

How can something that our political leaders – and many an economist – said would make everyone better off be so reviled?

One answer occasionally heard from the neoliberal economists who advocated for these policies is that people *are* better off. They just don't know it. Their discontent is a matter for psychiatrists, not economists.

Stiglitz, August 8, 2016

But income data suggest that it is the neoliberals who may benefit from therapy.

Large segments of the population in advanced countries have not been doing well: in the US, the bottom 90% has endured income stagnation for a third of a century. Median income for full-time male workers is actually *lower* in real (inflation-adjusted) terms than it was 42 years ago. At the bottom, real wages are comparable to their level 60 years ago.

Stiglitz, August 8, 2016

What about Thailand ?

**Economic Growth
vs
Income Distribution**

“ ผมเสียตายที่รู้สึกว่าได้บอกพร่องไปในการ
พิจารณาเรื่องเศรษฐกิจของประเทศ คือดูแล
ความเจริญเติบโตของส่วนรวมเป็นใหญ่ ไม่ได้
เฉลี่ยถึงความยุติธรรมในสังคม ชื่อนี้จึง
พยายามแก้ด้วยวิธีพัฒนาชนบทอย่างจริงจัง ...



“ความยุติธรรมในสังคมมีความหมายกว้างกว่าการ
กระจายรายได้หรือการกระจายทรัพย์สิน เพราะความสุข
ไม่ได้ขึ้นอยู่กับทรัพย์สินอย่างเดียว ...

TPP and Tobacco Control in Thailand



Health group warns of TPP threat to 'tobacco control'

THE THAILAND Health Promotion Institute has reaffirmed its stance against any move by Thailand to join the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) amid concerns it might create legal snags in the country's anti-smoking efforts.

*Poungchompoo Prasert
The Nation
June 11, 2014 12:00 am*

"TPP will threaten our control over tobacco," the institute's president Hatai Chitanondh warned at a press conference yesterday. Supporters say he is speaking up now in anticipation an economic team set up by the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO), which came to power last month, might soon be considering all economic issues, including the TPP.

Hatai expressed a firm stance against the TPP after the US ambassador to Thailand asked the Kingdom to join this trade agreement in April 2012. The Thai health advocate has written to US President Barack Obama asking him to stop urging Thailand to jump into the TPP. Presently, the TPP has just 12 country members, including the United States, and Singapore, Brunei, Vietnam and Malaysia from the Asean region.

Poungchompoo Prasert
The Nation
June 11, 2014 12:00 am

แถลงข่าว "เตือนมะกันอย่าชวนไทยเข้า TPP เพราะย่ำยืคักตึศรีและอธิปไตยยาสูบของชาติ

"We have solid reasons why Thailand should not join the TPP," Hatai



According to Thailand Health Promotion Institute lawyer Wasin Pipattanachai, the US has tried to include the TRIPS-Plus (the tougher version of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) in the TPP negotiations. Some provisions of this could allow tobacco entrepreneurs to legally challenge Thailand's bans on cigarette advertising and strict tobacco control.

Paisal Limstitt from Thammasat University's Faculty of Laws said if Thailand joined the TPP, foreign cigarette manufacturers would have the right to bring Thailand to the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) proceedings.

"The case will then be no longer under the jurisdiction of Thai courts," he pointed out. He said this could constitute an interference in Thailand's tobacco control.

*Poungchompoo Prasert
The Nation
June 11, 2014 12:00 am*

อ.ไพศาล ลิ้มสถิตย์ คณะนิติศาสตร์ มธ.

“ข้อกำหนดเรื่อง State-owned enterprises: SOEs) จะส่งผลให้รัฐวิสาหกิจของไทยต้องแข่งขันกับธุรกิจต่างชาติ (ไม่รวมถึงรัฐวิสาหกิจที่ให้บริการสาธารณะ)

ดังนั้น กรณีของ รยส รัฐบาลไม่สามารถให้สิทธิพิเศษแก่ รยส ในการประกอบกิจการที่จะทำได้เปรียบบริษัทต่างชาติ หากมีการฝ่าฝืน จะนำไปสู่กระบวนการระงับข้อพิพาทและถูกแทรกแซงทางการค้า”

อีกทั้งยังต้องเปิดเผยข้อมูลการดำเนินงานของโรงงานยาสูบต่อสหรัฐฯ ด้วย

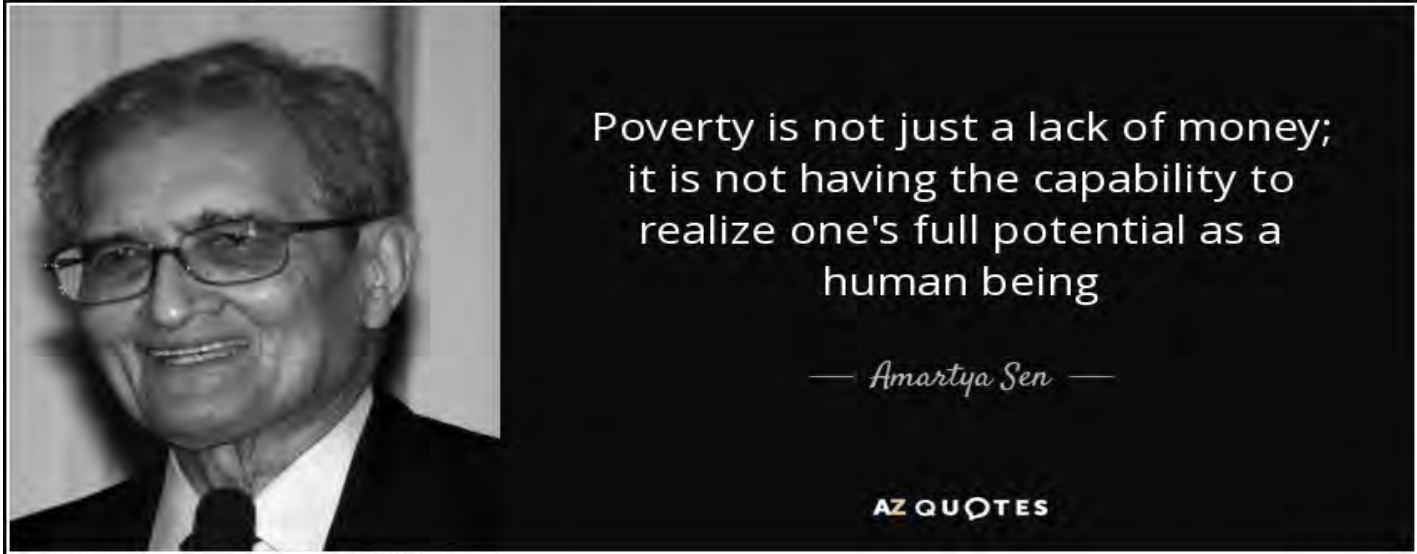
ข้อตกลงหลายเรื่อง เช่น การจัดซื้อ จัดจ้าง การเปิดเผยข้อมูล หรือไม่ให้ ภาครัฐสนับสนุนการแข่งขันไม่เป็น ธรรม อาจทำให้โรงงานยาสูบต้องปิด กิจการ หรือถูกซื้อกิจการไปเป็นของ บริษัทบุหรืต่างชาติได้

Dr. Hatai Chitanond warned that if Thailand is going to be a member of the TPP, national tobacco control would be interrupted, regulation and legislation would not be freely issued, TTM would not be able to compete with international cigarette companies and might stop its operation, and all tobacco farmers could eventually be employed by international tobacco companies.

"It is very worrisome and a matter of life and death for the country," said Hatai Chitanondh

Conclusion

Key development scholars (Stiglitz, 1998; Rodrik, 1999; Sen, 1999) have proposed development frameworks recognizing that development requires multiple factors ranging from well-functioning and supervised financial systems to a sustainable environment.



Amartya Sen views development as the expansion of individual freedoms. Sen's development paradigm recognizes the need to address basic needs, such as health, on multiple-fronts and to integrate public policies into a comprehensive set of development strategies.



The “G-77 Bangkok Roundtable on Sufficiency Economy: an Approach to Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals”

GNH

vs

GNP or **GDP**



หลักแนวคิดของเศรษฐกิจพอเพียง

การพัฒนาตามหลักเศรษฐกิจพอเพียง คือ การพัฒนาที่ดั่งบนพื้นฐาน
ของทางสายกลาง ความไม่ประมาท โดยคำนึงถึง ความพอประมาณ
ความมีเหตุผล การสร้างภูมิคุ้มกันที่ดีในตัว ตลอดจนใช้ความรู้ความรอบรอบ
และคุณธรรมประกอบ การวางแผน การตัดสินใจ และการกระทำ



Thank you

