

平成 26 年度日アジア太平洋フォーラム(アジア)

Asia-Pacific Forum 2014

“Sharing Prosperity and Responsibility  
for Mega-Regionals”

# 報 告 書

2014 年 11 月 24 日(月)～25 日(火)

(シンガポール開催)

一般財団法人 国際経済交流財団



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平成 26 年度日アジア太平洋フォーラム 2014 年 11 月 24～25 日（於：シンガポール）

<Day 1> 公開フォーラム



歓迎の辞  
シンガポール側 SIIA Tay 所長



歓迎の辞  
日本側 JEF 日下会長



Opening Keynote  
Lee Yi Shyan 大臣



Panel Session 1



質疑応答



Panel Session 2



会議場の様子



閉会の辞 ギフト交換



平成 26 年度日アジア太平洋フォーラム 2014 年 11 月 24～25 日（於：シンガポール）  
 <Day 2> 非公開ラウンドテーブル



JEF 日下会長、SIIA Tay 所長



会場の様子



ディスカッションの様子



ディスカッションの様子



ディスカッションの様子



ディスカッションの様子



ディスカッションの様子



ディスカッションの様子

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## 1. 開催趣旨

国際経済交流財団では、我が国と諸外国との経済交流を促進するため、各年における経済問題を取り上げ、アジア・太平洋地域の専門家・有識者間でこれらの問題解決等について議論を重ねてきた。

アジア・太平洋地域におけるFTAの推進を目指したこの「日アジア太平洋フォーラム (Asia Pacific Forum)」は、2003年にシンガポールで第一回会合を開催した。日本の最初のFTAである日星FTAが発効した翌年で、ASEANの経済統合の進展を踏まえASEANとしても他のアジアの地域とのFTAへ向かう時期であった。その後、当フォーラム参加メンバーの12の国・地域が持ち回りで共催機関を務め、当フォーラムは2013年（平成25年度）の豪州キャンベラでのオーストラリア国立大学との共催を持って十二支のように一巡開催となった。この間、当地域に於けるFTAの立ち上げ期において、当フォーラムはFTAの推進を応援し、ピア・プレッシャー（Peer Pressure）の役割を果たしてきた。

他方、今日までの当地域でのFTAの拡大及び深化、地域統合の進展、また実体経済におけるグローバル・バリュー・チェーンの展開を踏まえると、FTA自身がいわゆる国境措置からbehind the border measuresへ焦点を移しつつあるのと同様に、構造改革の果たす役割にも当フォーラムは目を向けて行く時期にきていると考える。

こうした観点から、当地域のTPPやRCEPといったメガFTAの動き、域内経済統合への動きを踏まえて、2014年（平成26年度）においては、当フォーラムはより進化した第二巡目を目指すこととした。すなわち、当地域でのTPPやRCEP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、FTA交渉が各国の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、引いては地域経済統合に向けての各国内の政治経済面での制約、国家間の軋轢などの課題とそれらの克服といった内容を初めて当フォーラムのトピックに取り上げることにした。

こうして、第二巡目第一回である今回のフォーラムは、奇しくも第一巡目の第一回会合の共催機関であるシンガポール国際問題研究所との共催により、2014年11月24日（月）～25日（火）にシンガポールのフラトンホテルに於いて、「Sharing Prosperity and Responsibility for Mega-Regionals（メガ・リージョナルに向けた繁栄と責務の共有）」のメインテーマのもと、アジア・太平洋を代表する専門家・有識者の参加を得て開催した。

なお、本事業は競輪の補助（26－18）を受けて実施した。

## 2. 開催概要

1. 開催日時： 2014年11月24日（月）14:15-17:45 公開フォーラム  
2014年11月25日（火）09:00-12:00 非公開ラウンドテーブル
2. 開催場所： シンガポール（会場：フラトンホテル シンガポール）  
The Fullerton Hotel, Singapore, 1 Fullerton Square Singapore 049178
3. 主催者：  
日本側： 一般財団法人国際経済交流財団／Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)  
シンガポール側： シンガポール国際問題研究所／Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)
4. テーマ：  
“Sharing Prosperity and Responsibility for Mega-Regionals”  
（メガ・リージョナルに向けた繁栄と責務の共有）

### Programme

Panel Session 1 : Nationalism and regional integration : can Asians balance?

（パネルセッション1：国家主義と地域統合、アジアは上手くバランスを取れるか）

Panel Session 2 : Getting trade done right: TPP, RCEP and beyond

（パネルセッション2：あるべき貿易政策とは－TPP、RCEP、その先には）

5. 出席者： 日本、シンガポール、アジア太平洋地域から計19名  
（パネリスト、モデレーター、共催者）
6. 形 式：  
＜Day 1＞公開フォーラム (Public Forum) (来場者 約90名－パネリスト等出席者を含む)  
＜Day 2＞非公開ラウンドテーブル (Closed Roundtable Discussion) (出席者 計18名)
7. 使用言語： 英語

### 3. 詳細日程

**Asia-Pacific Forum 2014**  
**“Sharing Prosperity and Responsibility for Mega-Regionals”**  
**24<sup>th</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> November 2014**

**The Fullerton Hotel, Singapore**

*A conference by Japan Economic Foundation and Singapore Institute of International Affairs*

#### **Programme**

**<Day 1>    Public Forum, Monday, 24 November 2014**

Venue: Ballroom 3, Lower Lobby Level

**13:45-14:15    Registration**

**14:15-14:25    Welcome Remarks**

Prof. Simon TAY, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

**14:25-14:45    Opening Keynote: Can Asia share prosperity and responsibility in mega regionals?**

Mr. LEE Yi Shyan, Senior Minister of State, Ministry of Trade and Industry and National Development, Singapore

**14:45-16:00    Panel Session 1: Nationalism and regional integration: can Asians balance?**

*Asia is on the ascent and it is well-poised to become a driver of the world's economy. But, nationalism is intensifying in a number of key Asian economies and may halt the process of regional economic integration. Can Asians maintain a delicate balancing act between national and regional interests?*

**Panellists:**

(in order of presentations)

Dr. Choong Yong AHN, Chairman, Korean Commission for Corporate Partnership

Mr. Tadayuki NAGASHIMA, Executive Vice President, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)

Dr. VO Tri Thanh, Vice President, Central Institute for Economic Management of Vietnam

Dr. Josef T. YAP, Professorial Lecturer, University of the Philippines School of Economics

**Moderator:**

Mr. Naoyuki HARAOKA, Executive Managing Director, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

**16:00-16:20 Coffee Break**

**16:20-17:35 Panel Session 2: Getting trade done right: TPP, RCEP and beyond**

*Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) have been positioned as the trans-pacific and pan-Asian track to the wider free trade area of Asia Pacific (FTAAP), respectively. With TPP and RCEP negotiations scheduled to conclude by end-2014 and end -2015, respectively, how can we realize the potential and opportunities of these mega-regionals?*

**Panellists:** (in order of presentations)

Prof. Shujiro URATA, Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies,  
Waseda University, Japan

Dr. Chulsu KIM, Chairman, Institute for Trade & Investment

Mr. Jayasiri JAYASENA, Senior Director of Strategy and Monitoring, Ministry of  
International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Dr. Denis HEW, Director of Policy Support Unit, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

**Moderator:**

Prof. Simon TAY, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

**17:35-17:45 Closing Remarks**

Prof. Simon TAY, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)



**<Day 2> Closed Roundtable Discussion, Tuesday, 25 November 2014**

Venue: Ballroom 3, Lower Lobby Level

*The roundtable will review the sessions at the Public Forum and identify new discussion themes for next year's Asia Pacific Forum.*

**8:45-9:00 Welcome Drinks and Registration**

**9:00- 9:05 Welcome Remarks**

Prof. Simon TAY, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

**9:05-10:20 Closed Roundtable Discussion (Session 1)**

**Moderator:**

Mr. Naoyuki HARAOAKA, Executive Managing Director, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

**10:20-10:40 Coffee Break**

**10:40-11:55 Closed Roundtable Discussion (Session 2)**

**Moderator:**

Prof. Simon TAY, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

**11:55- 12:00 Closing Remarks**

Prof. Simon TAY, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

**End of the Asia-Pacific Forum 2014**

## 4. 出席者

計 19 名

<b>Australia</b>	Dr. Andrew ELEK, Research Associate, Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University
<b>ERIA</b>	Ms. Anita PRAKASH, Director, Policy Relations, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)
<b>Japan</b>	Mr. Naoyuki HARAOKA, Executive Managing Director, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)  Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)  Mr. Tadayuki NAGASHIMA, Executive Vice President, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)  Prof. Shujiro URATA, Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University
<b>Korea</b>	Dr. Choong-Yong AHN, Chairman, Korean Commission for Corporate Partnership  Dr. Chulsu KIM, Chairman, Institute for Trade and Investment (ITI)
<b>Malaysia</b>	Mr. Jayasiri JAYASENA, Senior Director of Strategy and Monitoring, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia
<b>Myanmar</b>	Ms. Phoo Pwint PHYU, Research Associate, Myanmar Development Resource Institute - Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD)
<b>New Zealand</b>	Prof. Gary HAWKE, Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington

<b>Philippines</b>	Dr. Thomas AQUINO, Senior Fellow, Center for Research and Communication, University of Asia and the Pacific
	Dr. Josef T. YAP, Professorial Lecturer, University of the Philippines School of Economics
<b>Singapore</b>	Mr. Nicholas FANG, Executive Director, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)
	Dr. Denis HEW, Director, Policy Support Unit, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Secretariat (Day 1: Public Forum のみ出席)
	Dr. Pushpanathan SUNDRAM, Senior Research Fellow for SIIA; Managing Director of EAS Strategic Advice – Asia; Former Deputy Secretary General of Asean for Asean economic community
	Prof. Simon SC TAY, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)
<b>Taiwan</b>	Dr. Man-Jung Mignonne CHAN, Founder and CEO, Out-of-the-Box Consultancy
<b>Vietnam</b>	Dr. Thanh Tri VO, Vice President, Central Institute for Economic Management

## 5. 略歴

(氏名のアルファベット順)



**Dr. Choong-Yong AHN**

**Chairman, Korean Commission for Corporate Partnership**

Dr. Ahn is currently Chairman, Korean Commission for Corporate Partnership and responsible for inducing voluntary collaborations and nurturing synergy between Korea's big businesses and small and medium enterprises. Before taking his current post, he served as Foreign Investment Ombudsman (2006-2014) who is the troubleshooter responsible for resolving grievances raised by foreign investor at the Korea Trade and Investment Promotion Agency in Korea. He is former Chairman of the Presidential Regulatory Reform Committee (2010-2012). He holds also Distinguished Professorship at Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University. 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; 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.

Dr. Ahn's honors include the Economist of the Year Award from the Mael 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, 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 and Monograph papers in North-Holland, Cambridge University Press, Springer and Edward Elgar, etc.



**Dr. Thomas AQUINO**

**Senior Fellow, Center for Research and Communication,  
University of Asia and the Pacific**

Born in Manila in 1949. After graduating from the University of the Philippines in 1970 (Bachelor of Arts in Economics), he proceeded to pursue graduate studies (Master of Science in Industrial Economics) at the present University of Asia and the Pacific. He began work as an Economist on industrialization and regional economic growth issues at Center for Research and communication. He completed business management studies (PhD in Management) in 1980 at the IESE Business School of the University of Navarre in Spain. He returned to work at Center for Research and Communication as faculty member in the graduate school and focused research and teaching on issues in business strategy, industrial policy, investment promotions and small and medium enterprise development. He became Program Director, Executive Director then as Vice President for Business Economics. In 1991, he became a Governor representing the private sector at the Board of Investments. In 2000, he became Undersecretary of the Philippine Department of Trade and Industry in charge of international trade promotions and negotiations in WTO, ASEAN and bilateral relations until June 2010. He rejoined the private sector as Director of several companies listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange. He also advises on economic competitiveness policy, business and trade strategy as well as foreign direct investments to private and public sector organizations.



**Dr. Man-Jung Mignonne CHAN**

**Founder and CEO, Out-of-the-Box Consultancy**

Dr. Man-Jung Mignonne CHAN has extensive experience in academia, government, business, and media. She is Founder & CEO of Out-of-the-Box Consultancy, and sits in many Boards, including Independent Non-Executive Director of Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan), Executive Board Member of Association of Emerging Market Studies, Board Member of Prospect Foundation, Association of Strategic Environmental Resources, and Sino-U.S. Economic & Cultural Association.

Dr. Chan currently also serves as Advisor to Chinese Taipei APEC Study Center, Adjunct Associate Professor of the International Doctoral Program on Asian Studies (IDAS),



International Master Program on International Studies (IMPIS), and MBA program at the National Chengchi University. She is also coaching negotiation regularly at the National Academy of Civil Service, Institute of Diplomacy & International Affairs at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and Ministry of Finance.

Dr. Chan used to serve as Senior Adviser to President Ma 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).

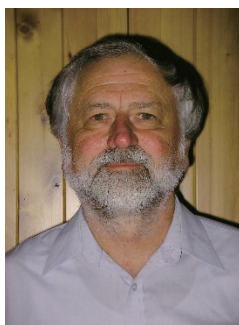
She used to serve as Research Associate at the Harvard University Negotiation Roundtable—a consortium organized by Schools of Law, Business, and Government. She also served as Research Associate at the Christian Science Monitor TV.

### **Education**

Ph.D., Political Economy, Boston University, USA

### **Research Fields**

National Security, International Organizations, Global Governance, International Political Economy, Business & Government Relations, Regional Economic Integration, Global Business Environment, Cross-Taiwan-Strait Relations, Negotiation Theories & Practices, and International Parliamentary Procedure.



**Dr. Andrew ELEK**

**Research Associate, Crawford School of Public Policy,  
Australian National University**

Andrew Elek is Executive Director of Bellendena Partners, a small economic consultancy, specialising in international economic co-operation issues. Dr Elek is a Research Associate of the Crawford School of Public Policy at the Australian National University and a member of the Australian Pacific Economic Cooperation Committee (AUSPECC). He has worked extensively in development economics in Asia and the South Pacific, including as a Senior Economist with the World Bank. From 1985 to 1987, Dr Elek served as Chief Economist in the Economic Planning Advisory Council of the Australian Government. From 1987 to 1990, he was head of the Economic and Trade Development Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. In 1989, he was the inaugural chairman of APEC Senior Officials, with a central role in the establishment of the Asia Pacific

Economic Cooperation process. From 1990 to 1994 he was a Senior Research Fellow at the ANU, then became self-employed, thinking and writing about international trade policy and international economic cooperation. He has published many policy-oriented papers, including on APEC and the G20. Dr Elek was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in 1991, for service to international relations.



**Mr. Nicholas FANG**

**Executive Director, Singapore Institute of International Affairs**

Nicholas graduated from Oxford University with a Masters in Politics, Philosophy and Economics.

He has been a journalist for 11 years.

He spent nine of those years at Singapore's national daily newspaper, The Straits Times, where he reported on financial and sports news, and also wrote lifestyle columns and special reports on a diverse range of topics, rising to the post of Senior Correspondent.

He then spent two years as business desk editor at national broadcaster MediaCorp's Channel NewsAsia.

There, he oversaw local and business news and also presented various bulletins, including the 2009 Singapore Budget Special.

A former national athlete, Nicholas also hosted the International Olympic Committee meeting in Singapore in 2005.

He joined the Singapore Institute of International Affairs in 2010 where he is currently Executive Director and was appointed Nominated Member of Parliament in February 2012.



**Mr. Naoyuki HARAOKA**

**Executive Managing Director, Japan Economic Foundation**

Born in Tokyo in 1955. 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 1992 and secondly Counselor to Japanese Delegation of OECD from 1996 to 1999. 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 and joined JEF as Executive Managing Director.



**Prof. Gary HAWKE**

**Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington**

Gary Hawke joined the staff of Victoria University of Wellington in 1968, and retired as Head of the School of Government and Professor of Economic History in 2008. He was a visiting fellow at Stanford University in the United States, All Souls' College, Oxford in the United Kingdom, at the Australian National University in Australia, and with a number of institutions in Japan. He was Tawney Lecturer for the Economic History Society in the UK in 1978, and in 1998 in New Zealand, he was awarded the NZIER-Qantas Prize in Economics. 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.

As Director of the Institute of Policy Studies from 1987 to 1998, he was responsible for projects in a wide area of public policy issues, including relations among Australia, New Zealand and the United States, New Zealand's position in the Asia-Pacific region, public sector reform, taxation policy, regulatory management, the public responsibilities of private corporations and interactions between public and private sectors, education policy, the future of the welfare state, and biculturalism. He has consulted for government on education policy, social science capabilities, and retirement policy, and currently chairs the

NZQA Technical Overview Group (Assessment) and is a member of the Ministerial Cross-Sector Forum on Student Achievement. He has been a member of the board of the New Zealand Committee of the Pacific Economic Co-operation Council, NZPECC, since 1987, serving as chair 2002-09. He is 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.

For a number of years, Professor Hawke was a member of the board of Sounz: The Centre for New Zealand Music, and served a term as chair. He currently chairs the NZ String Quartet Trust Board.

He is now Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington, and Senior Fellow, NZ Institute of Economic Research.



**Dr. Denis HEW**

**Director, Policy Support Unit, Asia-Pacific Economic  
Cooperation Secretariat**

Dr. Denis Hew is currently the Director of APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU). In this position, he is responsible for the work program and operations of the PSU, which is the research and analysis arm of APEC. Before taking up his current appointment, Dr. Hew was Regional Cooperation Specialist at the Asian Development Bank (ADB), where he managed technical assistance and coordinated efforts on regional cooperation and integration in the Southeast Asia department. From 2001 to 2008, Dr. Hew was Senior Fellow and Program Coordinator (Regional Economic Studies) at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) Singapore. He was also for many years the Managing Editor of the ASEAN Economic Bulletin, a leading academic journal that focuses on policy-relevant economic issues in Southeast Asia. Dr. Hew has written extensively on regional economic cooperation and integration, especially in ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific region. Dr. Denis Hew holds a BSc (Hons) in Economics from the University of Warwick, United Kingdom and MSc and PhD in Finance from the University of Manchester, United Kingdom.



**Mr. Jayasiri JAYASENA**  
**Senior Director of Strategy and Monitoring,**  
**Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia**

Datuk J.Jayasiri is Senior Director, Strategy and Monitoring, Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Malaysia. He has held various positions, such as assistant secretary of International Affairs, Ministry of Primary Industries between 1981 and 1988, and First Secretary/Counsellor, Economic Affairs, Permanent Mission of Malaysia in Geneva from 1988 to 1997. In July 1997, he started his career at Ministry of International Trade and Industry as principal assistant director of Multilateral Trade Relations. He became Director of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation and was appointed as Malaysia's Senior Official to APEC from 2002 – 2006. He was Senior Director, Bilateral and Regional Relations from 2006 – October 2008, Senior Director of FTA Policy and Negotiations Coordination from October 2008 – September 2009 and Senior Director of Multilateral Trade Policy and Negotiations from September 2009 – Mac 2013.

Datuk J.Jayasiri has dealt extensively with international commodity issues and negotiated international commodity agreements. He represented Malaysia in multilateral trade negotiations in GATT/WTO, APEC and various FTAs including Malaysia-Japan Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the ASEAN-China FTA. He is currently the chief negotiator for Malaysia in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations.

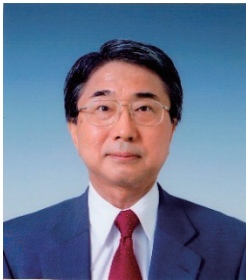


**Dr. Chulsu KIM**  
**Chairman, Institute for Trade and Investment (ITI)**

Dr. Chulsu Kim is Chairman of Institute for Trade and Investment (ITI), a research and consulting organization affiliated with Lee International, a law firm based in Seoul. Dr. Kim previously taught trade policy at Sejong University and served as its President from 2002 to 2005. From 1995 to 1999, he served as Deputy Director-General of the WTO, and prior to this, was the Korean Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy from 1993 to 1994. From 1987 to 1990, he chaired the Uruguay Round Negotiating Group on MTN Agreements in his personal capacity. In 1990, he



became the Commissioner of Korea's Intellectual Property Office (KIPO). In 1991, he was appointed President of Korea Trade and Investment Agency (KOTRA), a trade and investment promotion arm of the Korean government. He was appointed Korea's Ambassador for International Trade in 1994. Dr. Kim is a graduate of Tufts University (1964) and University of Massachusetts where he earned master's and doctorate degrees in Political Science.



**Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA**  
**Chairman and CEO**  
**Japan Economic Foundation**

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.



**Mr. Tadayuki NAGASHIMA**  
**Executive Vice President**  
**Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)**

Mr. Tadayuki Nagashima has been serving as an Executive Vice President of JETRO in charge of JETRO's overseas research and IDE-JETRO since April 2013.

Before assuming this post, he served as Directors-General of the Overseas Research Department (2011 - 2012), Invest Japan Department (2009 - 2011) and Internal Audit Office (2008). Prior to this, he was Director of the Research Planning Division of the Overseas Research Department (2005 - 2008).

He has experience being assigned overseas at JETRO Mexico as Executive Director (2000 – 2005). He also served as Second Secretary in charge of economic studies and economic cooperation, Embassy of Japan in Uruguay (1989 - 1992).

Mr. Nagashima graduated from Sofia University and joined JETRO in 1979.



**Ms. Phoo Pwint PHYU**

**Research Associate, Myanmar Development Resource  
Institute-Centre for Economic and Social Development  
(MDRI-CESD)**

Born in Yangon, Myanmar 1984, after graduating from Yangon Institute of Economics in 2005 (Bachelor of Commerce, Honours), she joined as an accountant in A.A Electronics Co. Ltd. After two years working experience there, she engaged as a project accountant in local non-governmental organization (LNGO) which is called Link Emergency Aid and Development (LEAD) and then as a program development manager in one LNGO called Rakhine Thahaya Association (RTA). In 2011, she was enrolled in a two year M.A (Economics) programme at Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand with Heinrich Boll Stiftung scholarship. Her research area was microfinance and gender empowerment under one of the aspects of financial inclusion in developing countries. After having acquired her M.A degree, she joined as a research associate at Myanmar Development Resource Institute-Centre for Economic and Social Studies (MDRI-CESD). CESD is one of three specialized centers under the Myanmar Development Resource Institute (MDRI) and it is a think-tank dedicated to economic and social transformation by developing policy frameworks suited to the aspirations of the people of Myanmar and feasible for further implementation by the key stakeholders of Myanmar and supporting consultative mechanisms that incorporate various inputs from the society into policy-making process. She has been engaged in macro-economic team at MDRI-CESD which covers the areas of public financial management, fiscal policy regime and trade and investment.



**Ms. Anita PRAKASH**

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

Ms Anita Prakash is Director, Policy Relations (ASEAN Dialogue Partners) at the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in Jakarta. Her major assignments at ERIA consist of drawing policy recommendations out of research conducted at ERIA and help in dissemination of the same to both government and businesses and to conduct policy dialogues with the countries in the East Asia Summit.

Prior to joining the ERIA, she was a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Government of India. In her 17 years with the Government of India, she has been associated with policy formulation for strengthening reforms in social and economic sectors in India. She was in the implementation team for India's Universal Elementary Education Programme. Later, she was associated with India's Look East Policy and bilateral trade matters in South East Asia and Oceania and bilateral cooperation with Africa.

Prior to joining the Government, she was a lecturer in Political Science Department of Indraprastha College, University of Delhi, where she taught Political Thought and Political Theory.

Ms Prakash has done her M.A in Political Science (1987) and M. Phil in Development Studies (1990) from Delhi University. She has done her MBA (2003) from the National Graduate School of Management in the Australian National University. Her research interests are in the area of Public Policy and Political Economy of Development. Her work covers economic development and cooperation issues in South East and East Asia.



**Dr. Pushpanathan SUNDRAM**

**Senior Research Fellow for SIIA; Managing Director of EAS Strategic Advice – Asia; Former Deputy Secretary General of Asean for Asean economic community**

Pushpanathan Sundram (Nathan) is the Managing Director of EAS Strategic Advice Pte. Ltd in Singapore, a consultancy which provides regulatory and strategic advice to governments, trade associations and companies across Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, and North America. He is also a trade and economic Adviser to Zhanjiang Municipal Government, China and a fellow of the Lee

Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore.

He served in the top echelon of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as the Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) for ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) from January 2009 to March 2012. He is the youngest and first professionally recruited DSG in the history of ASEAN following the coming into force of the ASEAN Charter in 2008.

He directed and coordinated the building of a highly competitive and globally integrated ASEAN Single Market and Production Base with equitable development by the year 2015. He was responsible for forging economic partnerships and free trade agreements with ASEAN's Dialogue Partners and East Asia-wide economic integration initiatives involving ASEAN, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand. He established and directed the operations of the high-level ASEAN Integration Monitoring Office (AIMO) in the ASEAN Secretariat, which monitors ASEAN economic integration.

He had several key achievements during his tenure, which included the conclusion and implementation of new generation community agreements such as the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement, the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity and the Shareholder Agreement on the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund. He was instrumental in the negotiation, conclusion and implementation of the free trade agreements with China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, South Korea and India. He was involved in the establishment of the ASEAN Plus Three Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) to support the US\$ 120 billion Chiang Mai Initiative under the ASEAN+3 finance process.

Several sectoral agreements and action plans, which included the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, air services agreements, customs protocols and plans of actions in the areas of transport, telecommunication, food security and climate change were concluded under his stewardship. He also served as a high-level resource person of the ASEAN-India Eminent Persons Group in 2011.

Prior to being DSG AEC, he held several senior positions in the ASEAN Secretariat. In his last position as Principal Director, he led the conceptualization and drafting of the AEC Blueprint and introduced the AEC scorecard. He also played a critical role in the birth of the Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). He served as a resource person of the ASEAN-China Eminent Persons Group, which presented its report on enhancing ASEAN-China strategic partnership to the ASEAN-China Summit in 2005. He joined the ASEAN Secretariat in February 1996.

He has written numerous articles on regional and international issues in regional and international journals and newspapers. He is also widely covered by the media in the region. He provided leadership to two books of the ASEAN Secretariat on AEC published by ISEAS entitled “Brick by Brick-The Building of an ASEAN Economic Community” and “Realizing the ASEAN Economic Community: A Comprehensive Assessment” in 2007 and 2009 respectively. He wrote a chapter on ASEAN’s Readiness in Achieving the AEC 2015 for the ISEAS book on “Achieving the ASEAN Economic Community 2015: Challenges for Member Countries & Businesses”.



**Prof. Simon SC TAY**

**Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs**

Simon Tay is a public intellectual as well as a private advisor to selected major corporations. He is Chairman of the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA), the country's oldest think tank and rated in 2014 as the best in Asean and the Pacific. He is concurrently Associate Professor, teaching international law at the National University of Singapore.

His book, *Asia Alone* (2010, Wiley) about regionalism and the role of America was well received in the international press.

His commentaries feature regularly in newspapers across Asia and he also frequently appears on international television.

Professor Tay is also Senior Consultant at WongPartnership, a leading Asian law firm. He serves on Global Advisory Boards for Toyota Motor Corporation and MUFG, the world's second largest financial group. He sits as a board member for two major corporations in Singapore, Hyflux Ltd and Far East Organization. He also is an Eminent Expert for the International Advisory Panel (IAP) on Transboundary Pollution. Appointed by the Singapore Government, he currently serves as an Eminent Person for the Asean Regional Forum, Eminent Expert to the International Advisory Panel on Transboundary Pollution, and on the National Climate Change Network.

From 1992 to 2008, he served in public positions for Singapore, including as Chairman of the National Environment Agency, reporting to the Minister, as an independent Member of Parliament, and to coordinate the Singapore Volunteers Overseas. He has taught as a



visiting professor at Yale University, the Fletcher School and Harvard Law School. Mr Tay is also a prize-winning author of stories and poems and, in 2010, his 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, and from Harvard Law School (1993), where he won the Laylin prize for the best thesis in international law.



**Prof. Shujiro URATA**

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

Shujiro Urata is Professor of Economics at Graduate School Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University. He is also Research Fellow at the Japanese Centre for Economic Research (JCER), Faculty Fellow at the Research Institute of Economy, Trade & Industry (RIETI), and Senior Research Adviser for the Executive Director of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in Jakarta. 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 book publications in English include *Multinationals and Economic Growth in East Asia*, co-editor, Routledge, 2006, *Free Trade Agreements in the Asia-Pacific*, co-editor, World Scientific, 2010, *Economic Consequences of Globalization: Evidence from East Asia*, co-editor, Routledge, 2012, and others.



**Dr. Thanh Tri VO**

**Vice President**

**Central Institute for Economic Management of Vietnam**

Dr. Vo Tri Thanh is currently the Vice President of the Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM). He holds 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 and international economic integration and macroeconomic policies. His other areas of interests include institutional reforms, financial system and economic development.



**Dr. Josef T. YAP**

**Professorial Lecturer, University of the Philippines**

**School of Economics**

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. 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 book *The Philippine Economy: East Asia's Stray Cat? Structure, Finance and Adjustment* and is an Editorial Adviser of the Asian Economic Journal. At present, Dr. Yap is a Professorial Lecturer at the University of the Philippines School of Economics.

## 6. 議事要旨

(日本語)

以下の日本語サマリーは、シンガポールSIIA側で作成した英文サマリーを当財団で仮訳したものである。

### 平成 26 年度 日アジア太平洋フォーラム サマリー (仮訳)

#### 要約

2014 年 11 月 24 日、シンガポールのフラトンホテルにて、国際経済交流財団 (JEF) および Singapore Institute of International Affairs (シンガポール国際問題研究所、SIIA) の共催により、平成 26 年度 日アジア太平洋フォーラム「Sharing Prosperity and Responsibility for Mega-Regionals (メガ・リージョナルに向けた繁栄と責務の共有)」が開催された。本フォーラムは 2003 年に開始され、貿易および経済成長に関するアジア太平洋地域の対話のための重要な場として常に評価されてきた。

本年のフォーラムでは、貿易の専門家やアジア太平洋地域の当局者および元当局者<sup>1</sup>が参加し、国家方針、地政学、メガ・リージョンからアジア太平洋のより広い自由貿易圏 (FTAAP) に関する長期的な見通しまで、様々なテーマが取り上げられた。フォーラムでは、地域の成長と繁栄をもたらす貿易協定やメガ・リージョンを推進することの重要性について合意が得られた。一方、世界的経済危機以来、各国が国内政策に軸足を移しており、保護主義的な政策が地域経済統合プロセスの妨げとなりうることが認識された。

シンガポールの貿易産業兼国家開発担当上級国務大臣、リー・イーシャン氏が平成 26 年度日アジア太平洋フォーラムの基調講演を行った。その講演<sup>2</sup>において氏は、経済統合の拡大と最終的な FTAAP 実現に向けたプロセスを概説した。また、「人々の生活水準を向上させるために、グローバルビジネスの急速な変化に対応して自由貿易体制を時代に合わせることに」の必要性を強調した。

基調講演で高まった意識をもって地域協力についてのオープンな対話を促進するため、平成 26 年度 日アジア太平洋フォーラムでは二つのパネルセッション、「Nationalism and regional integration: can Asians balance? (ナショナリズムと地域統合、アジアは上手くバランスを取れるか)」と「Getting trade done right: TPP, RCEP and beyond (あるべき貿易政策とは—TPP、RCEP、

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<sup>1</sup> Annex A: 出席者リスト参照

<sup>2</sup> Annex B: Keynote Speech は英文サマリーを参照

その先には)」を設け、各国のパネリストと参加者が率直な意見を交換し、地域統合に関する問題について提言を行った。

本概要は、これらの見解を提示し、平成 26 年度 日アジア太平洋フォーラムで明らかになった重要事項を確認し、政策立案者の注意を引く必要のある関連分野について検討するためのものである。また、本概要は、地域の経済統合に向けて繁栄と責務をいかに共有することができるかについてフォーラムで出された提言をまとめている。本概要が、地域統合を拡大・深化するためのさらなる対話や政策を刺激するのに役立つことを願う。

## ナショナリズムと地域統合

### キーポイント 1：歴史に深く根ざした積極的ナショナリズム

東アジアの政治的指導者たちは最近、積極的ナショナリズムに訴える傾向があり、このようなナショナリズムの動きは地域の歴史に深く根ざしたものである。直接国境を接する国家間では、領土紛争が国家主義的な緊張の主原因となり、互いに軋轢を生じやすい。国家間のこのような対立の解決策は、経済協力と繁栄の共有である。例えば、フランスとドイツのような隣国でも、第二次大戦後は多種多様な経済協力の取組みを推進することにより、政治・経済関係を正常化することができた。

### キーポイント 2：市場原理が牽引するアジアの統合

欧州連合（EU）や北米自由貿易協定（NAFTA）と異なり、アジアの統合は主としてボトムアップのプロセスから生じるものであり、市場原理によって牽引されてきた。しかしながら、統合プロセスは複数の要因によって制約を受けている。第一に、アジア諸国は新たな構造変化に適応しなければならない。例えば、「メイドインチャイナ（生産国としての中国）」から「メイドフォーチャイナ（消費国としての中国）」への移行もその一つである。第二に、地域内の労働コストの上昇に伴い、技術革新が必要となっている。最後に、アジア諸国は、国家主権の問題や発展レベルの違いにずっと悩み続けている。

### キーポイント 3：日本は地域統合を促進するための改革を行っている

日本では、安倍晋三首相率いる政府において、日本の自由貿易協定（FTA）カバー率を 70% に引き上げるという目標が立てられた。環太平洋パートナーシップ（TPP）および東アジア地域包括的経済連携（RCEP）が実現すれば、日本の FTA カバー率は現在のレベルから実に 80% まで上昇することになる。しかしながら、日本にとって農業分野は現在もデリケートな問題であり、TPP 交渉において大きな障害となっている。しかし日本は、その再興戦略の一環として、農協および輸出政策に改革のメスを入れる決意である。これは日本が間もなく FTA 交渉（TPP など）を締結するというシグナルであり、日本の今後の成長と発展にとつ

て地域統合が重要であることを示している。

#### キーポイント4：地域統合には社会的影響力もある

地域統合は、労働者／人口の移動や移住にも大きな影響がある。現在、アジアからの海外出稼ぎ労働者の貯蓄額は大きく、増え続けている。フィリピンでは、国内総生産（GDP）の13～15%を海外からの送金が占めており、同国の最近の経済成長に大きく寄与している。しかし、そのマイナス面も大きく、簡単には計測できないものの、関連する社会的コストも相当なものと考えられる。例えば、大規模な海外出稼ぎに伴い、後に残された子供たちや高齢者に関する懸念が生じている。その他にも、インフォーマルセクター（低賃金で雇用保障のない場合が多い）の労働者の権利や福祉といった問題がある。

#### 提言1：ボトムアップのアプローチ・政策により相互信頼を構築し、地域統合の深化につなげる

地域経済統合を拡大・深化するには、各国内の利害関係者や当事者を政策の策定や実施に巻き込むことが必要不可欠と考えられる。このプロセスは、各国間の相互信頼と理解を構築するのに役立つであろう。また、アジアの各国および社会が直面する重大な安全保障課題である多国籍テロ、災害救援、サイバーセキュリティ、アジアにおける気候変動など、非伝統的安全保障（NTS）やエネルギーの問題について、より強力な連携を構築していくため、ボトムアップのアプローチを採用すべきという提案もある。他にも、地域インフラ整備や資金調達、そして平和構築においても連携が期待される。

#### 提言2：産業政策により国内産業発展を促進し、自由化と統合によって生じる国際競争に備える

強固で明確な産業政策を策定することは、国家の利益と地域全体の利益の微妙なバランスを保つための解決策となりうる。産業政策は、国の戦略的経済目標と優先順位を明確にするのに役立つことができる。しかしながら、発展途上国は、自国市場の開放に伴い、世界貿易機関（WTO）などの国際規則および基準が産業政策に及ぼす影響を警戒するはずである。これは、これらの規則が、各国がその政策を活用して国内発展を推進することを制限するものと考えられているためである。

一方、国際規則は、経済の産業基盤（例えば、製造、サービス、農業など）の多様化を促進することができる。しかしまずは、国内産業の育成と極端な保護主義を区別しなければならない。競争力がないと見なされる国内産業を保護することは慎むべきである。他方、自由化のペースは色々配慮して慎重に進める必要がある。フィリピンはその代表例である。同国では長期にわたる保護主義政策の弊害により、急速な自由化にうまく対処することができなかった。



## メガ・リージョナルとアジア太平洋自由貿易圏 (FTAAP)

### キーポイント1: TPP と RCEP は地域統合の手段として共存できる

RCEP では段階的な自由化というよりアジア的なアプローチで実施することを想定しているため、発展途上国も参加しやすい。しかしながら、それらの諸国も最終的には TPP の持つ高い基準に到達するために努力することになる。したがって、RCEP と TPP は互いに競合または衝突するものと考えるべきではない。RCEP は、東南アジア諸国連合 (ASEAN) における地域内貿易および投資を拡大し、単一の市場と生産拠点を創出するための取組みを推進するのに役立つ。一方、TPP は、地域における高水準の規則に基づいた枠組みの構築に寄与する。この責務および目的の異なる二つの基準により、TPP と RCEP は共存することができ、アジア太平洋の自由貿易圏拡大推進のための基盤となることができる。

### キーポイント2: TPP はより良い先進的な貿易規則の整備に寄与する

TPP 参加国が世界の GDP の 40% 近くを占めることになると考えると、TPP によって今後の貿易体制のために高水準の貿易規則、特に WTO に欠けている規則を制定できるチャンスがある。しかし TPP は単に貿易統合を実施するためのものではなく、経済発展および競争力に広範囲な影響を及ぼすと考えられる。特に、中小企業 (SME) に対する TPP の影響に関する質問が増加している (SME が TPP から派生した政策からどのように利益を得ることができるかなど)。これは、例えば SME が国内企業の 95% を占めるマレーシアをはじめ、TPP 参加国にとって大きな関心事である。

### キーポイント3: アジア太平洋の自由貿易圏拡大を推進するためには連結性も重要である

FTA は、決して地域統合推進のための万能薬ではなく、出来ることは限られている。国際貿易には物理的連結性と制度インフラが必要である。この流れの中で、アジア太平洋経済協力 (APEC) 諸国は新たな地域連結性の青写真を作成した。これは、様々な市場、企業、人々をより緊密に結びつけることを目的としたものである。しかし、この取組みにも課題は多く、現在から 2020 年までのインフラ整備にはアジアだけで 8 兆米ドルが必要である。現在の資金および取組みは、地域のインフラ需要を満たすには十分でない。

### キーポイント4: 環大西洋貿易投資パートナーシップ (TTIP) は米 EU 間貿易だけのものではない

米国は現在、TPP と環大西洋貿易投資パートナーシップ (TTIP) という二つの大規模貿易協定の交渉を同時に行っている。これら進行中の交渉は、互いに独立したものではなく、TPP が成立すれば TTIP に戦略的な影響がある。「21 世紀の貿易協定」と言われる TPP は、世界貿易における米国の立場を示すものであり、米 EU 間の TTIP の枠組みや規則を形作るものと考えられている。これを背景として、米国は、これら二つの体制に対する規則として、どの程度公平な条件を設定するのであろうか。

提言1：FTAAP への移行は、(1)TPP を FTAAP への中間ステップとして利用するか、または (2)各国が漸進的に規則および基準を高めることによって推進することができる。

RCEP、TPP および FTAAP によって、より高いレベルの基準へと漸進的に発展する重層的な貿易体制が生まれた。これにより、各国はそれぞれの発展度とニーズに最も適した貿易規則および政策を採用することができる。FTAAP のもと、各国は今後、より高い基準を採用し、一つになっていかなければならない。より成熟度の低い国にとっては、まず RCEP に参加し、そして準備ができた時に TPP に参加するのが一つの方法である。TPP は、今後も参加国を増やし、最終的には APEC 諸国すべてを網羅して地域全体にまたがる自由貿易圏を作ることを期待されている。

他方、RCEP 参加国は FTAAP に到達するための中間ステップとして TPP に参加する必要はないという見解もある。その代わり、RCEP 参加国は、徐々に規則および基準を高めて、TPP 参加国やその他の高度な貿易協定の締結国と同等のパートナーへと成長するべきである。そのようにして初めて、RCEP 参加国と TPP 参加国の間の有意義な一体化が可能となる。

提言2：ASEAN の連結性を軌道に乗せるために RCEP および ASEAN 連結性マスタープランは相互に連携する必要がある

現在、RCEP 交渉と ASEAN 連結性マスタープランには全く関連性がない。アジア太平洋地域は、今もなお様々な国際問題や国内問題に直面している。それゆえ、例えば海上物流や港湾連結性を向上させて地域の連結性を高めるという RCEP 戦略が適切であろう。しかし、その戦略策定を誰がするのか—RCEP なのか APEC 委員会なのか。また、例えば中国の陸上および海上のシルクロードやアジアインフラ投資銀行 (AIIB) といった中国の地域連結性推進戦略との整合は可能であろうか。

提言3：韓国の TPP への参加が提案された日中韓三国間貿易協定の枠組みを強化する可能性がある

韓国は、TPP 参加諸国と強い貿易および投資関係を持っている。そのため、TPP 参加は、韓国の既存の貿易関係を拡大および深化するであろう。特に、日本と韓国は、TPP の高い基準を活用して、日韓の経済貿易協力拡大を加速することができるであろう。最も重要なこととして、近い将来のより広範囲にわたる日中韓 (CJK) 貿易協定のためのロードマップを提供することができると同時に、提案された三国間協定の枠組みを強化し、質を向上させることができる。ただし、日中関係の緊張が制約要因となりうる。

(共催機関の紹介は、英文サマリーの Annex C: About the Organisers を参照)

**Annex A : 出席者リスト（仮訳）**

オーストラリア	アンドリュー・エレック博士 オーストラリア国立大学 クロフォード公共政策大学院主任研究員
ERIA	アニタ・プラカシュ女史 東アジア・ASEAN 経済研究センター（ERIA）政策関係局長
日本	原岡直幸氏 一般財団法人国際経済交流財団（JEF）専務理事  日下一正氏 一般財団法人国際経済交流財団（JEF）会長  長島忠之氏 日本貿易振興機構（ジェトロ）理事  浦田秀次郎教授 早稲田大学大学院アジア太平洋研究科 教授
韓国	アン・チュンヨン博士 韓国企業パートナーシップ委員会委員長  キム・チョルス博士 韓国貿易投資研究院（ITI）会長
マレーシア	ジャヤセナ・ジャヤシリ氏 マレーシア国際貿易産業省戦略監視担当シニアディレクター
ミャンマー	プー・プウィント・ピュー女史 ミャンマー開発資源研究所 経済・社会開発センター（MDRI/CESD） 研究員
ニュージーランド	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

## フィリピン

トマス・アキノ博士

アジア太平洋大学 調査情報研究所（CRC）上級研究員

ジョセフ・T・ヤップ博士

フィリピン大学経済学部 教授級講師

## シンガポール

ニコラス・ファン氏

シンガポール国際問題研究所（SIIA）エグゼクティブディレクター

デニス・ヒュー博士

アジア太平洋経済協力（APEC） 政策支援ユニット ユニット長

ブシュパナタン・サンドラム氏

EAS 戦略的アドバイス（アジア）マネージングディレクター 兼  
シンガポール国際問題研究所（SIIA）上級研究員

サイモン・SC・テイ教授

シンガポール国際問題研究所（SIIA）所長

## 台湾

ミニヨン・マンジュン・チャン博士

アウトオブザボックス・コンサルタンシー 創設者兼 CEO

## ベトナム

タン・トリ・ヴォ博士

中央経済管理研究所（CIEM）副所長

## **Summary: Asia Pacific Public Forum 2014**

### **Executive Summary**

The Asia Pacific Public Forum 2014 “Sharing Prosperity and Responsibility for Mega-Regionals” was co-organised by the Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) and Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA), at The Fullerton Hotel, Singapore on 24<sup>th</sup> November 2014. The Forum, which began in 2003, has been consistently recognised as an important platform for Asia Pacific dialogue on trade and economic growth.

This year, the Forum brought together trade experts, officials and ex-officials<sup>1</sup> from the around the region, and covered an array of topics – from national policies, geopolitics, mega-regionals to the long-term perspective of a wider free trade area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP). At the Forum, there has been a consensus in the value of pursuing trade agreements and mega-regionals to boost region’s growth and prosperity. However, it was also recognised that there has been a shift towards the domestic agenda in countries since the global crisis, and national policies of protectionist nature may hinder the process of regional economic integration.

Singapore’s Senior Minister of State for Trade & Industry and National Development, Mr Lee Yi Shyan was the keynote speaker for the Asia Pacific Forum 2014. In his speech<sup>3</sup>, he outlined the building blocks of greater economic integration and an eventual realisation of FTAAP. Mr Lee also urged the need “to update free trade regimes to support the fast changing nature of global businesses in order to uplift the standard of living of our people”.

To build on this momentum and foster open dialogue on regional cooperation, the Asia Pacific Forum 2014 held two panel sessions: “Nationalism and regional integration: can Asians balance?” and “Getting trade done right: TPP, RCEP and beyond”, where international speakers and participants shared candid views and provided recommendations on the issues related to regional integration.

This summary thus serves to present these perspectives, identify the key points that were developed at the Asia Pacific Forum 2014, and discuss the relevant areas which require the attention of policy makers. Additionally, the summary offers the recommendations proposed at the Forum on how the region can share prosperity and responsibilities for regional economic integration. It is hoped that this summary will be useful in stimulating further dialogue and policies that can broaden and deepen the region’s integration.

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<sup>1</sup> The full participant list is available in [Annex A](#).

<sup>2</sup> The full text of keynote speech is available in [Annex B](#).

## Acronyms

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Bank
AEC	Asean Economic Community
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CJK	China-Japan-Korea Trilateral Trade Pact
CLMV	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam
EU	European Union
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTAAP	Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific
JEF	Japan Economic Foundation
RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
SIIA	Singapore Institute of International Affairs
TPP	Trans-Pacific Partnership
TTIP	Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership
WTO	World Trade Organisation



## Nationalism and Regional Integration

Key Point 1: *Active nationalism is deeply-rooted in history.*

Political leaders in East Asia have recently tended to resort to active nationalism, and these nationalist processes are deeply rooted in the history of the region. Immediate neighbouring countries are likely to have conflicts with one another, with territorial disputes as a major source of nationalist tensions. The solution to this antagonism among nations is economic cooperation and shared prosperity. For instance, neighbours like France and Germany were able to normalise their political and economic relations after the second world war by pursuing numerous and diverse economic cooperation initiatives.

Key Point 2: *Asian integration is driven by the market forces.*

Unlike the European Union (EU) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Asian integration has largely emerged from a bottom-up process, driven by market forces. Nonetheless, the integration process is limited by a number of factors. First, Asian countries need to adapt to new structural changes, for example, the shift from “Made in China” to “Made for China”. Second is the need for technological revolution to occur as labour in the region becomes more costly. Finally, Asian countries continue to struggle with national sovereignty issues, and diverse levels of development.

Key Point 3: *Japan is undergoing reforms to spur regional integration.*

Under the administration of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, a target was established to increase Japan’s free trade agreements (FTA) coverage ratio to 70 percent. If the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) were to materialise, Japan is expected to increase the coverage by as much as 80 percent from current levels. Nonetheless, the agriculture sector remains a sensitive issue for Japan, and a major sticking point in TPP talks. However, Japan is poised to introduce reforms to the agricultural cooperatives and export policies, as part of its revitalisation strategy. It is a signal that Japan will conclude FTA negotiations (such as the TPP) soon, and that integration with the region is important for the country’s future growth and development.

Key point 4: *Regional integration has social impacts too.*

Regional integration can have significant impact on migration and movement of labour/people. Currently, Asian diaspora savings are large and growing. In the Philippines, overseas remittances account for 13-15 percent of Philippines’ gross domestic product (GDP), and have contributed significantly to the country’s recent economic growth. But, it is not without costs. The social costs involved can be substantial, even though they are not readily measured. For instance, large-scale overseas migration has raised concerns about children that are left behind and elderly family members. Other issues include the rights and well-being of workers in informal sectors – which typically offer low wages and no job security.

*Recommendation 1: Use bottom-up approach/ policies to build mutual trust, which will in turn deepen regional integration.*

Involving local stakeholders and actors in the formulation and implementation of policies may be critical to broaden and deepen regional economic integration. This process will help to establish mutual trust and understanding between countries. There is also a proposal to employ the bottom-up approach to foster greater collaboration on energy and non-traditional security (NTS) issues such as transnational terrorism, disaster relief, cyber security, climate change in Asia, which are critical security challenges faced by states and societies in Asia. Other potential areas for collaboration include regional infrastructure development as well as funding and peace-building.

*Recommendation 2: Industrial policy can drive domestic industrial development, and prepare an economy for foreign competition, arising from liberalisation and integration.*

Establishing a firm and clear industrial policy may be a solution to maintain a delicate balancing act between national and regional interests. Industrial policy can help to define the strategic economic objectives and priorities for a country. However, as developing countries open up, they should become wary of the implications of international rules and standards, e.g. those emanating from the World Trade Organisation (WTO), for industrial policy. This is because these rules are viewed to limit countries' liberty to use policies to promote domestic development.

On the other hand, international rules can help diversify an economy's industrial base e.g. manufacturing, services, agriculture, etc. But first, a distinction must be made between nurturing a local industry and extreme protectionism. Protecting a national industry that has been deemed uncompetitive should be discouraged. In addition, the pace of liberalisation needs to be carefully managed in a coordinated way. The Philippines is a case in point; the country suffered due to prolonged period of protectionist policies, and could not adjust effectively to rapid liberalisation.

## **Mega-Regionals and Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP)**

*Key Point 1: TPP and RCEP can co-exist as vehicles for regional integration.*

As RCEP is assumed to take a more Asian approach of gradual liberalisation, developing economies will find it easier to join. Nonetheless, they should ultimately strive to attain the high quality standards of TPP. Hence, RCEP and TPP should not be seemed as competing or colliding with each other. RCEP can serve to expand ASEAN's regional trade and investment, and boost efforts towards creating a single market and production base. TPP, on the other hand, can help establish a high-quality rule-based framework for the region. Given the two different standards of obligations and purposes, TPP and RCEP can co-exist, and eventually provide the building blocks for promoting a wider free trade zone for Asia Pacific.

*Key Point 2: TPP can contribute to better and advanced trade rules.*

Given TPP countries would account for nearly 40 percent of global GDP, there is opportunity for the TPP to write high quality trade rules for the future trading system, especially those lacking in the WTO. But, TPP is not just an exercise for trade integration; the regional trade agreement would have far-reaching impact on economic development and competitiveness. Particularly, questions are increasingly being asked about the implications of TPP on small & medium enterprises (SMEs), for example, how SMEs can gain from the policies arising from TPP. This is a big concern for TPP members; for example, as many as 95 percent of Malaysian enterprises are SMEs.

*Key Point 3: Connectivity is also a priority to promote a wider free trade zone for Asia Pacific.*

An FTA is not a panacea for promoting regional integration; it can only do so much. Cross-border trade requires physical connectivity and institutional infrastructure. In this context, economies of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) has drawn up a new regional connectivity blueprint, aimed at bringing diverse markets, businesses and people closer together. But, this is not without its challenges. Asia alone needs US\$8 trillion of infrastructure development from now through 2020. The current funds and initiatives are not enough to meet the region's infrastructure needs.

*Key Point 4: Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership is not just about US-EU trade.*

The US is currently negotiating two major trade deals at the same time: TPP and Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership (TTIP). These negotiations now under way are not stand-alone. The formation of a TPP will have strategic implications on TTIP. Referred to as the 21<sup>st</sup> century trade agreement, the TPP will signal US position on world trade, and is expected to shape the framework and rules for US-EU's TTIP. Against this background, what sort of level playing field will the US set as rules for these two organisations?

*Recommendation 1: The progress to FTAAP can be facilitated by either: (i) using the TPP as an intermediate step to FTAAP; or (ii) ensuring that economies progressively increase their rules and standards.*

RCEP, TPP and FTAAP have created a multi-tiered trading system, representing progressively higher standards. As such, economies can adopt trade rules and policies that best match their development levels and needs. Under the FTAAP umbrella, economies will then need to adopt and converge to higher standards. One way is for less sophisticated countries to join the RCEP first and thereafter TPP when they are ready. TPP is expected to expand membership and eventually cover all of the APEC members to create a free trade zone across the region.

An alternative view offers that RCEP members need not join the TPP, as an intermediate step to achieving an FTAAP. Instead, members of RCEP should progressively increase their rules and standards, and upgrade themselves to be equal partners to those in the TPP as well as other advanced trade agreements. Meaningful convergence can then take place between RCEP and TPP members.

*Recommendation 2: RCEP and ASEAN's Master Plan for connectivity needs to coordinate with each other – to put the connectivity of ASEAN on track.*

Currently, there is no coherence between RCEP talks and ASEAN's Master Plan for connectivity. The region still faces across-the-border and behind-the-border issues. Therefore, an RCEP strategy to improve regional connectivity will be appropriate, for example, to upgrade maritime logistics and port connectivity. But, who should take up the formulating of this strategy – the RCEP or the APEC committee? In addition, could it be mesh with China's strategy of promoting regional connectivity, for instance, Chinese land-based and maritime Silk Roads, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)?

*Recommendation 3: Korean participation in the TPP may help enhance the proposed framework for a China-Japan-Korea trilateral trade pact.*

Korea has strong trade and investment relations with the TPP members. Thus, joining the TPP would expand and deepen Korea's existing trade relations. Particularly, Japan and Korea would be able to leverage on TPP's high quality standards to boost greater Japan-Korea economic and trade cooperation. Most importantly, it can provide a roadmap for a wider China-Japan-Korea (CJK) trade deal in the coming years. At the same time, enhance the framework and quality of the proposed trilateral pact. Nonetheless, tensions between China and Japan may be a limiting factor.

## Annex A: Participant List

<b>Australia</b>	Dr. Andrew ELEK, Research Associate, Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University
<b>ERIA</b>	Ms. Anita PRAKASH, Director, Policy Relations, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)
<b>Japan</b>	Mr. Naoyuki HARAOKA, Executive Managing Director, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)
	Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)
	Mr. Tadayuki NAGASHIMA, Executive Vice President, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
	Prof. Shujiro URATA, Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University
<b>Korea</b>	Dr. Choong-Yong AHN, Chairman, Korean Commission for Corporate Partnership
	Dr. Chulsu KIM, Chairman, Institute for Trade and Investment (ITI)
<b>Malaysia</b>	Datuk Jayasiri JAYASENA, Senior Director of Strategy and Monitoring, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia
<b>Myanmar</b>	Ms. Phoo Pwint PHYU, Research Associate, Myanmar Development Resource Institute - Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD)
<b>New Zealand</b>	Prof. Gary HAWKE, Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington
<b>Philippines</b>	Dr. Thomas AQUINO, Senior Fellow, Center for Research and Communication, University of Asia and the Pacific
	Dr. Josef T. YAP, Professorial Lecturer, University of the Philippines School of Economics
<b>Singapore</b>	Mr. Nicholas FANG, Executive Director, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)
	Dr. Denis HEW, Director, Policy Support Unit, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
	Mr. Pushpanathan SUNDRAM, Managing Director of EAS Strategic Advice (Asia) and Senior Research Fellow for Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)
	Prof. Simon SC TAY, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)
<b>Taiwan</b>	Dr. Man-Jung Mignonne CHAN, Founder and CEO, Out-of-the-Box Consultancy
<b>Vietnam</b>	Dr. Thanh Tri VO, Vice President, Central Institute for Economic Management

**Keynote Speech by Mr Lee Yi Shyan Senior Minister of State, Trade and Industry and National Development at the Asia-Pacific Trade Forum 2014 at Fullerton Hotel on 24 November 2014, 1425Hrs**

**Professor Simon Tay, Chairman of the Singapore Institute of International Affairs,**

**Mr Kusaka, CEO of the Japan Economic Foundation,**

**Distinguished guests,**

**Good afternoon. I am pleased to welcome you to the Asia-Pacific Forum.**

**Practical necessities of Free Trade Agreements**

There are at least 585 FTAs in the world today, of which 379 are in force. More significantly, majority of these FTAs mushroomed in the last two decades, with the most notable example being the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) established in 1994. The free trade agreements came into being despite the progress made in world trade liberation since GATT (established after World War II) and WTO (established in 1995). It shows that countries all around the world continue to see the practical necessities for the co-existence of bilateral, multilateral and global regimes to facilitate and promote free trade.

In a way, NAFTA's success has accelerated the pursuit of regional FTAs. The reason is obvious. Since NAFTA came into force, Mexico experienced a significant manufacturing boom in the automotive sector. As a result, Mexico's exports more than doubled within the first eight years of NAFTA's existence. The boom lifted the wages of many auto industry workers.

**Singapore supports free trade**

Singapore has, since 1999, pursued the dual-track of negotiating multilateral trade agreements as well as bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). Singapore's key interest lies in establishing FTAs that are WTO-consistent, with WTO-plus commitments with our key trading partners, thus complementing the multilateral process of advancing global free trade.

Since the signing of our first FTA under the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 1993, Singapore's network of FTAs has since expanded to include 21 bilateral and regional FTAs in force with 32 trading partners. Singapore's FTAs have been instrumental in helping Singapore-based businesses strengthen cross-border trade by eliminating or reducing import tariff rates, providing preferential access to services sectors, easing investment rules, improving intellectual property regulations, and opening government procurement opportunities.

Singapore's nominal GDP more than tripled from 1993 to 2013. Our exports have also been growing at a steady rate of 6.3% per annum, and have nearly doubled over the past decade.

Singapore has FTAs with Australia, China, Costa Rica, the Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates), India, Japan, Jordan, Korea, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, the United States and the European Free Trade Association (Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). The EU-Singapore FTA was concluded in December 2012, and will be provisionally applied at a mutually agreed date after the European Parliament ratifies the agreement.



## **Regional Free Trade Agreements**

For this region, amongst the most talked about regional initiatives are the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

### **ASEAN and RCEP**

With the conception of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the ASEAN economies have been working towards creating a single market and production base. AEC seeks to remove import barriers both at and behind the border. It wants to harmonise standards of protection for foreign investors and service suppliers, catering to the needs of modern services and e-commerce. AEC wants to enable ecosystems of banks and financial institutions to flourish to support trade flows and bolster investments. AEC believes that regional integration spurs economic growth which in turn helps to close development gaps.

ASEAN has also signed FTAs with six of its major regional economies: Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea and New Zealand. These FTAs between ASEAN and its major trading partners serve the broader interest of anchoring the presence of our major trading partners in Southeast Asia, and ensuring that they remain as stakeholders here. They sustain an open regional orientation and prevent the formation of inward-looking trading blocs. This web of interlocking economic and strategic interests will contribute to regional stability, prosperity and security.

The RCEP initiative was formally launched in November 2012 at the ASEAN Summit in Cambodia. RCEP includes more than 3 billion people, has a combined GDP of about \$17 trillion, and accounts for about 40 percent of world trade.

Singapore just hosted the 5th Round of RCEP negotiations in June this year, and we are about to enter the 6th Round in India come December. RCEP members are exerting their best efforts in striving to conclude negotiations by end-2015 as mandated by Leaders. Any negotiations involving 16 parties at different levels of development will be both complex and challenging. We have nevertheless been making progress. We will also need to explore creative approaches in addressing these challenges, while ensuring that the RCEP is a modern and business-relevant agreement.

### **TPP – A vision for the Pacific**

The TPP (Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership) has transformed several times since its modest beginning as a “P4 – initiative” founded in 2006 by Singapore, Brunei, Chile and New Zealand. While modest in size, the P4 was the first plurilateral FTA initiative that linked economies from across the Pacific.

By 2010, five countries – namely Australia, Malaysia, Peru, the United States and Vietnam, had joined the original four to form the TPP. Mexico and Canada also joined the TPP negotiations in October 2012, followed by Japan in July 2013.

The 12 parties are now negotiating what has been termed a “21st century” agreement. We are now four years into the negotiations. Since negotiations began in March 2010, there have been 19 formal rounds of negotiations. On top of that, TPP Leaders, Ministers and chief negotiators have been holding frequent meetings, especially in the past year, to resolve the handful of remaining issues. Earlier this month, our leaders met in Beijing, China, and were in agreement that we are near conclusion. I am confident that we can conclude negotiations by next year and that consumers will be able to reap the real benefits of the TPP sooner rather than later.

### **Building Blocks for still larger Free Trade Areas**

Both RCEP and the TPP will serve as building blocks towards greater regional economic integration and an eventual Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP). Together, these two agreements already account for 56.5% of the world GDP, 55.6% of the world population and a third of world trade. According to a study jointly published by Washington Peterson Institute for International Economics and East-West Centre, the TPP is expected to generate income gains of USD 451 billion, and the RCEP USD 644 billion.

If we can bring the FTAAP vision to fruition, we are looking at projected income gains approximate USD 1.9 trillion. The FTAAP seeks to eliminate all inefficiencies and string together all the value chains in the region. I strongly believe that the FTAAP holds the key to making the Asia-Pacific region more attractive and competitive. In the longer run, we will need to find ways of bringing these pathways together. The APEC meetings chaired by China this year focused very much on this; and this is an effort we must continue.

The task of negotiating such large regional FTAs is mega – and complicated by the fact that Asia is diverse. Even within the current membership of RCEP and TPP, the Asian economies differ in their structure, priorities and levels of development. Can an FTA like the RCEP and TPP serve the interests of all these different economies? The answer is and must be “yes”.

### **Different but interdependent: our shared interest in regional integration**

It is no accident that the RCEP and TPP memberships include key economies like the US in the case of the TPP, and China and India in the case of RCEP. For Singapore, the US is our largest investor, and China and India are our largest and eleventh largest trading partners respectively. The importance of these three countries, especially the US and China, is no less for the other Asian countries in the region.

This is especially obvious when we are all linked by global value chains: where goods are produced in different countries of different geographies. Value chains are spread across the region to tap on the comparative advantages of the various economies. The free flow of intermediary goods will ensure that the final products from the region will be competitive.

But this reality means two things. One, we cannot maintain import barriers without impacting our own exports. Two, we are affected not just by the barriers to the direct destination of our exports, but also by barriers to the final destination of the products our exports are part of. Regional integration is crucial because it allows regional cumulation, so that our exports are not denied preferential treatment because its components come from various parts of the region.

Having a strong production network that capitalises on the strengths of each economy in the region in turn attracts investors to the region. However, for businesses to thrive, we must not allow non-tariff barriers and regulation to dull the efficiency of cross-border operations. The RCEP and TPP seek to address these areas, which in addition to the trade in goods, touch on the way we regulate foreign direct investment, various service sectors, financial institutions, e-commerce, competition and intellectual property rights. In this regard, the ASEAN economies will need to do more. It is telling that intra-AEC trade remains less than half of that in NAFTA and barely a third of that in the EU. Until we achieve the deep regional integration that these trading blocs have mastered, the AEC cannot tap into its full potential.

**Freer trade closes developmental gaps**

Trade may not be the answer to all of a country's development needs. But there is a strong link between trade and development. Trade expands markets, enhances the competitiveness of the economy, increases its productivity, and creates jobs. These in turn spur economic growth. Countries with freer trade have experienced faster growth. Trade also attracts investment. In the past two decades, foreign direct investment to developing countries has nearly quadrupled the amount of foreign development aid. FDI is one way through which a developing country can inject growth into its economy without increasing its foreign debt.

Bringing about deeper regional integration will require change from all countries involved. And indeed, some countries may have more to change than others. But we do not need to build Rome in a day. The RCEP, for instance, recognises that LDCs may need more time to eliminate tariffs, and technical assistance in order to shoulder some of the obligations in the treaty. What matters is that we are moving surely and steadily towards deeper regional integration, and that we seize opportunities such as the RCEP and TPP to catalyse reform.

It takes great effort to move a country towards a new world order, of course. One will need to persuade citizens, change practices, and make legislative reforms. However, developing countries also need to weigh the pain of all this not just against the benefits of freer trade, but also against the cost of not plugging into the economic network of the region.

**Conclusion**

"We are living off the liberalisation and reforms of the past. We need to update the rules and implement a new generation of trade reforms which would be essential for development", said WTO DG Roberto Azevedo at the launch of 2014 World Trade Report. While Mr Azevedo was commenting on the WTO progress, I believe it is true for regional free trade architecture too. There is an urgent need to update free trade regimes to support the fast changing nature of global businesses in order to uplift the standard of living of our people.

On this note, I wish you a fruitful forum ahead. Thank you.

<Available at Ministry of Trade and Industry:

<http://www.mti.gov.sg/NewsRoom/Pages/Mr-Lee-Yi-Shyan-at-the-Asia-Pacific-Trade-Forum-2014.aspx> >

## **Annex C: About the Organisers**

### *About Japan Economic Foundation*

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; it provides information about Japan and arranges venues for the exchange of ideas among opinion leaders from many countries in fields such 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.

### *About Singapore Institute of International Affairs*

The Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) is ranked as one of the world's leading think tanks and number one in Asia and the Pacific. The SIIA is an independent think tank dedicated to research, analysis and discussion of regional and international issues.

Founded in 1961, the SIIA is Singapore's oldest think tank. The SIIA is also a founding member of the ASEAN Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) network of think tanks, and play an active role in Track II diplomacy supplementing official dialogue between governments. As a well-networked think tank, the SIIA collaborates with experts from leading think tanks, academic institutions, and other organisations both in the region and globally.

## 7. 発表資料

公開フォーラム (Public Forum) パワーポイントスライド

Panel Session 1: Nationalism and regional integration: can Asians balance?

- ① Mr. Tadayuki Nagashima,  
Executive Vice President, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
- ② Dr. Josef T. Yap,  
Professorial Lecturer, University of the Philippines School of Economics

Panel Session 2: Getting trade done right: TPP, RCEP and beyond

- ③ Prof. Shujiro Urata,  
Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan

# Sharing Prosperity and Responsibility for Mega-FTAs

Nationalism and Regional Integration: Can Asia Find a Balance?

November 24, 2014

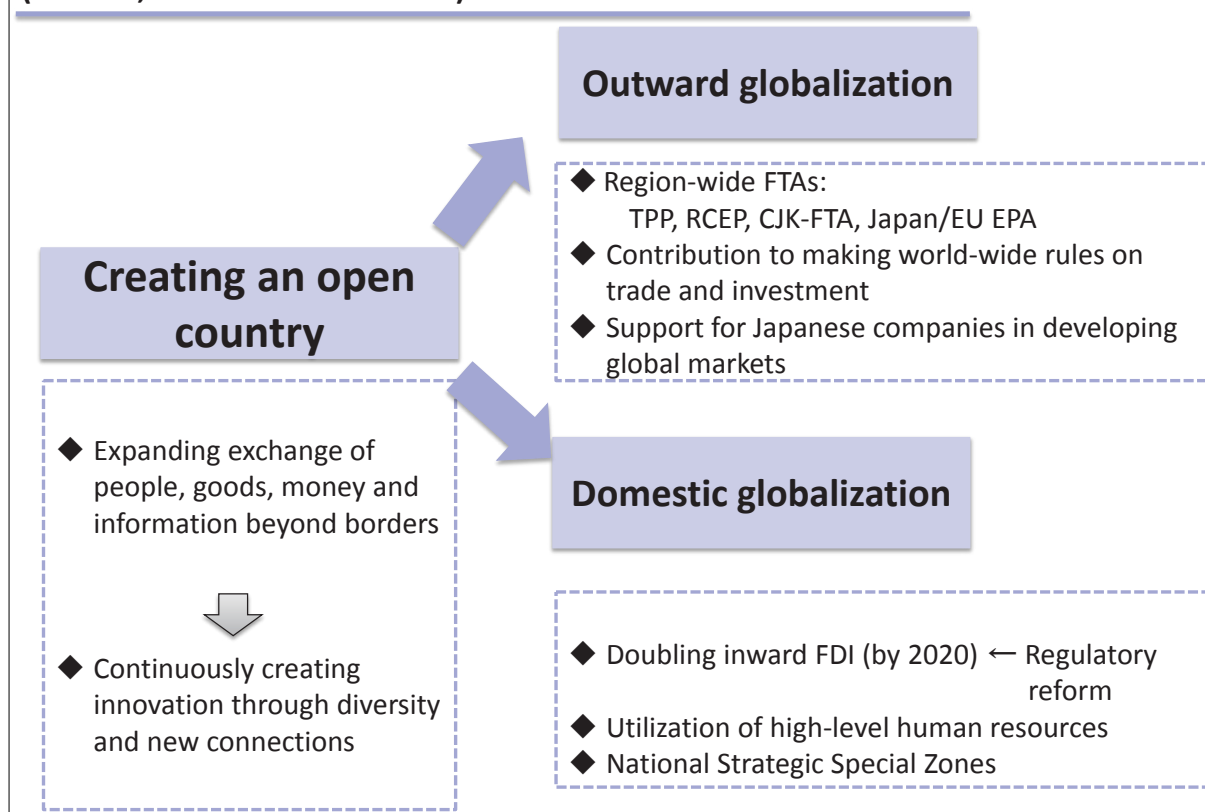
Tadayuki Nagashima

Executive Vice President

Japan External Trade organization (JETRO)

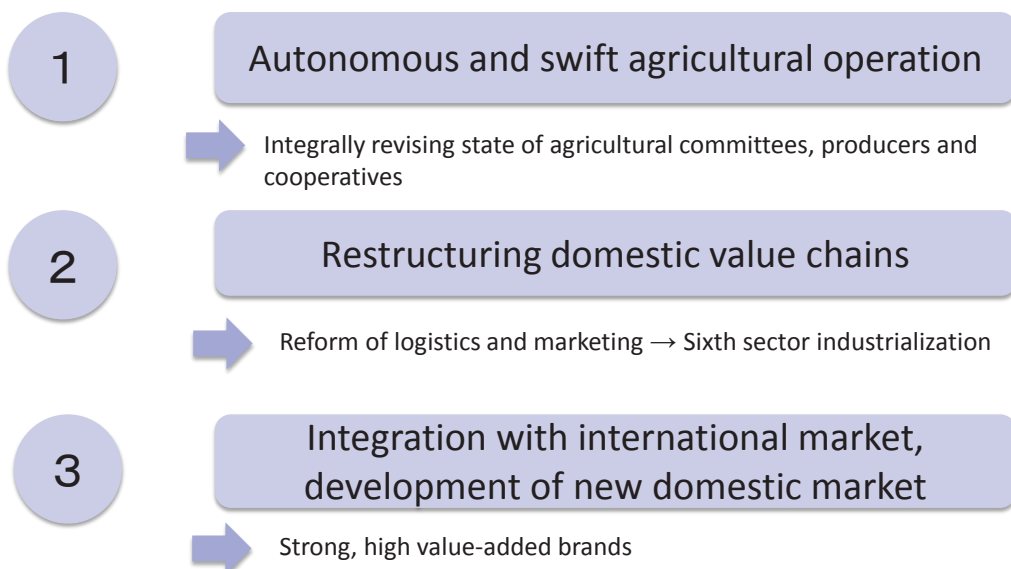
**“Basic Policies on Economic and Fiscal Operation and Reform 2014”  
(June 24, 2014 cabinet decision)**

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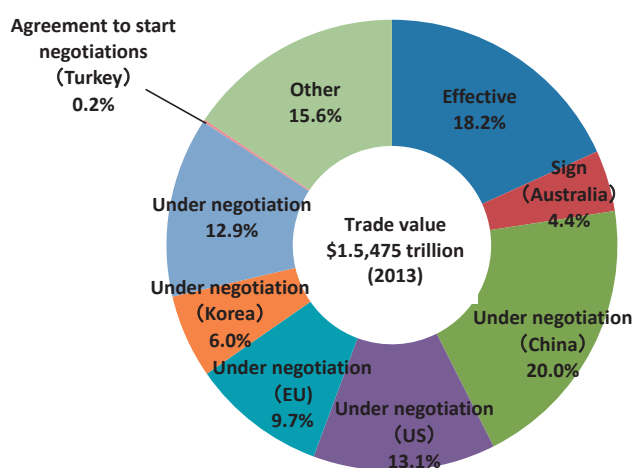




## Renewed development of agricultural, forestry and fishery industry



## Japan's FTA coverage ratio



## Japan's FTAs: In effect, signed, under negotiation

(Unit: %)

	FTA coverage ratio		
	Exports + Imports	Exports	Imports
<b>In force</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>
Singapore	1.8	2.9	0.9
Thailand	3.7	5.0	2.6
Malaysia	2.9	2.1	3.6
Indonesia	3.0	2.4	3.5
Philippines	1.2	1.4	1.1
Vietnam	1.6	1.5	1.7
Other ASEAN countries	0.5	0.2	0.7
India	1.0	1.2	0.9
Mexico	0.9	1.4	0.5
Peru	0.2	0.1	0.3
Chile	0.6	0.2	1.0
Switzerland	0.7	0.5	0.9
<b>Signed</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Australia	4.4	2.4	6.1
<b>Under negotiations</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>63.5</b>
China	20.0	18.1	21.7
South Korea	6.0	7.9	4.3
Mongolia	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	0.3	0.3	0.3
United States	13.1	18.5	8.4
Canada	1.3	1.2	1.4
Colombia	0.1	0.2	0.1
EU28	9.7	10.0	9.4
GCC	11.1	3.1	17.9
<b>Other</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>
(Reference) In force + Signed + Under negotiations	<b>84.2</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>87.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: "Under negotiations" include those that are agreed in principle (Japan-Mongolia EPA), postponed negotiations (GCC), and suspended negotiations (Japan-Korea EPA)

Source: "Trade Statistics" (Ministry of Finance)

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## Procurement sources of Japanese affiliated companies in Asia

### ■ Procurement ratio from RCEP countries accounts for around 90% of total procurements

Procurements of raw materials and parts heavily depend on the inner-RCEP region, including domestic markets as well as Japan, ASEAN, China.

#### Procurement sources for raw materials and parts of Japanese affiliated companies in Asia and Oceania

(Unit: %)

		Local	Japan	ASEAN	China	Others	Sourcing from RCEP members
RCEP members (ASEAN)	Thailand	52.7	29.7	4.6	6.5	6.5	93.5
	Indonesia	40.8	32.7	13.5	4.6	8.5	91.6
	Malaysia	42.3	27.9	11.5	7.0	11.4	88.7
	Vietnam	32.2	34.8	12.4	11.4	9.3	90.8
	Singapore	40.4	27.3	15.9	7.3	9.2	90.9
	Philippines	27.9	41.6	10.7	8.6	11.3	88.8
	Cambodia	10.7	22.5	36.6	22.3	7.9	92.1
	Laos	11.0	18.7	42.7	22.5	5.1	94.9
	RCEP members (+1 countries)	64.2	27.9	2.9	-	5.0	95.0
	South Korea	47.9	38.9	2.0	5.4	5.8	94.2
Other countries	NZ	55.1	17.4	1.4	1.4	24.7	75.3
	Australia	48.2	19.7	5.7	4.9	21.6	78.5
	India	43.4	32.2	12.1	7.7	4.7	95.4
	Taiwan	54.2	29.8	2.4	5.6	8.0	-
	Pakistan	34.1	28.6	11.9	3.8	21.6	-
Other countries	Hon Kong, Macau	27.4	28.6	4.5	29.8	9.7	-
	Bangladesh	29.1	14.1	16.1	24.7	16.0	-
	Sri Lanka	17.9	29.6	20.0	15.9	16.6	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>48.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: "Survey of Japanese-Affiliated Companies in Asia and Oceania (FY 2013 Survey)" (JETRO)

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## Procurement sources of Japanese affiliated companies in Asia

### Local procurement for raw materials and parts of Japanese affiliated companies in Asia and Oceania

(Unit: %)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
China	58.3 <sup>1</sup>	59.7 <sup>1</sup>	60.8 <sup>1</sup>	64.2
NZ	64.2 <sup>1</sup>	54.9 <sup>1</sup>	64.0 <sup>1</sup>	55.1
Taiwan	49.2 <sup>1</sup>	48.5 <sup>1</sup>	53.3 <sup>1</sup>	54.2
Thailand	56.1 <sup>1</sup>	53.0 <sup>1</sup>	52.9 <sup>1</sup>	52.7
Australia	62.3 <sup>1</sup>	48.6 <sup>1</sup>	56.7 <sup>1</sup>	48.2
South Korea	55.0 <sup>1</sup>	54.8 <sup>1</sup>	49.7 <sup>1</sup>	47.9
India	45.2 <sup>1</sup>	41.1 <sup>1</sup>	45.2 <sup>1</sup>	43.4
Malaysia	45.9 <sup>1</sup>	39.3 <sup>1</sup>	42.4 <sup>1</sup>	42.3
Indonesia	42.9 <sup>1</sup>	41.0 <sup>1</sup>	43.0 <sup>1</sup>	40.8
Singapore	36.1 <sup>1</sup>	30.2 <sup>1</sup>	26.8 <sup>1</sup>	40.4
Pakistan	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	32.7 <sup>1</sup>	26.1 <sup>1</sup>	34.1
Vietnam	22.4 <sup>1</sup>	28.7 <sup>1</sup>	27.9 <sup>1</sup>	32.2
Bangladesh	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	39.4 <sup>1</sup>	23.7 <sup>1</sup>	29.1
Philippines	27.2 <sup>1</sup>	26.3 <sup>1</sup>	26.2 <sup>1</sup>	27.9
Hong Kong, Macau	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	22.8 <sup>1</sup>	24.4 <sup>1</sup>	27.4
Sri Lanka	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	28.0 <sup>1</sup>	23.5 <sup>1</sup>	17.9
Laos	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	18.2 <sup>1</sup>	11.0
Cambodia	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	14.0 <sup>1</sup>	2.2 <sup>1</sup>	10.7
Total	48.3 <sup>1</sup>	48.1 <sup>1</sup>	47.8 <sup>1</sup>	48.0

Source: "Survey of Japanese-Affiliated Companies in Asia and Oceania (FY 2013 Survey)" (JETRO)

### Procurement from local companies out of total local procurement

(Unit: %)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sri Lanka	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	90.4 <sup>1</sup>	n.a.
Australia	85.6 <sup>1</sup>	83.6 <sup>1</sup>	84.2 <sup>1</sup>	87.2
South Korea	86.1 <sup>1</sup>	89.8 <sup>1</sup>	90.2 <sup>1</sup>	86.7
Taiwan	81.5 <sup>1</sup>	74.8 <sup>1</sup>	87.2 <sup>1</sup>	86.7
Bangladesh	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	70.8 <sup>1</sup>	84.2 <sup>1</sup>	79.0
India	72.8 <sup>1</sup>	80.9 <sup>1</sup>	78.8 <sup>1</sup>	77.9
NZ	78.2 <sup>1</sup>	86.3 <sup>1</sup>	91.1 <sup>1</sup>	76.4
Malaysia	57.7 <sup>1</sup>	57.6 <sup>1</sup>	60.1 <sup>1</sup>	59.2
China	53.9 <sup>1</sup>	54.5 <sup>1</sup>	55.3 <sup>1</sup>	56.3
Hong Kong, Macau	n.a. <sup>1</sup>	59.9 <sup>1</sup>	47.3 <sup>1</sup>	52.7
Indonesia	48.1 <sup>1</sup>	50.2 <sup>1</sup>	47.4 <sup>1</sup>	52.0
Singapore	44.1 <sup>1</sup>	46.3 <sup>1</sup>	46.9 <sup>1</sup>	44.1
Vietnam	47.7 <sup>1</sup>	45.6 <sup>1</sup>	45.0 <sup>1</sup>	41.0
Thailand	42.3 <sup>1</sup>	41.9 <sup>1</sup>	43.8 <sup>1</sup>	40.7
Philippines	32.9 <sup>1</sup>	42.4 <sup>1</sup>	30.4 <sup>1</sup>	33.6
Total	53.0 <sup>1</sup>	53.9 <sup>1</sup>	55.6 <sup>1</sup>	54.6

Source: "Survey of Japanese-Affiliated Companies in Asia and Oceania (FY 2013 Survey)" (JETRO)

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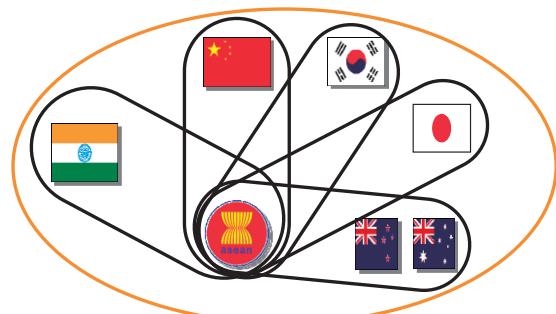
## Overview of RCEP

### What is RCEP?

RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) is a framework for regional comprehensive economic partnership with participation of a total of 16 countries. Official negotiations started at the ASEAN Summit in November 2012. The first negotiation round took place in May 2013 and negotiations are expected to complete by the end of 2015.

### Countries participating in negotiations

The following 16 countries participate in RCEP negotiations: Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, Singapore, Brunei, Japan, China, Korea, India, Australia and New Zealand.



### Guiding principles and objectives for negotiations on RCEP

- 1) WTO consistency
- 2) Broader and deeper engagement with significant improvements over the ASEAN+1 FTAs.
- 3) Facilitation of trade and investment and enhancement of transparency in trade and investment.
- 4) Flexibility including provision for special and differential treatment to LDCs.
- 5) ASEAN+1 FTAs and the bilateral/plurilateral FTAs will continue to exist.
- 6) Open accession clause to enable participation of any ASEAN FTA.
- 7) Technical assistance and capacity building.
- 8) Parallel negotiations on trade in goods, trade in services, investment and other areas.

### Coverage under negotiation

- 1) Trade in goods
- 2) Trade in services
- 3) Investment
- 4) Economic and technical cooperation
- 5) Intellectual property
- 6) Competition
- 7) Dispute settlement
- 8) Other issues

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## China+1 and Thailand+1 strategies

### ■ Expanding supply chains to Philippines & Vietnam

Recently, a growing number of companies such as Murata Manufacturing, Canon and Brother have established factories in Batangas for manufacturing smart phone components and printers.

The Philippines is attractive for its readily accessible labor force, low number of labor disputes, wide-ranging spoken English language ability and incentives in PEZA.

### ■ Expanding supply chains to Cambodia & Laos

Minebea, Sumitomo Wiring Systems, Yazaki Corporation, Nidec Corporation and Denso are some of the companies expanding its business in Cambodia. Nikon and Toyota Boshoku to Laos.

Companies manufacture labor intensive products in Cambodia and Laos and supply them to its mother factories in Bangkok.

Expanding supply chain between China and northern ASEAN



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Expanding supply chain between Thailand and Cambodia, Laos



Map: CIA

## Japan-China Summit Meeting (November 10, 2014)

【Source: Prime Minister of Japan and his cabinet】

- ◆ In the afternoon (November 10), Prime Minister Abe held talks with HE Mr. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China.
- ◆ Following the meeting, the Prime Minister said "I believe this marked the first step towards improving Japan-China relations by returning to the starting point of a 'mutually beneficial relationship based on common strategic interests.'
- ◆ Our aim was to make the most of the forum provided by the APEC meetings on this occasion, and to first begin dialogue at the summit level. To achieve this, we have been making unostentatious efforts, and were recently able to hold an official Japan-China Foreign Ministers' Meeting. And today, I was able to hold a summit meeting with President Xi Jinping. I believe a great number of countries, not only those in Asia but from around the world, were hoping that Japan and China would engage in dialogue at the summit level. Today, I believe we lived up to those expectations and were able to take the first step towards improving our relations.
- ◆ Furthermore, I requested that we establish a maritime communication mechanism and believe that we will begin making specific arrangements to that end."



# Nationalism, Regionalism, and Economic Liberalization

*Josef T. Yap*

*24 November 2014*



## OUTLINE

**Part 1. Balancing between domestic  
interests and trade liberalization**

**Part 2. Nationalism and Regionalism**

## **Achieving the balance: Industrial Policy**

**Industrial policies are those that address market failure and at the same time promote diversification of production activities into new areas, facilitate restructuring of existing activities, and foster coordination between public and private entities to make all of this happen (Memiş, E. and M. F. Montes (2008): “Who’s Afraid of Industrial Policy?”; Rodrik (2004): “Industrial Policy for the Twenty-First Century”)**

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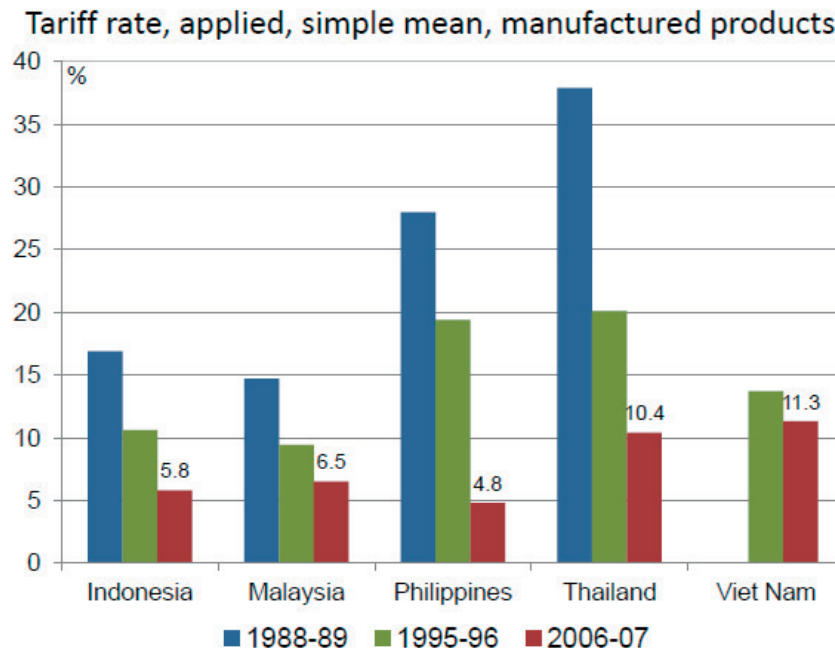
## **Elements of Industrial Policy**

- Nurturing vs Protection
- Close coordination between public and private sector
- Improvement of technological capability as the main goal
- Transparency, especially measures of performance
- Clear exit strategy

4



## The Philippines may have protected too long and liberalized too fast....



5

**...and this was one factor  
for missing out on the wave  
of FDI that led to  
establishment of Regional  
Production Networks**

6

## PH has high participation rate in Regional Production Networks/Global Value Chains

Export Structure of Selected Countries			
	GVC participation rate (%), 2010	Domestic Value Added Embodied in Gross Exports (%), 2000	Domestic Value Added Embodied in Gross Exports (%), 2009
China	59	81.2	67.4
Hong Kong, China	72	67.4	71.5
India	36	87.2	78.1
Indonesia	44	80.6	85.6
Malaysia	68	57.0	62.1
Korea	63	67.0	59.3
Philippines	56	54.1	61.6
Singapore	82	49.3	50.1
Thailand	52	65.2	65.5
Viet Nam	48	70.4	63.3

Notes:  
**GVC participation rate** indicates the share of a country's exports that is part of a multi-stage process by adding to the foreign value added used in a country's own exports also the value added supplied to other countries' exports.  
**Domestic value added** is the part of exports created in-country, i.e. the part of exports that contributes to GDP.

Sources of data:  
 GVC participation rate was obtained from Table IV.13 of UNCTAD (2013)  
 Domestic value added was obtained from OECD.Stat.Extracts  
<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TIVA> OECD WTO. Accessed on December 2, 2013.

7

## ...but scope is not wide as seen from FDI...

### FDI Inward Stock (million US\$), ASEAN and China

	FDI inward stock (million US\$)			
	1990	2000	2010	2012
Indonesia	8,732	25,060	154,158	205,656
Malaysia	10,318	52,747	101,510	132,400
Philippines	4,528	18,156	26,319	31,027
Singapore	30,468	110,570	461,417	682,396
Thailand	8,242	29,915	137,191	159,125
Viet Nam	1,650	20,596	65,348	72,530
China	20,691	193,348	587,817	832,882

Source: UNCTAD, FDI/TNC database ([www.unctad.org/fdistatistics](http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics)), accessed on 6 October

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## ...and Exports

Export of Goods and Services (in million US dollars)				
	1995	2000	2005	2012
<b>Japan</b>	441,538	479,323	595,697	798,937
<b>Korea</b>	125,058	172,268	284,419	547,870
<b>Indonesia</b>	45,418	62,124	85,660	190,032
<b>Taipei, China</b>	111,405	151,458	198,168	300,533
<b>Philippines</b>	17,447	38,078	41,255	51,995
<b>Malaysia</b>	73,865	98,229	141,595	227,334
<b>Thailand</b>	56,444	69,152	110,360	228,141
<b>China</b>	148,780	249,203	761,953	2,048,900
<b>Hongkong</b>	173,753	201,855	289,325	442,775
<b>Viet Nam</b>	5,449	14,483	32,447	114,573

Source: ADB Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2013

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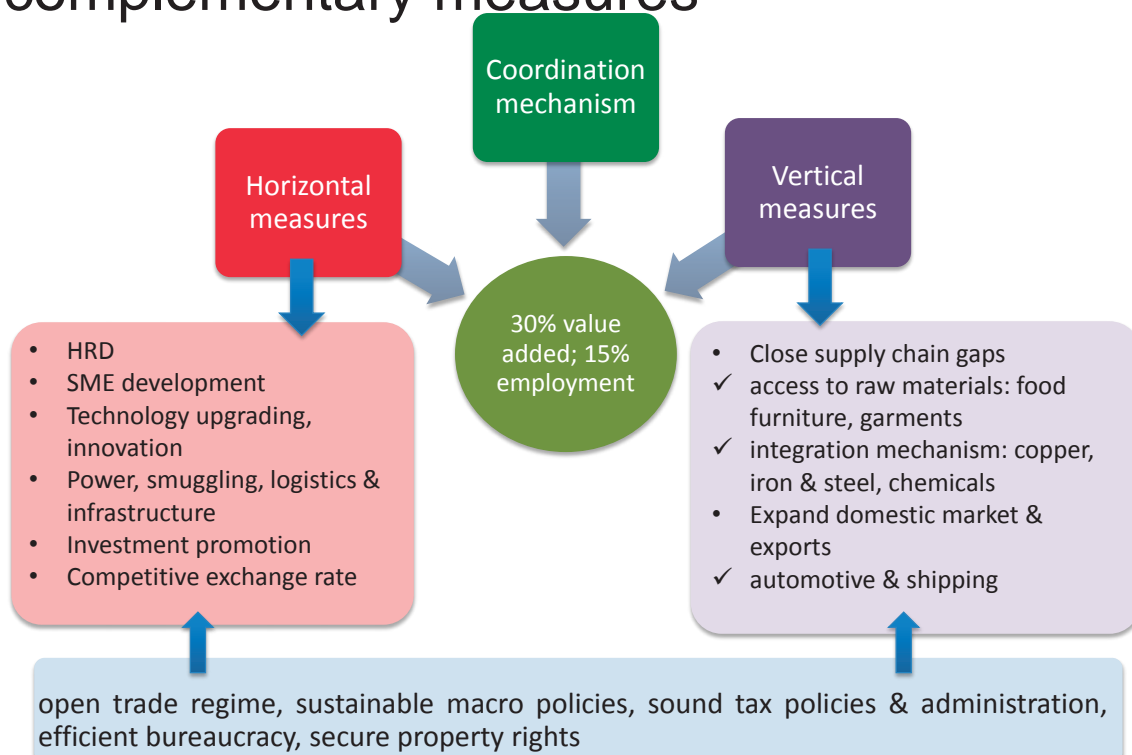
## Main Outcome: Lack of Economic Transformation

Share of Manufacturing in GDP (%)					
	1980	1990	2000	2006	2011
<b>China</b>	43.9	36.5	40.4	32.9	32.2
<b>Indonesia</b>	13.5	23.0	27.7	27.5	24.3
<b>Malaysia</b>	21.6	22.7	29.9	28.8	24.6
<b>Philippines</b>	27.7	26.8	24.5	23.6	21.1
<b>Thailand</b>	21.5	24.9	33.6	35.0	29.9
<b>Viet Nam</b>	16.1	12.3	18.6	21.2	19.4

Source: UN Statistics Division [<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnList.asp>; accessed, 6 October 2013]

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## Roadmap: Targets, Strategic actions, complementary measures



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**Importance of regional economic integration to the Philippines: Increased FDI to ASEAN as a result of AEC should expand scale (or volume) of participation of Philippine firms, especially SMEs, in Regional Production Networks**

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## What constrains regional cooperation in Asia?

- After World War II, as countries in the region gained independence, national rather than regional identity was paramount. This explains why Asia has always maintained the doctrine of noninterference and remains cautious over creating strong supranational institutions for economic and political integration.

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**But market-driven economic integration is progressing: e.g. intra-regional trade (also RPNs)**

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE AS SHARE OF TOTAL TRADE (%)		
	EAST ASIA 15	EU 15
1990	41.1	65.6
2000	50.5	60.0
2013	49.9	54.2

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## How to promote regional cooperation and Asia's interests?

- Andrew Crockett (2009): *... influence depends on the perceived value of the intellectual contribution to the discussion. So it will be important for Asian countries to be represented by respected technical experts, with the latitude to participate in discussions without being bound too restrictively to a 'party line'*
- In other words: Expand the role of Track 2 organizations, e.g. ERIA

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감사합니다

Maraming Salamat!!!

Terima Kasih

ขอบคุณครับ

ありがとう

Cảm ơn rất nhiều

ຂອບໃຈຫລາຍໆ

謝謝你。

សូមអរគុណ

ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါတယ်။

THANK YOU !!!

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# RCEP and TPP: New Stages Approach to Regional Economic Integration in Asia-Pacific

November 24, 2014

Shujiro URATA  
Waseda University

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## Outline

1. FTA Developments in East Asia:  
The Road to the RCEP
2. FTA Developments in Asia-Pacific:  
The Road to the TPP
3. RCEP and TPP: Conflicting or  
Complementary?
4. Concluding Remarks

2

# 1. FTA Developments in East Asia: The Road to the RCEP

- East Asia was slow in catching up with the rest of the world in the FTA race
- ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 1992, aiming to establish ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015
- Some ASEAN members, China, Japan, Korea, India, Australia, and New Zealand became active in establishing FTAs in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

3

## RCEP

- ASEAN+China FTA (2005) led to four other ASEAN+1 FTAs: Japan (2008), Korea (2010), India (2010), and Australia-New Zealand) (2010)
- East Asia FTA (EAFTA) (ASEAN+3) feasibility study: Phase I (2005-2006) and II (2006-2009)
- Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) (ASEAN+6) feasibility study Phase I (2007-2008) and II (2008-2009)

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- ASEAN+6 agreed to launch Negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in November 2012
- RCEP negotiations began in May 2013 with a target of conclusion by the end of 2015
- 5th RCEP negotiations were held in July 2014
- Next negotiations will be held in December 2014 in India

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## 2. FTA Developments in Asia-Pacific: The Road to the TPP

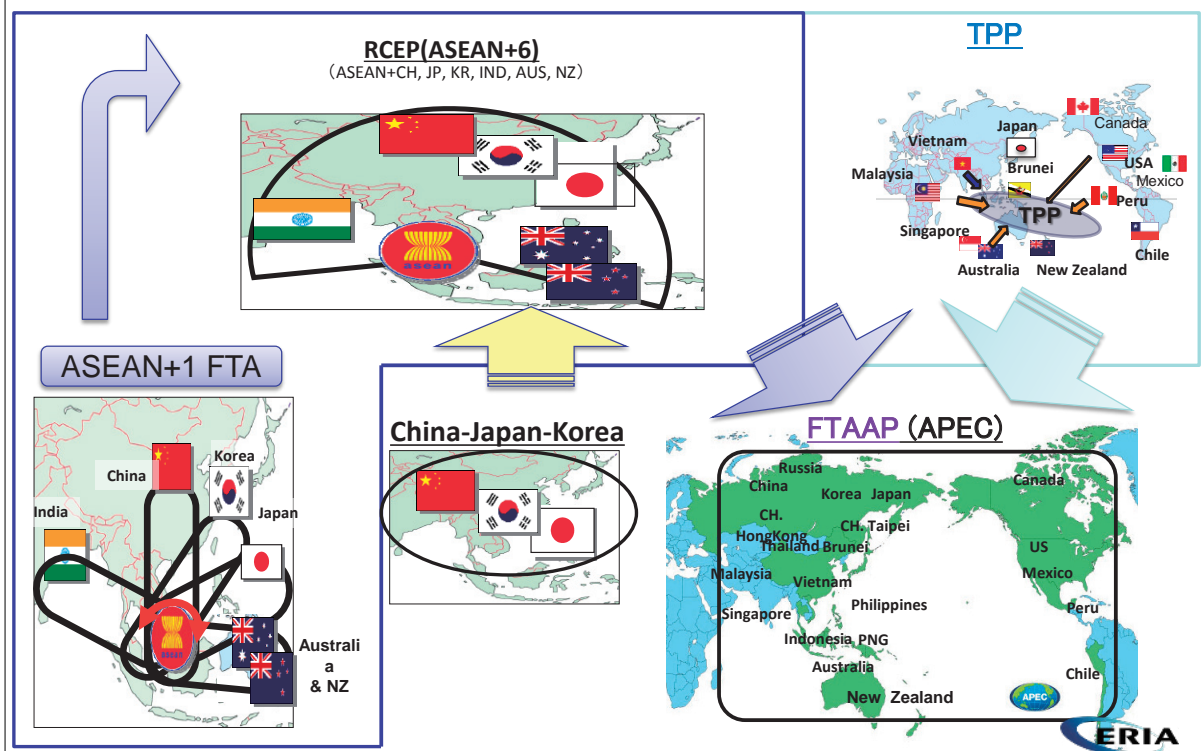
- APEC Bogor Goal in 1994: Free and open trade and investment by 2010 for developed members and by 2020 for developing members, voluntary and non-binding approach
- Failure of EVSL (Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization) in 1997
- P4 (Singapore, New Zealand, Chile and Brunei) in 2006 => Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (TPP)

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- Free Trade Area of Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) was proposed by the US in 2006
- The US showed an interest in joining TPP negotiations in 2009
- Expanded TPP negotiations with the US, Australia, Peru, Vietnam began in 2010, later joined by Malaysia, Canada, Mexico, and Japan.
- So far 20+ rounds of negotiations have been conducted without reaching an agreement

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### Region-wide FTAs in East Asia: RCEPP, TPP, China-Japan-Korea (CJK) FTA



### 3. RCEP and TPP: Conflicting or Complementary?

- Positions in FTAAP
- FTAAP: Long-term goal of regional economic integration in Asia-Pacific
- RCEP and TPP are both pathways to FTAAP
- APEC Leaders agreed in 2010 that TPP, ASEAN+3FTA, ASEAN+6FTA are three pathways to FTAAP. Since then ASEAN+3FTA and ASEAN+6FTA initiatives were merged to become RCEP

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- Membership coverage
- RCEP: ASEAN (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam), China, Japan, Korea, India, Australia, New Zealand
- TPP: Singapore, Brunei, New Zealand, Chile, Vietnam, Malaysia, Australia, Japan, the US, Peru, Canada, Mexico
- APEC: TPP, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, China, Korea, Hong Kong, Taipei, Russia, Papua New Guinea

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- Objectives
- RCEP: To support and to contribute to economic integration, equitable economic development, and strengthening economic cooperation among the participating countries (Guiding Principles and Objectives)
- TPP: To establish a high standard, regional agreement that addresses new and emerging issues, incorporates new elements reflecting our values and priorities, and responds to the 21st century challenges our citizens face. (USTR website)

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- Issue Coverage:
- RCEP: limited coverage: trade in goods, trade in services, investment, economic and technical cooperation, intellectual property, competition, dispute settlement, other areas
- CJK FTA: broader coverage: trade in goods, trade in services, investment, trade remedies, rules of origin, customs procedures/trade facilitation, SPS, TBT, competition (experts' meeting: intellectual property, electronic commerce, government procurement, environment, food)

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- TPP: comprehensive coverage (24 working groups) not only market access, services, investment, rules of origin, TBT, SPS, e-commerce, government procurement, competition, intellectual property, but also labor, environment, and cross-cutting “horizontal issues” such as regulatory coherence, competitiveness and business facilitation, development and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

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- Level of trade and FDI liberalization:
- RCEP: Low/Medium
- TPP: high
- Mode of Agreement
- RCEP: Stepwise, gradual
- TPP: Single undertaking
- Developing and Least-developed countries
- RCEP: Flexibility, special and differential treatment
- TPP: Capacity building, staging of commitments

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Tariff Concessions in ASEAN+1 FTAs (%)						
	AANZFTA	ACFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	AKFTA	Average
Brunei	99.2	98.3	85.3	97.7	99.2	95.9
Cambodia	89.1	89.9	88.4	85.7	97.1	90
Indonesia	93.7	92.3	48.7	91.2	91.2	83.4
Lao PDR	91.9	97.6	80.1	86.9	90	89.3
Malaysia	97.4	93.4	79.8	94.1	95.5	92
Myanmar	88.1	94.5	76.6	85.2	92.2	87.3
Philippines	95.1	93	80.9	97.4	99	93.1
Singapore	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thailand	98.9	93.5	78.1	96.8	95.6	92.6
Vietnam	94.8	n.a.	79.5	94.4	89.4	89.5
Australia	100					
China		94.1				
Indonesia			78.8			
Japan				91.9		
Korea					90.5	
New Zealand	100					
Average	95.7	94.7	79.6	92.8	94.5	

Notes: HS2007 version, HS 6 digit base. Data for Vietnam for the ASEAN-China FTA are missing. Data for Myanmar for the ASEAN-China FTA are missing for HS01-HS08.

ACFTA: ASEAN-China FTA				
AIFTA: ASEAN-India FTA				
AJFTA: ASEAN-Japan FTA				
AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea FTA				
Figures indicate the proportion of tariff elimination in terms of tariff lines.				

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## 5. Concluding Remarks

- RCEP and TPP are quite different in their characteristics. RCEP and TPP coexist and they can be complementary. They do not get merged.
- RCEP with an emphasis on economic cooperation may begin with shallow integration but gradually need to become deep. Eventual goal may be to establish an economic community a la ASEAN Economic Community

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- TPP with an emphasis on liberalization and rule making. TPP may develop into FTAAP, which in turn may develop into WTO Mark II, or global economic rule.
- Both RCEP and TPP need to broaden membership by accepting new members (open accession)
- Developing countries may participate in RCEP first, and they join the TPP when they are ready to accept the high standard economic rules.(new stages approach)

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## 8. 成果

今回のフォーラムは、「Sharing Prosperity and Responsibility for Mega-Regionals（メガ・リージョナルに向けた繁栄と責務の共有）」をメインテーマに、2014 年 11 月 24 日（月）～25 日（火）にシンガポールのフラトンホテルに於いて開催した。共催機関であるシンガポール国際問題研究所を含み、10 の国・地域（豪州、日本、韓国、マレーシア、ミャンマー、ニュージーランド、フィリピン、シンガポール、台湾、ベトナム）、1 機関（ERIA）から計 19 人の専門家・有識者を招き、①Nationalism and regional integration: can Asians balance?（ナショナリズムと地域統合、アジアは上手くバランスを取れるか）、②Getting trade done right: TPP, RCEP and beyond（あるべき貿易政策とは—TPP、RCEP、その先には）の二つのパネルセッションで活発な意見交換を行った。その要旨とそこから生まれた提言は前出「議事要旨」のとおりである。

今回のフォーラムでの成果と今後に向けての留意点は以下のとおり。

- 1) 11 月 24 日（月）の公開フォーラム（午後半日）は、外部からの参加者、関係者を含め、約 90 人が集まり、関心の高さが伺えた。
- 2) 公開フォーラムに続き、翌 25 日（火）の非公開ラウンドテーブル（午前半日）での継続議論の結果、例えば、①ボトムアップのアプローチ・政策により相互信頼を構築し、地域統合の深化に繋げる、②産業政策により国内産業発展を促進し、自由化と統合によって生じる国際競争に備える、などの提言を生み出した。
- 3) 参加国・機関の観点では、ベトナム、ミャンマーから初めて参加があったことは今後の当フォーラムの発展に有効であった。従来参加していないタイについても、招聘すべく努力したが、結局今回は実現しなかった。また、これまで参加いただいているインド、中国、インドネシアについては、都合により今回は参加いただけなかったが、次回はタイとともにこれらの 4 カ国からも参加を得たい。
- 4) 当財団が実施した参加者（被招聘者）アンケートでは、フォーラム全体の評価に関しては、回答者 14 名中全員が 4 段階の満足度スケールの上位 2 段階を選んだ（「満足」又は「やや満足」）。そのうち、9 名が最上位の「満足」（65%）であり、高い評価をいただいた。良かった点としては、「Topics are very relevant. Speakers are knowledgeable.」「中味の濃い議論ができた」「発表時間が 7 分と比較的短く制限されていたことから、関心の高いテーマについて多くのパネリストから簡潔に意見が聞け

てよかった」などが挙げられた。また、今回のフォーラムが「期待通りであったか」との問いに対しても、回答者 14 名中半数が「期待通り」、残る半数も「概ね期待通り」と回答し、全体的にポジティブな反応であった。

5) 他方、反省点としては、公開フォーラムでは色々な関係で時間的制約があり、パネルセッションが計 2 つとなり、全ての参加者にパネリストとして発表の機会を設けることが出来なかった。翌日の非公開ラウンドテーブルの場では、各参加者には十二分に発言をしていただいたが、やはり公開フォーラムの場で参加者全員に発表の機会を設けることが対外的にはアピールが出来るのでベターである。

6) また、同様な理由でパネルセッションの時間枠が 1 時間 15 分で、且つ、パネリストが 4 名ずついたことから、各パネルセッションではパネリスト間の議論や会場からの質疑応答に割ける時間が短くなった。これに関して、上記参加者へのアンケートにはパネルセッションにおける議論の時間が不十分とのコメントがあった。

これらの議論・提言は今後関係者にとって大いに参考になると考えられる。また、これらをより多くの方々に知っていただくことは重要であり、当財団は成果の広報活動の一環として、ホームページに当報告書を掲載し、その成果普及を行う。

## 9. 共催団体紹介



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.

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URL: <http://www.siiainline.org>

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平成 27 年 3 月

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JAPAN ECONOMIC FOUNDATION (JEF)

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