

# 2019 年度日アジア太平洋フォーラム Asia-Pacific Forum 2019

## 報 告 書

2019 年 10 月 16 日（火）・17 日（水）  
マレーシア・クアランプール開催

一般財団法人 国際経済交流財団（JEF）

2019 年度日アジア太平洋フォーラム  
2019 年 10 月 16 日（水）、17 日（木）マレーシア・クアラルンプール



開会挨拶 Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa



開会挨拶 JEF 日下会長



基調講演 YB Dr. Ong Kian Ming



Session1 浦田秀次郎氏



会場の様子



Session 1 Q & A の様子



Session 1 Q & A の様子



Session 1 会場の様子



Session 2 会場の様子



Session3 会場の様子



Session 3 モデレーター JEF 原岡専務理事



閉会の様子



集合写真

Day2 ラウンドテーブル  
ディスカッション



## 目 次

1. 開 催 趣 旨	.....1
2. 開 催 概 要	.....2
3. 詳 細 日 程	.....4
4. 出 席 者	.....10
5. 略 歴	.....12
6. 議 事 要 旨	
和 文	.....27
英 文	.....48
7. 発 表 資 料	.....64
8. 活 動 と 成 果	.....110
9. アンケート結果	.....117
10. 共 催 団 体 紹 介	.....120
11. 事 務 局	.....121



## 1. 開催趣旨

国際経済交流財団は、我が国企業の国際競争力に資するため、更なる成長が期待され重要な市場であるアジア太平洋地域について、持続的経済成長への貢献、またビジネス制度の共通化・標準化の点で重要な地域経済統合を推進するという観点から、アジア太平洋地域のシンクタンクや大学等と共に議論を重ねて来ている。

本事業は、アジア太平洋地域で指導的役割を果たしている政財界、官界、学界における有識者が一堂に会し、豊富な経験に基づき同地域におけるこれらの課題の解決に向けて、率直な意見交換を行い相互の交流、および理解を深めると共に、我が国をはじめ参加各国での政策立案に資することを目的としている。

2003年にシンガポールで第1回を開催して以来、昨年度（2018年）はインド・デリーにおいて17回目、今年度は18回目をマレーシア・クアラルンプールにてマレーシア戦略国際問題研究所 Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia との共催で公開シンポジウム、および非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッションを開催した。

## 2. 開催概要

### 【開催日時】

10月16日（水）終日 <DAY1> 公開シンポジウム

10月17日（木）午前 <DAY2> 非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッション

### 【開催場所】

マレーシア・クアラルンプール（会場：The Westin Hotel Kuala Lumpur）

### 【主催者】

日本側：一般財団法人国際経済交流財団／Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

マレーシア側：マレーシア戦略国際問題研究所

Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

### 【テーマ】

2020年以降のアジア太平洋地域の経済：

アジア太平洋地域は台頭するポピュリズムと顕在化する格差問題への対応の中で如何にして“より良きグローバリゼーション”を成し遂げられるか？

The Future of the Asia-Pacific Economies Beyond 2020：

How can the Asia-Pacific Region Achieve a Better Globalization in Coping with Rising Populism and Emerging Inequality?

#### パネルセッション 1

アジア太平洋地域における今後の持続的かつ包摂的成長の展望と課題

Prospects and Issues for the Future Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region

#### パネルセッション 2

アジア太平洋地域における地域統合の進展とその展望

Progress of Regional Integration in the Asia-Pacific Region and Its Outlook

#### パネルセッション 3

経済的な繁栄の達成に向けての新たな挑戦

New Challenges for Achieving Economic Prosperity

**【出席者】**

日本、マレーシア、アジア太平洋地域の計 13 の国・地域から 21 名

**【形式】**

<DAY1> 公開シンポジウム（聴衆：85 名）

<DAY2> 非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッション

**【使用言語】**

英語

### 3. 詳細日程



#### Asia-Pacific Forum 2019

co-hosted by Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)  
and Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) on

#### *The Future of the Asia-Pacific Economies Beyond 2020*

-- How can the Asia-Pacific Region achieve a better globalization in coping with rising  
populism and emerging inequality? --

16 - 17 October 2019

(Venue: Westin Hotel Kuala Lumpur)

#### Wednesday, 16 October 2019

1000 - 1030      Arrival and Registration

1030 - 1045      Welcoming Remarks by

**Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa**

Chairman and Chief Executive

Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

Welcome Remarks by

**Mr Kazumasa Kusaka**

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

1045 - 1105      Keynote Address by

**YB Dr Ong Kian Ming**

Deputy Minister

International Trade and Industry (MITI) Malaysia

1105 - 1115      Photo Session



1120 - 1230

**Panel Session 1: Prospects and Issues for the Future Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region**

The Asia-Pacific region has been the growth center of the world economy. For its growth to be sustainable, it is important that growth should be inclusive with its outcome distributed equally. What are some constraining factors which must be overcome to achieve such growth in the coming years?

In the past, this region suffered low growth as protective “My Country First” measures, including excessive protection of infant industries, were taken. Then, this region achieved today’s development through such open and free trade measures as seen in the progress of ASEAN integration, China’s entry to WTO, the expansion of intra-regional FTAs, and the realization of the CPTPP.

Now in order for this region to enjoy the benefits of free trade to a maximum extent, it is imperative to implement domestic structural reforms. Growth strategies need to correspond to issues of structural reforms. In this session, issues, challenges and solutions for executing growth strategies in this region are broadly examined with attention paid to the notion that it is very important for growth to contribute to the overall welfare of society as well as GDP growth. In other words, growth has to be inclusive.

Guiding questions:

- What are the components of sustainable and inclusive growth that countries in the region should focus on in the medium to long-term and what are the challenges in achieving them?
- What are the sources of sustainable growth in the region? Can trade still be the vehicle for equal prosperity?
- How do we ensure that inclusive growth is achieved by all in the region?

Moderator:

**Dr Josef T Yap**

Senior Technical Advisor

ASEP-CELLs Project, Ateneo School of Government

Panelists:

**Prof Shujiro Urata**

Professor of Economics

Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies Waseda University

**Dr Man-jung Mignonne Chan**

Co-Founder and Chief Strategy Officer

Forum on Humanities

**Prof Gary Hawke**

Emeritus Professor

Victoria University of Wellington

**Dr Wisarn Pupphavesa**

Senior Advisor

Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)

**Dr Vo Tri Thanh**

Chairman

Vietnam National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (VNCPEC)

**Mr Alizan Mahadi**

Senior Fellow, Technology, Innovation, Environment and Sustainability (TIES)

Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

1230 – 1400      Welcome Luncheon

Hosted by Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)

Malaysia

1400 – 1510      **Panel Session 2: Progress of Regional Integration in the Asia-Pacific  
Region and Its Outlook**

In the Asia-Pacific region, ASEAN integration is progressing, intra-regional FTAs are expanding and the CPTPP was realized. Consequently, these trade liberalization measures have promoted the establishment of intra-regional supply chains. In addition, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement is close to realization.

However, the recent US-China trade friction, which began due to the Trump administration's "America First" action, is causing changes in the regional supply chains, including those of Chinese companies. Amid actions of anti-globalization and protectionism seen in the EU and US, prerequisites for economic growth as well as issues, challenges and solutions are discussed for this region to maintain and develop free trade, and eventually lead

it to the realization of a regional integration.

Guiding questions:

- What are the mid and long-term outlook for regional trade amidst trade tensions?
- Should countries in the region continue pushing for trade liberalization going forward beyond 2020?
- Which type of mega-regional trade deals are needed to reinvigorate further trade liberalization and facilitation efforts in the long-term?

Moderator:

**Prof Tham Siew Yean**

Senior Fellow

ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute

Panelists

**Dr Zhong Feiteng**

Head and Professor

National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)

**Amb Murray McLean AO**

Chairman

Dunmore McLean Pty Ltd

**Datuk Seri Jayasiri Jayasena**

Former Secretary-General

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Malaysia

**Ms Anita Prakash**

Director of Policy Relations

Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

**Dr Juita Mohamad**

Fellow, Economics, Trade and Regional Integration (ETRI)

Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

1510 - 1530

Coffee Break

1530 – 1640

### **Panel Session 3: New Challenges for Achieving Economic Prosperity**

New difficulties have arisen in realizing inclusive growth and achieving the economic prosperity and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. One is the Digital Revolution and the other is political populism. The impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and Digital Revolution on this region is a matter of particular concern. On the other hand, there remains a concern whether political populism could cause anti-globalization in this region sentiments.

Against these backdrops, and in achieving the region's socio-economic stability and prosperity, what should we do? This session will examine human resource as well as infrastructure development and other possible solutions.

Guiding questions:

- What is needed for countries in the region to participate in the Fourth Industrial Revolution?
- How does quality infrastructure fit into the needs of a region in boosting its supply capacity?
- What can be done to offset anti-globalization sentiments on the ground?

Moderator:

**Mr Naoyuki Haraoka**

Executive Managing Director

Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

Panelists:

**Dr Ahn Choong-yong**

Distinguished Professor

Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University

**Dr Yose Rizal Damuri**

Head of Department of Economics

Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)



**Dr Josef T Yap**

Senior Technical Advisor

ASEP-CELLs Project, Ateneo School of Government

**Assoc Prof Simon SC Tay**

Chairman

Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

**Dr Priyadarshi Dash**

Assistant Professor

Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)

**Ms Farlina Said**

Analyst, Foreign Policy and Security Studies (FPSS)

Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

1640 - 1700      Closing Remarks by

**Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa**

Chairman and Chief Executive

Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

1800 - 1830      Cocktail Session

1830 - 2030      Welcome Dinner

Hosted by Japan Economic Foundation

**Thursday, 17 October 2019**

0900 - 1200      Closed-door Roundtable

1200 - 1300      Farewell Lunch

Hosted by JEF and ISIS Malaysia

## 4. 出席者

(登壇順／22 名)

■ **Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa**

Chairman and Chief Executive, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)  
Malaysia

■ **Mr Kazumasa Kusaka**

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

■ **YB Dr Ong Kian Ming**

Deputy Minister, International Trade and Industry (MITI) Malaysia

■ **Dr Josef T Yap**

Senior Technical Advisor, ASEP-CELLs Project, Ateneo School of Government

■ **Prof Shujiro Urata**

Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies Waseda University

■ **Dr Man-jung Mignonne Chan**

Co-Founder and Chief Strategy Officer, Forum on Humanities

■ **Prof Gary Hawke**

Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington

■ **Dr Wisarn Pupphavesa**

Senior Advisor, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)

■ **Dr Vo Tri Thanh**

Chairman, Vietnam National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (VNCPEC)

■ **Mr Alizan Mahadi**

Senior Fellow, Technology, Innovation, Environment and Sustainability (TIES), Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

■ **Prof Tham Siew Yean**

Senior Fellow, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute

■ **Dr Zhong Feiteng**

Head and Professor, National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)

■ **Amb Murray McLean AO**

Chairman, Dunmore McLean Pty Ltd

■ **Datuk Seri Jayasiri Jayasena**

Former Secretary-General, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Malaysia

■ **Ms Anita Prakash**

Director of Policy Relations, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

■ **Dr Juita Mohamad**

Fellow, Economics, Trade and Regional Integration (ETRI), Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

■ **Mr Naoyuki Haraoka**

Executive Managing Director, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

■ **Dr Ahn Choong-yong**

Distinguished Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University

■ **Dr Yose Rizal Damuri**

Head of Department of Economics, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

■ **Assoc Prof Simon SC Tay**

Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

■ **Dr Priyadarshi Dash**

Assistant Professor, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)

■ **Ms Farlina Said**

Analyst, Foreign Policy and Security Studies (FPSS), Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

## 5. 略 歷



Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa was appointed Chairman of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia on 9 January 2015. Since 1 January 2014, he has also served as Chief Executive of ISIS Malaysia. He holds a Bachelor of Social Science (Hons) degree from Universiti Sains Malaysia, a Master of Arts degree in International Relations and Strategic Studies from the University of Lancaster and a Certificate of Diplomacy from the University of Oxford.

Tan Sri Rastam spent more than 36 years in the Malaysian diplomatic service. He served in various capacities at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Malaysian diplomatic missions abroad, including as High Commissioner of Malaysia to Pakistan, Ambassador of Malaysia to Bosnia Herzegovina, Ambassador of Malaysia to the Republic of Indonesia and Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations in New York. He was Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 8 January 2006 until he officially retired from public service on 2 September 2010. Prior to his appointment as Chief Executive of ISIS Malaysia, he was Advisor at the Chief Minister's Department in Sarawak. He serves as chairman of the board of directors of one Malaysian public listed company. He also sits as director on the board of two other companies.

Tan Sri Rastam is Chairman of the Malaysian National Committee for the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) and Chairman of the Malaysian National Committee of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP).

Tan Sri Rastam has received Federal and State awards and decorations namely, the Panglima Setia Mahkota (PSM), SSAP, PJN, SIMP, DIMP, KMN and AMN. He is also a recipient of the DSLJ from His Majesty the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam. He is married to Puan Sri Norizan Sulaiman. They have three children.





Kazumasa Kusaka  
Chairman and CEO  
Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

Mr. Kazumasa Kusaka has been Chairman and CEO of the Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) since April 1, 2013 and is also a Professor at University of Tokyo Graduate School of Public Policy.

He previously served for 36 years in Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), rising to become vice-minister for international affairs in the reorganized Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) in 2004. During his long career in public service, Kusaka was seconded to the International Energy Agency (IEA)/OECD and was Japan's senior official for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). He played a central role in Asia's economic integration, promoting FTAs in the region as well as serving as a senior official negotiating the Doha development agenda of the WTO. He was head of Japan's Energy Agency and held director-general positions in technology and environmental policy in addition to trade and investment-related areas within METI. He was also instrumental in finalizing the Kyoto Protocol, and developing Japan's energy and environment policies. Among many other posts Kusaka has held are Special Adviser to the Prime Minister on Global Warming, senior vice president of Mitsubishi Electric, executive adviser to Dentsu Inc., and president of the Japan Cooperation Center for the Middle East.



Ong Kian Ming is Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) for Malaysia. He is also the Member of Parliament for Bangi (since May 2018) and Assistant National Director for Political Education for the Democrat Action party (DAP). He was formerly the Member of Parliament for Serdang (2013-2018). A former Fulbright Scholar, he holds a PhD in Political Science from Duke University, an MPhil in Economics

from the University of Cambridge and a BSc in Economics from the London School of Economics. Prior to his political life, he was formerly a lecturer at UCSI University, a researcher at the Scio-Economic Development and Research (SEDAR) Institute and the Institute of Strategic Analysis and Policy Research (INSAP), and a consultant with the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) in Kuala Lumpur.



Dr. Josef T. Yap  
Senior Technical Advisor, ASEP-CELLs Project  
Ateneo School of Government

Josef T. Yap was President of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, where he worked for 26 years until his retirement on June 30, 2013. While at PIDS, he specialized in macroeconomic policy and applied econometrics. Dr. Yap finished his undergraduate and doctoral studies at the University of the Philippines Diliman and went to the University of Pennsylvania on a post-graduate program. In 2010, Dr. Yap was honored as one of the 100 outstanding alumni of the UP Diliman College of Engineering as part of its Centennial celebration. His current research interest centers on regional economic integration in East Asia and promoting energy security in the Philippines. Dr. Yap was the regional coordinator of the East Asian Development Network and was actively involved in the establishment of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). He is co-author of the books *The Philippine Economy: East Asia's Stray Cat?* *Structure, Finance and Adjustment* and *Lessons from Nationalist Struggle: The Life of Emmanuel Quiason Yap*. At present, Dr. Yap is Senior Technical Advisor to the ASEP-CELLs Project (Access to Sustainable Energy Program, Clean Energy Living Laboratories) which is being implemented under the auspices of the European Union and the Ateneo School of Government.

Dr. Prof. Ahn, Choong-yong  
Distinguished Professor  
Graduate School of International Studies  
Chung-Ang University



Prof. Shujiro Urata  
Professor of Economics  
Graduate School Asia-Pacific Studies  
Waseda University

Shujiro Urata is Professor of Economics at Graduate School Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University. He is also Specially Appointed Fellow at the Japanese Centre for Economic Research (JCER), Faculty Fellow at the Research Institute of Economy, Trade & Industry (RIETI), Senior Research Adviser for the Executive Director of the Economic

Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in Jakarta, and Visiting Fellow at the Asian Development Bank Institute. Professor Urata received his B.A. in Economics from Keio University in 1973 and his M.A. and Ph.D. in Economics at Stanford University in 1976 and 1978. He is a former Research Associate at the Brookings Institution, an Economist at the World Bank. He specializes in International Economics and Economics of Development. He has held a number of research and advisory positions including senior advisor to the Government of Indonesia, consultant to the World Bank, OECD, the Asian Development Bank and the Government of Japan. He published and edited a number of books on international economic issues and is an author and co-author of numerous articles in professional journals. His recent book publications in English include *Emerging Global Trade Governance*, co-editor, Routledge, 2018, *East Asian Integration*, co-editor, Routledge, 2019 and others.



Dr. Man-jung Mignonne Chan  
Co-Founder and Chief Strategy Officer  
Forum on Humanities

Dr. Man-jung Mignonne CHAN has extensive experience in academia, government, business consultancy, and media. She is currently Co-Founder and Chief Strategy Officer in the Forum on Humanities (人文薈), and sits in many Boards, including Commissioner of the KMT Party Review & Disciplinary Commission, Board Member of the National Policy Research Foundation, Independent Non-Executive Director of Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan), Executive Board Member of Association of Emerging Market Studies, Association of Strategic Environmental Resources, and the Sino-U.S. Economic & Cultural Association. In addition, she is also commissioned as Senior Advisor to the Legislative Yuan.

Dr. Chan currently also serves as Advisor to Chinese Taipei APEC Study Center, and Advisor to the Chinese Cyan Geese Peace Education Foundation. She is also coaching negotiation regularly at public and private institutions.

Dr. Chan used to serve as KMT Member of the Parliament at-Large and sat as Chair of the Judicial Committee in 2016. She was Senior Adviser to President Ma Ying-Jeou at the National Security Council of ROC 2008~2010, Director General of International Secretariat of Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC)

1999~2001; Director (Research) at the International Secretariat of Asia-Pacific Cooperation Council (APEC) 1996~1999, and Chief of Staff at the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC). In addition, she used to serve as Research Associate at the Harvard University Negotiation Roundtable—a consortium organized by



Prof. Gary Hawke  
Emeritus Professor  
Victoria University of Wellington

Gary Hawke was Head of the School of Government and Professor of Economic History at Victoria University of Wellington. He held visiting appointments at Stanford University, All Souls' College, Oxford, the Australian National University and a number of institutions in Japan. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand, Distinguished Fellow of the NZ Association of Economists and Fellow of the Institute of Public Administration of New Zealand. He is a Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit. He consults for government on education policy. As Director of the Institute of Policy Studies from 1987 to 1998, the projects for which he was responsible included relations among Australia, New Zealand and the United States and New Zealand's position in the Asia-Pacific region. He is a member of the board of the New Zealand Committee of the Pacific Economic Co-operation Council, NZPECC, a member of the Academic Advisory Council of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia and represents NZ Institute for Economic Research on its Research Institutes Network. He is now Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington, and Senior Fellow, NZ Institute of Economic Research.



Dr. Wisarn Pupphavesa  
Senior Advisor  
Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)

Dr. Wisarn Pupphavesa is currently Senior Advisor and Research Director on International Trade and Development Policy at Thailand Development Research Institute (since 2005). He was former Dean of the School of Development Economics (1996-2002), Director of Center for International Economics and Development Studies (2002-2005) and



Assistant Professor (1983-2005) at the National Institute of Development Administration. Earlier, he was Economist at Asian Development Bank (1980-1983) and Consultant, ASEAN-MTN Project at UN-ESCAP (1978-1980).

Dr. Wisarn Pupphavesa has been appointed to various important posts and functions such as Member of the Subcommittee on Research (2006-2016), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Development of Transparency Index for Government Agencies (2010-2013) and Member of the Subcommittee on Development and Supervision of Integrity and Transparency Assessment of Government Agencies (2018-present), all under the National Anti-Corruption Commission, Director of Export-Import Bank of Thailand (2007-2008) and Member of the Subcommittee on Dumping and Subsidy Investigation (2001- 2008). He was also an Honorary Advisor to Minister of Commerce (2006-2007), Member of the Council of Economic Advisors to the Prime Minister (2001-2005), Member of the International Economic Policy Committee (1997-2003), Member (Thailand's Representative) of the High Level Task Force on ASEAN-CER FTA (1999-2000) and



Dr. Vo Tri Thanh

Chairman

Vietnam National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (VNCPEC)

Dr. Vo Tri Thanh is former Vice-president of the Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM). He is currently Chairman of Vietnam National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (VNCPEC) and a member of the National Financial and Monetary Policy Advisory Council. He is also Director of Institute for Brand and Competitiveness Strategy (BCSI). He holds a Bachelor of Science from the Moscow State University, and a Master degree in Economics and a PhD degree in Economics both from the Australian National University.

Dr. Vo Tri Thanh mainly undertakes research and provides consultation on issues related to trade liberalization, international economic integration and macroeconomic policies. His other areas of interests include institutional reforms, financial system and economic development.



Tham Siew Yean is Senior Fellow at ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore. She was formerly Director and Professor of International Trade at Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Her research interests cover trade in goods and services as well as foreign direct investment (FDI), including BRI projects from China in Malaysia. She has served as a consultant with national agencies such as Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Malaysia, and international agencies including World Bank, World Bank Institute, Asian Development Bank and Asian Development Bank Institute. She has published extensively on trade-related issues in books and journals such as *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, *Emerging Markets, Finance and Trade*, *Asian Economic Panel* and *Prague Economic Papers*, besides co-editing several books by international publishing houses.



Dr. Zhong Feiteng  
Head and Professor  
National Institute of International Strategy  
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)

Professor Zhong Feiteng received his Ph.D. (2009) in international relations from the Waseda University as well as the Peking University. He used to work at the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences since 2009. He is now senior research fellow, professor, and head of Department of Great Power Relations Studies, National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is the author of *Developmental Security: China Rise and Regional Order Reconstruction* (China Social Sciences Press, 2017) and *Managing Investment Liberalization: the Political Economy of Japanese Foreign Direct Investment in the United States, 1985-1993* (Social Sciences Academic Press, 2011). Dr. Zhong has advanced academic research centered on international political economy, China's international economic policy, energy security and maritime security issues, and China's foreign policy. He published more than 40 articles in Chinese leading journals. Dr. Zhong also touches on policy-oriented research work and involves various research programmes initiated by the Chinese central government. During past five years, he visited more than ten countries and regions to participate

international conferences. He occasionally contributes commentary pieces to *China Daily*, *China Social Sciences Today* and *East Asia Forum*. He could be reached at [zhongft@cass.org.cn](mailto:zhongft@cass.org.cn).



Amb. Murray McLean AO  
Chairman  
Dunmore McLean Pty Ltd.

Murray McLean is Chair, Australia Japan Foundation (since 2012); Chair, Foundation of Australian and Japanese Studies (NPO); a Fellow of the Australian Institute for International Affairs (since 2018); and Chairman of his family company, Dunmore McLean Pty Ltd. He was a Vice Chancellor's Professorial Fellow at Monash University (2012 to 2015) and a non-resident Fellow at the Lowy Institute 2014-2016

Formerly a senior officer of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), he retired in 2012 after a 42 year career culminating in his role as Ambassador to Japan (2004-2011) initiating negotiations on the Japan/Australia EPA and on growing security cooperation as well as leading Australia's response to the earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disasters of 2011.

Prior to that role, he served as Deputy Secretary of DFAT (2004); First Assistant Secretary, North Asia Division (2001-2003), High Commissioner to Singapore (1997-2001); Assistant Secretary, East Asia Branch, (1992-1996), and Consul General, Shanghai (1987-1992). His other DFAT postings were at the Australian Embassy in Washington D.C. (1983-1986); the Australian Embassy in Beijing (twice) (1973-1976 and 1979-1983) and in Hong Kong (1971-1973). He speaks fluent Chinese. In DFAT, he was consistently involved in the formulation of Australian policy towards Asia and also served as a special ministerial envoy on North Korean nuclear matters visiting North Korea on several occasions.

He was appointed as an officer of the Order of Australia (AO) in the Australia Day Honours list 2013 and in November 2014, the Japanese Emperor presented him with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun.



Datuk Seri Jayasiri Jayasena

Former Secretary General

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Malaysia

Datuk Seri J. Jayasiri is the former Secretary General, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia. He joined the civil service in December 1981 as Assistant Secretary of International Affairs, Ministry of Primary Industries dealing with international commodity issues. He later assumed the post of First Secretary/Counsellor in the Permanent Mission of Malaysia in Geneva from 1988 to 1997 representing Malaysia in the Uruguay Round of negotiations to establish the WTO. He returned to MITI in 1997 and served in various positions. He was Malaysia's Senior Official to APEC from 2002 – 2006. He assumed the post of Deputy Secretary-General, MITI, in charge of strategy and monitoring in January 2015 before serving as the Secretary-General from July 2016 until his retirement from civil service in May 2018. On 15 August 2019 he was appointed as a member of the Public Services Commission.

Throughout his career, he represented Malaysia in numerous international meetings and trade negotiations. He led Malaysia's team in the ASEAN-China FTA, Malaysia-Japan FTA, the TPPA and CPTPP negotiations.

He was also deeply involved in many industry related issues and led the High-Level Task Force on the way forward for Malaysia to embrace Industry 4.0. He is also a strong advocate of Good Regulatory Practice.

Date of Birth: 22 August 1957

Place of Birth: Selangor, Malaysia

Qualifications:

- i) Dip. In Public Administration, National Institute of Public Administration
- ii) B.A (Hons), Universiti Malaya



Anita Prakash

Director, Policy Relations

Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

Anita Prakash is Director, Policy Relations, at the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in Jakarta, Indonesia. Her key role at ERIA is policy research and policy development for leaders and senior officials of ASEAN, East Asia and Oceania, Europe and Africa. Her policy research expertise is economic and strategic connectivity in the Indo-Pacific region, covering Asia, Europe and Africa. She covers policy issues on economic integration in East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia, converging the connectivity programmes in Indo-Pacific, multilateralism and global governance, sustainable development, trade and economic cooperation, global value chains and industrialization in developing Asia and Africa.

She provides policy and research support for bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners, the East Asia Summit (EAS) countries, and their counterparts in Europe and Africa. She also supports the workings of the Ministerial meetings in ASEAN, East Asia Summit, Asia-Europe Meeting, and to the T 20 and Sherpa process in G20.

She has worked extensively on the ASEAN-India free trade agreements and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). She developed the vision document for 'Asia Africa Growth Corridor' which was presented in the Africa Development Bank Annual Meeting in India, in May 2017. In 2018, she wrote the "Brussels Report on Asia Europe Connectivity" for the 12th ASEM Summit. She also developed the report on "ASEAN-Russia economic cooperation framework" for the ASEAN-Russia meeting in 2018.

She has previously served in various capacities in the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Commerce and NITI Aayog. In addition to her work at ERIA, she is also a Visiting Research Associate at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva.



Juita Mohamad is Fellow in the Economics, Trade and Regional Integration (ETRI) division of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia. Previously, she has worked at the Asia Desk of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris, the Asian Development Bank Institute and Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan. She holds a PhD in International Studies from Waseda University. Her research focused on the impact of trade liberalisation on wage inequality between skilled and unskilled workers in

Malaysia. She obtained her Master's degree in Economics from Shiga University, Japan, and her Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Dr Juita's research interests include trade, regional integration, protectionism, wage inequality and the informal sector.



Naoyuki Haraoka  
Executive Managing Director  
Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

Mr. Naoyuki Haraoka has been Executive Managing Director of the Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) since 2007. After graduating the University of Tokyo in 1978 (Bachelor of Economics), he joined MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry) of Japanese government.

Having been posted in the industrial policy section and the international trade policy section for a few years, he was enrolled in a two year MPA (Master of Public Administration) programme at Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University in the US on a Japanese government sponsorship. After having acquired MPA at Princeton, he rejoined MITI in 1984 as an economist. Since then he had been posted as Deputy Director and Director of a number of MITI divisions including Research Division of International Trade Policy Bureau. He was also posted in Paris twice, firstly, Principal Economist of Trade Bureau of OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) from 1988 to 92 and secondly Counselor to Japanese Delegation of OECD from 1996 to 99. After coming back to MITI from his second stay in Paris, at the occasion of the government structural reform in 2001 when MITI was remodeled as METI (Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry) he joined the efforts to found METI research institute, Research Institute of Economy Trade and Industry as its Director of Administration. He became Chief Executive Director of JETRO San Francisco in 2003 and stayed in San Francisco until 2006. He was Director-General of METI Training Institute from 2006 until July, 2007 when he left METI permanently.





Dr. Prof. Ahn, Choong-yong  
Distinguished Professor  
Graduate School of International Studies  
Chung-Ang University

Dr. Ahn is currently Distinguished Professor at the Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University, Seoul. He is also Co-Chair of Korea-India Strategic Dialogue and Honorary Governor of Kangwon Province. Previously, he was the Chairman, Korea Commission for Corporate Partnership (KCCP: 2014-2018) and responsible for inducing voluntary collaborations between Korea's big businesses and SMEs, and also Chairman of the Board, Korea Electric Power Corporation. Before taking the KCCP post, he served as presidentially appointed Foreign Investment Ombudsman (2006-2014) who is the troubleshooter responsible for resolving grievances raised by foreign investors at the Korea Trade and Investment Promotion Agency in Korea. He is former Chairman of the Presidential Regulatory Reform Committee (2010-2012). While on sabbatical from Chung-Ang University, he also served several posts such as the President of the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (2002-2005); Chair of the APEC Economic Committee(2002-2005); Chair of Board, Choheung Bank; consultant to the World Bank; UNIDO Chief Technical Advisor to the Economic Planning Unit of Malaysia to design Malaysia's industrial master plan; and served as President of several academic societies in Korea including the Korea International Economics Association, Korean Association of Trade and Industry Studies, and the Korea Econometric Society. He was also a visiting professor to Economic Research Institute , Kyoto University, Japan.

Dr. Ahn's honors include the Economist of the Year Award from the Maeil Business Daily Newspaper in Korea, the Okita Policy Research Award by the National Institute for Research Advancement in Japan for his publication on "Modern East Asian Economy," and Free Economy Publication Award by the Federation of Korean Industries. Since receiving his Ph.D. from Ohio State University and his MA from University of Hawaii in association with the East West Center, Dr. Ahn has published many articles in international journals including Review of Economics and Statistics, European Economic Review, Japanese Economic Review, Journal of Asian Economics, Global Asia, and Monograph papers in North-Holland, Cambridge University Press, Springer, Edward Elgar, Palgrave Macmillan, Iwanami Shoten of Japan, Peking University Press, etc.



Dr. Yose Rizal Damuri  
Head of Department of Economics  
Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Yose Rizal Damuri is the Head of the Department of Economics, Centre for Strategic and International Studies. His research activities focus on international trade, regional integration and globalization of value chain. Yose has been teaching International Economics courses in the Department of Economics University of Indonesia for many years.

He is active in many networks of research institutes in East Asia region, such as in Asia Pacific Research Network on Trade (ARTNet) and ERIA Research Institute Network (ERIA-RIN). Currently he serves as the Co-Chair of Indonesia National Committee of Pacific Economic Cooperation (INCPEC). Yose is active in many policy forum including as the Research Coordinator of Indonesia Service Dialogue, a forum dedicated for the development of services sector in Indonesia. He also helps the Indonesian government as an Advisor to Indonesian Trade Negotiating Team. He received his PhD in International Economics from the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

- Ph.D. in International Economics from the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland
- Head of the Department of Economics, Centre for Strategic and International Studies
- Lecturer at the *Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Indonesia*
- Founder of Indonesia Services Dialogue (ISD)
- Co-chair of Indonesia National Committee of Pacific Economic Council (INCPEC)



Assoc. Prof Simon SC Tay  
Chairman  
Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

Simon SC Tay is a public intellectual as well as an advisor to major corporations and policy-makers.



He is Chairman of the Singapore Institute of International Affairs, the country's oldest think tank. The SIIA's work focuses on the politics, economic policies and sustainability issues that matter to corporations and policy makers. The SIIA is ranked by an international survey as a leading think tank in ASEAN and Asia, and has advised the Indonesian and Myanmar governments on foreign investment.

He is concurrently a tenured Associate Professor, teaching international law at the National University of Singapore Faculty of Law. He has also taught at Harvard Law School, the Fletcher School and Yale University. His book, *Asia Alone: the Dangerous Post Crisis Divide from America* (Wiley 2010) was well reviewed in the *Economist* and *Financial Times*. His comments and interviews feature in the international and regional media, including the BBC, CNN, Bloomberg, NHK Japan and CCTV.

Prof Tay is also Senior Consultant at WongPartnership, a leading Asian law firm of some 300 lawyers and with offices in ASEAN, China and the Middle East. He has served on boards for global companies including MUFG Bank of Japan and was previously Corporate Advisor to Temasek Holdings (2006-09). He has spoken at leading business conferences including the World Economic Forum, APEC CEO Summits and SIBOS, and briefed major corporate boards and financial institutions.

From 1992 to 2008, he served in a number of public appointments for Singapore including as Chairman of the National Environment Agency (2002-08); an independent Member of Parliament (1997-2001); and to coordinate the country's equivalent of the Peace Corps (1990-93). He was chair or co-chair for a number of public commissions such as Singapore 21, the Singapore Green Plan and the Singapore Concept Plan 2010. In 2006, Prof Tay received a National Day Award. He served Singapore as an Expert and Eminent Person in the ASEAN Regional Forum from 2002 to March 2019.

He is a prize winning author of fiction and poetry. His 2010 novel *City of Small Blessings* was awarded the Singapore Literature Prize. He graduated in law from the National University of Singapore (1986), where he was president of the student union for three terms. He also holds a Masters in Law from Harvard Law School (1993-94), which he attended on a Fulbright Scholarship and where he won the Laylin prize for the best thesis in international law.

He was born in 1961 and is the only son of the late Tay Seow Huah, who was a senior civil servant in the government reporting to the Prime Minister and Defence

Minister, and the late Madam Cheong Keong Hin, a teacher. Prof Tay has one son.



**Dr. Priyadarshi Dash** is Assistant Professor at Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, India. His research interests broadly cover topics in foreign exchange reserves, macroeconomics, international trade and finance, and blue economy. He has contributed to RIS work programme on issues of regional economic cooperation in Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), BIMSTEC, Asia-Africa Growth Corridor and G20. Dr. Dash has published a book titled *“Universal Banking in India: Evolution, Trends and Performance”* and several papers in peer-reviewed journals and edited volumes. He is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the Cambridge Scholars Publishing, member of the Editorial Board of the Journal-*Advances in Economics and Business*, and Managing Editor of *G20 Digest* published by RIS. He has been part of a number of Indian academic delegations to China and Central Asia, and presented papers in several international conferences. He has worked with Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET), Seoul as a ‘Visiting Fellow’ in 2012 under a fellowship by the Asia Foundation. He has received the “Award for Excellence in Thesis Work” by IIT Bombay in 2011. Dr. Dash holds PhD in Economics from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, India. He has participated in summer schools on international economics issues and global economic governance at University of Geneva, University of Padova and University of Milan.



Farlina Said is an Analyst in the Foreign Policy and Security Studies programme of ISIS Malaysia since 2015. She graduated from S Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University with a MSc (Strategic Studies). As a part of the think tank she was involved in crafting various dialogues and forums on cybersecurity, radicalisation and Malaysia-Korea relations. Her written work and comments have appeared in the local and international media such as New Straits Times and South China Morning Post. She was a part of SEARCCT’s Experts on Violent Extremism and Community Engagement (EVOKE) Council (2018-2019).

## 6. 議事要旨

(和文) 以下の日本語サマリーは、マレーシア国際問題研究所 (ISIS) が作成した英文サマリーを仮訳したものである。

### 2019 年度 日アジア太平洋フォーラム

2020 年以降のアジア太平洋地域の経済：アジア太平洋地域は台頭するポピュリズムと顕在化する格差問題への対応の中で如何にして“より良きグローバルゼーション”を成し遂げられるか？

主催：国際経済交流財団 (JEF) ／マレーシア戦略国際問題研究所 (ISIS)

2019 年 10 月 16 日

会場：ウェスティン クアラルンプール

#### 歓迎の辞

タン・スリ・ラストム・モハマド・イサ氏 (マレーシア戦略国際問題研究所 (ISIS) 会長)

世界経済の成長が鈍化している現在、われわれに不可欠なのは、すべてのステークホルダーにバランスの取れた経済的利益をもたらしつつ、環境と母なる地球を損なうことのない、成長の源泉を探ることである。過去数十年の間に、アジア太平洋地域の内外において、急速な成長の結果、環境が大きく損なわれてきた。この状況を変えなければならない。これからは、新たな成長モデルを推進していく必要がある。

ここで思い起こされるのが松尾芭蕉である。芭蕉は日本全国を行脚し、各地で自然の美しさと厳しさをたたえる句を詠んだ。芭蕉はわれわれに、自然が人類にとっていかに素晴らしいかを思い出させてくれる。成長を追求する中であっても、自然のもろさを忘れないことは、われわれの責務である。

マレーシアも現在、国民の富や所得の格差縮小を主な目標とし、また持続可能な成長へ向かう主要な経路とすべく、持続可能な成長を追求している。このことは、新しい「共通繁栄ビ

ビジョン 2030」(Shared Prosperity Vision 2030)でも強調されている。このビジョンは、持続可能な経済成長の推進に必要な「ターボチャージャー」を提供しており、それによりマレーシアを高所得国に押し上げ、国民の一層の繁栄と幸福を実現するものである。

マレーシアを始め域内諸国のほとんどが貿易に依存しているため、「東アジア地域包括的経済連携(RCEP)協定」の交渉妥結が、地域にとって重要になる。また「環太平洋パートナーシップに関する包括的及び先進的な協定(CPTPP)」加盟国が、早期に批准を完了することも望まれる。この2つは、現在も続いている貿易紛争や他の自由で公正な貿易を脅かす動きを受けた保護主義の台頭に関して、その負の影響に対抗する取り組みにおける重要な展開である。

マレーシアは、RCEPとCPTPPのいずれにおいても、それぞれ交渉相手国として、また締約国として、当事国になっている。マレーシアは小規模な開放経済であり、政府としては、これらの協定を通じて市場アクセスの拡大を図りたいと考えている。しかしそれは、市場へのアクセスをもたすだけでなく、マレーシア企業を海外での競争にさらし、より高度で厳格な国際基準に適合するよう求めることでもある。このことは結局、国内外の消費者のみならず企業自身にとって利益となる。

最後に、現在の不確実なグローバル環境には、新たな課題も生まれている。例えば、ポピュリズムの台頭や「第4次産業革命(4IR)」、域内外における非伝統的脅威への懸念の高まりなどである。こうした新たな課題の台頭を念頭に、各国政府は、協力に向けたさまざまな方策を探らなければならない。

日下一正氏(国際経済交流財団(JEF)会長)

21世紀を迎えようとしていた当時、国際経済交流財団(JEF)は、成長著しかったこの地域にふさわしい貿易システム、すなわち自由貿易協定(FTA)を確立することが、成長可能性の実現を妨げる障壁を取り除く鍵であると、確信するに至った。そこで当財団は、域内におけるFTAの推進を目指し、2003年にシンガポールにおいて、最初の「日アジア太平洋フォーラム」を開催した。以後毎年開催されたフォーラムは、今回で18回目を迎えた。

2003年以来、フォーラムでの議論は、東南アジア諸国連合(ASEAN)における経済統合の進展と歩調を合わせ進められてきた。ASEANは域内における統合プロセスで中心的役割を担っており、議論は関税などの国境措置(これは貿易障壁となる)から、国内制度とその適用、いわゆる国境内措置(これは投資に重要)へと移ってきた。

現在この地域では、ASEAN の経済統合は更に深化し、CPTPP（米国の離脱により TPP11 ともいう）が発効している。また RCEP についても、合意が間近となっている。しかし、欧州連合（EU）における統合の拡大と深化の過程、また直近では英国の EU 離脱やトランプ現象に見られるように、グローバル化のスピードやその中身について行くことが難しい国民によって引き起こされる出来事や、その結果として生じるグローバル化に対する反感も、現れてきている。

数年前から JEF はグローバル化につきまとう所得格差問題に着目し、「より良きグローバリゼーション」への道を模索し始めている。

多くの国では、「インダストリー4.0」と「デジタル革命」の進展に伴い、所得格差の一層の拡大に直面するとともに、グローバル化が問題の根源だと主張するポピュリズムにも直面した。

では、より良きグローバリゼーションとは、いわゆる原理主義的な「ワシントン・コンセンサス」のように、グローバリゼーションは無条件に善だ、ということだろうか。ここで特に求められるのは、「誰にとってより良いのか」という問いを、自問し続けることである。おそらく、ASEAN 経済共同体（AEC）の「包摂的成長」という思想も、同じ問題意識の下にあると言えるだろう。

近年のポピュリズム傾向は、北米自由貿易協定（NAFTA）の改定や米中貿易摩擦などに見られるように、国境を越えた生産、販売、投資、貿易、経営戦略に影響を与え始めている。

こうしたことへの反応として現在起きているのは、「貿易転換」であり、「サプライチェーン／バリューチェーン」の変化である。つまり、国境措置や国内の規制の障壁が低い立地へと、事業がシフトしている。現在起きている現象が、米国と中国の「逆 FTA」であるとしても、民間企業の行動原則は普遍的なものである。米中貿易摩擦により、最初に生産拠点を中国から移転したのは、中国の国内企業だとの報告がある。欧州や日本の多国籍企業（MNC）は、ASEAN 地域など中国以外にも生産拠点があり、中国の生産拠点のみに依存するアメリカの多国籍企業と比較して、中国における生産比率の変更に速やかに対応できると思われる。

域内の地政学的リスクに直面する中、地域の成長潜在性を実現するために不可欠な最適投資水準を確保するには、ビジネスと投資のためのさらなる環境改善が、決定的に重要になる。しかしこれには、国内における人々の生活や社会、産業に与える影響が均一でないという側面がある。

この点で、国内で不人気ではあるが必要な構造改革を実施するためのピア・プレッシャー（仲間からの圧力）として重要な役割を果たすのが、国際機関や地域機関である。ただし、こうした機関自体の改革が急務であり、それに対する我々の真摯な取り組みが求められている。こうした機関を活用しつつ、国内問題への対応に鋭意取り組み、国民のグローバル化への適応を確保することが、「急がば回れ」というアジア的方法における成功の秘けつとなる。

## 基調講演

オン・キアン・ミング 博士（マレーシア国際貿易産業省（MITI）副大臣・国会議員）

オン・キアン・ミング副大臣は基調演説の中で、現在の地域機関と国際機関の堅牢性と柔軟性について、その根本的な問題を検討した。その評価において注目したのは3つの領域、つまり、①ポピュリズムの台頭と格差の表面化、②世界金融危機以後の変化の質、③破壊的な技術変化と気候変動への適応に向けた準備態勢、である。

まず、ポピュリズムの台頭と格差の表面化という、現在の現象を検討した。特に考えたのは、これらが一時的な現象なのか、それとも将来にわたって継続する困難であるのか、という問題である。同副大臣は米国のトランプ大統領と英国のジョンソン首相の語り口や政策を例に挙げつつ、こうした指導者たちの発言が一層声高で破壊的になっており、それが問題を引き起こしている、と主張した。これに大衆の感情も勘案した上で、副大臣は聴衆に対して、こうした人物に気を取られがちにはなるが、現代の問題に適切に対処するためには、主要な目的と成果を忘れてはならない、と呼び掛けた。

こうした感情的な反応や発言にとらわれたために、ポピュリズム感情の根源にあるニュアンスと文脈が、これまで見落とされてきた。注意すべき結果として副大臣が指摘したことの1つは、ポピュリズムに単一の定義がなく、つじつまの合わない概念化がさまざまな形で行われてきたことである。こうしたことは、ポピュリズムの蔓延の原因としてさまざまなものが挙げられている点にも見られる。それらは、①極右政党や極左政党に対する投票分布、②既存の民主主義国における新政党の得票率、あるいは、③一部の運動における大衆支持の獲得方法、例えば西洋諸国における反イスラムや反移民感情、東洋における反西洋感情の出現などである。さらに副大臣が指摘したのは、例えば、グローバル化への態度に関する国際調査や、地域機関（EU、G7、ASEAN など）に対する一般市民の認識などが、ポピュリズムの参照点に使われているが、これらに一貫性がないことである。

ポピュリズムの理解や範囲にこうしたばらつきがあるために、この話題にはバイアスがか

かり、一般的に否定的な含意を伴っている。しかし、オン副大臣は、見落とされてきている例が他にあることから、これとは逆だと主張する。フランスのマクロン大統領とその与党である“共和国前進”党の登場は、主要かつ伝統的な左派右派の政党間で取り決めされている現状への異議申立てを可能にするものとして、前向きな変化と受けとめられた。しかしオン副大臣も指摘するように、もっとどっちつかずに受けとめられた実際の例もある。例えば、インドのモディ首相の「ポピュリスト」運動には、称賛と批判のいずれの声も聞かれた。同様に、インドネシアのジョコ・ウィドド大統領の「テクノクラートのポピュリズム」という形式や、その公共サービス提供重視の姿勢は、比較的好意的に受け取られ、国際的にも国内的にもより広く受け入れられている。

オン副大臣は、ポピュリズム観の違いが、破壊（ディスラプション）への対応に対する意欲の違いにつながり、結果的に格差を悪化させる可能性がある、と警告を発した。仮にポピュリズムを、その影響が肯定的なものか否定的なものかにかかわらず、一時的で周期的な現象とみなすならば、効果的な構造改革と政策調整を待とうという気持ちになる。しかし金融危機を例に見ると、国内機関、地域機関、国際機関の堅牢性を事前に判断することは、現実的なアプローチと思えない。さらに、ポピュリストの要求の否定的な側面、例えば現状に対する不満から生じる要求に、各国が耐えられるかは不明である。

次にオン副大臣が取り上げたのは、現在までに、次の世界金融危機を防止できるだけの十分な構造改革が行われてきたか、という問題である。ここで同副大臣は、複数の地域のさまざまな経験を比較した。米国から始まり、ヨーロッパに波及した金融危機は、西洋諸国に特に深刻な影響を与えた。こうした経験からは、EU 全体や各加盟国が実施した大規模な改革をとおして、必要な予算・歳出改革の推進がどのようにして可能になったかを、見て取ることができる。同副大臣は西洋の経験とアジア諸国の経験を比較して、アジアでは 1997 年～1998 年の金融危機からの回復に向けた対応として、すでに多くの改革が行われていたため、世界金融危機の際の影響はかなり抑えられたと述べている。

しかし、次のリセッションの可能性については、副大臣はリセッションは景気循環という自然なプロセスの一部であるから、予想される現象だと確信している。つまり問題は、リセッションが「起きるかどうか」(If) ではなく、「いつ起きるか」(When) である。リセッションの際に、その影響の深刻度を左右するのは、先に挙げた諸機関がこうした変化に耐えつつ、堅牢性と柔軟性の両面をもって適切な調整を行っていく能力なのである。次にリセッションが起きたとき、それに対処する諸機関の手腕が、ポピュリズムや格差、市民の要求の変化（特にリセッションや次の金融危機の後の）による悪影響の管理能力を測る指標になるだろう。

第 3 にオン副大臣が取り上げた問題は、技術変化と気候変動がもたらす変化、すなわちそ

の破壊的影響と、各国がそうした変化に適応するための準備態勢である。技術変化とは、第4次産業革命（4IR）によってもたらされる変化、およびそれが経済構造と雇用機会に与える影響のことをいう。同副大臣は、米国民民主党の大統領候補、アンドリュー・ヤンの見解を取り上げた。技術変化に対するヤン氏の悲観的な見解や、自動化によって雇用機会が失われるという予想からは、米国では必然的に、ユニバーサル・ベーシックインカムが必要になる。しかしオン副大臣は、先進国でさえそのようなサービスを提供できる財政状況にはないことから、取り組むべき課題は大きいとの警鐘を認識している。

環境問題に関してオン副大臣が取り上げたのは、気候変動や気象パターンの変化、海面上昇などの現象の影響を緩和するために利用できる技術である。また、気候変動活動家グレタ・トゥーンベリの取り組みについても取り上げた。彼女が強調しているのは、環境問題とそれが将来の世代の生活に与える影響への取り組みの重要性である。オン副大臣はここでも、こうした課題に対応する上で、柔軟で堅牢な機関が必要になると指摘した。しかし、各国がこうした必要な能力を備えるよう確保するまでには、まだ長い道のりが残されている。

最後にオン副大臣は、自分が機関／制度の信奉者だと宣言した。それは、サミュエル・ハンチントンが『変革期社会の政治秩序』の中で取り上げた政治的・体制的機関／制度でもあり、あるいはダグラス・ノースの「新制度主義」の意味における社会的・法的規範の枠組みでもある。しかしアジア太平洋地域の各国を見ると、これまでの議論は、先進国による解釈とレンズをとおして行われることが圧倒的に多かった。講演の結びに、オン副大臣はこう問いかけた。「アジア太平洋地域は、自らの具体的な状況に即した対策を整備する用意が、どこまでできているだろうか。」

パネルセッション1：アジア太平洋地域における今後の持続的かつ包摂的成長の展望と課題

モデレーター：ジョセフ T.ヤップ博士（アテネオ公共政策大学院 ASEP-CELLs プロジェクト シニア・テクニカルアドバイザー）

アジア太平洋地域は、世界経済の成長センターとなってきた。その成長を持続可能なものにするためには、成長はその成果が平等に分配され、包摂的なものになることが重要になる。今後このような成長を実現しようとする場合、克服しなければならない制約要因は何だろうか。

過去にこの地域が低成長に苦しんだのは、幼稚産業の過剰な保護など、「自国第一」主義の保護政策が取られたときであった。その後、この地域が現在の発展を実現したのは開放的で自由な貿易政策によるものであり、その例は、ASEAN 統合の進展、世界貿易機関（WTO）



への中国の加入、域内 FTA の拡大、CPTPP の実現などに見られる。

アジア太平洋地域が自由貿易の恩恵を最大限に享受するためには、国内の構造改革を実施することが不可欠になる。成長戦略は、構造改革の課題に対応している必要がある。持続可能かつ包摂的成長の各構成要素のうち、域内諸国が中長期的に焦点を当てるべきものは何であろうか？また、それを達成するための課題は何であろうか？域内の持続可能な成長の源泉は何か？貿易は今後も平等な繁栄をもたらす手段たりうるのか？域内全体で包摂的成長の実現を確保するためには、どうすればよいのか？

このセッションでは、アジア太平洋地域において成長戦略を実施する上での問題、課題、対策について、幅広く議論した。その際注目したのは、成長が GDP の拡大にとどまらず、社会全体の福祉に貢献することが重要だ、という考え方、つまり、成長は包摂的でなければならない、ということである。

浦田秀次郎教授（早稲田大学大学院アジア太平洋研究科（経済学））

浦田教授の発表では、持続可能かつ包摂的な成長の課題について、その概要がまず説明された。持続可能とは、環境問題のない成長の実現であり、包摂的とは、すべての人に利益となる成長の共有のことである。発表の冒頭で浦田教授が問いかけた重要な問題は、持続可能かつ包摂的な成長を実現するためには、成長をあきらめるべきなのか、ということであった。

それに対して教授は、まず経済成長を実現し、次に成長を持続可能かつ包摂的なものにするのが重要だと語った。そして経済成長のためには、生産要素、資本および労働の効率的な利用と、技術進歩が必要であることを確認した。

浦田教授によれば、①独占禁止政策による競争の促進と維持、②人材の開発、③新たなイノベーションと技術移転を可能にする適切な環境の提供こそ、各国が生産要素の利用効率を高めるとともに、技術進歩を促進する上で鍵となる。また環境の持続可能性を推進する上で、政府の規制と民間部門の取り組みの両方が必要になることにも触れた。同時に、経済成長を包摂的なものにするためには、機会の不平等などの構造的問題に取り組むことが重要になる。

浦田教授が発表の中で注目した最近の重要な進展としては、(1) 資源の効率的利用と技術移転を確保する上で重要な生産システムとなるグローバル・バリューチェーン（GVC）、(2) WTO 改革やメガ FTA、多国間貿易協定をつうじた保護主義拡大との戦い、(3) データの自由な流れによって支えられるデジタル経済の発展、などがある。

マン・ジュン・ミニョンヌ・チャン博士（ヒューマニティズ・フォーラム共同創設者兼最高戦略責任者）

チャン博士が焦点を当てたのは、持続可能な成長の主要な要素とその課題、つまり、(1) 相互繁栄を実現する健全な国際競争の確保、(2) 急速な技術革新によるサプライチェーン連結性の効率化・シームレス化に向けた協力、(3) 科学的研究にもとづく環境に優しい生態系管理の制度化、(4) 多様な文明の尊重と、有望な事例の選択的アプローチである。

包摂的成長の主な構成要素と目標設定に関しては、従来のアプローチを超える方策を提案した。具体的には、(1) 各国が今後の技術変化やその潜在的なメリット、および悪影響に対応する能力を測定する、将来技術に関する「準備態勢」指標、(2) すべての人々に平等な機会を維持し、弱者の生活を守る「幸福」指標、(3) 国際的な人材の移動と進出に関する「地域トレーニング・雇用情報センター」などである。

またこれに関しては、実践的な幼児教育や、技術・職業訓練への取り組みの強化、教育に関する域内統一の基本基準の必要性も挙げた。同じく、技術の変化と進歩に対応する手段として、質の高い機会があることを特に指摘した。

ゲイリー・ホーク教授（ヴィクトリア大学ウェリントン校名誉教授）

ホーク教授は、このセッションで取り組むのは包摂と持続可能性の基本問題であり、それには、貿易戦争とポピュリズムの台頭の両方が付随することを指摘した。アジア太平洋経済協力（APEC）は現在、「ボゴール目標」の期限である 2020 年を前に、次のビジョンをどのように示すべきか検討しているが、地域のステークホルダーや、私的な立場で参加している役員、産業界、研究者を対象とした調査からは、包摂と持続可能性に重点を置くよう望む声が強いことが明らかになった。

「持続可能性」とは、遠い未来に備えることである。しかしそれは、すべてを今のままの姿で（ましてや過去の姿で）残しておくということではない。わたしたちは今後も、進歩の経験が続けたいと望んでいる。最も根本的な課題は、現在未知の可能性をただ当てにするのも、生活水準向上の可能性を否定するのでもなく、その間の適切なバランスを取っていくという、政治的コンセンサスを維持することにある。包摂性での課題としては、各国の間で、政策の国際化をどの程度進めるかについて判断が異なるということがある。国内政策は、貿易相手国への悪影響を最小限に抑えるように策定すべきである。国際的な対話に加え、既存の経済活動を保護するのではなく、調整と変化を促進するという政府の決意がある場合に、包摂のための政策が可能になる。

包摂は、平等を意味するわけではない。生涯収入は、平均余命がある程度長い人に限定した場合でも、人によって異なるが、これは経験や知識の蓄積、エネルギーのライフパターンが異なるためである。また育児に関する社会慣習によっても、所得は変化する。わたしたちは「幸福(well-being)」についての理解を深めていくが、そこで追求するのは、引き続き機会の平等、つまり社会的流動性である。不平等を制限するのは、機会が大きく損なわれる場合に限る。

包摂性を実現する上で最も問題になるのは、今後価値を持つようになるものへの参加を奨励するのではなく、現在存在するものを保護したいという、誤った願望である。われわれの先祖が、鉄道はリスクが大きすぎるとか、馬を使用する仕事に従事する人たちへの影響が大きすぎると考えなかったのは、幸いであった。自ら学習し、自らを再生産（しかも改良）する能力を持つ機械が発明され、それが人間を排除しようという欲求を持つようにならない限り、今後もテクノロジーには楽観的であるべきである。ただし、変化への適応を促進する仕組みは作るべきである。

貿易は、今後も繁栄をもたらす手段たりうるだけではない。繁栄は、貿易の継続にかかっている。簡単な頭の体操として、自分たちの地域社会が、周囲から隔絶した土地で自給自足の生活に追いやられた場合を考えてみればよいだろう。

ウィサーン・プッパベサ博士（タイ開発研究所（TDRI）シニアアドバイザー）

ウィサーン博士は、発展途上国の貧困には制度的な要因があり、その鍵は、機会の不平等であると指摘した。博士によれば、貧困層と富裕層の間には多くの面で格差があり、それには例えば、インフラへのアクセスや、規制遵守のコスト、市場へのアクセスなどがあるという。例えばタイでは、経済的機会や社会的流動性、法的構造を開放する必要がある。

また博士によれば、強力な公正な競争法制が、こうした不均衡を一部軽減し、市場の透明性と情報の対称性を維持する上で、大きな役割を果たす可能性がある。さらに博士は、すべての人にデジタル化社会への平等な参加を確保するために、広範な技術インフラが必要だと述べた。

博士は、成長そのものは今後も重要な目標であるという点で、他のパネリストと意見が一致した。経済成長がなければ、再分配はゼロサムゲームになる。最後に、RCEP や CPTPP、APEC、ASEAN などの機関をつうじて、地域貿易と開発協力を拡大・深化することも有効だと述べた。

ヴォ・チー・タン博士（ベトナム太平洋経済協力全国委員会（VNCPEC）委員長）

ヴォ博士によれば、歴史的に見ると、貧困削減のペースは経済成長と密接に関連している。これは、民間部門の発展や、貿易自由化をつうじた各国の比較優位の強化のおかげである。博士が強調したのは、貧困削減におけるさまざまな政策イニシアチブの重要性である。多くの国では、インフラ整備や、農業の研究開発、教育などの取り組みが、貧困削減にとって最も重要なものとされている。

同時に博士が強調したのは、多次元貧困と社会的包摂に重点を置くことの重要性である。それには、公平で堅固な社会保障制度の確立が有効だろう。最後に博士は、国際協力機関や地域機関が、持続可能かつ包摂的な成長を推進する上で果たす役割についても、説明した。

アリザン・マハディ氏（マレーシア戦略国際問題研究所（ISIS）技術・イノベーション・環境・持続可能性（TIES）シニアフェロー）

アリザン氏は、まず持続可能かつ包摂的な成長に実際に必要なものを明確にすることの重要性について、その概要を説明した。ここでアリザン氏が強調したのは、国の豊かさを測定する際に、GDP 成長率以外の指標を利用することが必要だという点である。他方で「幸福度」指標や「包摂的富」指標などの指標については、これが最終的にこうした目標の達成度を測定するものであるとしても、それを達成するための方法を示すものではないことも指摘した。ここでアリザン氏が挙げた例は、一国の自然資本、例えばマングローブ林を破壊した場合の経済的コストである。こうしたものは、伝統的な国民経済計算では捕捉されない。

そのためアリザン氏は、一国における持続可能な経済発展の進捗度を把握する、新しい指標に移行する必要性を強調した。最後にアリザン氏は、人口動態の変化が、持続可能性や気候変動に対する世界的な態度の変化をもたらすことを説明した。ここで挙げられた例は、グレタ・トゥーンベリであった。この若き気候変動活動家は、より環境に優しい製品や、持続可能性の向上を求める、今後の消費者需要の変化を象徴している。アリザン氏によれば、根本的な問題は、諸機関が堅固かつ柔軟であるだけでなく、将来の経済とトレンドに確実に適応できるようにするにはどうすればよいか、ということにある。

質疑応答のセッションでは、パネリストは以下の課題についてコメントを求められた。(i) 経済政策の決定者に、持続的かつ包摂的な成長に関する代替的な測定値（幸福度など）の重要性を納得してもらう方法。(ii) 諸機関にグローバル化に対応させる方法。(iii) 「文明的」価値または現地の価値と、持続可能性の概念を融合する方法。(iv) マレーシアなどの小国で、FTA や貿易自由化が所得の不平等にどのような影響を与えるか。(v) 多国籍企業や外国人

投資家による市場の支配が生じないよう、競争を規制する方法。

## パネルセッション 2：アジア太平洋地域における地域統合の進展と展望

モデレーター：タム・シューン・ヤン教授（ISEAS ユソフ・イサーク研究所シニアフェロー）

アジア太平洋地域では、ASEAN 統合が進展するとともに、域内 FTA が拡大し、CPTPP も実現している。その結果、こうした貿易自由化措置をつうじて、地域内サプライチェーンの整備が促進されている。さらに、RCEP 協定も成立間近である。

しかし、トランプ政権の「アメリカ・ファースト」政策に端を発した最近の米中貿易摩擦のために、中国企業の場合を始めとして、域内サプライチェーンに変化が生じている。EU や米国に見られる反グローバリゼーションと保護主義の動きを受けて、ここでは、アジア太平洋地域が自由貿易を維持・発展させるとともに、最終的にはそれを地域統合の実現につなげるための、経済成長の前提条件、更には、問題点と課題、解決策について、議論が行われた。

貿易紛争の中で、地域貿易の中長期的な見通しはどうであろうか。域内各国は、2020 年以降も貿易自由化の推進を継続すべきであろうか。貿易自由化拡大の再活性化と、長期的な取り組みの促進に向けて、どのようなタイプのメガ地域貿易協定が必要だろうか。

鐘（ゾン）飛騰（フェイテン） 博士（中国社会科学院（CASS）国際戦略研究所所長・教授）

鐘（ゾン）博士は、ASEAN に焦点を当てつつ、現在の貿易戦争が域内貿易に与える影響についての所見を披露した。鐘博士によれば、貿易紛争の結果、域内の貿易にいくつかの変化が生じているという。ただし、こうした貿易パターンの変化は、長期的なトレンド、つまり ASEAN が米国に代わり、中国にとって第 2 位の貿易相手国となる一方、中国が米国に代わって ASEAN 最大の貿易相手国になったという流れの一部であることも指摘した。

貿易戦争の影響について、鐘博士が示したデータによれば、一部で貿易転換が生じており、その主な受益者はベトナムである。外生的ショックが中国と ASEAN の輸出の増大に与えた影響について、過去 40 年間を対象に自ら行った分析にもとづき、アジア太平洋地域が現在の貿易紛争の影響に対処できるのは間違いないと述べた。また、引き続き経済協力と自由化を拡大していくことの重要性に触れ、過去 30 年間に中国が受けた利益を強調した。

マレー・マクレーン元駐日オーストラリア大使（Dunmore McLean 社会長）

マクレーン元大使の見解によれば、国際情勢は新たな現実、特に顕著なのは、元大使が「アジア・インド・太平洋地域」と呼ぶ地域の動向が出現しており、重大局面に差し掛かっている。元大使は、現在直面している課題として、①貿易の混乱（米中貿易戦争や英国の EU 離脱など）や、②国際機関や国際的規範に対する脅威、③サイバーセキュリティの問題、そして、④人工知能（AI）やデジタル技術、電子商取引など新技術の台頭、を挙げた。

ただし、こうした課題はあるにしても、アジア・インド・太平洋地域は堅調を維持しており、成長のペースは鈍化するものの、（長期的にはともかく）中期的には世界の最も生産的な経済成長の源泉となっている。マクレーン元大使は、取り組むべき主要要素を 3 つ指摘した。まず、（1）上記の課題から生じる悪影響を軽減するための基礎となる、経済的復元力を実現する必要がある。ただし、（2）経済的復元力だけでは十分でないとも語った。すなわち、各国の個別的、集团的、多国間的な取り組みをつうじて、国内改革を進めるとともに、トランプ政権下の米国の行動によって侵食された国際的規範の確立を図る必要がある。そして最後に、（3）保護主義への対抗が共通の利益にかなうことに触れた。マクレーン元大使は、CPTPP の批准と RCEP 交渉の妥結を呼び掛けた。これらは、多国間の自由化と、それに伴う国内改革に対する、関係国の決意を示すものと言えよう。

ダトック・セリ・ジャヤシリ・ジャヤセナ氏（元マレーシア国際貿易産業省（MITI）事務次官）

ジャヤシリ元次官は、多国間や域内の貿易自由化イニシアチブに対して、非現実的な期待が寄せられていると感じている。FTA や地域貿易協定（RTA-Regional Trade Agreement）は、貿易関係の確実性や、保護主義への抑止力、能力構築を追求する手段としては有効だが、それ自体が目的ではなく、単に地域統合を実現するための手段にすぎない。それは決して、世界の問題をすべて解決する万能薬ではない。

ジャヤシリ元次官は、ASEAN 自由貿易地域（AFTA）の例を挙げて、市場アクセスを現実のものとするためには、協定の全面的な施行を確保する必要性が残っているとの見解を示した。そのためには適切な支援と、施行状況の継続的な監視、紛争解決メカニズムの活用が必要になる。

CPTPP については、7 カ国がすでに協定を施行しており、2020 年第 1 四半期には 3 カ国で施行される予定である。締約国やマレーシア内外の経済界が、未施行のマレーシアの行動を注視している。また、英国や南米など、域外諸国も関心を示しており、これによって協定

の性質が変化し、地域的な枠組みからグローバルな枠組みに転換することもありうる。

またジャヤシリ元次官は、RCEP が目指すレベルと、その交渉の進捗状況の両方に、懸念を表明した。次回の ASEAN サミットで交渉が妥結しなかった場合、交渉の勢いに影響が出る可能性がある。アジア太平洋自由貿易圏（FTAAP）については、困難が高まっていると見ている。これは、APEC 加盟国がパプアニューギニアでの一連の会議で合意形成に至らなかったことから明らかなように、共通の基盤が見つけにくくなっているためである。リーダーシップの欠如や交渉の長期化、それに伴うコストのために、大規模貿易協定への意欲は低下している。

またジャヤシリ元官房長によれば、今後の自由化の取り組みは、本質的に分野別（例えば電子商取引）になり、関心を持つ加盟国のみが参加する形になる可能性がある。これは、WTO での情報技術協定（ITA）交渉に極めて類似している。

アニタ・プラカシュ氏（東アジア・ASEAN 経済研究センター（ERIA）政策関係部長）

プラカシュ部長は、最近の貿易データと経済成長シナリオに関する独自の評価を提示し、今後の見通しが明るいものではないと結論付けた。2008 年の世界金融危機からの回復は、アジアにおける消費の増大と輸出の拡大によるところが大きかったが、次の世界的不況は、全体的な消費パターンの減速により、はるかに対処が難しい問題になると予測した。このことから、アジアと先進国は、いずれも成長率の下降傾向が予想される。

プラカシュ部長は、地域の主な課題を特に 3 つ挙げた。（1）まず長期的には、雇用主導型成長を促進する政策を検討する必要がある。需要の減少（低消費）と、アジアにおける若年層の雇用創出の必要性を考えると、このことがますます重要になっている。人材育成に加え、社会保障の問題への対応も重要になる。

次に、（2）メガ RTA (Regional Trade Agreement) の将来については、ジャヤシリ元次官と同様、今や協定に対する熱意が失われているという見解を示した。例えば、RCEP に対する初期の熱意の高まりは、ステークホルダーの活発な協議によるものであったが、現在は、プラカシュ部長が言うところの「RCEP 交渉の不透明化」によって、熱意が冷めている。これは、交渉が進むにつれて政策の焦点が失われたことの結果だというのが、同部長の見解である。また貿易戦争も、各国がいずれかの陣営につくことを強いられた結果、RCEP の形に影響を与えている。

今後、FTA や RTA を限定的なものにすることが提案されていることから、これはより短期

的な措置になる可能性がある。それでも、世界経済や地域経済には、明るい兆しもある。例えば、ベトナムやバングラデシュなど新興経済の台頭に伴う新たなバリューチェーンの発展、新市場の出現、新たな地域（南アジアやアフリカ）への貿易、投資、労働力移動の拡大などである。

最後に、（３）プラカシュ部長はマクレーン元大使同様、今や発展を幅広くとらえるべきときであり、これをインド太平洋の視点から検討すること、特に、新たな投資や製造バリューチェーンの移転が進んでいるアフリカでの開発を考えることが必要だ、との見解を示した。

ジュイタ・モハマド博士（マレーシア戦略国際問題研究所（ISIS）経済学・貿易・地域統合（ETRI）フェロー）

ジュイタ博士は、現在続いている貿易戦争の影響が、地域に現れ始めていると感じている。複雑に絡むバリューチェーンと貿易自由化の水準が、ASEANにとってリスクとなり、ベトナムでも成長に影響が出る可能性がある。ただし、中期的な予測では、こうした貿易戦争で生じる貿易転換によって、各国が恩恵を受ける機会がある。マレーシア ISIS の評価によれば、貿易転換で最も利益を受けるのは、日本、韓国、ベトナム、台湾である。驚くべきことに、例外はマレーシアであった。したがって、輸出の決定要因を調査する必要があるとともに、マレーシアの供給能力を継続的に改善していく必要もある。

メガ RTA の問題については、市場アクセスの拡大が不可欠と見ており、国連貿易開発会議（UNCTAD）の研究を引用した。それによれば、アジア太平洋地域の国は、域内外の市場アクセスの改善から大きな利益を得ている。ジュイタ博士が強調したのは、FTA 大規模化の是非について、また伝統的 FTA と非伝統的 FTA（これには政府調達、知的財産権、労働、環境などの分野が含まれる）の間の選択について、現在も続いている議論である。博士は、すべての国が同等の恩恵を受けるわけではないことを認めつつ、マレーシアを、RCEP や CPTPP への参加で恩恵を受ける国の 1 つに挙げた。

質疑応答セッションでは、以下について質問があった。(i) 地域統合を実現する上での連結性の重要性。(ii) 各国の国益を実現する上で最適な自由化イニシアチブ（二国間協定か地域協定か）。(iii) 「一带一路」の地域統合に対する寄与。

最初の質問に対する答えで、中国のゾン博士は、先進国と発展途上国のニーズを区別する必要があると強調した。先進国は包摂性の実現に向けて、制度改革と構造改革に力を入れるべきであるが、発展途上国は引き続き、インフラ開発に重点を置く必要がある。中国について言えば、一带一路の重点は、連結性の物理的側面の実現に置かれている。



ゾン博士によれば、RCEP などのこれと同様の取り組みの方が中所得国や低所得国に適している。大西洋横断貿易投資パートナーシップ(TTIP)や CPTPP のような FTA は、CPTPP できえ、それらの国々にとって難しいものになるだろう。中国にとっては、RCEP が中心的な枠組みになるのであって、それは中国・EU 間の FTA に向けた取り組みの基礎としてだけでなく、インドとの関係改善に向けた戦略の一環にもなる。

しかし、ジャヤシリ氏は、物理的な連結性は重要だが、連結性のソフト面での取り組みもやはり必要だという見解である。同氏は ASEAN を挙げて、ASEAN がインフラ・プログラムで真の成果を実現できずにいるのは、連結性の問題のその他の側面で、依然として断絶が残るためであり、特にそのような側面として、政策立案や、国内インフラ整備、プロモーション、インセンティブにかかわるものがあり、こうしたことが依然として国益にもとづいて進められ、孤立した状態で整備されていると述べた。また、マレーシアの「第 4 次産業革命」に向けた取り組みについて、現場のビジネスの実情を考慮する必要がある、特に、従来より広い地域を視野に入れている現代ビジネスの性質を考慮すべきだと言う。

国益を犠牲にせずに自由化を実現する最適な方法に関する質問については、ジュイタ博士は、マレーシア ISIS のスコーピングの結果を披露した。それによれば、RTA への加入は国益（この場合マレーシアの）に資すると考えることができる。ここで同博士は、CPTPP のコミットメントや義務の一環として実施が求められる国内改革、特に労働や環境などの分野における改革が、マレーシアにとって有益であることを強調した。

最後に、一帯一路の地域統合に対する寄与に関する質問について、プラカシュ部長は、一帯一路はその性質上、地域を対象としたもののように見えるが、実際は、取り極めは二国間の枠組みであり、各国の国益と優先課題のみによって決まるという見解であった。こうしたプロジェクトが国境を越えたものになる場合もあるが、地域的な取り組みとみなすことはできない。ただし同部長は、相補性の観点から見た場合、特に何らかの標準化が求められるようになった場合、これを支持する議論もありうるということを否定しなかった。そして、これを支持する議論としては、調和が求められている EU とアジアの連結性の向上につながるケースでは特に妥当性を持つとの指摘だった。

### パネルセッション 3：経済的な繁栄の達成に向けての新たな挑戦

モデレーター：原岡直幸氏（国際経済交流財団（JEF）専務理事）

アジア太平洋地域では、包摂的成長の実現と経済的な繁栄と安定を達成する上で、新たな困難が生じている。デジタル革命と、政治的ポピュリズムである。第 4 次産業革命とデジタル

革命がこの地域に与える影響については、特に懸念材料となっている。他方、政治的ポピュリズムには、それによってこの地域に反グローバリズム感情が引き起こされるのではないかという懸念が、依然としてある。

こうした背景において、地域の社会経済的安定と繁栄を実現するには、何をすべきであろうか。域内各国が第4次産業革命に参加するには、何が必要だろうか。域内の供給能力を高めようとする場合、質の高いインフラを地域のニーズに適合させるには、どうしたらよいのだろうか。社会の反グローバリズム感情を抑えるために、何ができるだろうか。本セッションでは、人的資源に加え、インフラ開発や、その他の可能なソリューションについても検討した。

安（アン）忠栄（チョンヨン） 博士（チュンアン大学（韓国）国際関係大学院教授）

第4産業革命（4IR）は、第3産業革命（3IR）、つまりデジタル革命から発展してきたものだが、その延長ではなく、新たな時代と考えられている。第4次産業革命を特徴付けているのは、ビッグデータとAIが持つ破壊性、多義性、爆発性、および突破力である。

デジタル先進国と後進国は、区別する必要がある。それは、各国の情報通信技術（ICT）の開発程度やデジタル人材の充実度によって、それぞれ必要なものが国ごとに異なるからである。

デジタル後進国に必要なのは、デジタル人材を育成することにより、ICTハードインフラとソフト開発を促進することである。また、4IRに見られるドイツの経験や、中小企業（SME）のファクトリオートメーションにおける日本の経験を、目標とする必要がある。

デジタル先進国は、4IRの連結性と爆発性に勝者総取りの性格があるために、新産業の覇権競争に直面している。このことは、現在の米中貿易戦争や、国際取引の制限を見れば明らかである。

ビッグデータを持つ国は、未来をわが物とする可能性がある。特に、ITとバイオテクノロジーの効果的な融合が、新たな産業競争力の決め手になるだろう。

多くの国で深刻な問題は、貿易自由化による成果の分配の不平等がグローバル化で拡大し、所得の不平等が悪化したために、域内のいくつかの国で、ポピュリスト的政治指導者による反自由主義的な政治体制の確立を許してしまったことである。

包摂的成長を促進し、現在発展中の域内のクロスボーダー・サプライチェーンを確保するためには、イノベーションと拡大が必要になる。これによって中小企業の一層の参加が可能になり、それが比較的所得の低い人々の雇用創出や、収入の増加、社会経済的福祉の向上につながる。

この点では、企業間（B2B）、企業対消費者（B2C）、企業対政府（B2G）のプロセスをつうじて、中小企業の底上げを確保する必要がある。域内のバリューチェーンを拡大するには、貿易ルールのハーモナイゼーションを図り、国境を越えて自由に部品・コンポーネントをやりとりできるようにする必要がある。これを実現する上では、標準化や、衛生・植物検疫措置の合意、相互承認制度、企業に優しい直接投資（FDI）環境が、決定的な重要性を持つ。また、成長を拡大するには、アジア太平洋地域全体で、低所得国と中所得国の物流サービスや港湾・空港管理の品質改善を進めることも、必要になる。

米国と中国は、特に自由貿易ルールの基本線を生み出す必要がある。小規模経済国の側が、いずれの国と連携するかの決定を迫られるべきではない。そして、同じ考えを持つ低・中所得国が、現在進展中のサプライチェーンを確保し、悪影響を最小限に抑えるために、多国間 FTA を追求すべきである。

デジタル先進国は、人間が AI と競合するのではなく、人間が AI の提供と活用に集中する環境を整備すべきである。その場合、長期的には労働市場において、人と AI の競争ではなく、人と AI の協力が求められるようになるだろう。第 4 次産業革命に備える上では、人材の能力向上とタレントプールの拡充に向けた投資が、最も重要になる。

その他にも、自由な貿易秩序のための平等な競争環境作る上で大きな問題として、国有企業（SOE）への補助金と知的財産権（IPR）の保護がある。

包摂的な自由貿易のためには、オフラインとオンラインでの域内連結性が重要であり、これを強化しなければならない。

もう 1 つの深刻な課題は、第 4 次産業革命によって、セキュリティが脅かされたり、プライバシーが侵害される可能性である。この点については、幅広いマルチステークホルダーの連携により、デジタル公共財の共有や、人材の採用、プライバシーを尊重したデータセットの利用を可能にするプラットフォームの確立を目指すことが、必要になる。

ヨセ・リザル・ダムリ博士（戦略国際問題研究所（CSIS）経済学部長）

技術は開発だけでなく、採用のスピードも速い。採用は開発より低コストであり、そのため、さらに広く応用されるようになる。デジタル技術の応用が一層広まっていくのも、当然である。AI と「モノのインターネット (IoT)」の応用は、劇的な変化をもたらすことになる。では、世界経済へはどのような影響があるだろうか。

マッキンゼーの調査によると、2030 年には、オートメーションとテクノロジーによって、4 億~8 億人もの雇用が失われると予想される。また技術の進歩は、フォーマルセクターとインフォーマルセクターの両方で、新たな雇用や収入源も生み出す。雇用の柔軟性が高まるにつれて、転職が増えると見込まれることから、社会的保護がより重視されるようになる。一方で徴税が以前より困難になり、政府の歳入確保能力が低下するため、社会的保護が危うくなる可能性がある。

競争力と信頼性の高い ICT サービスを提供するには、インフラと連結性の向上が必要になる。また人材を強化し、タレントプールを拡大する必要性も大きい。成長を促進するには、強力な政策と規制の枠組みの確立が、国境を越えたルールのハーモナイゼーションや、変化に適応する柔軟性とあわせて、決定的に重要になる。

ジョセフ T.ヤップ博士 (アテネオ公共政策大学院 ASEP-CELLs プロジェクト シニア・テクニカルアドバイザー)

発展途上国の中には、第 2 次／第 3 次産業革命を完了していないところもある。ではそうした国が、一足飛びに第 4 次産業革命を実現することは可能だろうか。

国内における所得と富の不平等の拡大は、依然として問題である。失業や排他的コミュニティの拡大などに対する大衆の不満は、反グローバル感情の温床になる。ここで必要なのは、個別の職業ではなく個々の労働者を保護する政策、例えば、スキルの再学習や教育、移動性、収入支援などによって、社会的結束を促進することである。共通の目標を実現するための共通の戦略の実行には、協力 (コーオペレーション) よりも連携 (コーディネート) を重視する必要がある。

また、膨大な個人ユーザーデータが、合法または違法な手段で世界中で収集されていることから、セキュリティとプライバシーの問題もある。

サイモン・テイ准教授 (シンガポール国際問題研究所 (SIIA) 所長)

グローバリゼーションは、保護主義と偏狭なナショナリズムに取って代わられようとして

いる。また、われわれは、社会的結束の強化という課題にも直面している。こうした感情を和らげるために、政府が国内で行うべきことは多い。

いまわれわれは、自分たちがその中で育ってきた体制が崩壊する危険にさらされている。大国の専横は明らかであり、いま目の前にあるのは、大国が自国の政治的見地から決定した貿易ルールである。

米中の紛争に関しては、可能な限り両方の側に関与することが重要になる。また、何らかの決定について検討する場合には、紛争でいずれの側に立つかという視点から見るとはならず、自国の国益に照らして、自国の立場から検討することが必要である。このことは、BRIなど大国のイニシアチブに対応する場合だけでなく、すでにある制度を活用する場合にも当てはまる。

紛争が悪化した場合、ASEAN の中心性と一体性が維持されるかは、明らかでない。非米国・非中国企業にとっては、より幅広く経済的利益を得るためには、協力と組織化を進めることが課題となる。超大国間の紛争に対応するには、超大国以外のインフラ資金の提供者との協力を通じた、中堅国外交を進めるべきだろう。

プリヤダルシ・ダッシュ博士（開発途上国研究情報システムセンター（RIS；ニューデリー）助教授）

アジア太平洋地域では、全般的にマクロ経済指標が安定しているように思われるが、一部の国においては、高失業率や高インフレ、比較的低水準の資本形成という問題を抱えている。それゆえ、域内各国における完全雇用均衡の確保を目標とすべきである。失業と投資不足が広く見られる事態は、各国で資源が十分活用されていないことを示している。すべての人々が成長のパイを平等に分ち合うとともに、将来世代の機会が損なわれないことを確実にすることが必要である。各国は、従来の正統的財政金融政策（これは短期的な解決策である場合が多い）か、あるいは、例えば「持続可能な開発目標（SDG）」や「インダストリー4.0」（これは新たなデジタル技術や人的資本へ投資に基礎を置く）といった新たなパラダイムのどちらかを、選択する必要がある。自然生息地と環境の保全を、総合的な開発戦略に織り込む必要がある。

SDG の達成には、新たなインフラ資産の建設や既存インフラの維持などのための資金投資を含む追加的な投資が求められ、これは包摂的自由貿易を促進するためにも必要なことである。

アジア太平洋地域には、3G モバイルネットワークのインターネットの普及率がまだ総人口の 80%を下回っている国が 14 ある。このようにまだ開発の余地があることを考えると、経済回廊の開発促進に向けて、デジタル技術とデジタルインフラを活用していく必要がある。モバイルネットワークを提供すれば、金融包摂を確保することが可能になる。これに当てはまる例として注目されるのが、インドである。数百万人が公式の銀行システムを利用できるようになったことで、人々の社会経済的福祉の向上が可能になっている。経済のさまざまな部門でデジタル経済化が進むにつれて、フィンテック部門や IT 活用サービス部門で、成長と雇用創出の大きな可能性が生まれるだろう。アジア太平洋地域の諸国が、技術開発や、知識・専門知識・スキルなどの共有で協力すれば、国レベルの能力の限界を乗り越え、全体的な発展への影響で相乗効果をもたらすことができるだろう。

ファリナ・サイード女史(マレーシア戦略国際問題研究所(ISIS)外交政策・保障研究(FPSS)アナリスト)

これまでの発表から、各国が、技術によって引き起こされる破壊(ディスラプション)に備える上で、インフラ、雇用、機会の平等、人材開発、代替的な指標(幸福や包摂的成長など)が有効であることを学んだ。

第 4 次産業革命(4IR)を原動力とする成長を実現するのは、信頼のエコシステムであり、そうしたシステムの構築を確実にすることが必要になる。では、信頼のエコシステムとは何だろうか？

- 産業の成長が可能になるように、システムの運用者がサービスを継続的に提供するという、システムの信頼性と機能性。
- こうした運用者が情報を収集しても、それを悪用することがないという、運用者の善意に対する信頼。
- 法の支配への信頼、つまり安全保障と権利が運用され、また必要な場合に守られるということ。
- サイバー空間の社会的、コンテンツ的、論理的、物理的な面での安全な機能。

運用者の中立性を維持することは極めて重要だが、一国の司法権が他国に適用されないことも、忘れてはならない。そこで必要になるのが、国際的な場での法のハーモナイゼーションと対話である。これについての考え方は、各国がこうしたインフラの保護をどう拡大できるか—例えば別の国にデータセンターを置き、(そうすると厳密に言えば他国にある施設となるため)そこに大使館の地位を持たせるなど—によって異なる。

データガバナンスは、本日の参加者の多くにとってなじみ深い問題である。というのは、国家安全保障と成長の推進力とのバランスが、現在も模索されているからである。AI などの強力なシステムには、クラウドが必要になる。このことは、こうしたシステムがサービスを提供する際に使用する計算が、ブラックボックス化していることを意味する。

データガバナンスとセキュリティについては、議論が混乱しているが、これはサイバー空間に関してさまざまな定義が存在するためである——コンテンツはデータとみなされるが、ものを買った場合の処理もデータとみなされる。

こうした状況において支えとなるのが、サイバー空間における可能な行動規範を国際社会が定めることによる、法の支配である。ただし、サイバーは多次元的な性質を持つことから、政府機関相互、政府機関内部、国際的レベルでの準備が特に必要になる。

適切な機関の選定に関心を持つことは、法の執行が確実に可能になるようにする上でも、また包摂的で、かつ適切な情報提供にもとづく協議プロセスが、先進国と発展途上国の間で行われることを確実にする上でも、有益であろう。

反グローバル化の感情の原因としては、雇用の流出やナショナリズムの台頭、排他的コミュニティの拡大などが考えられる。またグローバル化によって、社会的にしろ、経済的にしろ、恩恵を失うコミュニティも発生する。必要なのは、疎外された、あるいは疎外されたと感じているコミュニティに対する支援と教育であろう。

ただし、パブリック・ディプロマシー（広報文化外交）においては、複雑な概念を手短にまとめる必要があるため、政府機関の戦略的コミュニケーションが課題となる。また、我々にとっては、一定の理屈の流れを明確に説明することも課題になる。

人の移動と都市化は、異なる国から来た人々の接触が増えることを意味する。これが継続するなら、コミュニティの孤立化が解消される可能性もあるが、包摂性を測る何らかの仕組みが必要である。

English Summary drafted by ISIS

**Asia-Pacific FORUM 2019**  
**The Future of the Asia-Pacific Economies Beyond 2020:**  
**How can the Asia-Pacific Region Achieve a Better Globalization in Coping with**  
**Rising Populism and Emerging Inequality?**

A Conference By:  
Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) and the Institute of Strategic and  
International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia  
16 October 2019  
The Westin Kuala Lumpur

**Welcoming Remarks**

**Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa, Chairman and Chief Executive, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia**

With the current lackadaisical growth of the global economy, it will be imperative to explore sources of growth that would result in balanced welfare gains for all stakeholders, while not causing harm to the environment and to mother earth. In the past decades, one would have seen how the environment has taken its toll in the wake of rapid growth in the region and beyond. This needs to be changed. A new model of growth needs to be championed.

Matsuo Basho, who undertook a journey on foot throughout Japan, was mentioned. During his journey, Matsuo wrote poems in Japanese praising the beauty and severity of nature. He reminds us of how good nature is to us. It is our responsibility not to forget its fragility in the wake of our pursuit for growth.

Malaysia is also now in pursuit of sustainable growth, whereby narrowing the wealth and income inequality within the country among the population is a prime objective and key pathway to sustainable growth. This is highlighted through the new Shared Prosperity Vision 2030, whereby the vision will provide the “turbo charge” needed to spur sustainable economic growth, which in turn will elevate Malaysia to a high-income economy and increase the people’s prosperity and well-being.

As most countries in the region, including Malaysia, are mostly trade dependant countries, it is important for the region to see the finalization of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations. There is also hope for the full ratification of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) by member countries soon. These are important developments in the effort to counter



the effects of rising protectionism, in the wake of the ongoing trade wars and other developments that threaten free and fair trade.

Malaysia is a party to both the RCEP (as a negotiating partner) and CPTPP (as a signatory). As a small open economy, the government hopes to gain more market access through these agreements. But it is not just about market access, it is about exposing Malaysian firms to compete abroad, challenging them to adhere to higher and more stringent international standards. This in turn would provide benefits for the consumers domestically and abroad, as well as to the firms themselves.

Finally, there are new challenges in our uncertain global environment, including the rise of populism, the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and rising concerns of non-traditional threats within the region and beyond. With these arising new challenges in mind, governments must explore various avenues to cooperate on.

**Mr Kazumasa Kusaka, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)**

At the turn of the century, the Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) came to believe that establishing a trade system that was fit for this growing region at the time – the free trade agreement (FTA) – was the key to removing barriers that prevented achieving growth potential. The Foundation thus aimed to promote FTAs in this region and held its first Asia-Pacific Forum in 2003 in Singapore. This year marked the 18th annual forum.

Since 2003, discussions have kept pace with the progress of economic integration within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), who holds a central role in the integration process of this region, and it has shifted from border measures, such as custom duties (which are trade barriers), to domestic systems and its application, called behind-the-border measures (which are important for investment).

Presently in this region, the economic integration of ASEAN continues to evolve, the CPTPP, also known as TPP11, without the United States, has become effective. Meanwhile, agreement on the RCEP is almost there. But as seen in expanding European Union (EU) integration and its deepening processes, and more recently in Brexit as well as the Trump phenomenon, incidents of domestic citizens not being able to keep up with the speed or the content of globalization and their consequent resentment towards globalization is being observed.

For the past few years, JEF has started exploring whether there is a path to “better globalization”, looking directly into income disparities that persist with globalization.

Many countries faced a further widening of income disparities with the development of Industry 4.0 and the Digital Revolution and populism, which claims that globalization is the root cause.

Does better globalization mean that globalization is good without reservation just like the so-called fundamentalism “Washington Consensus”? In particular, we are required to continue asking ourselves the question, “Better for whom?”. Perhaps the philosophy of “inclusive growth” of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) also works under the same awareness of the issue.

Recent tendencies to populism are beginning to impact cross-border production, sales, investment, trade and management strategies as seen, for example, in the review of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and US-China trade frictions.

What is happening now in response are “trade diversion” and changes in “supply chain-value chain”. It is shifting businesses to locations where border measures and domestic

regulation barriers are lower. What is happening right now is “reversed FTA” between the United States and China, but the behavioural principle of private business entities is universal. With the US-China trade frictions, it is reported that the first to move their production bases out of China were home-grown Chinese companies. European and Japanese multinational corporations (MNCs) have production capacities outside China, such as in the ASEAN region, and they are likely to be quicker to respond to changing the ratio of production in China compared to American MNCs, which have depended solely on Chinese production capacities.

Facing geopolitical risks in our region, in order to secure the optimum level of investment, which is essential for the realization of the region’s growth potential, further improvements to the business and investment environment is crucial. But this has the dimension of unevenly affecting domestic livelihoods, societies and industries.

In this aspect, global and regional institutions play a crucial role as peer pressure in implementing such domestically unpopular, but needed structural reform, though the reform of these institutions themselves is urgent and requires our commitments. While utilizing such institutions, working on domestic task attentively and making sure people can keep up with globalization will be the secret of success to the Asian way of “slow and steady wins the race”.

### **Keynote Address**

**YB Dr Ong Kian Ming, Deputy Minister, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Malaysia**

The Keynote Address by YB Dr Ong Kian Ming aimed to deliberate on the underlying questions on the robustness and flexibility of existing regional and international institutions. To assess such, he highlighted three areas: the state of rising populism and emerging inequality, the quality of the changes following the global financial crisis and the preparedness to adapt to disruptive technological and climate change.

Firstly, Dr Ong deliberated on the contemporary phenomenon of rising populism and emerging inequality. Particularly, he questioned if these were either temporary phenomena or enduring struggles in the future. Using examples of the rhetoric and policies by President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Boris Johnson, he argued that leadership figures such as these had louder and disruptive voices, which have become obstacles. Compounded with the sentiments of the public, he reminded the audience that while it was easy to become distracted by such figures, the main objectives and outcomes should not become forgotten in order to properly address problems of the day.

Such preoccupation with emotionally charged reactions and discourse overlooked the nuances and context in the sources of populist sentiments. A notable result Dr Ong pointed out was the inconsistent ways populism had been conceptualized, as there was no singular definition. These have included the increased prevalence of populism based on: the distribution of votes given to a country’s far right or far left parties; the proportion of votes by new parties in existing democracies; or the way some movements have won popular appeal, such as the anti-Islamic and anti-refugee sentiments in the West or the rise in anti-Western sentiment in the East. Moreover, he referred to the inconsistent reference points, which can include global surveys on attitudes of globalization and general public perceptions on regional institutions, such as the EU, G7 or ASEAN.

With such a variation in the understanding of populism and its surrounding coverage, the topic has been subjected to bias and generally negative connotations. However, Dr Ong

argued contrary to that, as there have been other examples that have been overlooked. President Emmanuel Macron and the emergence of the political party *La Republique en Marche* was framed as a positive change as it was able to challenge the status quo arrangements between the major and traditional political parties of the left and right. Although, he also noted, that there had been more functional examples that received more ambivalent reception – Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s “populist” movements received both praise and criticism. Similarly, President Joko Widodo’s form of “technocratic populism” and its focus on public service delivery has been perceived as more benign and more internationally and domestically accepted.

Dr Ong warned of the way the outlook towards populism could affect the willingness to react to disruptions and exacerbate inequality. If populism, regardless of its positive or negative implications, is treated as a temporary and cyclical phenomenon, it becomes tempting to wait for meaningful structural reforms and policy adjustments. However, it does not seem to be a feasible approach to determine beforehand the robustness of domestic, regional and international institutions in light of a financial crisis. Additionally, it is undetermined whether countries are able to withstand the negative aspects of populist demands, such as those arising from the dissatisfaction with the status quo.

Secondly, Dr Ong asked if there had been sufficient structural reforms to prevent another global financial crisis. He compared the different experiences of several regions. Starting in the United States, before spreading to the European countries, he demonstrated how the West was amongst those that were severely affected by this financial crisis. In light of such experiences, the EU has shown how the major reforms undertaken by the institution as a whole and its member states were able to pursue the necessary budgetary and expenditure reforms. He made a comparison between the Western experience and the experiences of Asian countries, saying that the impact of the global financial crisis was much subdued as many of the reforms have already been undertaken as responses in recovering from the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998.

However, when considering the likelihood of another recession, Dr Ong believed it is an expected phenomenon as it is a part of the natural process of the business cycle. Thus, it is not a question of “if”, but “when”. The severity of its effects will be determined by the ability of these institutes, through both the robustness and flexibility, to be resilient against these changes and make the appropriate adjustments. Their ability to face the next recession will serve as an indicator for their ability to manage the negative effects of populism, inequality and the changing demands of the public, especially after recessions or another financial crisis.

Thirdly, Dr Ong posed questions about the changes brought upon by technology and climate change, namely the disruptive effects they can pose and the readiness of countries in being able to adapt to such changes. Technological changes referred to those brought upon by the 4IR, and their impact on the structures of economies and employment opportunities. He brought up the outlook of the Democratic presidential candidate Andrew Yang, whose pessimistic views on the technological changes and the projected loss of job opportunities to automation necessitate the need for a universal basic income for the United States. However, Dr Ong recognized the caveat that there was a great task to undertake as even developed countries were not financially ready to provide such service.

As for environmental concerns, he referred to the technologies made available to mitigate the effects of phenomena, such as climate change, the changing weather patterns and

rising sea levels. He made references to the efforts by climate change activist Greta Thunberg, which emphasized the importance of tackling environmental concerns and the impacts they may have on the livelihood of the future generation. He reiterated how flexible and robust institutions need to be to react to these challenges. However, it remains to be on the long-term trajectory to ensure that countries are equipped with these necessary capacities and abilities.

In his conclusion, Dr Ong declared that he was a firm believer of institutions, whether they are political and systemic ones referred to in Samuel Huntington's *Political Order in Changing Societies* or the social and legal norms framework captured in Douglas North's *New Institutionalism*. However, in light of the Asia-Pacific economies, much of what has been discussed has predominantly been through the interpretation and lens of a developed country. He closed by asking a question: how ready is the region to be able to develop solutions that are contextually specific and relevant?

### **Panel Session 1: Prospects and Issues for the Future Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region**

**Moderator by Dr Josef T Yap, Senior Technical Advisor, ASEP-CELLs Project, Ateneo School of Government**

The Asia-Pacific region has been the growth centre of the world economy. For its growth to be sustainable, it is important that growth should be inclusive with its outcome distributed equally. What are some constraining factors which must be overcome to achieve such growth in the coming years?

In the past, this region suffered low growth as protective "My Country First" measures, including excessive protection of infant industries, were taken. Then, this region achieved today's development through such open and free trade measures as seen in the progress of ASEAN integration, China's entry to World Trade Organization (WTO), the expansion of intra-regional FTAs, and the realization of the CPTPP.

Now in order for this region to enjoy the benefits of free trade to a maximum extent, it is imperative to implement domestic structural reforms. Growth strategies need to correspond to issues of structural reforms. What are the components of sustainable and inclusive growth that countries in the region should focus on in the medium- to long-term and what are the challenges in achieving them? What are the sources of sustainable growth in the region? Can trade still be the vehicle for equal prosperity? How do we ensure that inclusive growth is achieved by all in the region?

In this session, issues, challenges and solutions for executing growth strategies in this region were broadly examined with attention paid to the notion that it is very important for growth to contribute to the overall welfare of society as well as GDP growth. In other words, growth has to be inclusive.

### **Prof Shujiro Urata, Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies Waseda University**

Prof Urata started his presentation by outlining the challenges of sustainable and inclusive growth. The former refers to achieving environmental problem-free growth, whereas the latter refers to shared growth that benefits everyone. A key question that Professor Urata asked at the beginning of his presentation was whether we should stop growing in order to attain sustainable and inclusive growth.

He then proceeded to talk about the importance of first achieving economic growth,

before making growth sustainable and inclusive. For economic growth, Prof Urata reiterated the need for efficient use of the factors of production, capital and labour, and technological progress.

Prof Urata described increasing and maintaining competition via antitrust policy, developing human capital, and providing the appropriate enabling environment for new innovation and technology transfer to occur, are key for countries to increase efficiency of production factor use, while driving technological advancement. Prof Urata outlined the need for both government regulations and private sector efforts in driving environmental sustainability. At the same time, for economic growth to be inclusive, addressing structural issues including the inequality of opportunity is crucial.

Some of the important recent developments that Prof Urata highlighted in his presentation include: (i) Global Value Chains (GVCs) as an important production system to ensure efficient use of resources and transfer of technology; (ii) the fight against growing protectionism via WTO reforms, mega FTAs and plurilateral trade agreements; and (iii) the development of the digital economy which is aided by the free flow of data.

**Dr Man-jung Mignonne Chan, Co-Founder and Chief Strategy Officer, Forum on Humanities**

Dr Chan highlighted key components of, and challenges of, sustainable growth: (1) to ensure healthy international competition so as to achieve mutual prosperity; (2) to collaborate on efficient & seamless supply chain connectivity with volatile technological innovation; (3) to institute environmentally friendly eco-system management, with science-based research; and (4) to honor diverse human civilizations and selective approaches with inspired exemplifies.

As to the key components of & goal settings for inclusive growth, Dr. Chan proposed measures that go beyond traditional approaches—These include (1) a “preparedness” index on future technology to measure the ability of the economy to weather the upcoming technological changes, their potential benefits and setbacks; (2) a “happiness” index to uphold equal opportunities for all and to protect the livelihood of the less advantaged ; and (3) a “regional training & employment clearinghouse” on cross-border human resource mobility and advancement; etc.

On this end, Dr Chan also talked about the need for practical early childhood education, an increased focus on technical and vocational training, and uniform regional basic standards for education. Similarly, she stressed quality opportunities as a means of coping with technological changes and advancement.

**Prof Gary Hawke, Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington**

Prof Hawke noted that the session addressed the fundamental questions of inclusion and sustainability to which trade wars and the rise of populism were both incidental. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is currently considering how its vision should be expressed as the “Bogor Goals” relate only to the period until 2020, and a survey of regional stakeholders, officials in a private capacity, business and researchers, revealed a strong wish to emphasize inclusivity and sustainability.

"Sustainability" is about providing for the long-term future. It cannot be the preservation of everything as it is, still less how it was, since we want to sustain an experience of progress. The deepest challenge is maintaining political consensus that we are striking the right balance between relying on the currently unknown and denying possible

improved living standards. Inclusivity poses a challenge in that economies will make different choices about how much to internationalize their policies. National policies should be designed to minimise adverse impacts on trading partners. International dialogue and a commitment by governments to facilitate adjustment and change rather than to protect existing activities would make policies for inclusion possible.

Inclusion cannot mean equality. Lifetime incomes - even if restricted to those whose life expectancy is not cut short - will vary as experience, accumulated knowledge, and energy follow different life patterns, and incomes will also vary with social customs about childrearing. We will refine our understanding of “well-being”, but continue to seek equality of opportunity - social mobility - but act to limit inequality only when it impinges greatly on opportunities.

The greatest challenge to achieving inclusivity is a misplaced desire to protect what exists rather than encourage participation in what will be valuable in the future. We are fortunate that our ancestors did not think railways were too risky and posed too big a challenge to those whose employment depended on the use of horses. Until we invent machines which have the ability to learn and to reproduce themselves (with improvements) and with a desire to indulge themselves to the exclusion of humans, we should remain optimistic about technology. But we should build mechanisms to facilitate adaptation to change.

Trade not only can still be the vehicle for prosperity; prosperity depends on the continuation of trade. It is a fairly simple mental exercise to contemplate our regional societies reduced to relying on subsistence in isolated pockets.

**Dr Wisarn Pupphavesa, Senior Advisor, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)**

Dr Wisarn noted that there are systemic factors for poverty in developing countries, key of which is the inequality of opportunity. He explained that there are disparities between the poor and the rich in numerous aspects, such as access to infrastructure, costs for regulatory compliance and access to markets. For example, in Thailand, there is a need to open up economic opportunities, social mobility and legal structures.

Dr Wisarn also explained that strong and fair competition law could play a huge role in reducing some of these disparities, in supporting market transparency and information symmetry. Additionally, Dr Wisarn described the need for widespread technological infrastructure for all to ensure equal participation in the digitalized world.

At the same time, Dr Wisarn agreed with the other panellists that growth itself remains an important goal. Without economic growth, the game of redistribution becomes zero-sum. Finally, Dr Wisarn also noted that broadening and deepening regional trade and development cooperation through institutions like RCEP, CPTPP, APEC and ASEAN would be beneficial too.

**Dr Vo Tri Thanh, Chairman, Vietnam National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (VNCPEC)**

Dr Vo explained that the pace of poverty reduction has historically been closely associated with economic growth, thanks to the development of the private sector in addition to the enhancement of country comparative advantages through trade liberalization. Dr Vo underlined the importance of various policy initiatives in reducing poverty. For many countries, Dr Vo explained that initiatives like infrastructure development, agricultural

research and development, and education were some of the most important for poverty alleviation.

At the same time, Dr Vo stressed that a focus on multidimensional poverty and social inclusion was crucial. As such, establishing an equitable and robust social security system would be beneficial. Finally, Dr Vo also described the role of international cooperation and regional institutions in driving sustainable and inclusive growth.

**Mr Alizan Mahadi, Senior Fellow, Technology, Innovation, Environment and Sustainability (TIES), Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia**

Mr Alizan outlined the importance of first defining what sustainable and inclusive growth actually entails. To this end, Mr Alizan emphasized the need to rely on other measures besides GDP growth to measure the wealth of nations. He also stated that indexes, such as a “happiness” index and an “inclusive wealth” index, ultimately measure the end, but they do not measure how we get there. He cited the example of the economic cost of destroying a country’s natural capital, like mangrove forests, which are not captured by traditional national accounts.

As such, he stressed the need to move towards new measures to track the progress of a nation’s sustainable economic development. Finally, Mr Alizan explained that demographic shifts in turn bring along shifts in global attitudes towards sustainability and climate change. He cited the example of youth climate activist Greta Thurnberg, which is emblematic of a change in consumer demand in the future for more environmental-friendly products and greater sustainability. According to Mr Alizan, the fundamental question is: how do we ensure our institutions are adaptive towards future economies and trends, beyond being robust and flexible?

In the Question and Answer Session, panellists were asked to comment on how: (i) economic policymakers can be convinced of the importance of other measuring values on sustainable and inclusive growth such as happiness; (ii) institutions can address globalization; (iii) “civilizational” or local values can be merged with the sustainability concept; (iv) FTAs and trade liberalization can impact income inequality on a small country like Malaysia, and; (v) competition can be regulated to ensure multinationals and foreign investors do not dominate the market.

**Panel Session 2: Progress of Regional Integration in the Asia-Pacific Region and Its Outlook**

**Moderated by Prof Tham Siew Yean, Senior Fellow, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute**

In the Asia-Pacific region, ASEAN integration is progressing, intra-regional FTAs are expanding and the CPTPP was realized. Consequently, these trade liberalization measures have promoted the establishment of intra-regional supply chains. In addition, the RCEP Agreement is close to realization.

However, the recent US-China trade friction, which began due to the Trump administration’s “America First” action, is causing changes in the regional supply chains, including those of Chinese companies. Amid actions of anti-globalization and protectionism seen in the EU and the United States, prerequisites for economic growth as well as issues, challenges and solutions were discussed for this region to maintain and develop free trade, and eventually lead it to the realization of a regional integration.

What are the mid- and long-term outlooks for regional trade amidst trade tensions? Should countries in the region continue pushing for trade liberalization going forward

beyond 2020? Which type of mega-regional trade deals are needed to reinvigorate further trade liberalization and facilitation efforts in the long-term?

**Dr Zhong Feiteng, Head and Professor, National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)**

Dr Zhong shared his findings on the impact of the ongoing trade war on regional trade, with a focus towards ASEAN. According to him, the trade war had resulted in some changes to the trade patterns in the region. However, he cautioned that these changes in the trade patterns are part of the long-term trend that has seen ASEAN overtake the United States as China's second largest trading partner while China has replaced the United States as ASEAN's largest trading partner.

On the impact of the trade war, Dr Zhong presented data that revealed that some trade diversion had occurred with the primary beneficiary being Vietnam. Based on his analysis of the impact of external shocks on the export growth for China and ASEAN, during past four decades, Dr Zhong was confident that the region will be able to deal with the impact of the trade conflict. He also stated the importance of continuing to strengthen economic cooperation and liberalization, highlighting the benefits enjoyed by China in the past three decades.

**Amb Murray McLean AO, Chairman, Dunmore McLean Pty Ltd**

Amb McLean was of the view that world affairs were at a pivotal point as new realities were emerging, most notably the developments within what he termed as the Asia-Indo-Pacific region. He identified the current challenges faced, such as trade disruptions (such as the US/China trade war and Brexit), threats to international institutions and norms, the issues of cybersecurity and the rise of new technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), digital technology and e-commerce.

However, despite these challenges, the Asia-Indo-Pacific region remains robust, as the world's most productive source of economic growth for the medium, if not longer, term albeit at a slower pace. Amb McLean highlighted three key factors that needed to be undertaken. First, there is the need to achieve economic resilience which is fundamental to reduce the adverse impacts of the said challenges. Nevertheless, he said that economic resilience was not enough as there was a need to act individually, collectively and multilaterally to undertake domestic reforms as well as set international norms, which had since been eroded by the actions of the United States under the Trump administration. Finally, he said there was mutual interest to counter protectionism. He called for the ratification of the CPTPP and the conclusion of the RCEP negotiations which would demonstrate the parties' commitment to multilateral liberalization and the accompanying domestic reforms.

**Datuk Seri Jayasiri Jayasena, Former Secretary-General, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)**

Datuk Seri Jayasiri felt there were unrealistic expectations placed on multilateral and regional trade liberalization initiatives. FTAs and Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs), while useful as a mechanism to provide certainty in trade relations, deterrence to protectionism and an avenue to pursue capacity building, are not an end in itself, but merely a means to achieve regional integration – they are definitely not a panacea for all global problems.



Highlighting the case of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), he opined that there was still a need to ensure the agreements are fully implemented in order to enjoy real market access. This required proper outreach and continued monitoring of the implementation as well as the use of the dispute settlement mechanism.

On the CPTPP, seven members are already implementing the agreement while three members are expected to begin implementing it in the first quarter of 2020. The parties and the business community both in and outside Malaysia are closely watching Malaysia's actions. There is also interest from parties outside the region, such as the United Kingdom and Latin America, which would change the nature of the agreement – transforming it from a regional to global framework.

Datuk Seri Jayasiri also shared his concerns both on the level of ambition of the RCEP and on the progress of the RCEP negotiations, which if not concluded by the coming ASEAN Summit, could potentially impact the negotiating momentum. The Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP), according to him, faces challenges progressing as parties in APEC could not find common ground as evident by the failure to arrive at consensus in the Papua New Guinea round. The lack of leadership, protracted negotiations and the costs resulting from it has reduced the appetite for mega trade deals. Datuk Seri Jayasiri also mentioned that future liberalization initiatives could be sectoral-focused in nature (such as e-commerce), involving only interested members, very similar to how the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) was negotiated at the WTO.

**Ms Anita Prakash, Director of Policy Relations, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)**

Ms Anita presented her own assessment of recent trade data and economic growth scenario and concluded that the outlook is not positive. While much of the recovery from the global financial crisis in 2008 was due to increased consumption and exports led growth in Asia, she predicted that the next global recession to be a far more difficult challenge to address as the overall consumption patterns are slowing down. In this, both Asia and developed countries are expected to experience a downward trend in growth. She highlighted three major challenges for the region. In the longer-term, there was a need to look at policies to encourage employment led growth, which is becoming increasingly important in light of shrinking demand (low consumption) and the need to find employment for Asia's young population. Human resource development will be important, as well as dealing with the issues of social security.

On the future of mega RTAs, she shared Datuk Seri Jayasiri's view that there was a lack of enthusiasm for such agreements now. For example, the early enthusiasm for the RCEP, encouraged by very high stakeholder consultations, has been tempered by what she described as the increasing opaqueness in the RCEP negotiations today. This is the result of what she viewed as a loss of policy focus as negotiations progressed. The trade wars are also impacting the shape of RCEP as they compel countries to take sides.

On the suggestion of limited FTAs/RTAs in the future, this could be more of a short-term measures. Nevertheless, there are some positive signs in the global and regional economy, such as the development of new value chains, the emergence of new markets, increasing trade, investment and labour mobility into newer regions (South Asia, Africa), with the rise of new economies, such as Vietnam and Bangladesh among others.

Finally, Ms Prakash echoed Amb McLean's view that it was time to view developments on a broader spectrum including looking at developments from an Indo-Pacific

perspective, particularly considering the developments in Africa where the newer investments and value chains of production are moving to.

**Dr Juita Mohamad, Fellow, Economics, Trade and Regional Integration (ETRI), Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia**

Dr Juita felt that the region was now feeling the impact from the ongoing trade war. The intertwining value chains and level of trade openness places ASEAN at risk, which could affect even Vietnam's growth. In a mid-term projection, however, there are opportunities for countries to benefit from the resulting trade diversion. An assessment by ISIS Malaysia identified Japan, Korea, Vietnam and Taiwan as the major beneficiaries from trade diversion. The surprise exception was Malaysia and, as a result, there is a need to look into the determinants of exports and a continuous need to improve Malaysia's supply capacity.

On the issue of mega RTAs, Dr Juita viewed increasing market access as essential and cited a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) study that concluded that the Asia-Pacific economies benefited greatly from improved market access within the region and outside the region. Dr Juita highlighted on the ongoing debate on whether bigger FTAs are better and also the choice between traditional and non-traditional FTAs, which include areas such as Government Procurement, Intellectual Property Rights, Labour and Environment. She acknowledged that not all countries would benefit equally and identified Malaysia among those who would enjoy benefits from being party to the RCEP and CPTPP.

In the Question and Answer Session, questions were raised on: (i) the importance of connectivity to achieve regional integration; (ii) the best liberalization initiatives to achieve the respective national interest of each economy (bilateral or regional agreements); and (iii) the contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) towards regional integration.

In response to the first question, Dr Zhong highlighted there was a need to differentiate the needs between the developed and the developing economies. While developed economies should focus on institutional and structural reforms to achieve inclusiveness, developing economies still have a need to focus on infrastructure development. For China, the focus of its BRI is on achieving physical aspects of connectivity.

Dr Zhong stated that likewise initiatives, such as the RCEP, are more suitable for middle- and low-income economies. FTAs, such as the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and even the CPTPP, would be a challenge to implement. For China, the RCEP will be its main vehicle, not only as the basis to work towards a China-EU FTA, but also as part of its strategy to improve its relations with India.

Datuk Seri Jayasiri, however, was of the view that while physical connectivity was important, there is still a need to address the soft side of connectivity. He cited ASEAN, which had not derived real outcomes from infrastructure programmes, because there continued to be a disconnect in other aspects of the connectivity question, particularly those in relation to policy formulation, domestic infrastructure development, promotion and incentives which continue to be driven by national interest and developed in isolation. He cited also Malaysia's effort towards embracing Industry Revolution 4.0, which needed to consider business realities on the ground, particularly the nature of business today, which has a wider-regional outlook.

On the question of the best vehicle to achieve liberalization without sacrificing national

interests, Dr Juita shared the findings of the ISIS Malaysia's scoping exercise which found that national interests, in this case Malaysia's, could be served by membership into RTAs. She highlighted that the domestic reforms required to be implemented as part of the CPTPP commitments and obligations, specifically in areas such as labour and environment, would be beneficial to Malaysia.

Lastly, on the question of the BRI to regional integration, Ms Anita was of the view that while the scope of the BRI appeared to be regional in nature, in reality the arrangements were bilateral and dependent solely on state interests and priorities. There are instances where these projects do cross borders, but it cannot be considered a regional initiative. However, she did not discount that there could be argument for this if viewed from the perspective of complementarity, and especially if it resulted in requiring some standardization. She highlighted the argument for this was especially pertinent in the case of improving connectivity between the EU and Asia where congruence was needed.

### **Panel Session 3: New Challenges for Achieving Economic Prosperity**

**Moderated by Mr Naoyuki Haraoka, Executive Managing Director, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)**

New difficulties have arisen in realising inclusive growth and achieving the economic prosperity and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. One is the Digital Revolution and the other is political populism. The impact of the 4IR and Digital Revolution on this region is a matter of particular concern. On the other hand, there remains a concern whether political populism could cause anti-globalization in this region's sentiments.

Against these backdrops, and in achieving the region's socio-economic stability and prosperity, what should we do? What is needed for countries in the region to participate in the 4IR? How does quality infrastructure fit into the needs of a region in boosting its supply capacity? What can be done to offset anti-globalization sentiments on the ground? This session examined human resource as well as infrastructure development and other possible solutions.

### **Dr Ahn Choong-yong, Distinguished Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University**

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) is growing out of the Third Industrial Revolution (3IR), namely the digital revolution, but it is considered a new era rather than a continuation of its predecessor. 4IR is categorized by its disruptiveness, evasiveness, explosiveness and breakthrough of big data and AI.

There is a need to make a distinction between digitally advanced economies and digitally backward nations, as what is needed varies by country depending on its degree of information and communications technology (ICT) development and availability of digital manpower.

Digitally backward economies need to expedite ICT hardware infrastructure and software development by cultivating digital manpower. These economies also need to benchmark the German experience, as evident in 4IR and the Japanese experience of factory automation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Digitally advanced economies face a hegemonic competition for new industries due to the winner-takes-all nature of connectivity and explosiveness of 4IR. This is evident in the ongoing U.S.-China trade war and restrictions in international transactions.

The countries that own big data are likely to own the future. In particular, the effective

fusion of information technology and biotechnology may determine new industrial competitiveness.

A serious challenge in many countries is how globalization has broadened the unequally shared fruits of trade liberalization and worsened income inequality, which, in turn, helped populist political leaders establish illiberal political regimes across several nations in this region.

Innovation and expansion are needed to promote inclusive growth and ensure an ongoing regional cross-border supply chain. This will allow more active SME participation, which will create jobs for those of relatively low income, raise their incomes and elevate their socio-economic wellbeing.

In this regard, there is a need to ensure bottom-up SMEs through business-to-business (B2B), business-to-consumer (B2C) and the business-to-government (B2G) processes. To expand the regional value chain, trade rules need to be harmonized so that parts and components can freely cross borders. For this to happen, standardization, an agreed-upon sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures, a mutual recognition system and a business-friendly environment for FDI are critical. To broaden growth, quality improvements in logistic services and the management of seaports and airports in low-income and middle-income economies throughout Asia Pacific are also necessary.

The United States and China especially should work out the bottom line of free trade rules. Smaller economies should not have to decide which country to align with. And like-minded middle- and low-income countries should pursue plurilateral FTAs to ensure ongoing supply chains and minimize negative consequences.

Digitally advanced economies should work out an environment in which people focus on servicing and leveraging AI instead of competing with it. The job market then in the long run would need human-AI cooperation rather than human-AI competition. Investments in human capital to upgrade and expand the talent pool are paramount as we prepare for 4IR.

Another major issue related to creating a level-playing field for a liberal trade order involves subsidies to state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and the protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs).

For inclusive liberal trade, offline and online intra-regional connectivity is crucial and must be enhanced.

Another serious challenge is that 4IR can be used to erode security and violate privacy. In this regard, a broad multi-stakeholder alliance is necessary to create a platform for sharing digital public goods, engaging talents, and pulling datasets in a manner that respects privacy.

**Dr Yose Rizal Damuri, Head of Department of Economics, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)**

Growth of progress as well as adoption of technology is rapid. Adoption is cheaper, which then gives rise to a wider application. It is not surprising to see applications of digital technology becoming more prevalent. The application of AI and Internet of Things (IoT) will change things dramatically. What are the implications to the global economy?

According to a study by McKinsey, it is expected that automation and technology will replace as many as 400-800 million jobs in 2030. Technology advancement will also provide new job opportunities and new sources of income, both in the formal and informal sectors. There will be a greater emphasis on social protection as people will most likely

change jobs with jobs being more flexible. In turn, social protection may be at risk as governments experience a decline in capacity to collect revenues as taxation becomes more difficult to be conducted.

We need to upgrade our infrastructure and connectivity in order to provide competitive and reliable ICT services. There is a great need to upgrade talents and expand the talent pool. Establishing a strong policy and regulatory framework is crucial in supporting growth, coupled with harmonization of rules across borders and the flexibility to adapt to changes.

**Dr Josef T Yap, Senior Technical Advisor, ASEP-CELLs Project, Ateneo School of Government**

There are developing countries that have yet to complete the second and third industrial revolution – can they then leapfrog to the 4<sup>th</sup> IR?

Rising income and wealth inequality within a country remains to be a challenge. Dissatisfaction among the populace, such as displacement of jobs or the promotion of exclusive communities, provides a breeding ground for anti-globalization sentiments. There is a need to promote social cohesion with policies that protect individual workers and not individual jobs, such as re-skilling, education, mobility and income support. Coordination needs to be emphasized, rather than cooperation, in acting out a common strategy in order to achieve shared objectives.

There are also challenges to security and privacy where massive volumes of personal user data from around the world are being collected legally or illegally.

**Assoc Prof Simon SC Tay, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)**

Globalization gives way to protectionism and narrow strident nationalism. We are also faced with the challenge of making a society more cohesive. To offset these sentiments, governments will need to do a lot domestically.

We are at a risk of a system, which we grew up in, breaking down. Bullying by great powers is evident and we are faced with trade rules being determined by political standpoints of bigger power.

It is crucial to engage both sides of the US-China conflict as much as possible. It is also necessary to look at each decision on its own terms, by looking at a nation's own national interests instead of looking at a decision from the lens of whose side of the conflict it is on. It is not just about responding to great power initiatives, for example the BRI, but also leveraging on what we already have.

It is not clear if ASEAN centrality and unity will continue if the conflict worsens. It is the task of non-American and non-Chinese companies to work together and organize something in order to gain broader economic benefits. Middle power diplomacy through collaborations with other sources of funding for infrastructure is encouraged in dealing with superpower conflicts.

**Dr Priyadarshi Dash, Assistant Professor, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi**

Although the overall macroeconomic parameters appear to be stable in the Asia-Pacific region, there are a few countries which suffer from high unemployment, high inflation and relatively lower level of capital formation. The aim should be to ensure full-employment equilibrium in the regional economies. Prevalence of unemployment and

low investment indicates underutilisation of resources in the economies. We need to ensure that everyone has equal share in the growth pie and that the opportunities of the coming generations are not destroyed. Countries need to choose between conventional orthodox fiscal and monetary policies that often provide short-term solutions and new paradigms like Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and industry 4.0 that rests in new digital technologies and investment in human capital. Conservation of the natural habitat and the environment needs to be accommodated in a holistic development strategy.

Achievement of SDGs requires additional investment which includes infrastructure investment, such as capital for constructing new infrastructure assets and maintenance of existing infrastructure, is needed to promote inclusive liberal trade.

There are 14 countries in the Asia-Pacific region where internet penetration in terms of 3G mobile networks is still below 80 per cent of total population. In view of this untapped potential, we need to leverage on digital technology and infrastructure in order to stimulate economic corridor development. By providing a mobile network, financial inclusion can be ensured. India was highlighted as a case in point – several millions of the population gained access to the formal banking system, which in turn enables an improvement of one's socio-economic wellbeing. Fintech and IT-enabled services sectors would unleash huge potential for growth and job creation as digital economy deepens across different sectors of the economy. Cooperation among Asia-Pacific countries in technology development, sharing of knowledge and expertise, skilling, etc would address limits of national capabilities and bring synergy in overall development impact.

**Ms Farlina Said, Analyst, Foreign Policy and Security Studies (FPSS), Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia**

We have learned from previous presentations that infrastructure, jobs, equality of opportunities, developing human resources and different indexes, such as happiness and inclusive growth, will be helpful to prepare nations for disruptions caused by technology. Ensuring the establishment of an ecosystem of trust, which would enable the growth facilitated by the 4IR, is necessary. What is an ecosystem of trust?

- Trust and functionality of the system that there will be continuous service by operators to enable the growth of industries;
- Trust in the benevolence of these operators that information would be gathered and will not be misused;
- Trust in the rule of law – where security and rights are in practice and in cases, defended; and
- Safe functions in the social, content, logical and physical layers of cyberspace.

While maintaining the neutrality of the operators is crucial, we must also remain cognizant of the fact that a nation's jurisdiction will not apply to other nations. This will require harmonization of laws and conversations in the international sphere. Ideas on this vary for how nations can extend protection of these infrastructures – perhaps by designing a data centre in another country with an embassy status because these are technically facilities in other people's borders.

Data governance is a question most in the room would be familiar with as the balance between national security and drivers for growth is still being explored. Powerful systems, such as AI, needs cloud, which means that these systems use computational black boxes to deliver services.

Conversations on data governance and security are fractured because there are varying

definitions in cyberspace – content is regarded as data and the process of purchasing items is also regarded as data.

Underpinning this is the rule of law by the international community in deciding possible rules of conduct in cyberspace, but due to the multidimensional nature of cyber, preparations need to be made particularly at the inter-agency, intra-agency and internationally.

The concern for the identification of an appropriate body would be helpful to ensure that laws could be enforced and that a consultation process that is inclusive and informed will take place between developed and developing nations.

Anti-globalization sentiments can be caused by reasons such as displacement of jobs and the rise of nationalism or the promotion of exclusive communities. Globalization may also create communities that are disenfranchised by benefits, be it socially or economically. What would be needed is outreach and education towards communities that are displaced or feeling displaced.

However, strategic communication by agencies in public diplomacy is a challenge as complicated concepts have to be contracted to short headlines and we are faced with the challenge of articulating certain chains of logic.

Movement of people and urbanization would mean greater contact of people from different nations. As this continues, communities may not be isolated, but there has to be some type of mechanism to measure inclusivity.

-----END-----

## 7. 発表資料

### パネルセッション 1

Dr. Mignonne Man-Jung Chan, Co-Founder and Chief Strategy Officer, Forum on Humans

# Asia-Pacific Forum by JEF & ISIS

Dr. Mignonne Man-Jung Chan  
Chief Strategy Officer  
Humanities Forum  
16 October 2019

## Sustainable Growth: Key Components

- To ensure **healthy international competition** so to achieve win-win-win & mutual prosperity;
- To collaborate on **efficient & seamless supply chain connectivity** with volatile technological innovation;
- To institute **environmentally friendly eco-system management** in accordance with objective science-based research;
- To honor **diverse human civilizations and selected approaches** without imposing self-glorified “best practice”, but with inspired exemplaries;



## Sustainable Development: Sources & Challenges in the Region

- To consolidate consensus on **good governance** at the corporate, national, and regional levels;
- To select **menu of options** for trade & investment liberalization, facilitation, and economic & technical cooperation;
- To prioritize **modes of production, consumption, and waste management** without deteriorating or endangering the eco-universe;
- To nurture mutual learning on **human elevation of body-mind-soul**, so as to achieve common human destiny;

## Inclusive Growth: Key Components & Goal Setting

- To weather & prepare for the **upcoming technological changes & their potential benefits & setbacks**—impacts on future employment, social safety net & well-being; [**Preparedness Index for Future Technology**]
- To uphold **equal opportunities for all, and caretake the livelihood of the less advantaged** so as to maximize employment, minimize social unrest, and achieve peace and prosperity; [**Happiness Index**]
- To instill **practical early child-hood education, and vocational as well as professional education** on a need basis so as not to stifle special individual characters; [**Regional Standard for Education**]
- To collaborate on **cross-border human resource mobility** for personal advancement and regional harmony; [**Regional Training & Employment Clearinghouse**]

# The End

Comments Welcome

solitude4music@gmail.com

Prof. Gary Hawke, Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington

**Asia Pacific Forum**

**Kuala Lumpur 16 October 2019**

- what are the components of sustainable and inclusive growth that countries in the region should focus on in the medium to long yet, and what are the challenges to achieving them.
- What are the sources of sustainable growth in the region? Can trade still be the vehicle for equal prosperity?
- How do we ensure that inclusive growth is achieved by all in the region?

I am glad that this Forum continues to focus on fundamental issues. It would always be a pleasure to rejoin longstanding friends in the Japan Economic Foundation and its networks, and to have an opportunity to see more friends in KL, but it is especially good to do so in a context such as this Forum.

We could have talked about trade wars, retreats from globalisation, the rise of populism, and so on, but all of those issues are incidental to the fundamental questions posed here.

As a member of NZPECC, and with colleagues from Malaysia PECC, I have been engaged in proposing what should succeed the Bogor Goals as the vision of APEC. You will remember that "Free Trade and Investment for the developed economies by 2010 and for the developing members by 2020" or

- Trade and investment liberalization
- Trade and investment facilitation
- Economic and technical co-operation

were adopted in APEC in the early 1990s and the Bogor Goals have served as aspirations since then. It is mostly the mention of specific dates which makes revision necessary.

We might also reflect that the mere existence of the two formulations I used shows that aspirational visions do not need to be complete and entirely agreed. Debates on the meaning of "free" and the question of whether ecotech was to assist all members to achieve liberalization and facilitation or supported a wider field of cooperation were sterile.

APEC will deliberate through 2020 and adoption of a revision of the Bogor Goals is scheduled for the Leaders' Meeting here in KL towards the end of next year. However, the consultations led by NZPECC and Malaysia PECC among all the regional stakeholders, officials in a private capacity, business and researchers, reveal a strong wish to emphasise inclusivity and sustainability.

There will be reservations. The core of "Sustainability" is providing for the long-term future. It cannot be the preservation of everything as it is, still less how it was, since we want to sustain an experience of progress. It must however include conservation of what is highly valued in what we inherit. The real challenge is in accurately predicting what has yet to be discovered as alternative ways of achieving what we currently achieve by using non-renewable resources. The deepest challenge is maintaining political consensus that we are striking the right balance between relying on the currently unknown and denying possible improved living standards.

Agreement on subsidies on fossil fuels or on management of fishery resources may seem a long way from this abstraction, but the region can benefit from exchanging views and experiences on all aspects of valuing the future.

Inclusivity generates a different challenge. In the APEC context, the question is the extent to which member economies want to internationalize their social policies. There is no one right balance between relying on families to support the aged and choosing among the many available processes of social security. International migration ensures that there will always be tension between countries that make different choices but they can be managed. The international policy issue is to minimize the extent to which implementation of a national policy bears negatively on trading partners. The key to that is international dialogue and a commitment by governments to facilitate adjustment and change rather than to protect existing activities.

We hear less about the East Asian Miracle than we did. The world changes and our problems are no longer those of the 1970s and 1980s when we were preoccupied with "flying geese industrialisation". But we should remember that a key to that success was not a simplistic idea of Washington consensus, but a common understanding not that governments should not intervene, but that they should assist movement of people to more productive sectors and should not seek to protect what had been valuable activities in the past.

The greatest challenge to achieving inclusivity is a misplaced desire to protect what exists rather than encourage participation in what will be valuable in the future.

In practice, this question is usually related to technology-induced unemployment. My background is that of an economic historian and I cannot refrain from speculating on our societies had our predecessors decided that accommodating railways was too big a risk for all those who employment rested on the demand for horses. Until we invent machines which have the ability to learn and to reproduce themselves (with improvements) and with a desire to indulge themselves to the exclusion of humans, I shall remain an optimist on technology.

The sources of sustainable growth in the region are the same as they have always been, the stocks of useful natural resources inherited from the past, the structures of all kinds built by human endeavor which continue to contribute to generating valued goods and

services, the human skills and knowledge which make this possible (including recognising some natural phenomenon as a resource), and above all, the ability to generate new knowledge. (Note that new knowledge may mean something is recognised as a natural resource for the first time.) Trade not only can still be the vehicle for prosperity; prosperity depends on the continuation of trade. It is a fairly simple mental exercise to contemplate our regional societies reduced to relying on subsistence in isolated pockets.

I silently altered the prescribed question then by leaving out "equal". We can see that most discussion of equality is simplistic by asking equality of what? Equal lifetime incomes - even if restricted to those whose life expectancy is not cut short - will vary as experience, accumulated knowledge, and energy follow different life patterns. (In addition, incomes will vary with social customs about childrearing.) Then there are questions about different degrees of commitment to producing what has social value as well as all the questions about how well-being relates to measured income. We can continue to refine our understanding of well-being, but I anticipate that we will continue what has been general experience in modern societies - we will seek equality of opportunity - social mobility - though this cannot be attained in the absence of equality since home backgrounds matter - but we will take social action to limit inequality only when it impinges greatly on opportunities.

Which implies that we will actually seek something less than that "inclusive growth is achieved by all in the region". We will aim for a region where we avoid putting barriers in the way of others and where all have a reasonable opportunity to participate.

Dr. Wisarn Pupphavesa, Senior Advisor Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)



**TDRI** 1. Components of Inclusive Growth\*

- Equitable (open and equal opportunities)**
  - Upward mobility for all
  - Reduction of inequality
  - Equal access to public goods and ecosystem services
- Participatory**
  - Access to and participate in markets
  - Market transparency and information symmetry
  - Widespread technology infrastructure for the betterment of all
- Growing (natural, human, physical capital conservation and accumulation)**
  - Increasing good job and work opportunity
  - Improving material well-being
  - Economic transformation for the betterment of all

2

## TDRI 1. Components of Inclusive Growth\* (Cont.)

### Sustainable

- Social and economic well-being is increasingly sustained over time
- Greater investments in environmental health and reduced natural resource usage
- Decision-making processes incorporate long-term costs

### Stable (socio-economic-political)

- Public and private confidence in the future and ability to predict outcome of economic decisions
- Members of society are able to invest in their future
- Economic resilience to shocks and stresses

\*Chris Benner and Manuel Pastor et al., Inclusive Economy Indicators, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, December 2016.

3

## TDRI 2. Sources of sustainable growth in the region

Sources of  
sustainable  
growth in  
the region

Factor endowment

Openness

Savings

Circular economy

Research and innovation

4

### 3. How to ensure achievement of inclusive growth by all in the region

- Sufficiency Economy (Moderation, Rationality, Immunity, Intelligence, Morality)
- Deepening AEC
- Broadening and deepening regional trade and development cooperation (RCEP, CPTPP, APEC)

5

**TDRI**

สถาบันวิจัยเพื่อการพัฒนาประเทศไทย



<http://tdri.or.th>



[facebook/tdri.thailand](https://facebook/tdri.thailand)



[@TDRI\\_thailand](https://twitter.com/TDRI_thailand)

6



Dr. Vo Tri Thanh, Vietnam National Committee for Pacific  
Economic Cooperation (VNCPEC)



## **INCLUSIVE GROWTH:** **The Case of Vietnam**

**Kuala Lumpur, 16-17 October 2019**



### **Lessons Learnt**

***Nature of Doi Moi*** (since 1986):

- To enlarge both sets of economic choices by people and the country's (people's and institutional) capability to exploit benefits from the newer choices.

■ *Key dimensions*: Market reforms + International Integration

***Major achievements***:

- From a poor country to a (low-) middle income
- Poverty declined significantly: Mid-1980s: 70%; 1993: 57%; 2018: 4%
- Emerging middle-income class



- Infrastructure dev't has been crucial to growth and poverty reduction
  - Importance of both highways and secondary networks
  - Priorities (due to financial constraints)

**Impacts of public investment on rural poverty reduction**  
(No of poor reduced per 10 thousand Yuan/billion VND)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Viet Nam</i>
1. Agricultural R&D	3.4 (3)	246.5 (1)
2. Irrigation	0.4 (6)	23.3 (5)
3. Roads	3.0 (4)	102.5 (3)
4. Education	6.3 (1)	164.6 (2)
5. Electrification	2.9 (5)	90.7 (4)
6. Rural telecommunication	4.0 (2)	

*Note: Figures in parentheses are ranking of the impacts*

- The specific-targeted programs have played very crucial role in reducing poverty, especially the "hard-core" poverty
  - Such as small scale infrastructure programs; employment programs; poverty reduction programs
  - The key: right targeting and sustainability of the programs (?)

## The Next Agenda



### ***Dev't goals (2021-2030)***

- Laying down fundamental foundations for overcoming "middle-income trap"
- Achieving 7.0-7.5% economic growth relied more on innovation and productivity improvement while ensuring social and environmental sustainability

### ***To improve the quality of people life***

- Promoting equity & social inclusion, focusing on the *multi-dimensional poverty*
- Dealing with *ageing population* (the end of "golden age" by 2028)
- Building a new social security system for a *middle-income society*
- Taking *advantages of IR 4.0 and digital transformation* for both innovative economy and *inclusive community* (VN's IR 4.0 & National Digital Transformation Strategies focus on digital infrastructure, skills upgrading, MSMEs' dev't, and digital divide narrowing)



### ***To leverage on the international cooperation***

- ***APEC 2017***: Action Agenda on Advancing Economic, Financial and Social Inclusion. The overarching goal is to achieve a more inclusive APEC community by 2030. The Task Officials are to implement the Action Agenda beginning from 2018, with a mid-term report of progress in 2024, and a final review in 2030.
- ***APEC Beyond 2020 (PECC)***: Vision for APEC 2050 is that of an open and seamlessly interconnected community of member economies that supports a rules-based economic order and delivers robust, sustainable and inclusive economic growth for the peace and prosperity of their people and the world. **Note**: Almost 90% of respondents agreed that APEC has a useful contribution to make to promoting inclusive growth.
- ***ASEAN Vision 2040 (ERIA)***: Embedding people empowerment and leave no one behind principle toward Inclusive and people-centered ASEAN. **Key**: Harnessing the new technologies will strengthen the connection between inclusiveness strategies and the robustness of economic growth.

## パネルセッション 2

Dr. Zhong Feiteng, Head and Professor, National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CASS)

# The Sino-U.S. Trade War and its' Implication for ASEAN

ZHONG Feiteng, professor  
National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
16 October, 2019, Kuala Lumpur



全球战略院  
NIIS · CASS

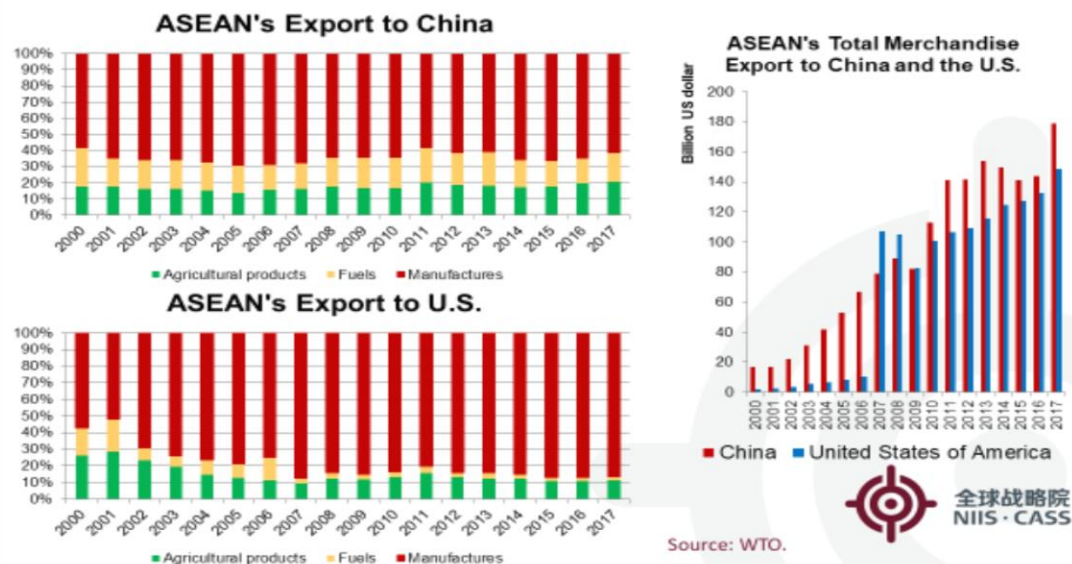
## The ASEAN Overtook U.S. as China's No.2 Trade Partner

02



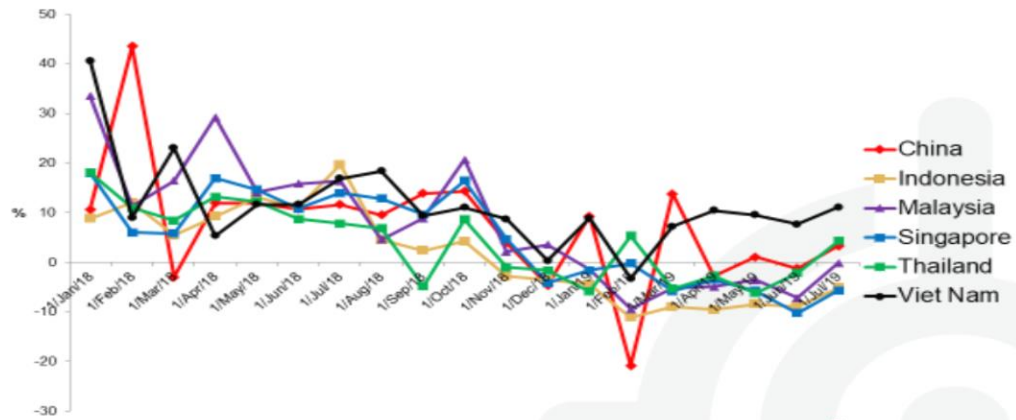
## ASEAN's Trade Pattern with China and the U.S.

03



## China and ASEAN's Merchandise Exports, Is Vietnam an exception?

04

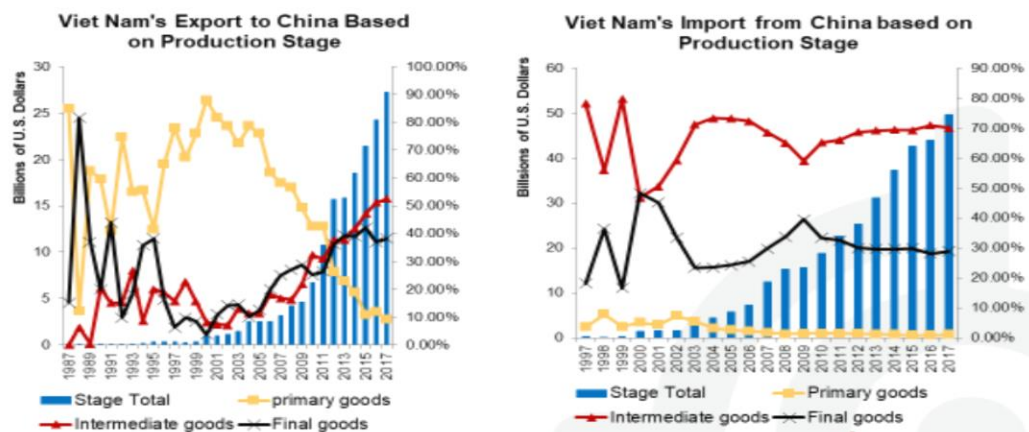


Source: Asia Regional Integration Center, Asian Development Bank.



## International Production Network and Viet Nam and China Trade

05



Source: RIETI-TID 2017.

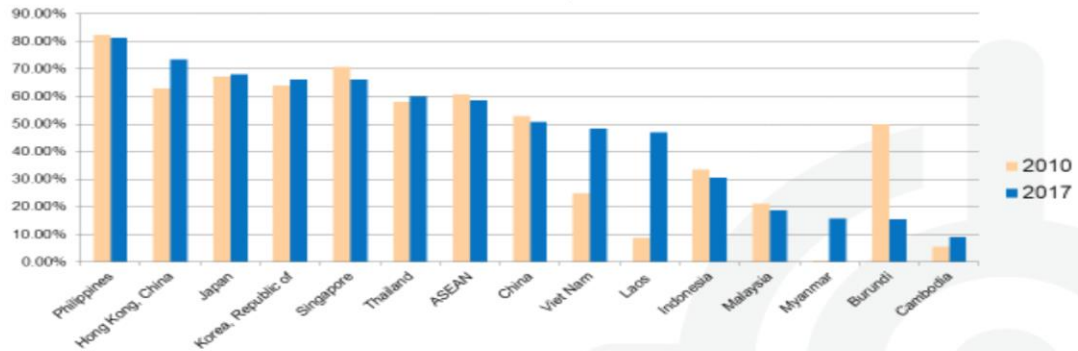




## Vietnam is the latest case to join the Age of second unbundling

06

The Share of Machinery and transport equipment in Manufactures' Trade (2010, 2017)



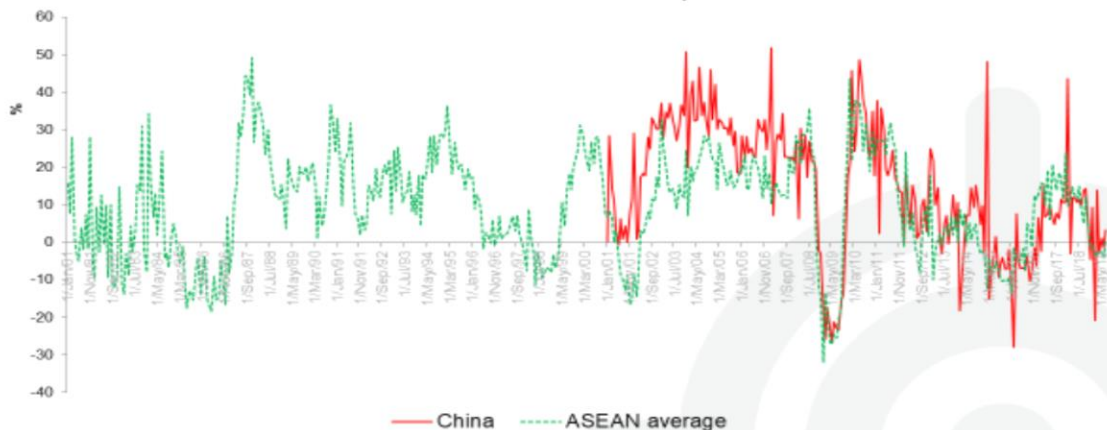
Source: WTO.



## External Shocks and the duration of negative monthly export growth

07

China and ASEAN's Merchandise Export Growth



Note: ASEAN average means the arithmetic mean of five countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

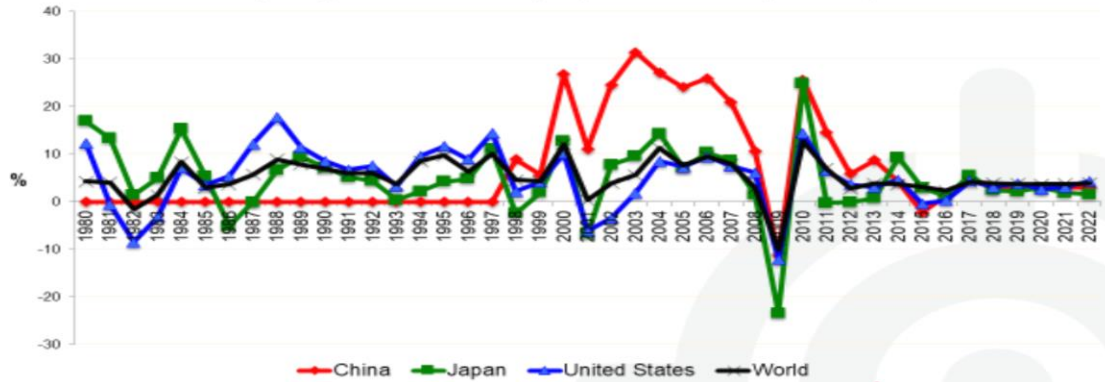
Source: Asia Regional Integration Center, Asian Development Bank.



## International environment Change: China's export Boom and the Great Trade decline

08

export growth of China, Japan and U.S. (volume)



Source: World Bank.



That's all.  
Thanks!

中国社会科学院亚太与全球战略研究院  
National Institute of International Strategy Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Amb Murray Mclean AO, Chairman, Dunmore Mclean Pty Ltd

Asia-Pacific Forum 2019

Public Symposium on

“The Future of the Asia-Pacific Economies Beyond 2020”

Panel comments: Murray McLean – 16 October 2019

Panel Session 2:

Progress of Regional Integration in the Asia-Pacific Region and its Outlook

*“Guiding questions” addressed generally in these remarks:*

- 1. What is the mid-term and long-term outlook for regional trade amidst trade tensions?*
- 2. Should countries in the region continue pushing for trade liberalisation going forward beyond 2020*
- 3. Which type of mega-regional trade deals are needed to reinvigorate further trade liberalisation and facilitation efforts in the long-term*

We are facing a pivotal point in world affairs, particularly in our own Asia/Indo/Pacific region.

We are all familiar with this dynamic and fast-changing world situation, which is characterized by trends such as:

- shifting strategic power balances,
- major trade disruption principally stemming from the US/China trade dispute,
- widespread disruption of accepted international institutions and norms,
- cross-border threats from terrorism and cyberspace and
- rapidly increased use of, and dominance in our economies, of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, smart cities, social media and e-commerce.

In managing the challenges at this pivotal time and attempting to forecast the medium to longer-term outlook for regional trade, the first and most important point to note is that the Asia/Indo/Pacific region remains the most productive source of global economic growth.

Moreover, the relative strength and resilience of Asia-Pacific economies which we have experienced over the past decade, is a trend that has continued in 2019, even if at a slowing pace. And despite a slowdown this resilience looks certain to continue for some years to come.



Economic resilience will be fundamental element in offsetting the extent to which the region's economic growth may be adversely affected by global and regional macro-developments.

My second point is that economic resilience alone is not enough. The fact that the US/China trade dispute has already impacted on the regional economy and its trade volumes and patterns, including changing regional and global supply chains, means it is very important that regional countries do not sit by passively, or as spectators. Working together multilaterally and collectively to shape rules, norms and standards for the region's trade and investment is critical.

Such collective action needs also to be supplemented by what countries can do individually, to preserve free and open trade, and to implement domestic reforms that remove behind-the-border barriers to trade and investment to advance economic health and growth.

A combination of collective multilateral action and individual action by countries for the medium and long-term will be an essential ingredient of ensuring continued economic development and growth.

Since our shared region's economic strength is so fundamental to global economic health, there is no more important time than now, for the region to take a leadership role, working collectively. This is especially so because long-established and broadly-accepted multilateral institutions, international norms, rules and practices have been steadily eroded in the past few years.

So my third point is that it is in our strong mutual interests that we, in our region, do everything possible to counter that adverse protectionist trend wherever possible and maintain openness, transparency and fairness in trade regimes.

It is not the subject of this conference, but the unfolding strategic competition between the United States and China extends well beyond trade and investment and its direct effect on the US/China bilateral relationship. Suffice to say the most obvious impacts are that the trade dispute has slowed down global economic growth generally, and that the preferential/protectionist measures being adopted are impacting on the trade performance of third countries.

In this resort to protectionism which is basically a zero-sum approach, there is diminishing reliance on all of the positive measures the global multilateral trade agenda has achieved over past decades. It is critical that the countries of the Asia/Indo/Pacific region do not simply wring their hands in despair or seek only to survive by navigating

the cross-currents. It is essential to commit pro-actively and collectively to trying to shape the outcomes most beneficial to the region and to individual countries.

Accordingly, the region's long-term interests will be best served if the RCEP negotiations are concluded as soon as possible, in order to demonstrate to a global audience, the benefits of multilateral liberalization that aims to ensure open and free markets and develops new momentum for ongoing reform.

A successful outcome at the planned November summit would demonstrate that the countries of the Asia/Indo/Pacific are prepared to act in a leadership role in support of the ongoing value of the multilateral trading system.

Major regional economies notably China, India and Japan – as well as ASEAN countries and Australia and New Zealand are now all generally committed to achieving a successful RCEP outcome at least by year-end.

Looking into the medium to longer term, a successful conclusion of RCEP negotiations should mean RCEP is well-placed not simply to help remove trade distortions and build new regulatory arrangements for services, but also to enhance the region's investment climate and to set up new regulatory frameworks for international financial movements and for areas of the new economy. If any or indeed all of this takes place, it will deliver a powerful message against protectionism.

More broadly, the critical role of ASEAN, beyond RCEP, is for others present today to speak about. But clearly, ASEAN's continued central importance to the region's economic integration should be noted very positively.

With the realization of RCEP (potentially) and CPTPP, ASEAN is well-placed, consistent with the themes in its most recent "ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific", to work collectively with other regional countries such as Japan, Australia, India, China and Korea. This for example, can be in the G20 or the WTO or APEC. Working together, regional countries can be standard-setters for new norms, rules and institutions or for updating or adjusting regulations and institutions to make them more fit for purpose.

WTO is a clear case where action on making it more fit for purpose can be influenced by the region with ASEAN/RCEP in a leading role. Collective work by regional countries in the creation of new standards and norms for management of cyber-security, AI, smart cities and regulation of social media are examples of future important cooperation.

Ms. Anita Prakash, Director of Policy Relations, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

## Asia-Pacific Forum 2019

### The Future of the Asia-Pacific Economies Beyond 2020

How can the Asia-Pacific Region achieve a better globalization in coping with rising populism and emerging inequality?

Session 2: Progress of Regional Integration in the Asia-Pacific Region and its Outlook

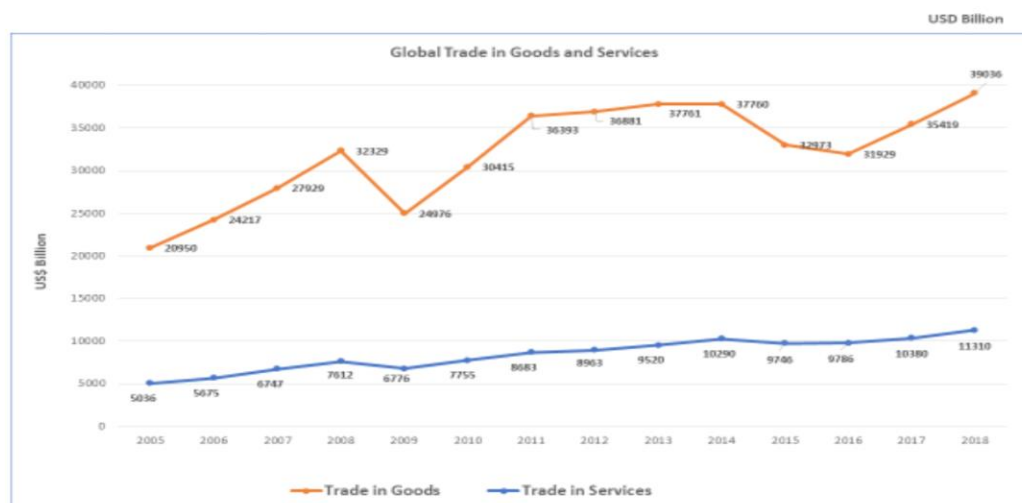
16 October 2019  
Kuala Lumpur



**Anita Prakash**

Director, Policy Relations  
Office of President of ERIA  
Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)  
Jakarta, Indonesia

## Global Trade in Goods and Services: Prognosis

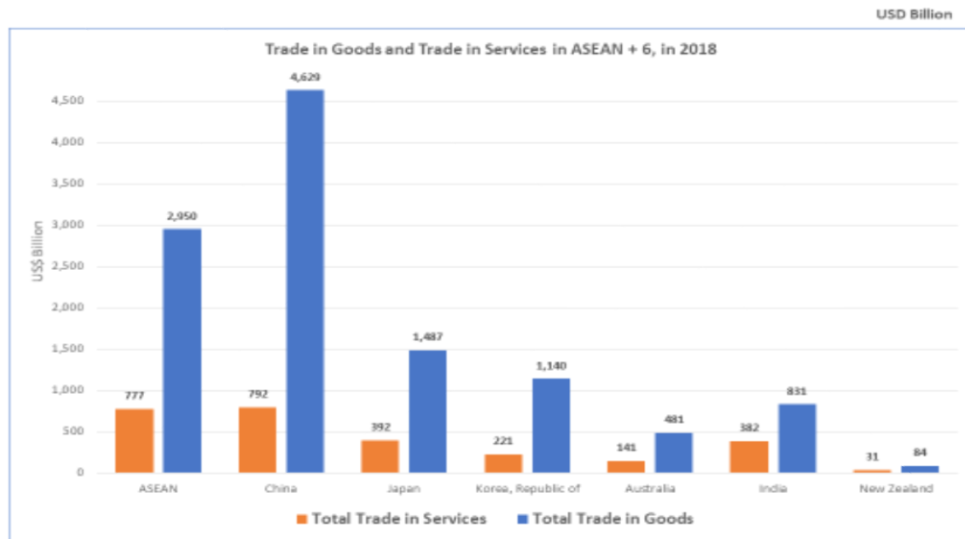


Source: International Trade Center (2019)



2

## Goods and Services Trade in ASEAN + 6

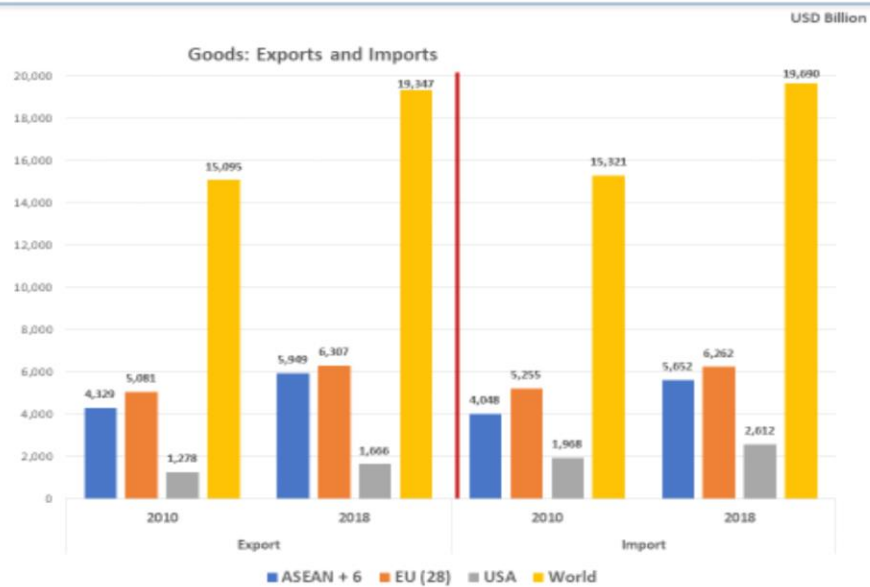


Source: International Trade Center (2019)



3

## Goods Trade in ASEAN + 6 and Selected Economies



Source: International Trade Center (2019)

4

## Services Trade in ASEAN + 6 and Selected Economies



Source: International Trade Center (2019)

5

## Outlook for Asia Pacific Region: Reality or Hope

Country	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>ASEAN - 5 Countries</b>				
Indonesia	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1
Malaysia	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.6
Philippines	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.3
Thailand	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.6
Viet Nam	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.6
<b>Brunei Darussalam and Singapore</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	1.3	0.1	1.6	1.9
Singapore	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.5
<b>CLM countries</b>				
Cambodia	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.8
Lao PDR	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.7
Myanmar	6.8	6.2	6.9	6.9
<b>China and India</b>				
China	6.8	6.6	6.2	6
India	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.4
<b>Average of ASEAN 10 Countries</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Average of Emerging Asia</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>

Source: Economic Outlook for Southeast Asia, China and India 2019 – Update



Note: Data are as of 31 May 2019. Data of Cambodia and Myanmar in 2018 are preliminary estimates. Data of India and Myanmar relate to fiscal years. For Myanmar, the 2018 data are based on ADB (2019) and IMF (2019) and refer to the interim period ending September 2018. Singapore and Thailand data are based on chain-linked volume measures. The projections for China, India, and Indonesia are based on the OECD Economic Outlook No. 105 database.

## Outlook for Asia Pacific Region?

Post GFC recovery – largely consumption based  
Especially in Asia

Investments remained lukewarm  
Except when creating new supply chains

In 2019, dismal data from all parts of world  
Tightening of monetary policies reversed

**Mid term**- consumption and services, both contracting; spillover from goods to services sector

Lack of enthusiasm for trade agreements is understandable: no avenues for stress test

**Long term** – Policies for employment led growth; Employment and Human resource; Industry 4.0, Social security



7

## Can trade deals serve longer term needs?

**Panel Question: Which mega-regional FTA/Trade deal are required for further trade liberalisation in the longer term?**

In trade, can there be a longer term?

- Mega regionals have lost policy focus (RCEP is comparably opaque now)
- Either USA, or China
- EU is more available; Japan-EU, Japan-USA

**New value chains, new markets for trade and investment, labour mobility and training**

Countries which created absorption capacities: Vietnam, Bangladesh, African countries



8

**Thank you.**



### パネルセッション 3

Dr. Ahn-choong-yong, Distinguished Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) is growing out of the Third Industrial Revolution (3IR), namely the digital revolution, but it is considered a new era rather than a continuation of its predecessor. 4IR is categorized by its disruptiveness, evasiveness, explosiveness and breakthrough of big data and AI. There is a need to make a distinction between digitally advanced economies and digitally backward nations, as what is needed varies by country depending on its degree of information and communications technology (ICT) development and availability of digital manpower.

Digitally backward economies need to expedite ICT hardware infrastructure and software development by cultivating digital manpower. These economies also need to benchmark the German experience, as evident in 4IR and the Japanese experience of factory automation of small and medium-sized enterprises

(SMEs).

Digitally advanced economies face a hegemonic competition for new industries due to the winner-takes-all nature of connectivity and explosiveness of 4IR. This is evident in the ongoing U.S.-China trade war and restrictions in international transactions.

The countries that own big data are likely to own the future. In particular, the effective fusion of information technology and biotechnology may determine new industrial competitiveness.

A serious challenge in many countries is how globalization has broadened the unequally shared fruits of trade liberalization and worsened income inequality, which, in turn, helped populist political leaders establish illiberal political regimes across several nations in this region.

Innovation and expansion are needed to promote inclusive growth and ensure an ongoing regional cross-border supply chain. This will allow more active SME participation, which will create jobs for those of relatively low income, raise their incomes and elevate their socio-economic wellbeing.

In this regard, there is a need to ensure bottom-up SMEs through business-to-business (B2B), business-to-consumer (B2C) and the business-to-government (B2G) processes. To expand the regional value chain, trade rules need to be harmonized so that parts and components can freely cross borders. For this to happen, standardization, an agreed-upon sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures, a mutual recognition system and a business-friendly environment for FDI are critical. To broaden growth, quality improvements in logistic services and the management of seaports and airports in low-income and middle-income economies throughout Asia Pacific are also necessary.

The United States and China especially should work out the bottom line of free trade rules. Smaller economies should not have to decide which country to align with. And like-minded middle- and low-income countries should pursue plurilateral FTAs to ensure ongoing supply chains and minimize negative consequences.

Digitally advanced economies should work out an environment in which people focus on servicing and leveraging AI instead of competing with it. The job market then in the long run would need human-AI cooperation rather than



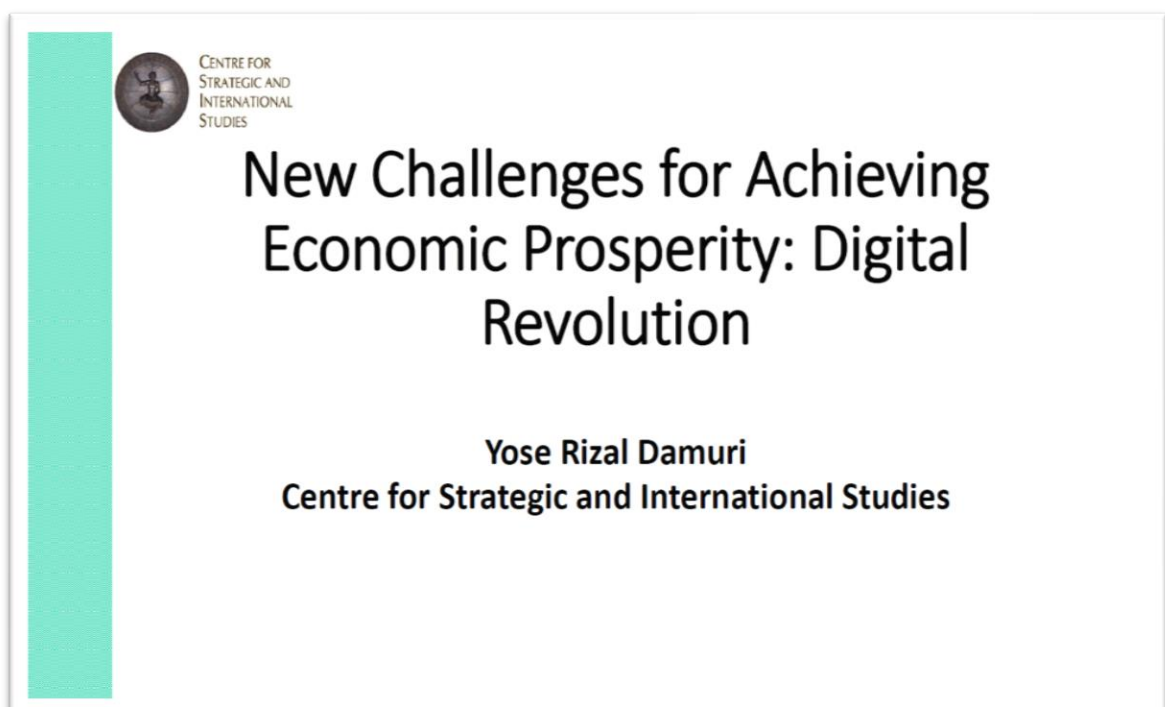
human-AI competition. Investments in human capital to upgrade and expand the talent pool are paramount as we prepare for 4IR.

Another major issue related to creating a level-playing field for a liberal trade order involves subsidies to state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and the protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs).

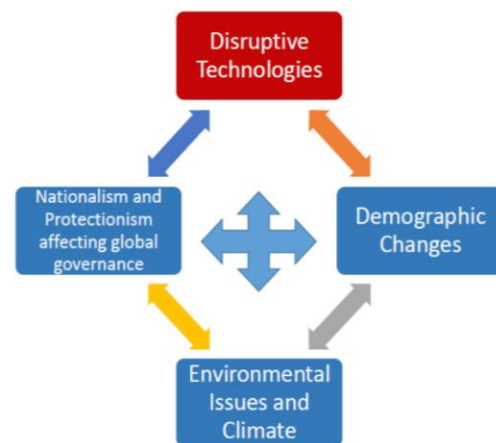
For inclusive liberal trade, offline and online intra-regional connectivity is crucial and must be enhanced.

Another serious challenge is that 4IR can be used to erode security and violate privacy. In this regard, a broad multi-stakeholder alliance is necessary to create a platform for sharing digital public goods, engaging talents, and pulling datasets in a manner that respects privacy.

Dr. Yose Rizal Damuri, Head of Department of Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)



- The world is changing
  - In a faster pace, in a more complicated shape and in an unpredictable way
- There are at least four aspects affecting global economic landscape
- Those would affect East Asia and Pacific economy directly and indirectly
- Require appropriate response in policy and understanding



## 90

## Exponential growth of computing power

### 1 The accelerating pace of change ...



### 2 ...and exponential growth in computing power ...

Computer technology, shown here climbing dramatically by powers of 10, is now progressing more each hour than it did in its entire first 90 years

#### COMPUTER RANKINGS

By calculations per second per \$1,000

**Analytical engine**  
Never fully built, Charles Babbage's invention was designed to solve computational and logical problems.

**Colossus**  
The electronic computer, with 1,500 vacuum tubes, helped the British crack German codes during WW II

**UNIVAC I**  
The first commercially marketed computer, used to tabulate the U.S. Census, occupied 943 cu. ft.

**Apple II**  
At a price of \$1,298, the compact machine was one of the first massively popular personal computers

**Power Mac G4**  
The first personal computer to deliver more than 1 billion floating-point operations per second

**Surpassing brainpower of human in 2023**

**Surpassing brainpower of mouse in 2015**

**Surpassing brainpower equivalent to that of all human brains combined in 2045**

**Surpassing brainpower of human in 2023**

**Surpassing brainpower of mouse in 2015**

**Surpassing brainpower equivalent to that of all human brains combined in 2045**

**Surpassing brainpower of human in 2023**

**Surpassing brainpower of mouse in 2015**

**Surpassing brainpower equivalent to that of all human brains combined in 2045**

**Surpassing brainpower of human in 2023**

**Surpassing brainpower of mouse in 2015**

**Surpassing brainpower equivalent to that of all human brains combined in 2045**

**Surpassing brainpower of human in 2023**

**Surpassing brainpower of mouse in 2015**

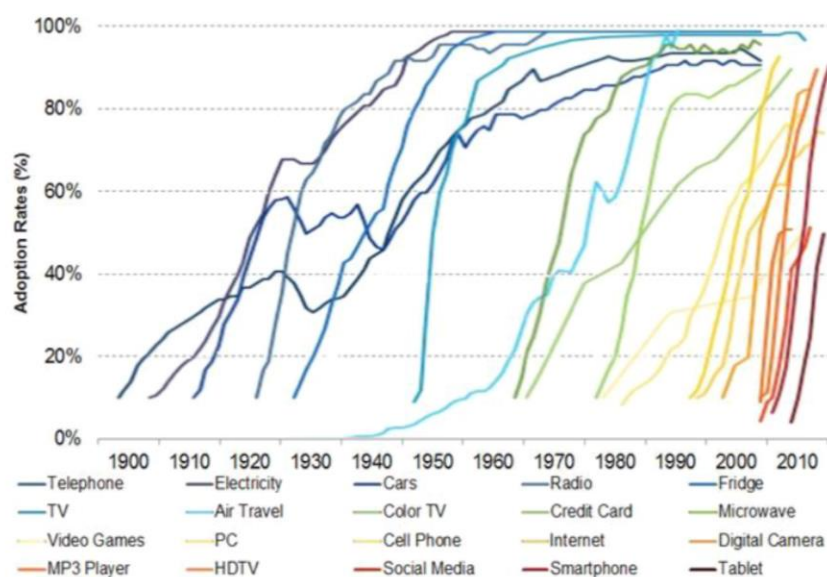
**Surpassing brainpower equivalent to that of all human brains combined in 2045**

**Surpassing brainpower of human in 2023**

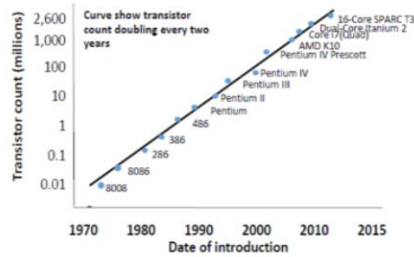
<https://humansworld.files.wordpress.com/2014/01/moores-law-graph-gif.png>

4

## Rapid Adoption of Technology



## Significant Cost Reduction



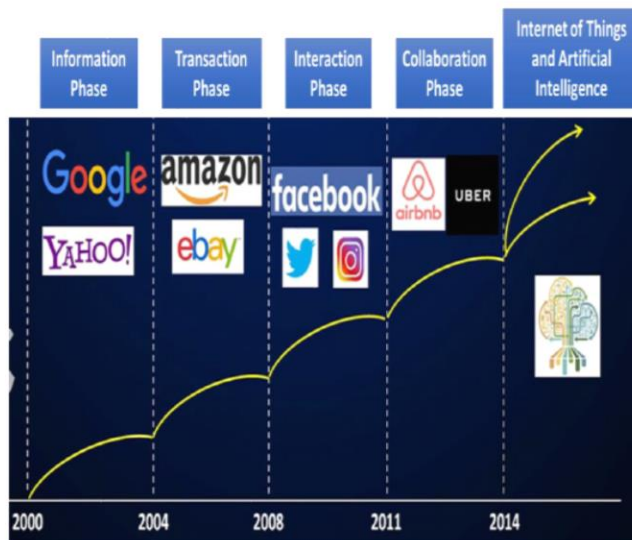
Industries	Past	Current	Change
3D Printing	\$40,000	\$100	400x in 7 years
Drones	\$100,000	\$700	140x in 6 years
Sensors	\$20,000	\$79	250x in 5 years
Neurotech	\$4,000	\$90	44x in 5 years
Biotech	\$10 million	\$1,000	10,000x in 7 years
Solar Energy	\$30/kWh	\$0.16/kWh	200x in 30 years

**"When an industry becomes software<sup>1</sup> it is subject to Moore's law, and it goes exponential. Then everything gets disrupted." - Jonathan Anscombe<sup>2</sup>**

1. Reference to Marc Andreessen's quote "Software is eating the world"  
 2. A.T. Kearney Partner in Global Health Practice  
 Source: Exponential Organizations (by Salim Ismail, Yuri van Geest, Michael S Malone)

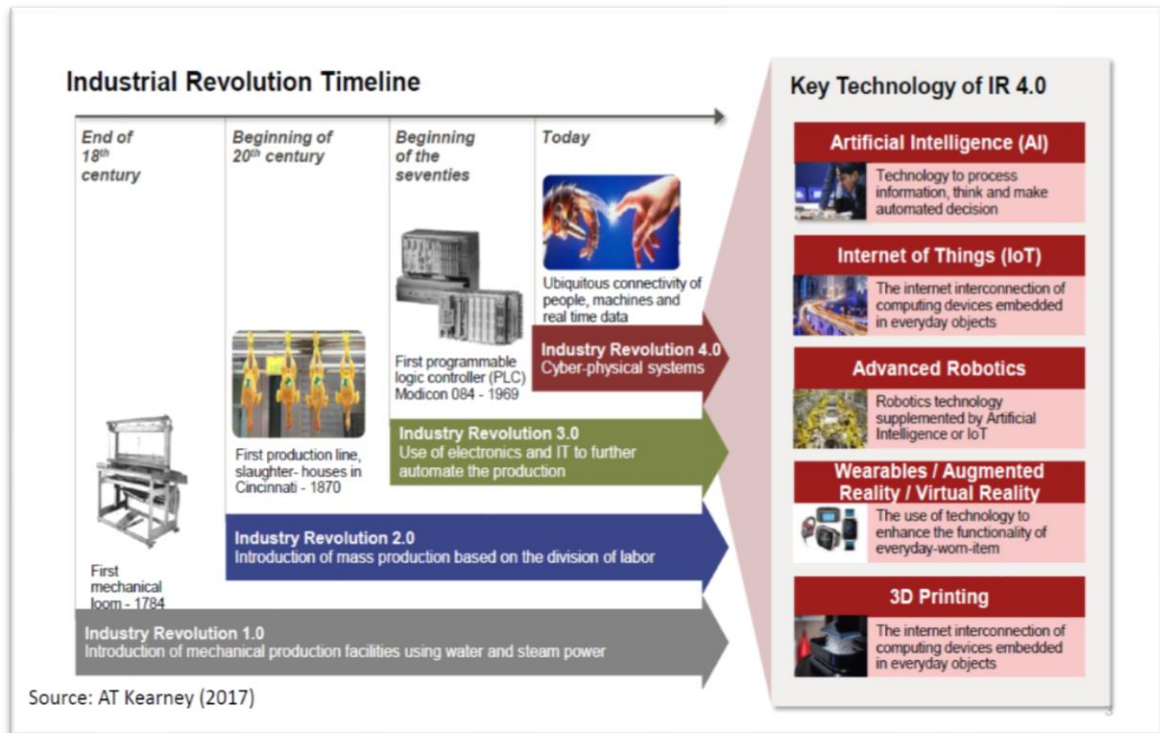
6

## Wider Application of Digital Technology....



Oliver Wyman, The Digital Future Project





## Some Implications to the Global Economy



## Jobs of the future might be different....

### New Landscape for Future Jobs

The needs for higher, wider and more variety of skills

Higher demand for STEM dan *emotional intelligence*

Increasing new and "informal" jobs

Many jobs are not permanent and require more often transitions

Automation and technological changes will replace 400-800 million jobs in 2030

McKynsey 2017

Technology has reduced the demand for routine jobs in Indonesia's manufacturing. Reducing the relative wages of *low-skilled*

Yudho and Mangunsong, CSIS 2019

Online-transportation platforms in Indonesia has helped hundreds of thousand people to get higher income

Damuri et. al, 2019

## More and more globalization....

Despite the current trend of protectionist and anti-globalization, the technology would push for less relevant national boundaries



Cross-border e-commerce

Reconfiguration of GVC

Cross-border services

Services offshoring / Virtual migrants

Those have a lot of implications to social welfare....

Risks of greater income inequalities

Greater importance of social protection

Declining government capacity to collect revenue

Some Required Actions

## Three Important Elements of Digital Era

### Human Resources

- Expanding talent pool
- Improve STEM capabilities
- Flexible labor market but with better protection
- Allow and integrate talented immigrants

### Infrastructure and Innovation

- Improving ICT infrastructure, in particular mobile connectivity
- Creating more competitive and reliable telecommunication services
- Supporting research and innovation in digital technology applications

### Policy and Regulatory Framework

- Flexible regulations to accommodate the changes
- Development policy which accommodate various aspects, e.g security, protection, competition, taxation etc
- Greater regulatory cooperation and, while necessary, harmonization

## Supply side ICT: availability, accessibility and affordability

- First mile: internet enters a country
  - Satellites, international gateways (monopoly)
- Middle mile: passes through the country
  - Backbone network (liberalizing)
  - Open access to incumbent's network
  - All major infrastructure to include optic fiber (roads, railways, pipelines and energy)
- Last mile: reaches the consumer Connectivity and convergence (intermodal - cable, wireless and digital)
- Invisible mile: spectrum management and availability, competitive access and sharing of essential facilities (API sharing?)



## Policy Issues

Policy Areas	Possible Issues	Illustrative Cases
Competition-related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Definition of relevant market</li><li>- Winner takes all</li><li>- Definition of anti-competitive behavior</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Web-based vs traditional transport services</li><li>- Acquisition of platforms to increase market share</li><li>- Some e-commerce platforms might use consumers' profiles and characteristics for other services they offer</li></ul>
Consumer protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Fraudulent activities in C2C and B2C marketplaces</li><li>- Risky payment mechanism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Complaints about quality of goods, or delivery time</li><li>- Especially in using credit cards on unsecured services</li></ul>
International trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Cross-border e-commerce</li><li>- Impact to domestic industry and start-up services</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Tariff application for such imported goods</li></ul>
Taxation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Taxing internet-based economic activities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Problems if the services is supplied cross-border, e.g. Google case, Amazon</li></ul>
Data protection and traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Freedom of data flow and privacy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Requirement for localization of data centers</li></ul>

# Thank You

Dr. Josef T. yap, Senior Technical Advisor, ASEP-CELLs Project,  
Ateneo School of Government

## **Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Globalization 4.0**

***Josef T. Yap***

*16 October 2019*

### **First 3 Industrial Revolutions**

- 1IR : steam engines and mechanical production
- 2IR: electricity, automation and mass production
- 3IR: computer and digital technology

## **Fourth IR: ICT and the Digital Revolution**

- **Elements of ICT**

- Big Data analytics
- Robotics process automation and Artificial Intelligence
- Cyber-physical systems (e.g. Internet of Things)
- Blockchain technology

- **Main Technical Achievements**

- Internet
- 3D printer
- Autonomous vehicles
- Genetic Engineering

## **Challenges**

- Rising income and wealth inequality (mostly within country)
- Developing countries have not completed 123IR. Can they leapfrog?
- Locking in deregulation (companies like Airbnb are known for operating in regulatory grey zones)
- Collecting, legally or illegally, massive volumes of personal user data from around the world
- Securing monopoly positions by shutting out or buying up competitors

# **Opportunities**

**Focus on Globalization 4.0**

## **History of Globalization**

- Globalization 1.0: 1820 – WWI
- Globalization 2.0: WWII – 1990

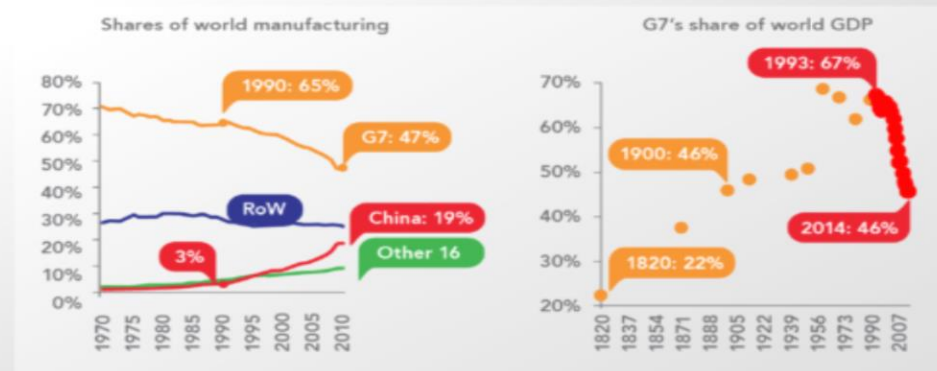
NOTE: Globalization 1.0 and 2.0 led to the Great Divergence

- Globalization 3.0: 1990 – present

NOTE: Globalization 3.0 led to the Great Convergence (driven largely by exchange of “ideas”; ICT revolution led to proliferation of GVCs)

## Divergence and Convergence

Manufacturing & GDP shares shifted from G7 to a few developing countries



Ro: China, Korea, India, Poland, Indonesia, Thailand

Source: R. Baldwin "The Great Convergence: IT and the New Globalization"

## Globalization 4.0: Emerging

- **Elements of Globalization 4.0**
  - Decline in "face-to-face" costs
  - "The explosive growth of digital technology creates the possibility of remote intelligence (RI)"
- **Main Technical Achievements**
  - Tele-migration
  - Tele-robotics
  - Expansion of digital platforms like Upwork.com

## Brain jobs that telepresence could offshore?

Average monthly salaries in USD

	US	Philippines
University Professor	6,100	400
School Teacher	4,100	300
Engineer	6,200	570



Source: R. Baldwin "The Great Convergence: IT and the New Globalization"

## Policy Directions

- Promote social cohesion with policies that protect individual workers, not individual jobs; re-training, education, mobility support, income support
- Bottom-up decision making
- Emphasize coordination—achieving shared objectives—rather than cooperation—acting out a common strategy (e.g. Paris Agreement, SDGs)



Assoc Prof Simon SC Tay, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

Talking Points for JEF Asia-Pacific Forum 2019

The Future of the Asia-Pacific Economies Beyond 2020

Panel Session 3: New Challenges for Achieving Economic Prosperity

Simon Tay

Four major disruptions:

- (1) geopolitical, in the Sino-American conflict;
- (2) social cohesion, in the populism and increased potential for tension and unrest within countries;

- (3) technological, in what some call the 4th industrial revolution changing ways goods and services are conceived, produced and delivered; and
- (4) climate and sustainability, as we face limits to the use of our resources and existential and negatives threat in our environment.

Risky scenarios:

- (1) globalization gives way to protectionism and narrow strident nationalism;
- (2) efficient and rules-based win-win cooperation gives way to chaotic, beggar-thy-neighbor policies and bullying;
- (3) technological and other advancements like infrastructure are concentrated and lead to winner-take-all outcomes that sharpen inequalities between countries and also within each society; and
- (4) climate concerns and carbon constraints lead to radically different priorities among countries, companies and peoples without any agreed basis for cooperation and become reasons for conflict.

Priorities for the region:

- Engage both sides in Sino-American conflict
- Develop coherent and consistent frameworks to harness benefits of digitization while mitigating costs and risks
- Collective leadership in the region e.g. RCEP as a signal

==

### Panel Session 3: New Challenges for Achieving Economic Prosperity

New difficulties have arisen in realizing inclusive growth and achieving the economic prosperity and stability of the Asia-

Pacific region. One of them is Digital Revolution and the other is political populism. The Fourth Industrial Revolution and Digital Revolution are taking place in this region and their negative impact is a matter of particular concern. Regarding populism, the question is whether political populism causing anti-globalization movement is breaking out in this region.

In coping with these concerns and realizing the socio-economic stability and prosperity of the region, what should we do? In this session, human resource



development, infrastructure development, both software and hardware, and other relevant issues as their possible solutions are examined.

Guiding questions:

- What is needed for countries in the region to participate in the 4th Industrial revolution?
- How does quality infrastructure fit into the needs of a region in boosting its supply capacity?
- What can be done to offset the anti-globalization sentiment on the ground?

Dr. Priyadarshi Dash, Assistant Professor Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)

**Growth Triggers in Asia-Pacific:  
Quality Infrastructure and Digital Economy**

**Dr. Priyadarshi Dash**  
Assistant Professor  
RIS, New Delhi

### Current State of Economy in Asia-Pacific

- IMF forecasts high unemployment rate (>10%) for Armenia (17.5%), Iran (19.4%) and Turkey (10.5) prevailing till 2024.
- Unemployment rate in 10 other countries- Australia, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines and Russia are 5 % or more.
- Very high inflation in Iran (25%) and Turkey (12.4%) and high inflation (>3%) in 17 countries.
- Five countries- Azerbaijan (12.8%), Brunei Darussalam (16.7%), Macao (41.7%), Papua New Guinea (13.5%) and Singapore (15%) run high current account surplus and LDCS and island economies like Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, etc run high current account deficits.
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation- 11 countries show gradual improvement & 13 countries experienced fall.

### Policy Choices- Orthodoxy vs New Paradigms

- **Expansionary Fiscal Policy:** Managing aggregate demand through fiscal stimulus & public investment programmes
- **Promoting Trade & Investment:** Opening up of external sector without structural reforms in domestic economy
- **Virtuous Rise of Market Economy:** As both government and market fail, greater space for public-private partnership
- **Investment in Human capital:** Rise of AI, Big data, Block chain necessitate higher technical, cognitive and digital skills

### Estimates of Infrastructure Investment Gaps (2016-2030) (% of GDP)

Region/Sector	Current Trends	Investment Need	Financing Gap	SDGs (Additional Need)
<b>Sector</b>				
Road	1.0	1.3	0.3	-
Electricity	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.2
Railways	0.4	0.4	0	-
Telecoms	0.3	0.3	0	-
Water	0.2	0.2	0	0.1
Airports	0.1	0.1	0	-
Ports	0.1	0.1	0	-
<b>Region</b>				
Asia	4.0	4.4	0.4	0.3
America	1.7	2.5	0.8	0.1
Europe	2.3	2.6	0.3	-
Africa	4.3	5.9	1.6	3.4
Oceania	3.5	3.8	0.3	-

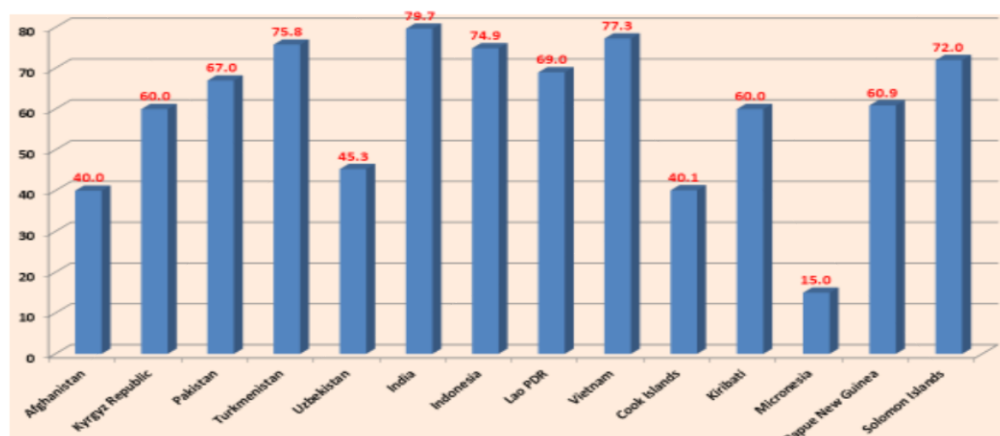
### Infrastructure Spending Needs in Low and Middle Income Countries between 2015 and 2030

Sector	Share of GDP (%)		US\$ Billions	
	Capital	Maintenance	Capital	Maintenance
Electricity	2.2	0.6	780	210
Transport	1.3	1.3	420	460
Water and Sanitation	0.55	0.75	200	70
Flood Protection	0.32	0.07	100	20
Irrigation	0.13		100	
Total	4.5	2.7	1550	760

### SDG Target 9.a.1: Total Official International Support to Infrastructure (Constant 2016 Million)

Sub-Region	2000	2016
Central and West Asia	1164.4	5941.9
East Asia	2259.9	2676.1
South Asia	3798.5	7762.9
Southeast Asia	3429.4	5948.2
The Pacific	241.3	577.5

### SDG Target 9.c.1b: Proportion of Population Covered by 3G Mobile Networks



### **Leveraging Digital Economy & Infrastructure**

- Infrastructure investment in physical, social and digital contributes to economic corridor development.
- Digital connectivity unleashes potential for fintech, e-commerce and IT-enabled services sectors.
- Social infrastructure through formal education, training and skill development programmes builds future generations for Industry 4.0.
- Cooperation among Asia-Pacific countries in technology development, sharing of knowledge & expertise, skilling, etc addresses limits of national capabilities and bring synergy.

## 9. 活動と成果

### <活動>

アジア・太平洋地域に於ける F T A の推進を目指して 2 0 0 3 年に開始した当財団主催の日アジア太平洋フォーラム年次会合は、2 0 1 4 年のシンガポール開催から当地域での持続的かつ包摂的な経済成長に貢献すべく、①地域統合の推進、実体経済における global value chain の展開を踏まえ T P P や R C E P の交渉の進展に寄与するための従来型トピック、に加えて、② F T A 交渉が各国の持続的成長に資する構造改革を進めるための手段 (vehicle) との観点から、貿易投資自由化、ひいては地域経済統合にむけての各国内の政治・社会・経済面での制約 (“behind-the border-measures”)、③とりわけ、第 4 次産業革命-デジタル革命の進展に伴う各国の包摂的成長への課題とそれらの克服といった内容を取り上げてきている。

2 0 1 9 年度の開催の当会合は通算 1 8 回目となった。今回においても上記問題意識を継続し、1 0 月 1 6 日 (水)、1 7 日 (木) クアラルンプールにおいてマレーシアの有力シンクタンクである“戦略国際問題研究所” (Institute of Strategic and International Studies: ISIS) との共催で開催した。その全体テーマは“The Future of the Asia-Pacific Economies Beyond 2020-How can the Asia-Pacific region achieve a better globalization in coping with rising populism and emerging inequality?” (2020 年以降のアジア太平洋地域の経済 - アジア太平洋地域は台頭するポピュリズムと顕在化する格差問題への対応の中で、如何にしてより良きグローバル化を成し遂げられるか?) で、その下に 3 つのパネルセッションを設けて、公開シンポジウム (1 6 日終日) と非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッション (1 7 日午前) を行った (会場はともに the Westin Hotel Kuala Lumpur の会議場)。

今回の開催地マレーシアは、マハティール首相のリーダーシップの下、第 4 次産業革命、デジタル革命に対処し、経済・産業を発展させるべく “Industry4WRD” という政策を打ち上げ、製造業や関連サービス産業のデジタル化を推進している。第 4 次産業革命、デジタル革命への対応は当フォーラムの議論で重要な部分であり、マレーシアはそうしたことを語るのに大変適したところであった。今回のフォーラム (公開シンポジウム+非公開円卓会議) の参加者は共催機関である ISIS の研究者、並びに ISIS が招へいた研究者の地元勢計 5 名に加えて、J E F が招聘した 1 3 の国・地域の 1 3 名 (日本、ニュージーランド、豪州、中

国、韓国、台湾、フィリピン、インドネシア、マレーシア、シンガポール、タイ、ベトナムおよびインド（ミャンマーは会合の5日前に政府の急用のためキャンセル）、及び東アジア・アセアン経済研究センター（ERIA）1名を合わせた計19名の専門家・有識者に、JEF2名（日下会長、原岡専務理事）を加えた総計21名であった。日本からは浦田秀次郎早稲田大学大学院アジア太平洋研究科長・教授を招聘した。

全体テーマ：“The Future of the Asia-Pacific Economies Beyond 2020-How can the Asia-Pacific region achieve a better globalization in coping with rising populism and emerging inequality?”（2020年以降のアジア太平洋地域の経済 - アジア太平洋地域はポピュリズムの台頭と格差問題の出現の中で如何にして”より良きグローバル化“を成し遂げられるか？）

3つのパネルセッション：

パネルセッション1：Prospects and Issues for the Future Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region（アジア太平洋地域における今後の持続的かつ包摂的成長の展望と課題）

パネルセッション2：Progress of Regional Integration in the Asia-Pacific Region and its Outlook

（アジア太平洋地域における地域統合の進捗と展望）

パネルセッション3：New Challenges for Achieving Economic Prosperity（経済的な繁栄の達成に向けての新たな挑戦）

< 16日の公開シンポジウムでの主な議論について >

ISIS会長のTan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa、JEF日下会長の開会挨拶につづき、マレーシア通商産業省のYB Dr. Ong Kian Ming 副大臣が基調講演を行い、その後各セッションでの発表と討議を行った。その主な論点、興味深い論点についていくつか紹介する。

なお、17日午前の非公開円卓会議は、ISIS、JEFの関係者およびJEFの被招聘者によるものであり、チャタムハウス・ルールのもとで、16日の議論を発展させる形で行われた。

パネルセッション1：Prospects and Issues for the Future Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region

我々のアジア太平洋地域は、ASEAN 統合の進展、自由貿易、域内サプライチェーンの発達、などの効果により、これまで力強い成長を遂げ、世界経済の成長のエンジンとなってきている。他方で、保護貿易や米中の摩擦により、負の影響が現れてきた。こうした中で、当地域が持続的かつ包摂的な成長を達成する上での課題について議論した。具体的な問題意識は、①中長期的にかかる成長を達成するにはどのような課題があるのか、②持続的成長の源は何か？、貿易はそのツールとなるのか？③包摂的な成長が当地域で可能となるための方策は何か？などである。これらを念頭にプレゼンテーションが行われ、議論がなされた。興味深い意見は以下の通りである。

- ・経済成長が持続可能かつ包摂的となる前提は経済成長の実現であり、それには、①独占禁止政策による競争の促進と維持、②人材の開発、③新たなイノベーションと技術移転を可能にする適切な環境の提供、④環境の持続可能性を推進する政府の規制と民間の取り組み、⑤機会の平等化を進める構造改革、などが必要である。

- ・包摂的成長の主な構成要素と目標設定に関しては、①各国が今後の技術変化やその潜在的なメリットとデメリットに対する能力を測定する”preparedness Index”、②すべての人々に平等な機会を維持し、弱者を守る”happiness index”、③国際的な人材の移動と採用に関する”regional training & employment clearing house”、が活用できるのではないか。他方で、こうした指標は、目標の達成度を測定するものであるとしても、それを達成するための方法では必ずしもないとの指摘もあった。

- ・APEC(アジア太平洋経済協力)は現在、「ボゴール目標」の期限である 2020 年を前にして、次のビジョンを検討中。地域のステークホルダーや産業界、研究者を対象とした調査結果では、包摂と持続可能性に重点を置くよう望む声が強いことが明らかになった。

- ・貿易は今後も繁栄をもたらす手段であり、繁栄は貿易の継続に係っている。

## パネルセッション 2 : Progress of Regional Integration in the Asia-Pacific Region and its Outlook (アジア太平洋地域における地域統合の進捗と展望)

パネル 1 で記載した当地域を取り巻く環境を背景に、当パネルでの問題意識は特に、①米中摩擦の真っ只中で地域内の貿易の中長期的な展望はいかがか？②



当地域諸国は、2020 年以降も貿易自由化を推し進めてくべきか？③当地域での更なる貿易自由化や貿易促進努力を活性化するために必要な地域大の貿易協定とは何か？、など。これらを念頭にプレゼンテーションが行われ、議論がなされた。興味深い意見は以下の通りである。

- ・米中貿易摩擦の中で、一部で貿易転換が生じており、その主な受益者はベトナムである。外生的ショックが中国と ASEAN の輸出の増大に影響を与えており、アジア太平洋地域が現在の摩擦の影響に対処できるのは間違いない。

- ・「アジア・インド・太平洋地域」と呼ばれる地域が出現しており、同地域は成長を堅持していて、中期的には世界の最も生産的な経済成長の源泉となっている。課題としては、各国の個別的、集团的、多国間적の取り組みを通じて、国内改革を進めつつ、トランプ政権下で侵食された国際的規範の確立を図る必要がある。また、今後の発展を幅広くとらえるべきであり、新たな投資や製造バリューチェーンの移転が進んでいるアフリカでの開発を考えることが必要である。

- ・FTA や RTA は、貿易関係の確実性や、保護主義への抑止力、能力構築を追求する手段としては有効だが、それ自体が目的ではなく、地域統合を実現するための手段である。そして、それは、必ずしも世界の問題をすべて解決する万能薬ではない。

- ・地域統合への一帯一路（BRI）の寄与に関しては、BRI はその性質上地域を対象としたもののように見えるが、実際は、取り極めは二国間の枠組みであり、各国の国益と優先課題のみによって決まるので、地域的な取り組みとは見なせない。

### パネルセッション 3：New Challenges for Achieving Economic Prosperity（経済的な繁栄の達成に向けての新たな挑戦）

当パネルでは、包摂的成長、経済的な繁栄と安定を達成するにあって出現した新たな課題、すなわち、①第 4 次産業革命の AI、IOT、デジタル化と②台頭するポピュリズムの影響による反グローバル化の気運の高まり、という環境下において、何をなすべきかが問われた。具体的な問題意識は、①第 4 次産業革命(4IR)に取り残されないようにするには各国は何が必要か？②地域の供給力を高めるというニーズに対して求められる良質なインフラストラクチャーとは何か？③反グローバル化の気運を弱めるためには何ができるのか？などである。これらを念頭にプレゼンテーションが行われ、議論がなされた。興味深い意見は以下の

通りである。

・アジア太平洋地域には、3G モバイルネットワークのインターネットの普及率が未だ総人口の80%を下回っている国が14ある。このように開発余地があることを考えると、経済回廊の開発促進に向けて、デジタル技術とデジタルインフラを活用していく必要がある。

・4IRを原動力とする成長を実現するには、“信頼のエコシステム(ecosystem of trust)”の構築が必要になる。これは、①システムの運用者がサービスを継続するというシステムの信頼性、機能性、②運用者が情報を収集しても悪用しないという運用者の善意に対する信頼、③権利や安全が守られるという法の支配への信頼、そして、④サイバー空間での多面的な安全機能、から成る。

・貿易自由化による成果の分配の不平等がグローバル化で拡大し、所得の不平等が悪化したため地域内のいくつかの国でポピュリスト的指導者による反自由主義的な政治体制が確立してしまった。

・反グローバル化の感情の原因としては、雇用の流出やナショナリズムの台頭、排他的コミュニティの拡大などがある。グローバル化によって、社会的、経済的に恩恵を失うコミュニティが発生する。必要なのは、疎外された、あるいは疎外されたと感じているコミュニティに対する支援と教育である。また、個別の職業ではなく個々の労働者を保護する政策、例えば、スキルの再学習や教育、移動性、収入支援などによって、社会的結束を促進することである。

・米中の紛争に関しては、可能な限り両方の側に関与することが重要。また、何らかの決定について検討する際は、紛争でいずれの側に立つという視点から見るのではなく、自国の利益に照らして、自国の立場から検討することが必要である。

#### <成果>

上記の10月16日公開シンポジウム、17日の非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッションの成果

としては、以下が挙げられる。

1) 公開シンポジウムが共催者 ISIS の尽力で、成功裏に開催されたことである  
スピーカー・パネリストとして、JEF2名、JEF 招聘 14 名、ISIS アレンジ 5 名の計 21 名が活発に討議。聴衆として 85 名 (ISIS 集計) が参加し、スピーカー・パネリストとの活発な質疑応答が行われた。

2) 情報提供の観点では、公開シンポジウムは、参加した一般聴衆の満足度が高

かったことが成果である。満足度アンケート調査（当財団アンケート満足度4段階方式）を行ったところ、49名から回答を得た（回収率58%）。結果は：総合評価は、聴衆の90%が最上位の満足、6%が第二位と肯定的な評価が、合計96%という高い評価を得た。

-参加の事前の期待に対する聴衆の参加後の結果比較を問う「あなたの期待と比較してシンポジウムの質の評価は？」では、最上位の「期待以上に良かった」23%、第2位の「期待通り良かった」73%という、高評価であった。

-シンポジウムで取り上げたテーマについて、時宜にあったものか否かを尋ねたところ、81%が最上位の「同意する」、17%が第2位「やや同意する」となっており、テーマ設定もよかったことが分かる。

-また、上記アンケートで、「シンポジウムでの議論があなたの業務・研究に役立ったか？」の問いを設けたところ、回答者45名中最上位「役立った」76%、第2位「まあ役立った」20%と、ほぼ全員がポジティブな回答であった。

-以上のとおり、シンポジウム全体に対する満足度が高く、期待にそった高いレベルでの議論、そして役立つ内容であったことなど、クアラルンプールの聴衆からシンポジウムに対して高い評価をいただいたことは当事業の成功を示している。

- 3) アジア太平洋地域での当事業の波及効果という観点では、J E F は、今回のアジア太平洋フォーラム（公開シンポジウム＋非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッション）にA S E A N 6 か国（フィリピン、インドネシア、マレーシア、シンガポール、タイ、ベトナム）、日本を含むアジア大洋州7か国・地域（日本、ニュージーランド、豪州、中国、韓国、台湾、インド）から7名、そして在ジャカルタの国際研究機関E R I A（東アジア・アセアン経済研究センター）から1名の合計14名の専門家を招聘した（常連のメンバーは、Renaissance Institute の U Soe Win 氏に代わって同氏から推薦を受けた Myanmar Development Institute の Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt が参加することになっていたが、1週間前になって、政府の緊急な会議に招集されたため、参加取りやめとなった）。招聘対象の専門家は過去5年間で定着しており、議論も充実して来ている。これら専門家が本国での活動にシンポジウムの結果を活用することが期待できる。

-更に、当財団にとっては、これらの人的ネットワークは次回以降の共催機関

を決める際に大変有効であり、また当財団発行の英文誌 JapanSPOTLIGHT への寄稿にも活用できている。

- 4) J E F が招聘したスピーカーおよび ISIS からのスピーカーからの評価が高いことも成果である。2 日間を通しての満足度のアンケート調査（当財団アンケート満足度 4 段階方式）を行ったところ、回答者 16 名中全員が最上位「満足」の回答であった。また、「期待と比べて成果は？」の問いには、最上位の「期待以上に高かった」4 名、第 2 位の「期待通り高かった」12 名と全員からポジティブな回答を得、参加者に高く評価いただけた。

-また、「当フォーラムでの議論が貴国政府の政策形成にどの程度役立つか？」の問いには、最上位の「役立つ」13 名、第 2 位「まあまあ役立つ」3 名と、全員から政策形成に役立つとの良い評価をいただいた。

なお、当財団の会議の準備、運営については、16 名から最上位の満足との評価をいただいた。

- 5) 今後のシンポジウム運営上の検討事項としては、公開シンポを今回のように昼食を提供しての 1 日のイベントとするのか、従来の午後 1 時開始にした半日イベントとするのかである。今回は現地共催者 ISIS から、クアラルンプールでは①昼の時間は多くのイスラム教徒が礼拝を行うので、1 時にシンポを開始するには集客が困難、②昼食とお祈りの場所はホテルで提供でき、経験上昼食付終日イベントとなっても、午後の参加者はさほどは減らない、また、③昼食提供でも予算が極端に増えない、との説明があり、今回はその意見に従ったフォーマットとなった。これに関して、被招聘者の中には、これまでの午後だけで公開シンポジウムを消化するプログラムにくらべて、今回は時間的ゆとりができたと評価する声も聴かれた。次回 2020 年 12 月の New Zealand Institute of International Affairs と共催に際しても、現地側の意向を確認することにした。
- 6) これらの議論の詳細は、当財団のホームページに掲載されており、実際にフォーラムに参加した方々に加えて、今後多くの方に見ていただくことにより、波及効果が期待される。

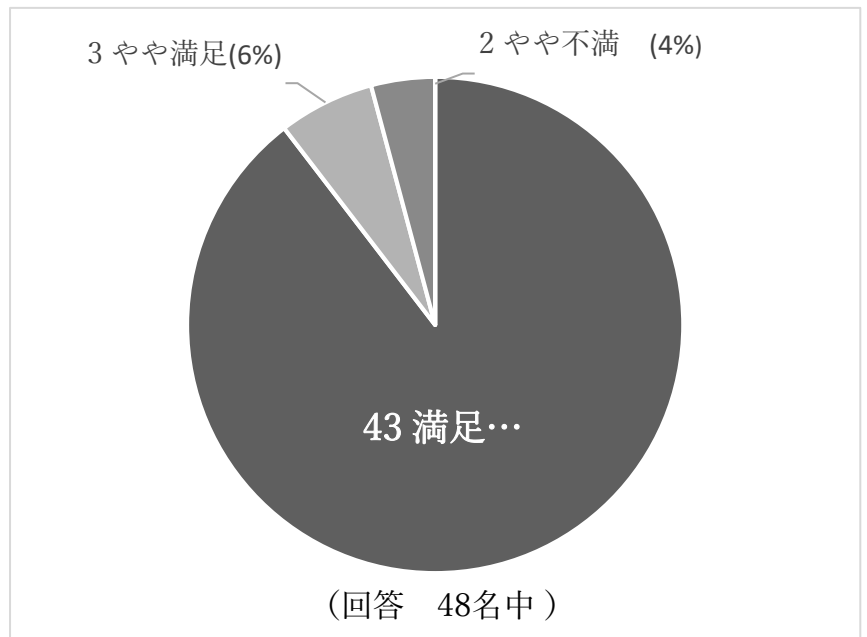
以上

## 10. アンケート集計報告

シンポジウム参加者 85 名中、49 名より回答を得た。(回答率約 58%)

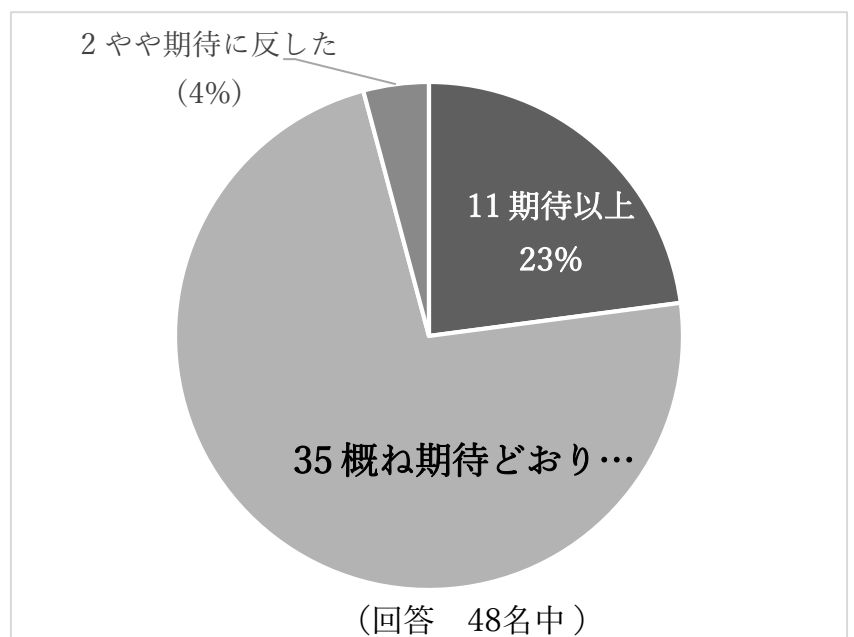
### フォーラムの総合評価

評価	人数
満足	43
やや満足	3
やや不満	2
不満	0



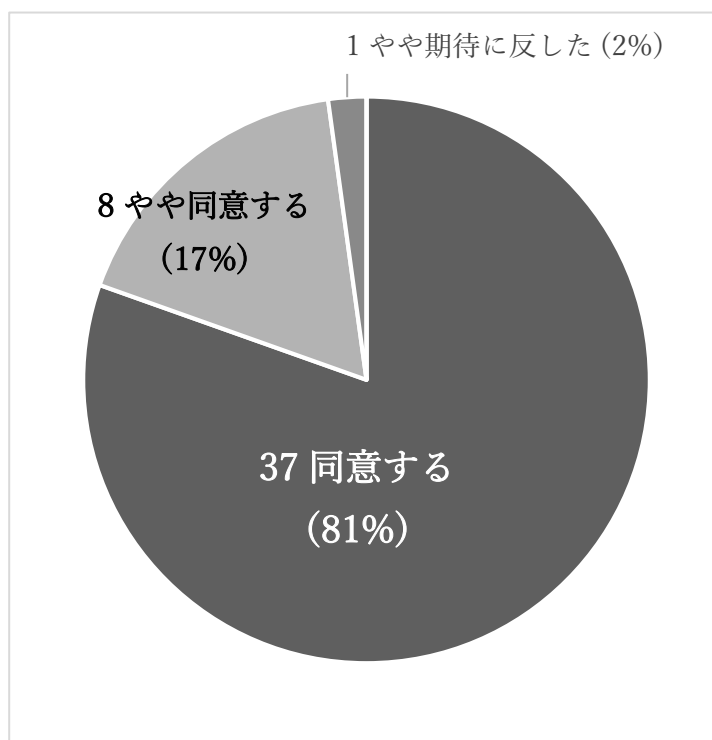
### あなたの期待と比較して議論の質の評価は？

評価	人数
期待以上	11
概ね期待どおり	35
やや期待に反した	2
期待以下	0

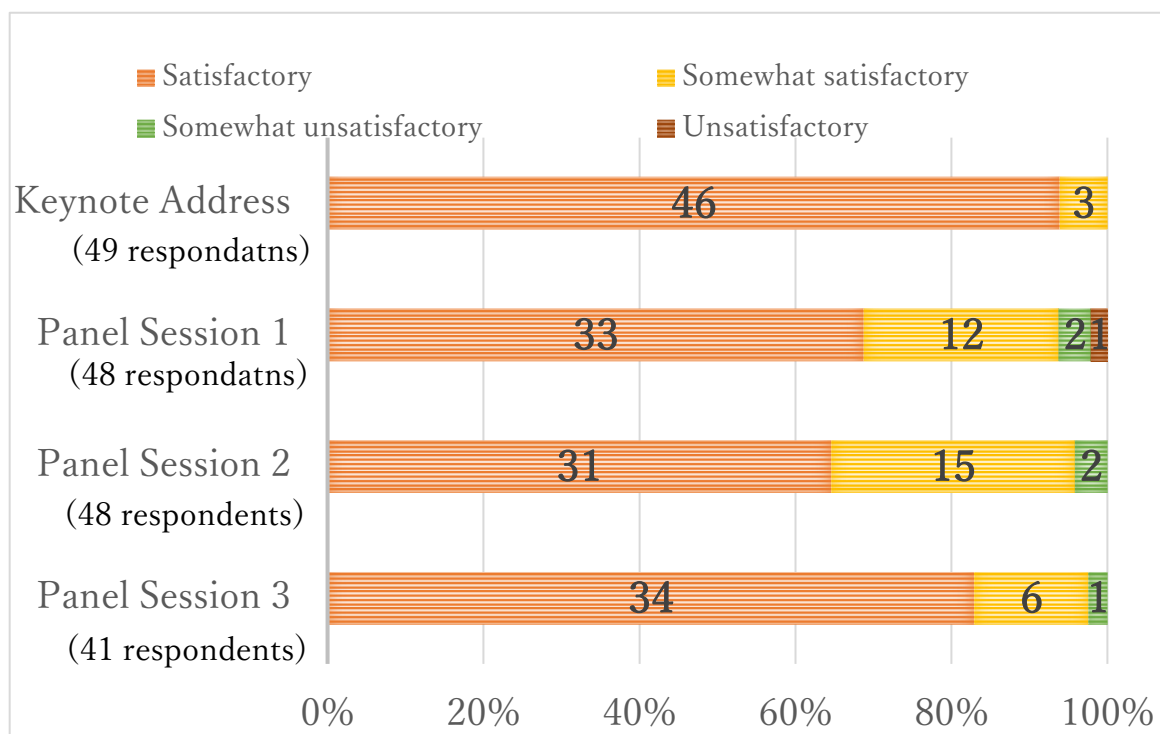


シンポジウムで取り上げたテーマは時宜にあったものか？

評価	人数
同意する	37
やや同意する	8
あまり同意しない	1
同意しない	0

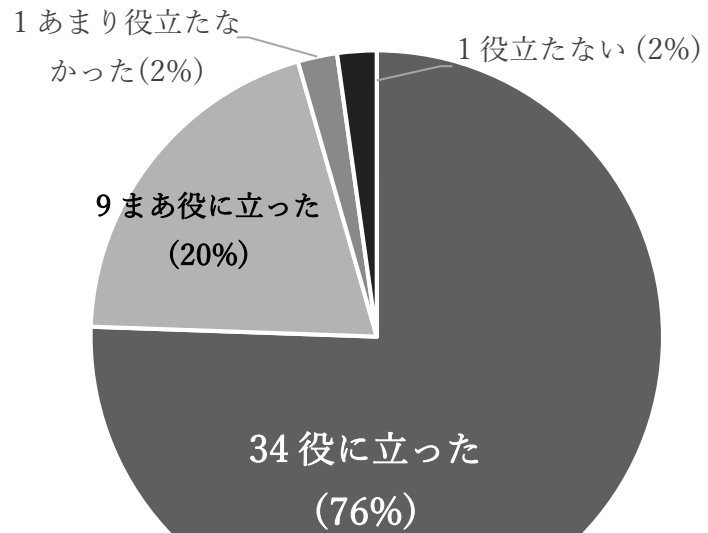


セッションごとの評価



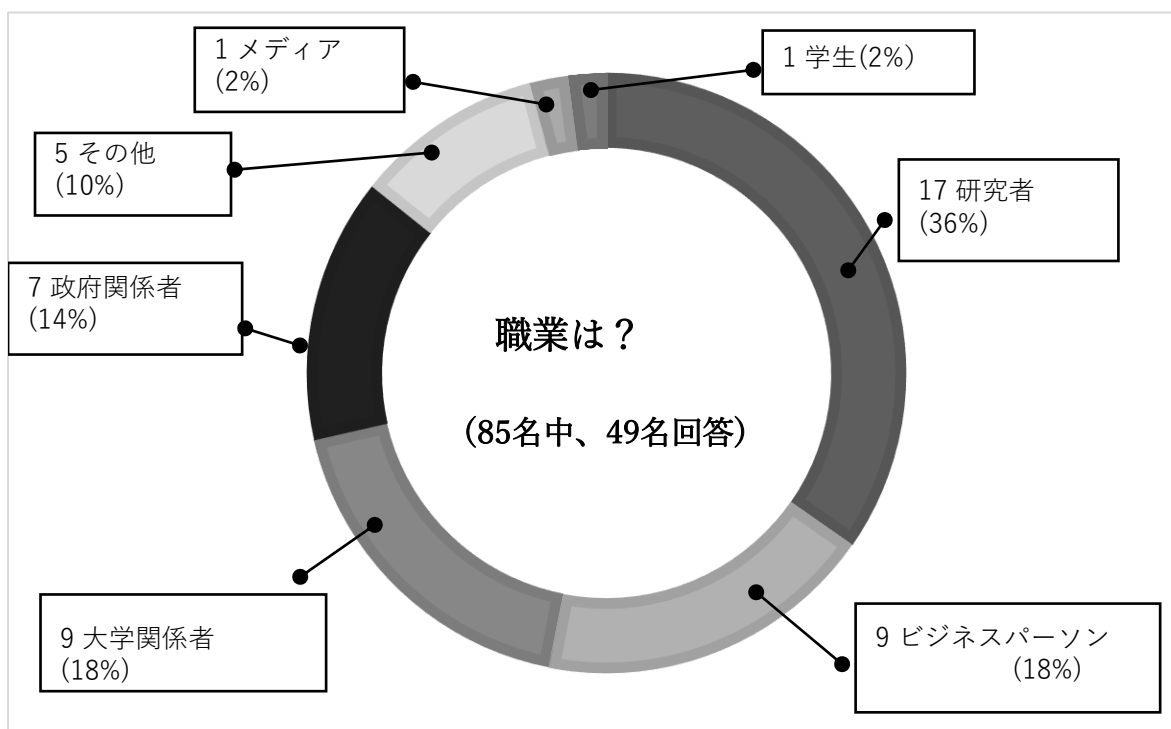
## シンポジウムでの議論があなたの業務・研究に役立ったか？

評価	人数
役立った	34
まあ役立った	9
あまり役立たなかった	1
役立たない	1



(回答 45名中)

## 職業について



**The Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)** was established in July 1981 to deepen understanding between Japan and other countries through activities aimed at promoting economic and technological exchange.



With this goal in mind, JEF engages in a broad range of activities such as providing information about Japan and arranging venues for the exchange of ideas among opinion leaders from many countries in such fields as industry, government, academia and politics in order to build bridges for international communication and to break down the barriers that make mutual understanding difficult.

<https://www.jef.or.jp/>

#### **Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia**



ISIS Malaysia was established on 8 April 1983 as an autonomous, not-for-profit research organization. ISIS Malaysia has a diverse research focus which includes economics, foreign policy, security studies, nation-building, social policy, technology, innovation and environmental studies. It also undertakes research collaboration with national and international organizations in important areas such as national development and international affairs.

ISIS Malaysia engages actively in Track Two diplomacy and promotes the exchange of views and opinions at both the national and international levels. The Institute has also played a role in fostering closer regional integration and international cooperation through forums such as the Asia-Pacific Roundtable, the ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS), the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) and the Network of East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT). ISIS is a founding member of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP) and manages the Council's Secretariat.

As Malaysia's premier think-tank, ISIS has been at the forefront of some of the most significant nation-building initiatives in the nation's history. It was a contributor to the Vision 2020 concept and was consultant to the Knowledge-Based Economy Master Plan initiative.



## 1 2. 事務局

(日本側)

一般財団法人国際経済交流財団  
Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

住 所： 〒104-0061 東京都中央区銀座 3-7-3  
銀座オーミビル 5 階

T E L： 03-6263-2517

F A X： 03-6263-2513

担 当： 業務部長 土屋 隆  
業務部 井上 真弓  
木村 晶子

[業務運営委託先]

JTB コミュニケーションデザイン

住 所： 〒105-8335 東京都港区芝 3 - 2 3 - 1  
セレスティン芝三井ビルディング

T E L： 03-5657-0605

F A X： 03-5657-0634

担 当： ミーティング&コンベンション事業部  
コーポレート営業 1 局営業 1 課マネージャー 土屋ゆり  
ミーティング&コンベンション事業部  
コーポレート営業 1 局営業 1 課 小山亜希子

(マレーシア側)

マレーシア戦略国際問題研究所

(Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia)

住 所： No. 1, Persiaran Sultan Salahuddin, PO Box 12424, 50778  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

T E L： +603 2693 9366

担当： Tengku Sheila, Director Public Affairs and Conference Services ISIS Malaysia  
Nur ATIKAH Ishak, Conference Manager Public Affairs & Conference Services  
Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)