



WEBINAR

# Global Trade Impact and Implications

RCEP - A view from Singapore, China, Myanmar and Vietnam

19 MAY 2021

10:00am-11:30am

ZOOM

#### **Speakers**



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Thank you for joining us today!

#### Please note:

- This webinar is being recorded.
- All participants are muted to enable the speakers to present without interruption.
- box to send in your questions.
- The slides will be sent to you after the session.



### The RCEP Outlook for China

Irene Bao, Associate Shanghai

## **AGENDA**



01 An Overview of RCEP

**02** The Impact of RCEP on China

RCEP - Benefits and Opportunities for Investors







What is it?

 Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement ("RCEP") is an agreement initiated by ASEAN in 2012, and adopted by 15 Asia-Pacific countries in 2020, namely 10 ASEAN countries, China, Japan, Korea, Australia and New Zealand. It is the most important achievement in the past 20 years in the construction of East Asian economic integration.



- On 22 March 2021, China approved the ratification of RCEP.
- On 15 April 2021, China formally deposited its instrument of ratification of RCEP with the Secretary-General of ASEAN. This marks the formal completion of the RCEP ratification process in China.
- RCEP is expected to take effect on 1 January 2022.





#### China ratifies RCEP trade deal three months ahead of schedule, urges other members to follow suit

- The 15-member Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) was signed in mid-November
- Commerce Minister Wang Wentao confirmed the deal had been ratified during the National People's Congress (NPC) in Beijing



Why you can trust SCMP



China's Commerce Minister Wang Wentao said on Monday after the deal was ratified during the National People's Congress (NPC) in Beijing. Photo: Xinhua

## The Impact of RCEP on China





Duane Morris

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### The Impact of RCEP on China



- A major achievement of opening up after China's accession to the WTO.
- Establishes free trade relations between China and Japan for the first time.
- Echoes the "One Belt, One Road" initiative.
- Creates positive expectations for the economy and boosts the recovery of the economy after the epidemic.





- Trade in Goods
  - Tax Concession.
  - China adopts "country-specific tariff concessions".
  - Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation.
     Compared to WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and the FTAs that China adopted, it is more comprehensive and have a higher level of facilitation.
  - Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.



- Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment Procedures.
- Trade Remedies.



#### Trade in Services

- China adopts a positive list commitment in the area of trade in services, which will be transformed into a negative list model within six years after the entry into force of the agreement.
- China makes a high level of trade in services liberalization commitments in the RCEP, which is the highest level among the existing FTAs.
- The annex on financial services represents the highest level of commitment in China's financial sector.



- Investment
  - This is the first time that China included the negative list model in a FTA.
- Intellectual Property
  - The most comprehensive intellectual property chapter included in the FTAs that China adopted.
- Government Procurement
  - This is the first time that China included the government procurement rules in a FTA.





## The RCEP Outlook for Singapore

Patrick Ong, Senior Associate Evan Teoh, Associate

Singapore

### **AGENDA**



- What are some of the benefits to Singapore businesses?
- How to use Singapore as a base to take advantage of RCEP?
- 03 Conclusion



## Lower transaction costs for Singapore businesses





Chapter 3 of the RCEP – creation of a single rule of origin, as well as a cumulation of rules of origin

Chapter 2 of the RCEP – Reduction or elimination of tariffs



## Certainty and lower transaction time for Singapore businesses



Chapter 4 of the RCEP – applies to customs laws and regulations

#### **Transparency**

Publication of key customs laws and regulations on the internet

#### **Consistency**

- Countries must ensure that its customs laws and regulations are consistently implemented and applied throughout its customs territory.
- Harmonisation with international standards.

#### **Efficiency**

Provisions facilitate the efficient administration of customs procedures and expeditious clearance of goods.

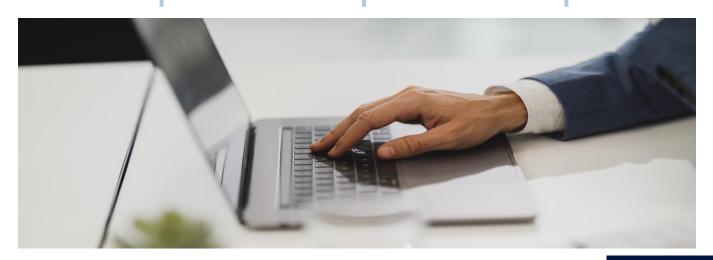
## Opportunities for Singapore businesses looking to venture abroad



**IP Protection** 

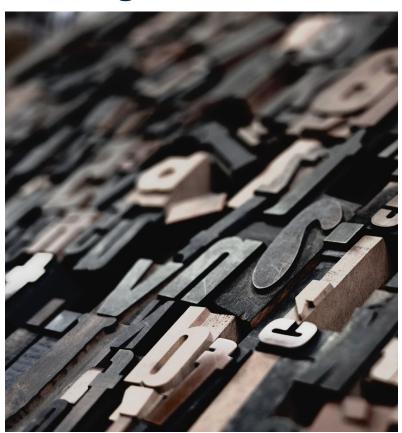
Commitments towards e-commerce

Increase market access for SMEs Foreign shareholding in services sectors



## Opportunities for Singapore businesses looking to venture abroad





## **Chapter 11 of the RCEP - IP Protection**

- More extensive protection
- Streamline procedures
- Civil and criminal remedies.

## Opportunities for Singapore businesses looking to venture abroad





#### **Chapter 12 of the RCEP**

- E-commerce
- Increased legal protections for e-commerce users
- Validity of electronic signatures
- Cross-border data transfer.
- No custom duties
- Consultative framework for disagreements



## How to use Singapore as a base to take advantage of RCEP?





**Transshipment Hub** 



Headquarters



Access to investment opportunities in ASEAN



### Singapore – the premier transshipment hub

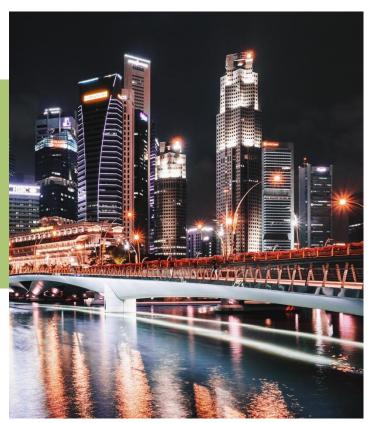
Restructure supply chains to reap the benefits of tariff eliminations and consolidated and cumulation rule of origin under RCEP.

Setting up of a transshipment hub in Singapore.



### Set up HQ in Singapore





**Tax Incentives** Stable political **Ease of setting** and business up company environment Ease of movement of foreign currency

## Singapore – the launch pad for investment opportunities in ASEAN



- With the enhanced investor protection provisions and more certain dispute resolution framework, investment in the ASEAN region is increasingly attractive.
  - National treatment and most-favoured nation treatment.
  - Prohibition of introducing performance requirements as a condition for foreign investors to establish, expand or dispose of an investment.
  - Foreign investors are entitled to compensation for expropriations and losses due to conflict or civil strife.
- However, one limitation is the lack of a firm investor-state dispute settlement mechanism.



#### Conclusion

- The RCEP will enter into force 60 days after six ASEAN Member States and three non ASEAN Member States have ratified the Agreement.
  - Singapore has completed the ratification process on 9 April 2021
  - China followed shortly thereafter on 15 April 2021. Japan and Thailand have completed their domestic ratification processes, but have yet to deposit their instruments of ratification.
- Key next steps:
  - Review owned intellectual property
  - Explore branching into e-commerce platforms
  - Review and restructure supply chains
- Consider operations through Singapore







## The RCEP Outlook for Myanmar

Priyank Srivastava, Director Ken Tan, Associate

Yangon

## **AGENDA**



Opportunities which RCEP brings to investors

**02** General Outlook of RCEP

**03** Benefits to Myanmar's businesses

04 What's next?



## How to use Myanmar as a base to take advantage of RCEP?





**Manufacturing Hub** 



Less Saturated Market



Access to investment opportunities outside ASEAN





Labor-intensive involvement – RCEP will motivate increase of manufacturing investments

Lower cost and Lesser skilled worker – manufacturers for Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore and South Korea





#### **Less Saturated Market**

- As "least developed countries"
- Myanmar still has many opportunities to explore
- DICA just announced that the MIC has given green lights to 15 new investment proposals including a project with large capital intensive investment amount of US\$ 2.5 Billion in power generation
- Just the beginning of Ecommerce, and digital transformation is happening at an accelerated paste in Myanmar



### **Investment Opportunities outside ASEAN**



#### **Myanmar's Trade Statistics in 2020**

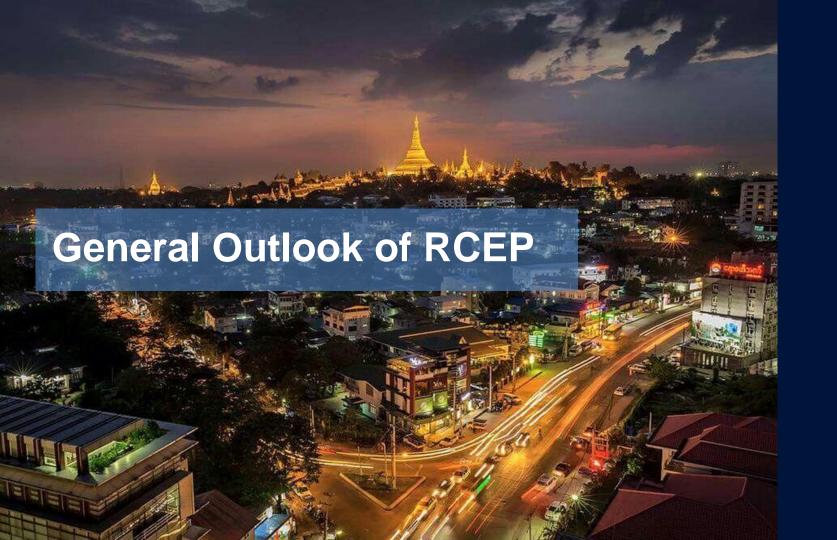
#### **Top Export Countries for Myanmar**

- China with a share of 31% (5.37 billion US\$)
- Thailand with a share of 17.7% (3 billion US\$)
- **Japan** with a share of 7.32% (1.24 billion US\$)
- USA with a share of 5.13% (868 million US\$)
- Singapore with a share of 4.11% (696 million US\$)
- India with a share of 4.1% (695 million US\$)
- Germany with a share of 3.49% (591 million US\$)
- **Spain** with a share of 3.11% (527 million US\$)
- United Kingdom with a share of 2.88% (488 million US\$)
- Korea with a share of 2.58% (438 million US\$)

#### **Top import partners for Myanmar**

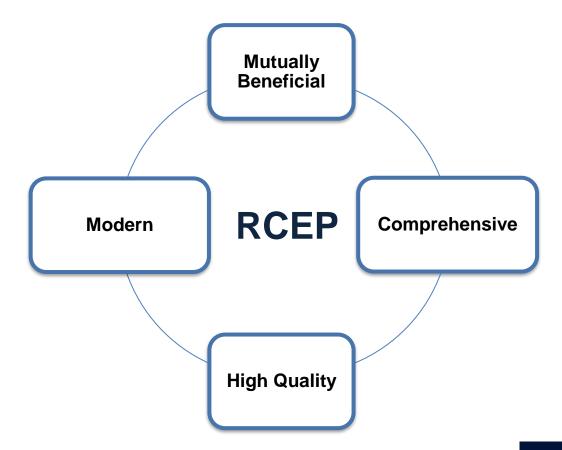
- China with a share of 36% (6.52 billion US\$)
- Singapore with a share of 13.6% (2.45 billion US\$)
- Thailand with a share of 10.7% (1.92 billion US\$)
- Indonesia with a share of 5.96% (1.07 billion US\$)
- Malaysia with a share of 5.62% (1.01 billion US\$)
- India with a share of 3.79% (682 million US\$)
- Vietnam with a share of 3.27% (588 million US\$)
- Korea with a share of 3.14% (564 million US\$)
- **Japan** with a share of 3.07% (551 million US\$)
- USA with a share of 2.21% (397 million US\$)

Source from: trendeconomy.com/



# **Key Features of RCEP Agreement**







# **Key Features of RCEP Agreement**

#### Modern

- Updates coverage of existing ASEAN's FTA.
- Consider the changing and emerging trade realities, electronic commerce.
- RCEP complements and build beyond the WTO.

#### Comprehensive

- Comprehensive, in terms of both coverage and depth of commitments.
- Covers trade in goods, rules of origin, customs procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical regulation, conformity assessment procedures.



# **Key Features of RCEP Agreement**

#### High Quality

- Recognise diverse levels of development.
- Support Parties' engagement in global and regional supply chain.
- Complements market access commitments with trade and investment.
- Boost competition that drives productivity.

#### **Mutually Beneficial**

- Brings together countries with diverse levels of development.
- Flexible and provide special and differential treatment.
- Includes technical cooperation and capacity building for RCEP Parties.



# **RCEP Concessions for Myanmar**

RCEP CONCESSIONS FOR Myanmar

Only required to eliminate tariffs on 30% of trade in goods, where most of the Parties are required to abolish 65% of the trade in goods

Has 15 years (instead of 10 years) to eliminate the required trade in good tariffs, and most of the RCEP partners agreed to eliminate 80% of the trade in good tariffs

Has a minimum of 3 - 10 years of transition period to develop its e-commerce, intellectual property and competition policies



#### **Benefits of RCEP**



- 1. Expand local SMEs' access to global manufacturing networks and support the country's post COVID-19 economic recovery.
- Expand Myanmar's agriculture export countries to other RCEP parties.
- New rules on e-commerce to make it easier for businesses to trade online.
- 4. A common set of rules on intellectual property.
- Agreed rules of origin to help suppliers contribute to regional production chains.



# **Geographical Advantage of Myanmar**

- Strategic land bridge linking East and West Asia
- Granting Myanmar greater access to dynamic regional markets of Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea
- In line with keeping Myanmar's longer-term strategic development priorities outlined within Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan





# **Geopolitical Advantage of Myanmar**

- RCEP provides a platform for the parties to move towards a unified and integrated market in this region
- Geopolitically, Myanmar's trading relationship with these large area is going to stabilise and will be less affected by the Trade War between US and China
- RCEP allows Myanmar to be part of a huge market representing about 30% of the world's population and 30% of the global GDP







# **Myanmar's Commitment to RCEP**

# Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations

- issued a notification on 18 February 2021, and notified that Myanmar will continue to implement the commitments as agreed in the regional and sub-regional economic integration such as ASEAN, GMS and RCEP
- will enhance coordination with relevant ministries in assuring facilitation, promotion and protection in accordance with laws for the existing investments in Myanmar as a priority

# Myanmar Investment Commission

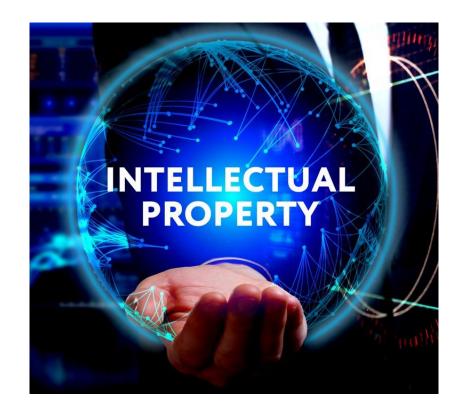
- Expediate the approval process of MIC permit/endorsement for the new investment projects
- MIC announced new energy projects worth up to US\$ 2.5 Billion in power generation



# **Intellectual Property**

#### Myanmar's progress:

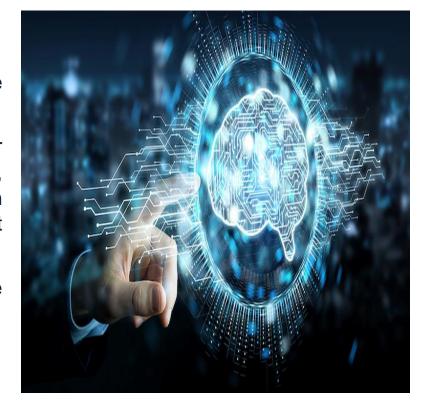
- The Myanmar Trademark Law 2019 was enacted
- MIPO to perform trademark registration
- Will need to implement other sets of intellectual properties legislations





# **Acceleration of Digital Transformation**

- Myanmar is moving into cashless system.
- Acceleration of use of internet banking in the Banking and Finance Industry.
- Government set up internet white-list for certain applications like like Grab, Foodpanda etc. to ensure normalcy in provision of delivery service during internet cut.
- Legislations in relation to e-commerce are still lacking – to improve.



#### Conclusion

- Key next steps:
  - Implement new intellectual property legislations
  - Explore branching into e-commerce platforms
  - Improve agriculture and manufacturing capacity

Consider opportunities in Myanmar







### The RCEP Outlook for Vietnam

Pham Bach Duong, Special Counsel

Hanoi

# **AGENDA**



01 Why Vietnam joined the RCEP?

02 What next?

03 What benefits?

04 Any challenges?

05 Is Vietnam prepared?





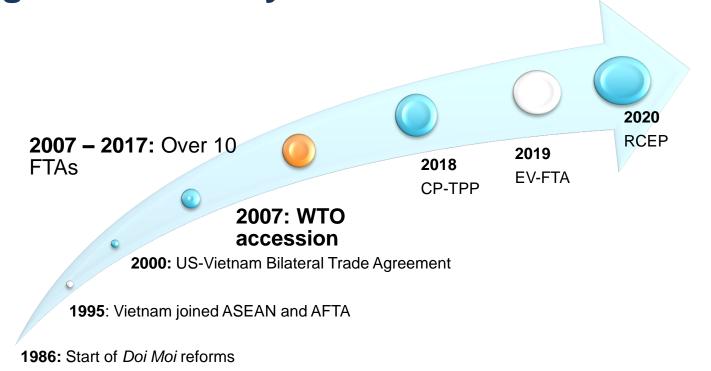
# RCEP – Trade "Tous Azimuts" (all azimuts)



RCEP is a natural continuation of Vietnam's long-term foreign economic policy based on a firm belief in multilateralism.

# 35 years of continuous integration into the global economy





57

# Vietnam actively promoted both CPTPP and RCEP



- Vietnam played a key role in the final stretches to the conclusion of both CPTPP and RCEP when it was the host of two major events:
  - CPTPP: final issues were settled when Vietnam hosted APEC in 2017.
  - RCEP was signed when Vietnam was the Chair of ASEAN in 2020.



#### Vietnam FTAs: before RCEP

- Vietnam signed 17 FTAs, including those to which Vietnam is a party as a member of ASEAN:
  - 14 effective FTAs (UK-Vietnam FTA came into effect on 1 May 2021).
  - 2 FTAs in negotiation (Vietnam EFTA (Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein) and Vietnam – Israel FTA).

Source: https://trungtamwto.vn/thong-ke/12065-tong-hop-cac-fta-cua-viet-nam-tinh-den-thang-122020



#### **Vietnam FTAs: after RCEP**









- Through RCEP Vietnam will be part of a whole new market representing about 30% of the global GDP and 30% of the world population.
- Combined with the previously signed FTAs, Vietnam will be one of the most open markets in the world.



# RCEP vs Other FTAs by Vietnam

|   | RCEP | <b>EVFTA</b> | CPTPP | AFTA | ACFTA | AKFTA | AJCEP | AIFTA | AANZFTA | AHKFTA |
|---|------|--------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| Tariff reduction                          | X    | X            | X     | X    | X     | X     | X     | X     | X       | X      |
| RoO                                       | X    | X            | X     | X    | X     | X     | X     | X     | X       | X      |
| Textile and garment                       | X    | X            | X     |      |       |       |       |       | X       |        |
| Customs procedures and trade facilitation | X    | X            | X     | X    | X     | X     | X     | X     | X       | X      |
| Trade remedies                            | X    | X            | X     |      | X     | X     | X     | X     | X       |        |
| SPS                                       | X    | X            | X     | X    |       |       | X     |       | X       | X      |
| TBT                                       | X    | X            | X     | X    |       |       |       |       | X       | X      |
| Services                                  | X    | X            | X     | X    | X     | X     | X     | X     | X       | X      |
| Financial services                        | X    | X            | X     | X    |       | X     |       |       | X       |        |
| Investment                                | X    | X            | X     | X    | X     | X     | X     | X     | X       |        |
| ISDS                                      |      |              | X     | X    | X     | X     |       | X     | X       |        |
| Temporary entry for business persons      | X    | X            | X     | X    |       |       |       |       | X       |        |
| Telecommunication                         | X    | X            | X     |      |       |       |       |       | X       |        |
| Electronic commerce                       | X    | X            | X     |      |       |       |       |       | X       |        |
| Government procurement                    | X    | X            | X     |      |       |       |       |       |         |        |
| Competition policy                        | X    | x            | X     |      |       |       |       |       | x       |        |
| SOEs                                      |      | X            | X     |      |       |       |       |       |         |        |
| Intellectual property                     | X    | X            | X     |      |       |       |       |       | X       |        |
| Labour                                    |      | X            | X     |      |       |       |       |       |         |        |
| Environment                               |      | X            | X     |      |       |       |       |       |         |        |
| SME                                       | X    |              |       |      |       |       |       |       |         |        |
| Cooperation and capacity building         | X    | X            | X     | X    | X     |       | X     |       | X       | X      |
| Dispute settlement                        | X    | X            | X     | X    | X     | X     | X     | X     | ×       | X      |

Source: Aus4Reform – CIEM Report "Making RCEP Work for Economic Well-being and Autonomy in Vietnam: Required Reforms of Trade and Investment Institutions"





#### **RCEP Ratification Process in Vietnam**

- Government prepares a report to the National Assembly on RCEP Agreement ratification:
  - Ministry of Industry and Trade drives the ratification process.
  - Ministry of Finance has the main responsibility for the implementation of import tax commitments.
  - Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the main responsibility for matters related to the text of the RCEP Agreement.
- Prime Minister or the Minister of Industry and Trade (under the Prime Minister's delegation) presents the Government's Report to the National Assembly at one of its sessions.
- Based on the Government's Report, the **President** submits to the National Assembly a formal request for consideration and ratification of the RCEP Agreement.
- The ratification request and the Government's Report are examined and vetted by the Standing Committee and Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly.
- The National Assembly votes to ratify the RCEP Agreement.







- Ratification by Vietnam: late 2021 or early 2022.
- RCEP Agreement will come into force when at least 6 ASEAN countries and 3 partner countries complete the ratification process.
- Expected timeline for ratification by all countries: 18 months.





#### **Trade: Reduction of Tariffs**

 At least 64% of tariff lines eliminated as soon as RCEP comes into force.



 After 15-20 years, Vietnam will eliminate tariffs in about 85.6% - 89.6% of tariff lines, while partner countries will also eliminate tariffs on Vietnamese goods.



#### Tariff Reductions in Vietnam's Favour

- Elimination of tariffs by Vietnam is **not higher** than the existing committed levels under ASEAN+ FTAs:
  - with ASEAN: 90.3%
  - Australia and New Zealand: 89.6%
  - Japan and South Korea: 86.7%
  - China: 85. 6%.
- Vietnam will benefit from higher tariff cuts by RCEP countries:
  - Australia: 92%,
  - New Zealand: 91.4%
  - Japan: 90.4%
  - Korea: 90.7%
  - China: 90.7%

#### **Trade**



 RCEP is expected to boost Vietnam's exports by 3.75% and imports by 3.87%.

- Exports:
  - textiles (19.8%)
  - light industry (5.7%)
  - vegetables (5.25%)
- Imports:
  - textiles and garments (12.81%)
  - light industry (6.08%)



Source: https://trungtamwto.vn/chuyen-de/17080-rcep-nganh-nao-huong-loi-nganh-nao-bat-loi



# **Supply Chain Relocation to Vietnam**

RCEP will further facilitate supply chain relocation to countries like Vietnam.

56 multinational companies moved from China during 2018 – 2019

(a Nomura report):

- 26 to Vietnam
- 11 to Taiwan
- 11 to Thailand
- 3 to India



Samsung mobile phones produced in Vietnam already represent a big chunk of Vietnam's exports.



# Improvements in the National Legal Framework

- Legally binding framework in the region for:
  - trade policy
  - Investment
  - intellectual property
  - e-commerce
  - dispute settlement





# Still low capacity to take advantage of tariff cuts

- Despite Vietnam's quite favourable position in respect of tariff cuts under RCEP, the actual utilization of such tariff cuts by Vietnamese companies remains low.
  - According to a Aus4Reform-CIEM study, in 2019 the rate of FTA utilization was just 37.2%.
- Reasons:
  - Lack of awareness
  - Cumbersome administrative procedures to get C/Os



## Competition from "Factories of the World"



- Many partners in RCEP have similar product structures to Vietnam but with more competitive production facilities.
- Vietnamese goods must compete directly with imported goods from RCEP, especially from China.



# Difficulties in attracting more FDI

- Vietnam may benefit from an increase in FDI inflows.
  - 6 out of 10 largest foreign direct investors in Vietnam are already RCEP members (Korea, Japan, Singapore, China, Malaysia, and Thailand).
- Challenges:
  - The resulting increase in the trade deficit.
  - Screening FDI projects for high quality investments.
  - Low use of domestic inputs by FDI companies (only 67.5% of FDI companies sourced inputs in Vietnam in 2015 vs 97.2% (China), 99.9% (Malaysia), 96.5% (Thailand) (Source: Aus4Reform-CIEM Report)





Some goods expected to be adversely affected when Vietnam participates in RCEP are:

- Meat and poultry (-7.71%)
- services (-7.7%)
- transportation and information transmission (-3.32%)



Source: https://baodauthau.vn/rcep-nganh-nao-huong-loi-nganh-nao-bat-loi-post102290.html





- Limited opportunity to promote exports of professional services to RCEP countries:
  - difference in human resources between Vietnam and other countries in the RCEP Agreement;
  - banking services will face tough competition from RCEP countries:
    - service quality
    - brand and reputation
    - experience and management qualifications
    - technology



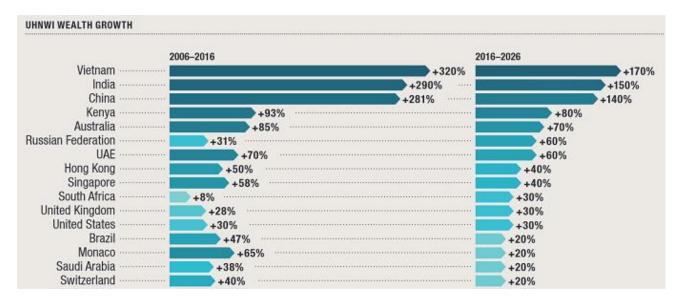


# Vietnam is now a different country

- Joining ASEAN (1995) or WTO (2007) were far greater challenges for Vietnam:
  - Market reforms were just at their beginnings.
  - Trade with former socialist countries was mostly based on barter.
  - The country was poor with practically no industry.



# Vietnam's super rich population is growing faster than anywhere else....



... and is on track to continue leading the growth in the next decade









**CP-TPP** 

Example: early adoption of a circular on RoO (Circular 11/2020/TT-BTC adopted to implement RoO under EV-FTA)





- Emergence of local corporate champions:
  - 2020 List of "Forbes Global 2000 The World's Largest Public Companies" now includes 4 public groups from Vietnam:
    - Vietcombank
    - BIDV
    - Vingroup
    - Vietinbank



## **Healthier Financial Sector**























# **Industry 4.0 and Fintech**



- Vietnam's fintech startup landscape almost tripled in size between 2017 and 2020, growing from 44 startups in 2017 to 121 startups now.
- Regulatory sandbox.



## **Increasing Investment in R&D**

#### Third phase of Nano Covax human trials due to begin in May

Thursday, 16:51, 15/04/2021







VOV.VN - Nanogen Pharmaceutical Biotechnology JSC have announced plans to launch the third phase of human trials for its locally-produced coronavirus vaccine Nano Covax on May 5, a timeframe which is three months ahead of schedule.



The first volunteer receives Nano Covax jab (Photo: MoH)

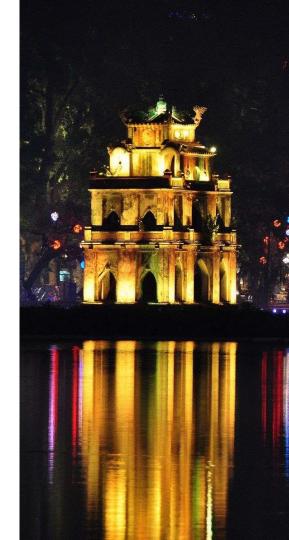




- A batch of new major laws adopted in 2019 2020:
  - Law on Securities
  - Law on Investment
  - Law on Enterprise
  - Law on PPP

### Conclusion

- RCEP is fully in line with Vietnam's long-term economic liberalization and development strategy.
- Vietnam is generally believed to benefit greatly from RCEP.
- There are also many challenges but the country is much better prepared to overcome them.





## **About Duane Morris**



#### Office Openings

1904 – Philadelphia

1985 - Wilmington

1994 - New York

1996 - Newark

1997 - Washington, D.C.

1998 - San Francisco

1999 – Chicago, Houston, Boston and Miami

2000 - London and Atlanta

2003 - San Diego and Pittsburgh

2006 - Baltimore, Las Vegas and Lake Tahoe

2007 – Singapore and Vietnam (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City)

2013 - Silicon Valley and Myanmar

2014 - Shanghai

2017 - Austin

2021 - Dallas



#### What others say...



"Top-tier national rankings in Appellate, Banking and Finance, Bankruptcy, Construction, Corporate, Employment Law, Healthcare, Immigration, Insurance, IP Litigation, Mass Tort Litigation/Class Actions, Patent Law and Litigation, Real Estate, Trademark and Venture Capital Law."

> U.S. News-Best Lawyers Best Law Firms, 2021

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The Legal 500 Asia Pacific, 2020

"Outstanding for quality and responsiveness, extremely commercially minded and to the point...they have a good grasp on the numbers, which helps when they are crafting advice."

Chambers and Partners Asia Pacific, 2020

### **Key Contact**



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