

Challenges for Japan and Challenges for the World

Speech for JEF-Chatham House Symposium

-Post-Crisis Analysis:

How Japan and Europe Responded, What Results to Expect-

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Hideichi Okada

***Director General, Trade Policy Bureau,
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry***

1. Looking Back on the Past 10 to 20 Years

- The volume of world trade grew rapidly before the crisis. The movement of goods and capital across the borders greatly intensified. This represented an "acceleration of globalization."
- Japan shifted its exports to high-end intermediate goods such as electronics parts which were exported to China and the other East Asian countries formulating an "Asia-wide production network."
- The crisis hit Japan seriously due to the reverse effect of the Asia-wide production network.
- Emerging economies are recovering rapidly. They were expanding their presence in the global economy before the crisis, and the crisis accelerated this change in a discontinuous way.

2. Global Financial Crisis

- Three patterns of the impact of the global financial crisis
 - 1) Credit expansion type (U.S., UK, Spain, etc.)
 - 2) Export-led type (Japan, Germany, Korea, etc.)
 - 3) Domestic demand-led type in emerging countries (China, India, Indonesia, etc.)

3. The Challenges of the Japanese Economy

- Japan is facing a number of challenges: 1) an aging society with fewer children 2) , employment issues,3) achieving a low carbon society, and 4) a massive budget deficit).

4. Direction for the Future

- It is important for every country to balance the need to create domestic demand while paying sufficient attention to the size of the budget deficit.
- Maintaining and strengthening free trade regimes is as important as ever. Countering protectionist measures and persistent efforts to advance the WTO's Doha Round are essential.

5. Japan's Direction for the Future

- The "New Economic Growth Strategy (Basic Policies)" was announced at the end of last year. It puts forward the policy of aiming for an economy that works "for the people", and focusing on improving people's lives by achieving growth by stimulating "demand."
- To grow together with Asia, Japan promotes cooperation in green technologies and the development of Asian infrastructures with Asia.
- As the host economy of APEC this year, Japan is contributing to Asia's development through accelerating trade and investment liberalization to create a seamless Asian market aiming at building an "East Asia Economic Community."

6. Promoting Free Trade and Encouraging EPAs/FTAs

- Concerning concluding an Economic Integration Agreement (EIA) with the EU, Japan is expecting higher-level and comprehensive economic partnerships in a wide range of areas.
- It will enable Japan and EU to build win-win relationships.

日本の挑戦と世界の挑戦

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経済産業省通商政策局長 岡田秀一

〔世界経済・日本経済の回顧〕

- 世界の貿易は危機前の20年間で急速に拡大、国境を越えるモノと資金の移動が大きく活発化、「グローバル化」が進展。
- 日本企業は、高付加価値の部材を中国はじめアジアに輸出、組立を現地で行い欧米に輸出する「アジア生産ネットワーク」を形成。
- 危機による欧米市場の落ち込みは「アジア生産ネットワーク」を逆回転。我が国経済は大きな影響を受ける。
- 新興国は世界経済危機から順調に回復。危機前から新興国は世界経済におけるプレゼンスを拡大していたが、危機はこの変化を非連続に加速。

〔世界経済・金融危機による影響の3パターン〕

- 金融危機の影響は
 - ①金融・住宅バブル型（米国、英国、スペインなど）
 - ②輸出依存型（ドイツ、日本、韓国など）
 - ③内需主導新興国型（中国、インド、インドネシアなど）の3タイプ。

〔日本経済が直面する課題〕

- 我が国は、①少子高齢化問題、②雇用問題、③低炭素社会実現、④巨額な財政赤字など様々なチャレンジに直面。

〔将来の進むべき方向性〕

- 各国政府において、内需拡大の重視と財政赤字への十分な注意が必要。
- 自由貿易体制の維持・強化の重要性。WTOドーハラウンドの粘り強い推進が重要。

〔日本のとるべき方策〕

- 昨年末、「新経済成長戦略」の「基本方針」を発表。国民生活の向上に主眼をおいた「需要」に牽引される成長を目指す。
- アジアの持続的な内需拡大に向けて、日本の高い環境技術による貢献、アジアインフラ整備に対する支援などを図り、アジアと一緒に成長を目指す。
- 日本は本年APECのホスト国。アジアの地域経済統合を進め、「東アジア経済共同体」構想の具体化を目指す。

〔日本とEUのEIA〕

- EUとのEIA（Economic Integration Agreement）構想は、幅広い分野を盛り込む包括的かつ高次の経済連携モデルを想定。EIAを通じ、日欧WIN-WINの関係構築を実現。