平成 27 年度 日中韓協力ダイアログ The 2nd CJK Cooperation Dialogue

報告書

2015年9月2日(水) (中国 吉林省長春市開催)

一般財団法人 国際経済交流財団

平成27年度 日中韓協力ダイアログ 2015年9月2日 (水) 於:長春





中国側代表 JIANG Ruiping 氏



日本代表 日下一正 会長



韓国代表 GONG Ro-Myung 会長



会議全景



深川由起子 氏



木村福成 氏



佐々木伸彦 氏



会議の様子



韓国側パネリスト



藤本健一郎 氏



松本和夫 氏



中国側パネリスト



日本側パネリスト



閉会の辞

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1. 開催趣旨

日中韓協力ダイアログは、日本が当財団、並びに中国の China Foreign Affairs University (外交学院)、韓国の East Asia Foundation のそれぞれの代表者(日下一正会長、ZHANG Yunling 教授、GONG Ro-Myung 会長)が 2014 年 3 月韓国のソウルにて会合を開き、東アジアでのコミュニティ意識の醸成と地域の平和と繁栄に貢献することを目的に日本、中国、韓国の 3 か国による対話の機会の創設を決めたことに由来する。

当ダイアログのねらいは、日中韓の間に政府レベル(track 1)と民間レベル(track 2)には様々な会合が存在しているものの、更なる発展を目指してそれぞれの国の政府の政策策定や世論形成に影響力を有する有識者による会合(track 1.5)を開催し、各国が直面する共通的な課題や3か国の国境にまたがる課題、例えば「大気汚染」「酸性雨」「海洋汚染」などの解決に向けた協力などをテーマに議論し各国政府の施策に貢献することである。

またその際、年次会合は3か国がそれぞれ持ち回りで主催し、第一回目の2014年はEast Asia Foundationが韓国・ソウルで、2015年はChina Foreign Affairs University (外交学院)中国で、そして2016年は当財団が日本で主催することも決められた。

これを受けて、本年度 2015 年は中国の China Foreign Affairs University が 9 月 2 日 (水) 中国 吉林省長春市において第二回目を主催し、韓国の East Asia Foundation、及び当財団が共催した。

ソウル会合に引き続き、当ダイアログの取り組む課題「通商・経済」と「環境」をメインテーマにラウンドテーブル・ディスカッションの形式で次の二つのセッションが設けられ、セッション1の議題「経済協力」の下、①TPP、RCEP の動きと東アジア経済共同体に向けての貢献、②各国の持続的経済成長達成に向けての構造改革、③東アジアの持続的な経済成長に対する制約要因と解決に向けた3か国の協力。また、セッション2の議題「環境面での協力」の下、①国境をまたがる環境汚染への対応とそれらへの協力、②過去の経験と教訓を通じた大気・水汚染の問題解決、③CJKFTA 達成に向けた環境関連製品・サービスの貿易拡大、を議論した。

2. 開催概要

1. 開催日時: 2015年9月2日(水) 13:00~18:00

 開催場所: 中国・吉林省長春市(会場:吉林省南湖賓館) (会場) Nanhu Hotel of Jilin Province, South Lake Hotel No.3798 Nanhu Road, Changchun, China

3. 主催者: 中国 外交学院/China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU) (共催者)日本 一般財団法人国際経済交流財団 (JEF) 韓国 East Asia Foundation

- 4. テーマ: [Session 1] Economic Cooperation
 - TPP、RCEPの動きと、東アジア経済共同体に向けての貢献
 - 各国の持続的な経済成長達成に向けての構造改革
 - 東アジアの持続的な経済成長に対する制約要因と、解決に向けた 3か国の協力

[Session 2] Environmental Cooperation

- 国境をまたぐ環境汚染への対応とそれらへの協力
- 過去の経験と教訓を通じた大気・水汚染の問題解決
- CJK FTA 達成に向けた環境関連製品・サービスの貿易拡大
- 5. 出席者: 日本、中国、韓国より計22名
- 6. 形 式: ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッション
- 7. 使用言語: 日本語、中国語、韓国語(日中韓同時通訳)

3. 詳細日程

The 2nd CJK Cooperation Dialogue







Session I: Economic Cooperation

- 1. What is the prospect of TPP conclusion? Are RCEP and TPP compatible with or even complementary to each other? What can CJK do to lead these two trade blocs to contribute to building an East Asian economic community?
- 2. How can CJK enhance their domestic structural reform to ensure the sustainable economic growth, considering the CJK FTA to be pushed forward?
- 3. How can CJK contribute to the sustainability of the economic growth in East Asia? There are many constraints caused by such factors as insufficient infrastructure investment and insufficient protection of intellectual property rights, energy and environment on achieving the sustainable economic growth in East Asia. Is it possible for CJK to coordinate in overcoming those constraints?

Session II: Environmental Cooperation

- 1. How to save "us (CJK)" from the common threats of daily life trans-boundary challenges such as fine dust and yellow dust? How to institutionalize real measures for deepening CJK collaboration?
- 2. What are our lessons and experiences in solving air and water pollutions?
- 3. How to optimize green trade potential in the context of vitalizing the CJK FTA, reflecting the APEC summit agreement on lowing tariffs by 5% on environmental goods and services from 2015?

Program		
13:00 – 13:15	Opening Sessio	n
	Chaired by LIU Y	azheng, Vice President, Jilin Academy of Social Sciences
		JIANG Ruiping
		Vice President, China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)
	Opening	GONG Ro-myung
	Remarks	Chairman, East Asia Foundation / Former Minister of
	Remarks	Foreign Affairs, ROK
		KUSAKA Kazumasa
		Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)
13:15 - 15:35	[Session 1] Ecor	omic Cooperation
	Moderator	KUSAKA Kazumasa
		Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)
	Presentations	AHN Choong-yong
	(10 min. each)	Chairman, Korea Commission on Corporate Partnership /
	Y.	Distinguished Professor of Economics, Chung-Ang
		University
		FUKAGAWA Yukiko
		Professor, School of Political Science and Economics,
		Waseda University / Visiting Fellow, Yonsei University
		JIANG Ruiping
		Vice President, China Foreign Affairs University
		AHN Se Young
		Chairman, National Research Council for Economics,
		Humanities and Social Sciences / Professor, GSIS, Sogang
		University
		KIMURA Fukunari
		Professor, Faculty of Economics, Keio University /
		Chief Economist, Economic Research Institute for
		ASEAN and East Asia
		LI Guanghui
		Vice President, Chinese Academy of International Trade
		and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce

13:15 - 15:35	Presentations	KIL Jeong-Woo
	(10 min. each)	Member of the National Assembly, Saenuri Party, 1st term
		/ Trade, Industry, and Energy Committee
		SASAKI Nobuhiko
		Adviser, Tokio Marine and Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. /
		Former Vice Minister for International Affairs, Ministry
		of Economy, Trade and Industry
		LI Xiao
		Professor, Economics School of Jilin University/
		Director, Sino-Japanese Center for Economic Studies, Jilin
		University
		YOON Deok Ryong
		Senior Research Fellow Korea Institute for International
		Economic Policy
	Discussion (40 n	nin.)
15:35 – 15:50	Coffee Break (15	min.)
15:50 - 17:50	[Session 2] Envi	ronmental Cooperation
	Moderator	KIM Sang-Hyup
		Visiting Professor, Graduate School of Green
		Growth, College of Business, KAIST / Former Senior
		Secretary to the President
	Presentations	FUJIMOTO Kenichiro
	(10 min. each)	General Manager, Head of Global Environmental Affairs
		Department, Environment Division, Nippon Steel
		and Sumitomo Metal Corporation
		LI Liping
		Deputy Director, Institute of International
		Environmental Policy, Policy Research Center for
		Environment and Economy, Ministry of Environmental
		Protection, PRC
		MATSUSHITA Kazuo
		Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University / Senior Fellow,
	1	l locatituda de o Clabal Considerada esta Constantia
		Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
		ZHANG Haibin Proffer, School of International Studies, Peking University

15:50 - 17:50	Presentations	CHUNG Suh-Yong
144 1144 - Harris Harris (144)	(10 min. each)	Professor, Division of International Studies, Korea
		University
		HUAN Qingzhi
		Professor of Environmental Politics, School of Marxism,
		Peking University
	Discussion (40 r	nin.)
17:50 – 18:00	Closing	
	Remarks by JIAN	NG Ruiping, Vice President, China Foreign Affairs University
18:30 – 20:00	Dinner	
	Hosted by China	n Foreign Affairs University

4. 出席者

計22名(アルファベット順/敬称略)



【日本:7名】

FUJIMOTO Kenichiro (藤本健一郎)

新日鐵住金株式会社 環境部 地球環境対策室長

General Manager, Head of Global Environmental Affairs Department, Environment Division, Nippon Steel and Sumitomo Metal Corporation

FUKAGAWA Yukiko (深川由起子)

韓国·延世大学国際大学院訪問研究員/早稲田大学政治経済学術院 教授

Visiting Fellow, Yonsei University / Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University

HARAOKA Naoyuki (原岡直幸)

一般財団法人国際経済交流財団 専務理事

Executive Managing Director, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

KIMURA Fukunari(木村福成)

慶應義塾大学 教授/東アジア・アセアン経済研究センター チーフエコノミスト

Professor, Faculty of Economics, Keio University / Chief Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

KUSAKA Kazumasa (日下一正)

一般財団法人国際経済交流財団 会長

Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

MATSUSHITA Kazuo(松下和夫)

京都大学名誉教授/公益財団法人地球環境戦略研究機関 シニアフェロー

Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University / Senior Fellow, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

SASAKI Nobuhiko(佐々木伸彦)

東京海上日動火災保険株式会社 顧問/元経済産業審議官

Adviser, Tokio Marine and Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. / Former Vice Minister for International Affairs Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)



【中国:7名】

GUO Yanjin (郭延軍)

Associate Professor and Deputy Director of Institute of Asian Studies, China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)

HUAN Qingzhi (郇庆治)

Professor of Environmental Politics, School of Marxism, Peking University

JIANG Ruiping(江瑞平)

Vice President, China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)

LI Guanghui (李光辉)

Vice President, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce

LI Liping(李丽平)

Deputy Director, Institute of International Environmental Policy, Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy, Ministry of Environmental Protection, PRC

LI Xiao (李晓)

Professor, Economics School of Jilin University / Director, Sino-Japanese Center for Economic Studies, Jilin University

ZHANG Haibin (张海斌)

Professor, School of International Studies, Peking University



【韓国:8名】

AHN Choong-yong (안충영/安忠榮)

Chairman, Korea Commission on Corporate Partnership / Distinguished Professor of Economics, Chung-Ang University

AHN Se Young (안세영/安世英)

Chairman, National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences / Professor, GSIS, Sogang University

CHUNG Suh-Yong (정서용/鄭瑞溶)

Professor, Division of International Studies, Korea University

HONG Hyung Taek (홍형택/洪亨澤)

Secretary General, East Asia Foundation; Associate Managing Editor, Global Asia

GONG Ro-myung (공로명/孔魯明)

Chairman, East Asia Foundation / Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, ROK

KIL Jeong-Woo (결정우/吉炡宇)

Member of the National Assembly, Saenuri Party, 1st term / Trade, Industry, and Energy Committee)

KIM Sang-Hyup (김상협/金相浹)

Visiting Professor, Graduate School of Green Growth, College of Business, KAIST / Former Senior Secretary to the President

YOON Deck Ryong

Senior Research Fellow, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy

5. 略歴

IAPAN



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

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.



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

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



FUKAGAWA Yukiko
Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University /
Visiting Fellow, Yonsei University

Yukiko Fukagawa is currently a Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University. She was a Visiting Fellow in Cambridge University in 2014, and in Yonsei University in 2015, Graduate school of International Studies. After undergraduate program at Waseda, she studied at Yale University for MA in International Development Economics, and finished Ph.D program at Waseda Graduate School of Business Studies. Her major interest lies in economic development in East Asia, especially Korea, including their industrial/trade policies. She worked for Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and Long-Term Credit Bank Research Institute (LTCBR) before joining the faculty member of Aoyama Gakuin University and the University of Tokyo before coming back to Waseda.

She engaged in many consultation and advisory activities for the government, such as the Committee for Foreign Exchange in the Ministry of Finance, the Committee for Industrial Structure in the Ministry of Economy and Industry etc... She served as the Chairman of Economic Section in "Japan-Korea Joint Study for the New Era" project opened in 2013. Her recent publication includes *Northeast Asia and Japan-Korea Relations in Post Financial Crisis* (2013), co-ed with Yul Sohn, Institute of Asia Studies, Waseda University, and "Converging Institutions in Integration in Asia" (2012), in Urfa ends, *Globalization and Regional Integration in Asia*, Keiso Shobo 2012.



KIMURA Fukunari Professor, Faculty of Economics, Keio University / Chief Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

Fukunari KIMURA has been Professor, Faculty of Economics, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan since 2000 and Chief Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Jakarta, Indonesia since 2008. He is also a co-editor of the *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*. He was born in Tokyo in 1958 and received his Bachelor of Laws from the Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo in 1982, Master of Science and Ph.D. from the Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1990 and 1991. He worked for the International Development Center of Japan as Researcher in 1982-1986, the Department of Economics, State University of New York at Albany as Assistant Professor in 1991-1994, and the Faculty of Economics, Keio University as Associate Professor in 1994-2000. He was also the President, Japan Society of International Economics in 2010-2012 and the Representative Director, Tokyo Center for Economic Research (TCER) in 2012-2014. His major is international trade and development economics. In particular, he has recently been active in writing academic/semi-academic books and articles on international production networks and economic integration in East Asia.

His recent works include the following:

- East Asia's Economic Integration: Progress and Benefit, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008 (edited with Daisuke Hiratsuka).
- "The Gravity Equation in International Trade in Services." Weltwirtschaftlishes Archiv (Review of World Economics), 142(1) (April), 2006: 92-121 (with H.-H. Lee).
- "International Production and Distribution Networks in East Asia: Eighteen Facts, Mechanics, and Policy Implications." *Asian Economic Policy Review*, 1(2) (December), 2006: 326-344.
- "Exports, FDI, Productivity: Dynamic Evidence from Japanese Firms." Weltwirtschaftlishes Archiv (Review of World Economics), 141(4) (December), 2006: 695-719 (with K. Kiyota).
- "Foreign-owned versus Domestically-owned Firms: Economic Performance in Japan." Review of Development Economics, 11(1) (February), 2007: 31-48 (with K. Kiyota).
- "Fragmentation and Parts and Components Trade: Comparison between East Asia and Europe." *North American Journal of Economic and Finance*, 18(1) (February), 2007: 23-40 (with Y. Takahashi and K. Hayakawa).

- "The Effect of Exchange Rate Volatility on International Trade in East Asia." *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*, 23(4) (December), 2009: 395-406 (With K. Hayakawa).
- "How Did the Japanese Exports Respond to Two Crises in the International Production Network? The Global Financial Crisis and the Great East Japan Earthquake." *Asian Economic Journal*, 26(3) (September), 2012: 261-287 (with M. Ando).
- "How Does Country Risk Matter for Foreign Direct Investment?" *Developing Economies*, 51(1) (March), 2013: 60-78 (with K. Hayakawa and H.-H. Lee).
- "Production Linkage of Asia and Europe via Central and Eastern Europe." *Journal of Economic Integration*, 28(2) (June), 2013: 204-240 (with M. Ando).
- "Asian Fragmentation in the Global Financial Crisis." *International Review of Economics and Finance*, 31, 2014: 114-127 (with T. Okubo and N. Teshima).
- "Nonconventional Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements: Do They Enhance International Trade?" *Journal of Applied Economics*, 17 (May), 2014: 113-138 (with K. Hayakawa and K. Nabeshima).
- "Evolution of Machinery Production Networks: Linkage of North America with East Asia." *Asian Economic Papers*, 14(3), 2014: 121-160 (with M. Ando).
- "How Much Do Free Trade Agreements Reduce Impediments to Trade?" *Open Economies Review*. Published on line: October 24, 2014. (with K. Hayakawa).
- "Globalization and Domestic Operations: Applying the JC/JD Method to Japanese Manufacturing Firms." *Asian Economic Papers*, 14(2), 2015: 1-35 (with M. Ando).
- "Trade Creating Effects of Regional Trade Agreements" (with Kazunobu Hayakawa and Tadashi Ito). Forthcoming in *Review of Development Economics*.



SASAKI Nobuhiko
Adviser, Tokio Marine and Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. / Former Vice
Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and
Industry (METI)

Born in Akita city, Japan in 1955. After graduating the University of Tokyo in 1979 (Bachelor of Law), he joined MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry) of Japanese government. Having been posted in the energy policy section and the industrial policy section, he was enrolled in the Graduate School of Political Science, UC Berkeley. After having acquired MA, he rejoined MITI in 1986. Since then he had been posted in a number of MITI divisions in charge of industrial policy, trade policy, and environment policy. He was also posted in Paris (1993-1996 Counselor of the Permanent Delegation to the OECD) and Beijing (2008-2010 Director General of JETRO Beijing). From 2005 to 2008 he served as the Deputy Director-General of the Trade Policy Bureau of METI (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) to join several FTA negotiations including Japan-Thailand, Japan-ASEAN. He was the Director-General of the Trade Policy Bureau and then the Vice Minister for International Affairs of METI until 2013, when Japan started several mega FTA negotiations including TPP, CJK, RCEP and Japan-EU). He left METI in 2013 and is now an advisor of Tokio Marine and Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.



FUJIMOTO Kenichiro

General Manager, Head of Global Environmental Affairs Department,

Environment Division, Nippon Steel and Sumitomo Metal Corporation

After graduating from the University of Tokyo in 1986 (Master of Engineering), Kenichiro Fujimoto joined Nippon Steel Corporation as a chemical engineer researching new material and catalyst developments. From 1994 to 1996, he was a visiting scholar at the University of California, Berkeley, specializing in catalysis. Upon returning to Japan, he earned a doctorate in Applied Chemistry from the University of Tokyo in 1998. Over the next decade he was a project leader performing research development on catalysts for the conversion of methane to liquid fuels and chemicals (GTL: Gas to Liquids). From 2010 to 2013, he was general manager of the Environment Research Laboratory at Advanced Technology Research Laboratories. A year after the merger between Nippon Steel Corporation and Sumitomo Metal Industry in 2012, he moved to the company's headquarters in Tokyo where he was placed in charge of climate change issues. Since 2013, he has participated in the annual convention of the Conference of Parties, organized by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In addition, he works for the Japan Business Federation (Keidanren) as a member of the Working Group on Global Environment Strategy. He is the Chair of the International Environmental Strategic Committee for the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, and is also a member of the Environment Committee of the World Steel Association.



MATSUSHITA Kazuo
Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University / Senior Fellow, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Prof. Matsushita served as Professor of Global Environmental Policy at the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies of the Kyoto University, from November 2001 to March 2013. He graduated from the Tokyo University and obtained MA in political economy from the Johns Hopkins University. He joined the Environment Agency in 1972 and served as the Director of the Air Pollution Control Division and the Global Environment Policy and Cooperation Division. He also worked at the OECD, UNCED and IGES. His research focuses on green economy and environmental policy integration for sustainable society. His publication includes "A Journey to Global Environmental Studies", "An Introduction to Environmental Policy", "Environmental Governance", "Introduction to Environmental Politics", "Environment in the 21st Century and New Development Patterns" (in English). He is also a member of the Board, The Environmental Consortium for Leadership Development (EcoLeaD), as well as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Environmental Innovation and Communication Organization.

CHINA



JIANG Ruiping
Vice President, China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)

Dr. JIANG Ruiping is Vice President, Professor and PhD Supervisor of the China Foreign Affairs University.

He is a member of the Advisory Committee for Economic and Trade Policy of the Ministry of Commerce, member of the Advisory Group for East Asian Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice President of the Chinese Association of Asia-Pacific Studies, Vice President of the Chinese Association for Japanese Studies, Vice President of the National Association for Japanese Economic Studies, President of the Association of Economic Diplomacy Studies in the China National Association for International Studies, President of the Association of the China-ASEAN Education and Training Centers.

He enjoyed the State Council Special Allowance in June 2000. He was awarded as "Excellent Young Teacher in Higher Education" by the Ministry of Education in April 2001 and gained Beijing Municipal Higher Education Teacher Award in August 2003.

His research interests include Japanese economy and Sino-Japanese relations, China's regional diplomacy and East Asian cooperation, world economy and economic diplomacy and International Political Economy. He has more than 200 publications in the above research areas.



LI Guanghui Vice President, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce

Dr. Li Guanghui is the Vice President of CAITEC and Senior Research Fellow. He is devoted to the research on regional economic integration, opening-up and development of border areas as well as free trade zones in China, etc.

Dr. Li has published more than 100 articles in the mainstream newspapers and journals such as People's Daily, Economic Daily, 21st Century Business Herald, Zi Guang Ge, Intertrade, and International Economic Cooperation. He has participated in and presided over nearly one hundred study projects for the state and provincial-level government departments, such as the Feasibility Study of 10+1 FTA, Mid- and Long-term Plan of Trade and Economic Relations between China and the Republic of Korea, Strategic Study on China's Trade and Economic Relations in the 12th Five-Year-Plan Period, the Feasibility Study of FTZs in China, the Strategic Feasibility Study of the "One Belt and One Road" Initiatives, as well as the Feasibility Study of China-Vietnam Cross-Border Cooperation sponsored by the UNDP. He was involved in drafting the documents for the State Council, including the Decision of the State Council on Accelerating the Fostering and Developing of the Emerging Strategic Industries, the Guiding Decisions on the Opening up and Development of the Border Areas, the Planning of the Opening-up and Development of the Border Areas in 2015 to 2020, etc. He wrote 8 monographs in the language of Chinese, including the book entitled A Study on Regional Economic Integration Strategy in Northeast Asia, and the book entitled A Strategic Study of the Opening-up of China's Border Areas, etc.

He has won 20 honors including the awards of the Ministry of Commerce for the outstanding youths and the awards of the Ministry of Commerce for excellent research results on commerce development. He was invited to give the 19th serial lecture to the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee under the arrangement of its collective study program.



LIXiao Professor, Economics School of Jilin University / Director, Sino-Japanese Center for Economic Studies, Jilin University

Professor of International Economics Vice Dean of the School of Economics, Jilin University

Professional Experience:

1989-1991	Assistant Professor, Economics School, Jilin University
1991-1994	Lecturer, Economics School, Jilin University
1994-1997	Associate Professor, Economics School, Jilin University
1997-	Full Professor, Economics School, Jilin University
1997-	Doctor Advisor, Economics School, Jilin University

International Affiliations:

1996-1997	Visiting Scholar, Kwansai Gakuin University, Japan
2000-2001	Special Visiting Scholar, the Japan Foundation, Japan
2002-2003	Visiting Scholar, Seinan Gakuin University, Japan
2007	Visiting Scholar, Amsterdam Free University, The Netherlands
2007-2008	Visiting Professor, Kwansai Gakuin University, Japan
2007	Visiting Professor, Chuo University, Japan
2011	Visiting Scholar, Stanford University, US

Specialized Fields:

World Economy, World Development, East Asian Economy, East Asian Economic Cooperation, International Monetary System

Professional Activities and Services:

Vice Dean, School of Economics, Jilin University

Vice President, the World Economy Association in China Director, China Society for Finance and Banking Member, Network for East Asian Think-Tanks (NEAT)

Vice Chairman, Economic Group, Sino-Korean Experts Joint Research Committee

Member, Teaching Guidance Committee on International Economy and Trade, Ministry of Education

Member, Advising Committee, Jilin Provincial Government

Publications in Recent Years:

Published 7 books and more than 50 academic articles in recent 5 years.



LI Liping

Deputy Director, Institute of International Environmental Policy, Policy

Research Center for Environment and Economy, Ministry of Environmental

Protection, PRC

Ms. Li Liping, is the Deputy Director, Institute for International Environmental Policy, Policy Research Centre for Environment and Economy (PRCEE), Ministry of Environmental Protection, which is one of main environmental think-tanks in China. Her research areas include: international environmental policy, climate change, environment and trade, etc. She has rich experiences on international environmental cooperation. And she participate some negotiations on trade and environment. Many policy papers and recommendations proposed by her were accepted by the related Ministries in China. And she has published 7 books and more than 50 papers in journals.



ZHANG Haibin
Professor, School of International Studies, Peking University

HANG Haibin, Professor of the School of International Studies, Peking University, and Director of the Center for International Organization Studies, Peking University. He received his Ph.D. in 1998 from the School of International Studies, Peking University. His major research areas are international environment and climate politics, China's environmental diplomacy and international organizations. He is adviser to the Ministry of Commerce, China, on trade and environment issues; member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council for Sustainability; member of the Board of United Nations Association of China; member of Governing Council of China Society for Environmental Resources Law; member of Governing Council of China Environment Culture Promotion Association; member of Chinese National Committee for Future Earth; and the core expert of WWF China Climate Change Forum. He was the visiting scholar of the University of Oxford (2015), Cornell University (2003-2004), Niigata University (2001), Hong Kong City University (1998) and Korea University (1995). His major books include: Climate Change and China's National Security (2010), Environment and International Relations (2008). He published more than 50 articles in academic journals at home and abroad. He also wrote articles for People's Daily, Guangming Daily, PLA Daily and New York Times, etc.



HUAN Qingzhi Professor of Environmental Politics, School of Marxism, Peking University

Dr. Qingzhi Huan is professor of comparative politics at Research Institute of Marxism, Peking University, China. His research areas focus upon environmental politics, European politics and left politics. Among others, he was a Harvard-Yenching Visiting Scholar of 2002/2003 at Harvard University, a Humboldt Research Fellow of 2005/2006 at the MZES, University of Mannheim, and a CSC High Research Fellow of 2010 at the ANU. He is the author of many monographs such as International Comparison on Environmental Politics (2007) and A Comparative Study on European Green Parties (2000).

His main publications in English include: Eco-socialism as Politics: Rebuilding the Basis of Our Modern Civilisation (ed.) (Dordrecht, the Netherlands: Springer, 2010).

- 1) Development of the red-green environmental movement in China: A preliminary analysis, Capitalism Nature Socialism 22/3 (2014), pp. 45-60.
- 2) French left parties in the 2012 general elections: A theoretical explanation, Academics 2 (2013), pp. 262-265.
- 3) Green politics in China, in Valentin Sevéus (ed.), Per Gahrton: The Pragmatic Visionary (Stockholm: Seveus &Co., 2013), pp. 157-162.
- 4) Regional supervision centres for environmental protection in China: Functions and limitations, Journal of Current Chinese Affairs 40/3 (2011), pp.139-162.
- 5) Growth economy and its ecological impacts upon China, International Journal of Inclusive Democracy 4 (2008).
- 6) Ecological modernisation: A realist Green way for China? Environmental Politics 15/4(2007), pp.683-687.
- 7) Europeanising Greens in an involving European democracy, MZES Working Paper 96 (2006).
- 8) The Massachusetts Greens in electoral politics, Environmental Politics 15/4 (2006), pp.650-655.



JI Ling

Deputy Director of the Institute of Asian Studies at China Foreign Affairs

University

Ms. JI Ling is Deputy Director of Institute of Asian Studies of China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU). She obtained her PhD in International Relations from CFAU. She was a visiting Fulbright scholar at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University during the academic year of 2010-2011. Her research interests include international relations theory and China-ASEAN relations. Her recent publications include "East Asian Community" and the Emotional Drive for Building East Asian Collective Identity (Foreign Affairs Review, 2011), Out-of-balance of Power Structure and Psychological Expectation: the issue of Trust in China-ASEAN relations (Southeast Asian Affairs, 2012), Rethinking the Identity Theory under the Framework of Systemic Constructivism: Concepts and Logic (World Economics and Politics, 2012) and History, Practices and the process of ASEAN security cooperation (Foreign Affairs Review, 2014).



GUO Yanjun Associate Professor and Deputy Director of the Institute of Asian Studies at China Foreign Affairs University

Dr. Guo Yanjun is an Associate Professor and Deputy Director of the Institute of Asian Studies at China Foreign Affairs University. He also serves as a research fellow at the Innovation Center on National Territorial Sovereignty and Maritime Rights. As a member of the NEAT China (10 + 3) and NACT China (10 + 1), he has involved in a couple of track II activities in the past years. His specializes in the study of international rivers and transboundary water resources management, esp. the Lancang- Mekong river water management. He has published relevant writings and articles both at home and abroad on transboundary water resources management.



GONG Ro-myung Chairman, East Asia Foundation / Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, ROK

A distinguished former Korean Foreign Minister and the chairman of the East Asia Foundation, Ro-Myung Gong has been a chair professor in the Division of International Studies of Dongseo University in Busan, Korea, since 2007. He is also the advisor of the Korea-Japan Forum since after serving as Chairman from 2003 to 2012.

He was born on February 25, 1932. He is a graduate of the Law College, Seoul National University and studied at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He entered the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1958 and served at various overseas diplomatic missions of Korea, including in Washington DC, Tokyo, Canberra and Cairo.

He was the Republic of Korea's Ambassador to Brazil from 1983 to 1986, Consul-General in New York (1986-89), Ambassador to the then-Soviet Union (1990-92), Director of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and Security(IFANS) (1992-93), Ambassador to Japan (1993-94), and became Minister of Foreign Affairs from December 1994 to November 1996. After retiring from government, he served as a member of the Presidential Advisory Council on Unification in 1997.

In 1997, he served as the Chief Representative of the preliminary meeting and main talks for the trilateral confidential talks between South Korea, North Korea, and Vietnam for releasing the then detained South Korean diplomats in Vietnam. He also led the negotiation with China as the government representative for the return of the Chinese passengers to their homeland following the emergency landing incident of the hijacked Chinese Hawker Siddeley Trident civil aircraft at Camp Page, a US army base in Chuncheon, South Korea in 1983. In 1992, he was also the representative of the 6th, 7th, and 8th round of high-level inter-Korean talks and chairman of South Korea for the South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission.

He was chairman of the 2010 PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games Bid Committee (1992-93), chair professor of Dongguk University, Seoul (1997-2004) and of Hallym University in Gangwon (2004-07), and chairman of the Sejong Foundation/Sejong Institute (2008-11).



AHN Se Young
Chairman, National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and
Social Sciences / Professor, GSIS, Sogang University

AHN Se Young is a full professor of the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) at Sogang University and he is a chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiation and a President of the Korea's Trade Policy Forum founded with the assistance of Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy.

Prior to joining the faculty of the Sogang University, he had been working in the Korean government for 24 years. Also, he served as an Assistant Secretary for Trade Policy in the Office of President (Blue House) and an Investment Promotion Officer in the United Nation's Industrial Development Organization (Washington IPS, U.S.A). His major job in the government agencies was to negotiate with Korea's trading partners and coordinate trade policy in Korea. He retired as the Director General of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy in 2000, and joined the faculty of the Sogang GSIS. He served as a dean of Sogang GSIS and a member of the 'Presidential Committee on Economic Policy'.

His major academic concerns are trade policy and economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region as well as the China-Korea FTA and Japan-Korea FTA.

He was graduated from the Seoul National University and received a Doctor degree from the PANTHEON-SORBONNE (Paris I) University in France.

Professor Ahn was a Visiting Scholar at the East-West Center in Hawaii in 2006 and he was a Visiting Scholar at the Waseda University in 2007.



KIL Jeong-Woo Member of the National Assembly, Saenuri Party, 1st term / Trade, Industry, and Energy Committee

Dr. Jeong-Woo Kil is an elected member of the 19th National Assembly of South Korea, and is affiliated with Trade, Industry and Energy Committee. He majored in international relations at Seoul National University and received Ph.D. in political science from Yale University.

He started his career in 1987 as a diplomat at the Korean Embassy in Washington D.C. After four years of serving the country, Dr. Kil joined the Research Institute for National Unification, a Korean government think-tank and worked as a Director of Policy Studies.

In 1995, Dr. Kil shifted his career to journalism. He worked as a diplomatic correspondent and columnist to Washington D.C. of JoongAng Ilbo, one of the major newspapers in the nation, and experienced significant positions in the company as an editorial staff writer and a Publisher of the English Newspaper, JoongAng Daily.

He also had an experience in business. He had successfully run JoongAng M&B, the book and magazine publishing company of JoongAng media group, and has worked as a vice chairman of the Woonsan Group before getting elected.



KIM Sang-Hyup Visiting Professor, Graduate School of Green Growth, College of Business, KAIST / Former Senior Secretary to the President

Sang-Hyup Kim is a visiting professor at Graduate School of Green Growth, College of Business, KAIST and chairman of Coalition for Our Common Future. Prior to joining KAIST, he worked at the Office of the President of the Republic of Korea in 2008 as the Secretary for National Future and Vision, where he contributed in setting the historic "Low Carbon Green Growth" vision for Korea. In 2011, he became the Senior Secretary to the President for Green Growth, coordinating the planning, development and implementation of Korea's Green Growth strategy. Through collaboration with the Presidential Committee on Green Growth and relevant ministries, his agenda ranges from national implementation of Green Growth policies to international climate change negotiations and promoting global cooperation for making Green Growth a truly global asset. He also serves as a member of the Global Agenda Council;

Kim was formerly the Washington correspondent for Maeil Business Newspaper and a Founding Member of the World Knowledge Forum and Vision Korea Project. He has also worked at SBS, Seoul Broadcasting System, during which he set up the Future and Vision Project Team in 2004, in addition to founding and serving in the capacity of the Executive Director of the Seoul Digital Forum.

Kim has a B.A. and M.A. in International Relations from Seoul National University. He has been recipient of numerous awards during his career, including: Broadcaster of the Year; Korean Broadcasters Association (2007); Hongjo Order of Service Merit (2010); Hwangjo Order of Service Merit (2013).



CHOO Mi Ae Member of the National Assembly, New Politics Alliance for Democracy, 4th term / Trade, Industry, and Energy Committee

Political party: The New Politics Alliance for Democracy

Electoral district: Gwangjin-gu (Eul), Seoul

Academic background

2004	M.A., Economics, Yonsei Graduate School of Economics, Seoul, Korea
1985	Completed Judicial Research & Training Institute Course
1981	B.A., Law, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea
1977	Gyeongbuk Women's High School, Daegu, Korea

Professional experience

2012-Present	Member, 19th National Assembly
2012	The Head of Presidential election planning group, Democratic Party
2012	Member, Supreme Council, Democratic Party
2008-2012	Member, 18th National Assembly
2008-2010.5	Chairperson, NA Environment & Labor Committee
2004-2006	Visiting scholar, Columbia University, U.S.
2000-2004	Member, 16th National Assembly
1996-2000	Member, 15th National Assembly



CHUNG Suh-Yong Professor, Division of International Studies, Korea University

Dr. Suh-Yong Chung is Professor in the Division of International Studies at Korea University and the Director of Center for Climate and Sustainable Development Law and Policy (CSDLAP) of Seoul International Law Academy. Currently, he is also a Member of the Council (governing body) of the Global Green Growth Institute, a new intergovernmental organization to address climate change. For the Korean government, Dr. Chung is currently a Member of Policy Advisory Board of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He also served the Presidential Committee on Green Growth and the Honorary Committee to Host Green Climate Fund as a Member. His research focuses on governance and institution building in various fields. Regarding the environmental issues in Northeast Asia, Dr. Chung has extensively worked on regional environmental institution/governance building focusing on numerous institutions such as NEASPEC, TEMM, UNDP/GEF YSLME Project, and UNEP's NOWPAP in the areas of air pollution, natural disaster, marine environment and sustainable development both at academic and policy levels. Dr. Suh-Yong Chung holds degrees in law and international relations from Seoul National University, the London School of Economics and Stanford Law School.



YOON Deok Ryong Senior Research Fellow Korea Institute for International Economic Policy

Deok Ryong Yoon is a senior research fellow at KIEP (Korea Institute for International Economic Policy). Currently he serves as a member of the advisory committee of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Ministry of Unification. He worked as a member of the steering committee of KIC (Korea Investment corporation), Korea's sovereign fund. He was also previously a member of National Economic Advisory Council for the President. He served also as Senior Advisor to the Minister of Finance and as a head of the evaluation team for public companies at the Ministry of Strategy and Finance. He continues to serve as a member of experts groups or advisory committees in diverse ministries and presidential offices in Korea.

He was a visiting professor at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. He is also a visiting professor at the Institute for Korean Unification Studies at Yonsei University. He received his B.A., M.A. and Ph. D. in economics from Kiel University in Germany. He was the executive director of PECC Korea and director general of the APEC Education Foundation.

In addition to numerous papers and books, he is the author of "Asian Monetary Cooperation: A Search for Regional Monetary Stability in the Post-Euro and the Post-Asian Crisis Era" in *Economic Papers* (Bank of Korea 2000), "Searching for a Better Regional Surveillance Mechanism in East Asia" (HWWA, 2002). "The Role of Regional Development Banks: Financing for Development and Solidarity in East Asia" (Edward Elgar, London, 2003), "The Structure of North Korea's political Economy: Changes and Effects" (KEI, Washington DC. 2004), "How to Finance North Korea's Capital Requirements for Economic Recovery," (East Asian Review, Vol. 16, No. 2, 2004), "National Financial Revenue and Expenditure of North Korea" (KIEP 2005) and "A Roadmap for East Asian Monetary Integration" (KIEP 2007). "The Korean Economic Adjustment to the World Financial Crisis" (Asian Economic Papers, 2010).



HONG Hyung Taek
Secretary General, The East Asia Foundation; Associate Managing Editor,
Global Asia

Hyung Taek Hong is Secretary General at the East Asia Foundation (EAF) in Seoul, where he oversees planning and implementation of various programs and activities decided by the board of trustees of the EAF. He is also Associate Managing Editor of Global Asia, a quarterly publication of the EAF.

He is a graduate of the Department of Political Science at Korea University in Seoul and holds an MA in political science from the University of Texas at Austin. From 1992 to 1997, he was a lecturer of Korean language at the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at Columbia University. Prior to joining the EAF in May 2005, he undertook advanced graduate studies in Political Science at Columbia University in the City of New York, majoring in comparative politics, international relations and Russian area studies.

6. 議事要旨

(日本語)

以下のサマリーは、中国 China Foreign Affairs University 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 27 年度 日中韓協力ダイアログ サマリー(仮訳) 2015 年 9 月 3 日(水) 長春

開会の辞

Jiang Ruiping 中国外交学院(CFAU)副学長

この風光明媚な長春市で開催される第 10 回中国 - 北東アジア博覧会という大変重要なイベントに参加できることを非常に光栄に思います。まず初めに、中国外交学院を代表し、遠路はるばるお越しいただいた韓国および日本の友人と、ご多忙の折、本会議に出席賜った中国のご専門家の方々を心より歓迎申し上げます。また、温かいご歓迎と配慮の行き届いた準備をしてくださったパートナーである吉林省中日韓三国協力研究センターならびに吉林省中国社会科学院に深く感謝申し上げます。

昨年11月、韓国・ソウルにて第1回日中韓協力ダイアログが開催されました。コン・ ノミョン(Gong Ro-Myung)会長のご指導のもと、開催者である東アジア財団(East Asia Foundation)の入念な計画と細部まで行き届いた実施のお蔭で、会議は成功裏に終わりま した。今回の一連のダイアログでも、中日韓の学識経験者を含む代表者の方々を招聘する ことで、本会議の高い水準および質の高い代表者をお約束できることを嬉しく感じ、また 誇りに思います。山河によって地理的に繋がる三国は密接に結びつく経済、貿易そして人 と人との交流を享受してきました。16年前に三ヶ国間協力の取り組みに着手して以来、私 達は政治、経済、社会および文化の各分野における協力を着実に進めてきました。このよ うな協力は三国間関係の発展を推進するにとどまらず、北東アジアひいては東アジアを発 展させ、牽引する上で重要な役割も果たしています。しかし、領土紛争や歴史問題をめぐ る議論の影響を受け、三国間協力は紆余曲折を経て、近年深い意味での進展の速度が衰え ています。この3月、三国の協力のもと、ソウルにて第7回三国外相会議が開催されまし た。この会議では、前回から数えて3年ぶりに各国の外相が会し、三国間協力が通常の進 路に修正されました。過去と向き合い、未来に目を向けるという精神を改めて確認し、三 国の外相は自由貿易協定(FTA)の進展を加速化し、原子力安全保障、災害対策管理、環 境問題、青年の交流などの分野を主要な柱とした協力を強化することで、関連する諸問題 を適切に処理することを誓いました。

ここに集う同僚そして友人の皆様に申し上げます。

現実的な分野における三国間協力の強化によってのみ、共通の利益を見出し、拡張し、違いや矛盾を解消し、連携のもとに地域的な合意や独自性を確立することが可能であるというのが私の考えです。この認識に基づき、今回のダイアログでは次の二つの重要な課題を打ち出しました。すなわち、経済協力と環境保護での協力です。三国の政府、企業および社会の共通の関心事であるこの二つの議題を十分に議論し、話し合いを通じて共通の基盤をある程度模索できるよう努力できればと思います。現在、中国、日本、韓国の三国は貿易経済および環境保護の問題で共通の課題を抱えています。

経済の領域で、三国とも世界経済の低迷という大きな圧力下にありながら、自国の経済や産業構造の変革と向上に引き続き取り組んでいます。三国間の経済政策上の協調を強化し、地域市場を開放し、投資の環境を改善し、地域のバリューチェーン(価値連鎖)の更なる統合を推進することは、非常に重要な急務です。これは中国政府と産業部門の総意です。私達はこの総意に向けて絶え間ない努力を続け、その甲斐あって目覚ましい成果を達成しました。

三国間投資協定が成立し、FTA に関する交渉に取り組み、一連の成果を上げました。また、三国は FTA 設立の機会を捉え、地域協力の新たな推進力とすべきです。今回のダイアログは中国・日本・韓国 FTA (中日韓 FTA) に集中するだけでなく、中日韓 FTA と、アジア太平洋地域の他の FTA との間に樹立した関係も取り上げます。また、その機会および課題の重要性についてより包括的且つ深いレベルで理解するため、中日韓 FTA と三国の国内での経済改革との関係や他の重要な議題も含まれます。

環境問題は、中国、日本、韓国に実践的な協力の遂行のきっかけとなる重要な課題です。大気・水質汚染およびその他の問題は、益々人々の生活や健康を脅かす大きな問題となって来ています。国境を越えて容易に拡散するという性質上、汚染問題はたった一国で対処できるものではありません。国家間、政府間、企業およびその他の社会組織間の協力や、地域ひいては地球規模での汚染防止や制御のための協力体制や統治基盤の確立によってのみ、人々の生活環境を改善することが可能となります。三国の持続可能な発展のために私達の英知を捧げることを掲げながら、本ダイアログでは環境保護の分野における三国の経験を共有し、協力して汚染を防止し管理する上で三国にそれぞれ固有な施策を探求し、地域のグリーントレードの可能性を模索します。

アイデアは実践から生まれますが、やがて(実践を)凌駕します。本ダイアログは、まさしく様々な考えやアイデアが生まれる場所です。豊富な実践経験に裏付けされた職業をバックグランドとしてお持ちの精鋭と、先進的思考の持ち主である専門家や学者の方々を含むすべての皆様をこの場にお迎えし、私達の対話やコミュニケーションによって様々なアイデアが誘発されると期待します。マクロ的な展望を掲げると同時に、実践的で現実的な提案も共に推し進める必要があります。このような展望や提案は、異なる経路を通じて政策立案者の知るところとなるでしょう。例えば、議論によって導き出された総意や政策を適切な政府部門に報告したり、政策提言という形で提出することを考慮することもできます。そうすることによって、私達の基盤が政策に与える影響を拡大できます。

最後になりましたが、本会議にご出席いただき、誠にありがとうございます。会議の成功を祈ります。

日下一正 国際経済交流財団会長

中国 外国学院 秦亜青院長、韓国 East Asia Foundation 孔魯明会長、中国、韓国、日本の代表団の皆様。本日ここでご挨拶の機会を得ましたこと、誠に光栄です。ご紹介いただきました国際経済交流財団の会長の日下でございます。

本日の第2回の日中韓協力ダイアログの開催にあたり、主催の労をとられた中国外交学院の皆様に先ずもって御礼申し上げるとともに、新たにこの会合に参加された方々を歓迎いたしたいと思います。前回の会合では、「自由貿易協定の政治経済学」とのテーマの下で議論し、FTAの真の、あるいは隠された狙いは、国内の構造改革の進展にあることが共有されるとともに、それに対応するためのセーフティネットの必要性も指摘されました。また、「環境分野での協力」については、3か国間には既にさまざまなチャネルでの協力関係があるが、より具体的な内容での協力の余地があることが確認されております。その後、CJKを取り巻く状況は、経済分野では中国の減速に直面し、経済関係が深化している日本、韓国は大きく影響を受ける状況になっています。今回の会合では、こうした状況下で各国は成長戦略をどう描いていくべきなのか、東アジアの持続可能な経済成長に貢献するに3か国は何が出来るのかなどもあわせて、議論を発展させたいと思っております。

本日の会議には、テーマに即して幅広い知見をお持ちのご専門の方々に日本から来ていただいております。セッション1:経済協力では、東アジアの経済・貿易に造詣の深い深川由起子先生。早稲田大学の先生ですが現在、客員研究員として韓国のヨンセ大学にいらっしゃいます。FTA、地域統合研究の専門家である慶応大学の木村福成先生。佐々木伸彦様は2年前まで経済産業省の経済産業審議官を務め、TPP、CJK、RCEP、日本―EUなど様々な大規模FTAの交渉をリードされました。また、JETROの北京事務所長を務めた経験もあり、中国、東アジアに精通されております。

また、セッション2:環境協力では、地球環境戦略研究機関の松下和夫京都大学名誉教授。松下先生は、もともとは、日本の環境庁において大気汚染規制や環境保全対策に従事、海外でも、OECD環境局勤務や国連環境開発会議上級計画官として活躍され、その後大学に転じており、実践と理論を兼ね備えた権威です。藤本健一郎様は日本の最大の鉄鋼メーカーである新日鉄住友株式会社で地球環境対応策を進めるとともに、日本経済団体連合会や日本鉄鋼連盟など民間部門での環境対応のリーダーとして活躍されています。皆様には、本日のディスカッションに有益な貢献をしていただけるものと確信しております。

改めて申し上げることでもないかも知れませんが、当ダイアログは、track1.5を目指しております。track1 は政府の公式見解を述べ合う会合、track2 は専門家の見識の交換会、そして track1.5 とは、各参加者が専門家であり、かつ政府や社会に対して影響力、発信力をお持ちの方々一今回お集まりの皆様の会合です。お互いが幅広い分野で成功と失敗から学びあうことが、ひいては地域の発展、安定に繋がると思います。その観点から、3か国が直面する共通的な課題や大気や水の汚染など3か国の国境に跨る課題の解決に向けた協力などをテーマに議論し、各国の産官学の取り組みに貢献できればよいと思います。

本日の議論を通じてこうした目的が達成できるように、また、日本と中国、韓国との絆が更に強固になることを祈念してご挨拶とさせていただきます。

Gong Ro-Myung 東アジア財団会長

第2回中日韓協力ダイアログに出席されているすべての招待客の皆様に篤く御礼申し上げます。中国外交学院および国際経済交流財団と共にこのダイアログを共催しております東アジア基金は、現代自動車グループの支援のもと2005年に設立された非営利財団です。人と知識のネットワークを活用し、朝鮮半島および東アジアの平和と繁栄の希求を目的として、公的サービスを提供しています。

昨年11月13日、ソウルで第1回中日韓協力ダイアログが開催されました。その時のダイアログでは、中国、日本、韓国の政治的、社会的、歴史的背景は異なるものの、共通の繁栄と持続可能な発展を実現するために三国は依然として協力する必要があるという点を確認しました。2012年11月に定めた包括的且つハイレベルでのFTAを構築するという原則のもと、過去一年間私達が目にしてきたように、中・日・韓間のFTA交渉が継続された結果、数年にわたって延期されていた中日韓サミット会議が今年再び実現することになりました。中・韓FTA合意はただ今韓国議会の承認待ちの状態ですが、最終的な承認を取り付けるにはまだしばらくの期間と調整が必要と思われます。全員が満足する結論を導き出すにはそのような努力と時間と忍耐が必要ですが、三国が継続して協力の道を敷いているという状況はそれだけで非常に意義深いと言えます。

FTA、RCEP(東アジア地域包括的経済連携)、TPP(環太平洋戦略的経済連携協定)およびその他の地域・国際経済共同体が世界規模の経済地図を描く時、経済発展によって世界的な環境問題も発生することを心に留める必要があります。環境問題はグローバルな問題であり、各国が独自では解決できません。全世界が努力し、対策を講じなければなりません。正に先ほど Jiang 副学長が仰ったように、環境問題というのは、強力な経済・軍事力に拠るグローバルな経済・政治・安全保障分野での、アメリカや中国といった大国の権限や軋轢を超越すべき唯一の問題と言えます。世界の先進国、そして中国、日本、韓国も、持続可能な発展の実現に向け、環境に配慮したエネルギーやクリーンエネルギーを開発中です。そのような努力は各国の生き残りという問題と直接かかわっていますが、技術開発や研究の分野において、すべてのパートナーと協力するという方法以外に共通の繁栄を導き出すことは不可能です。

中国、日本、韓国の共同研究を通して、三国は地域の平和と共通の繁栄の重要性を認識し、また、自発的に共同努力することを表明してきました。歴史的な問題を原因とする摩擦、ある時は改善し、またある時は悪化する朝鮮半島情勢、北東アジアの政治地図などの諸問題を解決するには、前例を見ない三国間の協力が不可欠です。三国協力研究センターを設立した当時の気概を常に心に留め、三国のトップにより喚起される深い関心や指導力が十分に発揮されるよう願っています。また、第2回中日韓協力ダイアログを通じて、三国の代表者の方々が、どのように相互理解を深め、協力分野を拡大すべきか忌憚なく意見を交換できることを望みます。繰り返しになりますが、この場をお借りして高名なゲストの皆様に御礼の言葉を述べるとともに、心より歓迎申し上げます。ご清聴ありがとうございました。

セッション1:経済問題

【中国】JIANG Ruiping(中国外交学院副学長)

中日韓協力における経済および政治的な相互の信頼についてお話したいと思います。これは個人的な意見ですが、政治的な相互信頼の欠如は、私達が協力する際に最大にして最も深刻な問題です。次の四つの観点から、この点について説明します。

まず、諸島問題や歴史問題が原因で、2012年後半以来、三国の政治および安全保障上の 軋轢が発生、そして悪化していることは明白です。米国の外交戦略である「アジアへの中 心軸移動」を含む一連の外的要因のため、三国間協力の円滑な発展もまた阻まれている状 況です。よって、今後長期間にわたって政治的な相互信頼の欠如が三国間協力の最大の障 壁になると予測されます。

第二に、継続的な政治関係の悪化は三国間の貿易関係の発展にも深刻な影響を及ぼしました。特に、中国・日本および韓国・日本の貿易関係には、既に明らかな縮小または衰退の傾向が見られます。本日の議論の主要点である三国間 FTA 交渉の段取りを含む、三国間の経済的な結びつきもマイナスの影響を被ると予想されます。

第三に、三国間の経済協力関係の停滞および貿易関係の縮小は経済的な相互依存の衰弱を招き、三国間の政治的な相互信頼や協力関係を推進する経済基盤も弱まりました。日本と韓国の外国貿易のパターンとして、中国を遠ざけ、米国と密接な関係を築くという傾向が再び見られるようになりました。

これらの問題を解決するために、今から申し上げる四つの側面から良好な相互作用の実現に向けて努力すべきだと考えます。

第一に、三国間協力と二国間関係の両軸から良好な相互作用を実現すること。

第二に、各国の権利や利益と地域責任の間で適切な均衡を保つこと。

第三に、地域構造および米国との関係において良好な相互作用を実現すること。米国の「アジアへの中心軸移動」政策が三国間協力に及ぼす影響をできるだけ弱めるため、何らかの効果的な対策を講じる必要があります。

そして四番目として、歴史認識と現実的な要求の均衡を保つような良好な相互作用を実現し、協力そのものや、真の協力を生み出すことに対する歴史的問題の介入を最大限に弱めることです。

【中国】LI Guanghui(中国商務部国際貿易経済合作研究員副院長)

中国、日本、韓国の三国は、各々の経済開発の強化に向けて協力するにとどまらず、東アジアの三大大国として東アジア全体の経済発展の責務および任務を担うために共に努力する必要があります。現実を鑑みて、中日韓 FTA の展開を推進するにあたり幾つかの問題が存在し、中でも中国と日本の政治関係が私達の FTA 構築に影響を及ぼす可能性があります。同時に、東アジアのプロセスに存在する経済発展の不均衡と外的要因もまた、三国の経済発展に影響を与える可能性があります。特に、2009 年に米国がアジア太平洋地域への回帰を宣言して以来、TPP のプロセスが中日韓 FTA の展開に影響を及ぼす可能性が指摘されています。三国はグローバル規模または東アジアの経済発展という視点に立ち、中日韓

FTA の推進を捉えるべきです。まず、中日、日韓、中韓の TFA をそれぞれ確立してから、 その後中日韓 FTA の構築を奨励すべきかどうか議論する価値があると思います。

【中国】LI Xiao(吉林大学・経済学部教授/吉林大学中日経済学研究センター所長)

アジアの経済発展には、主として次の三つの特徴があります。まず、グローバル規模での経済危機が勃発して以降、米国の経済回復と成長によってアジアの経済回復や成長の機会が損なわれています。アジア諸国は依然として伝統的な経済発展の概念に沿った従来の産業構造に基づいて経済を立て直している状況ですが、米国は量的金融緩和政策といった金融市場の公開市場操作ツールを使用し、経済回復と成長を直接実現しています。第二に、グローバル規模での経済成長に地域的な特色が日に日に顕著となり、アジア諸国は以前にも増して共通の問題に直面しています。三番目に、現在まで、アジアにおける経済協力の制度化は、「どれもこれもが危機に直面している」という状況です。アジア諸国は一致団結して、どのようにして短期的な政策を長期的な成果にシフトしていくのかという問題を解決しなければなりません。

では、具体的な協力の施策についてお話します。まず、中国の「一帯一路構想」の推進です。「一帯一路」戦略の成功は、確実にアジア経済の持続可能な開発を実現する上で不可欠な推進力です。次に、TPP、FTA および RCEP を含む多角的で開かれた協定は、多様性に富むアジアの政治・経済状況に一致するものです。しかし、米国が熱心に推進しているTPP は金融サービス部門における米国の有利な立場に基づいています。果たしてこれがアジアの貿易諸国の実際の経済成長構造と一致するのかどうかという点で議論の余地があります。三点目として、中日韓 FTA の進展には、中韓 FTA を参考に比較的容易な事項から取り掛かり、取り扱いの難しい領域については一旦保留にするという施策を採用するべきです。

さらに、量的金融緩和政策の回避、とりわけ大規模な通貨切り下げを原因としてアジア 地域を襲う可能性のある制度的な危機を回避するために、チェンマイ・イニシアティブの 多角化という政策目標の拡大を考慮することもできます。私達はアセアンや三国マクロ経 済研究事務局としての機能を強化し、すべての国々の間でマクロ経済的な政策に関する対 話やコミュニケーションを向上させ、引き続きアジア債券市場の確立を推進すべきです。

【日本】深川 由起子(早稲田大学政治経済学部教授/延世大学校客員教授)

グローバリゼーションには、負の側面があることを多くの国が認識している。

しかし、グローバリゼーションは早いスピードで進展しており、他方、日本、中国、韓国では高齢化によって労働力人口の減少が始まっている。従ってグローバリゼーションにうまく適応してその負の側面を緩和し、そのメリットを最大限享受出来るようにそれぞれの国の国内の構造改革を急ぐ必要がある。

具体的には、FTA戦略と国内の経済変革が車の両輪としてうまく回っていくことが重要である。日本の構造改革である、いわゆる「アベノミクス」の第三の矢である「成長戦略」を簡単にご紹介すると次の4点に集約される。

① 民間セクターのダイナミックスを促進するための規制緩和。

- ② 少子高齢化による労働力人口の減少を補完するための外国人、女性、高齢者の活用。
- ③ 新しい成長のフロンティアの発掘。
- ④ 地方の活性化。

より具体的には、①については、貿易自由化によって、競争力を失う産業や企業の市場からの退出を円滑化することが重要である。法人税減税、競争法の整備、投資家の保護などとともにTPPで議論されている知的所有権の保護も重要である。対内投資を促進することも重要で、そのためには多国間FTAに参加することが望まれる。

日本のベンチャーを始めとする中小企業にシリコンバレーを見習う努力を促すことも重要な政策と位置付けられる。

②については、労働力の流動性を高める労働市場改革が重要である。③については、新しい成長のフロンティアを産み出すための人材を作る大学改革、高齢化を背景としたヘルス・ケア産業や再生医療、エネルギー、原子力問題の解決に貢献するクリーンエネルギー産業、ロボットを活用したインフラ施設(例えば、先端交通システムなど)などが具体的施策として考えられている。

④ については、観光や農業、医療などがこれからの地方の活性化にとって重要と考えられる。

また、東アジアの国々が円滑な構造改革を実現するのをサポートする日本の協力の一つとして、ビッグ・データの活用により、競争に生き残り、効率の良い産業構造に転換していった日本経済の経験を提供することも可能になるのではないか。

【日本】木村 福成

(慶應義塾大学 教授/東アジア・アセアン経済研究センター チーフエコノミスト) 現在、メガリージョナルなFTAが世界的に進行中で、アジア地域ではTPPとRCEP であるが、TPPについては問題が絞られてきており、政治決断があれば交渉が集結する 段階まで来ていた。直近の閣僚理事会でまとまらなかったが、もう一度、閣僚理事会を開 けば話がまとまるところまで来ている。

また、CJKのFTAは例えば、農産物などの自由化度を高めてRCEPの交渉の加速 化、良質化を高めることに貢献できるように持っていけないだろうか。

他方、このようなメガリージョナルなFTA以外に、より交渉がまとまりやすいやり方として、例えば、知的所有権、競争政策、政府調達、国有企業との競争、投資家対国の関係の在り方(ISDS)などの個別の交渉項目について、プルリ協定(複数間国協定)を結ぼうという新たな動きもある。WTO交渉は難しくても、このような形の個別交渉項目ごとのプルリ協定の交渉は、メガリージョナルなFTA交渉が暗礁に乗り上げた時の一つの解決策となりうる。韓国や中国もCJKやRCEPの国際ルール作りには大きな関心を有しており、このようなプルリ協定の交渉はそれらを実現するための大事な戦略となりうる。

アジア地域のインフラ開発については、ERIAにおいてもASEANのインフラ開発 プロジェクトの青写真を東アジアサミットに提示しようと考えており、このような試みと 中国の提案のAIIBなど、国際融資機関の開発プロジェクトへの融資との連携が必要である。AIIBについては、既存の同様な機関との競合が問題視される中で、ERIAとであれば、ハードとソフトの組み合わせという形で協力が可能となる。

各インフラプロジェクトがどのようなプラスのインパクトをもたらすのかについても、シミュレーションが可能となる。

また、融資については貸し付け条件などの情報の開示義務など、国際ルールに従うことが必要であることも認識すべきだろう。

開発計画と融資との整合性、開発プロジェクトのオーナーシップの問題など、中国側へ 改善を求めることにもなるだろう。

更に、民間と政府との切れ目にも着目したい。輸出補助金は国際ルールで禁止されているが、投資への補助金の禁止は国際ルールにない。この意味で、このようなインフラ開発プロジェクトにおける中国の国営企業の登場はどのような条件の時に許容されるべきなのか、新たな国際ルールが求められることになる。

【日本】佐々木 伸彦(東京海上日動火災保険株式会社 顧問/元経済産業審議官)

日一EU FTA, CJK, RCEP, TPP, TIIP(米一EUFTA)といったメガリージョナルなFTAの交渉が2013年から開始されている。これらのメガリージョナルなFTAの交渉開始は、競争条件を平等なものとしようとする動きといえる。つまり、多くの国がメガリージョナルなFTAに参加する中で、自国だけ取り残されれば競争上不利になるからである。

日本も2011年11月に、当時の野田総理がAPECの首脳会合で日本のFTAの遅れを解消するため、大きな国・地域とのFTA交渉を開始することを宣言した。

その際、まずどの地域とのFTA交渉を始めるべきか考えた時に、日本の輸出の77. 5%がAPEC向けであり、また日本からの投資の67.5%がやはりAPEC向けであることを考えると、アジア地域とのFTAを考えるのが自然であった。

CJKやASEANとはサプライ・チェーンが形成されており、それに基づく部品、材料を中心とする中間財貿易が大宗を占めており、その意味でRCEPやCJKといったアジアのFTAの交渉をTPPなどよりも急ぐべきだったと考えられる。

ところが、実際は高い自由化目標を掲げるアメリカやいわゆるP4の諸国のイニシアティブでTPPが最も早いスピードで交渉が進展した。その中で注目すべきなのは、TPPのような外圧なくして国内の構造改革は進まないということである。なぜなら、国内の構造改革には、既得権益を保持したいという抵抗が非常に強いからである。

他方、FTAは交渉参加国一つ一つが自ら譲歩しないとその見返りとしての他の国の譲歩を勝ち得ることは困難である。

例えば日本―ベトナムFTA交渉の場合、日本は農産物で譲歩しなかったので、見返りとしてベトナムからは、全く何もとれなかった。

お互いに自由化率を高めるようにして、譲歩するものは譲歩して、勝ち得るものを勝ち得ないとFTA交渉は成立しない。FTAが多くの国・地域で進展した結果、このような常識が多くの国によってシェアされるようになってきており、その意味でFTAを推進す

るエンジンは出来つつあると考える。今後、TPP合意を経て行われるRCEP、CJK 交渉でこのような開放方針が貫かれれば、日本にとってもアジア各国にとっても意味のあ るFTAが結ばれていくことになろう。

【韓国】AHN Choong-yong (韓国コーポレートパートナーシップ委員会委員長)

中国は世界第二の経済大国になり、ますます中国、日本、韓国間の貿易や投資の相互依存が深まっています。最近、為替相場と利率政策を襲ったいわゆる「チャイナショック(中国株の大暴落)」および日本と韓国経済の包括的な内部構造改革のため、この先何かパラダイムシフトを経験するのだろうかということを三国が同時に思案し始めました。そこで、三国のマクロ経済学的な状況を寸評し、どうやって今申し上げた諸問題から抜け出し、持続可能な発展のシステムを構築すべきかについてお話します。

中国は 2001 年 12 月に WTO に加盟し、国際的な多国間貿易制度下の輸出志向経済国と して10パーセントという急速な年間成長率を持続し、世界第二位の経済力を誇る国家へ と変貌を遂げました。しかし、今年の中国は7パーセントの成長率でさえ実現が難しいと 予測され、これは世界規模での原材料市場に限らず韓国や日本経済にも深刻な影響を与え ると思われます。この現象を「チャイナショック」と呼びます。中国は「ニューノーマル (新常態)」政策やその他の経済政策を採用しましたが、製造・建設部門の成長率をめぐ る地方政府の競合によってもたらされる過剰投資、過剰設備、過剰債務という三つのジレ ンマが果たしてこのような政策によって解決できるのか疑問です。中国はこの過程で、ほ んの僅かでも成長率を上昇させるためにそもそも過剰に値上がりしていた人民元の切り下 げという政策を採用し、人民元の4.55パーセント切り下げの敢行によって、韓国の金融市 場を含む国際的な金融市場に一連の影響を与えました。マスコミはこれを「チャイナショ ック」と名付けました。最終的には8月24日のブラックマンデーに上海総合指数が25パ ーセントも下落しました。この出来事からも、中国、日本、韓国が自国のマクロ経済政策 に従いながら、構造上深く相互依存しているという現実を思い知らされます。それゆえ に、もし中国が供給能力に対する過剰設備という問題を解決できなければ、持続可能な成 長システムへの移行は難しいでしょう。私が申し上げたいのは、中国は経済の基本制度を 輸出志向の経済成長から国内需要やサービスを中心に据えた経済成長に切り替え、政策の 均衡を取りなおしている過程にあるということです。今年中に IMF 特別引出権を獲得する ため、また人民元の切り下げを伴う、より市場寄りの為替レート決定メカニズムを採用す ることで人民元を国際的な主要通貨へと押し上げるために行う、中国の国内再構築の施策 の一つとしてこの現象を捉えてみると、これら施策は短期間には近隣諸国に衝撃を与えは するものの、中国にとって非常に望ましいと言えます。2007年に中国の GDP の国内消費 割合はわずか 38 パーセントでしたが、今では 46 パーセントにまで上昇しており、これは 中国がより国内需要志向の経済システムに移行しつつあることを示します。この事実によ って、中国では国内需要市場に少なくとも1000万件の雇用機会を創出すると考えられ、 これは非常に好ましい改造だと思います。しかしこの過程で世界中の多くの国々は、中国 が資本主義市場経済ではなく、独自の特徴を備えた社会主義市場経済を継続するのではな いかという懸念を抱いています。ですから、世界第二の経済大国という中国の立場ゆえ、

中国によってもたらされる衝撃は今後も継続すると私は考えます。

日本経済についてですが、2012 年 12 月の安倍内閣発足以来、2 年 8 か月で対ドル円相場は62 パーセント下がりました。日本の超円安政策によって日本企業の輸出価格競争力が回復し、日本企業の財務構造が劇的に改善しました。日本はTPP 加盟という好機を活かし、農業、ロジスティクス、建設、不動産、運輸、国境を越えた文化や人材の流入といった今まで過剰に保護されてきた分野に対し外国の直接投資を誘致すべきだと思います。日本が国内の構造改革によって国内サービス市場を開放すれば、結果的に近隣諸国からの直接投資が増大します。ヨルゲンセン教授が日米サービス部門の生産性を比較したところ、日本の生産性はアメリカに比べて著しく低いことが判明しました。私の個人的見解では、日本はサービス部門の過剰保護から脱却し、競争システムを導入するために、TPP 加盟による構造改革を実現すべきです。アベノミクスの第三の矢の成功には、この方法を取るしかありません。

韓国経済もまた3パーセントという低い成長率に甘んじています。韓国の輸出品の25パーセントは中国向けであり、日本の輸出品の18パーセントが中国向けです。つまり、中国経済の低成長率は韓国経済に甚大な影響を及ぼしています。韓国は低い成長率と雇用率という問題を解決するために、次に述べる再構築のため4つの構造改革を積極的に推進しています。すなわち、労働力の改革(例、正規雇用とパートタイム雇用の差を縮小するなど)、公共部門の改革、財政改革および教育改革です。韓国経済は大企業でだけでなく、中小企業の成長も同様に追求しています。

このように三国が直面する問題を眺めると、国家、特に中国と日本がお互いの経済回復 を目指して一時的な切り下げ競争政策を採用する際、相互理解に努めることでしか政策の 協調は実現できないでしょう。この問題の解決に向けて、三国の財務大臣と世界銀行総裁 が少なくとも年一回は会合し、マクロ経済情勢についてお互いの意見を交換する必要があ ります。さらに、三国に共通してパラダイムの減退を引き起こした国内需要に重きを置く 部門から一旦離れ、またサービス部門の競争力を高めるために、医療ケア、教育およびロ ジスティクスといった慣例上の貿易外市場の改革や開放を積極的に推進する必要がありま す。これを実施することによってのみ、三国がサービス部門の質を押し上げ、雇用を創出 し、それによって域内貿易を促進することが可能となるのです。この観点に立ち、元々過 剰に保護されてきた国内サービス部門を開放する一手段として中国・日本・韓国 FTA を議 論しなければなりません。もっと言えば、長期的にみると中国・韓国 FTA は将来的に RCEP および TPP に統合されると考えられています。つまり、主要国の関係の新しいモデ ルは、もはや「ゼロ・サム・ゲーム」ではなく「中立的なゲーム」となるよう先導すべき です。中央アジアや中東のインフラ工事に投資するより、これまでまったく進展のなかっ た豆満江川広域の開発を研究や政策を通じた財政支援として今は優先すべきです。特に、 三国のサービス部門を売買可能な商品へと転換するために、「地域バリューチェーン」を 強化し、内部改革を実施し、近隣諸国への投資や商品サービス動向を推進する政策を採用 する必要があります。最後に、韓国で開発中の原子力発電所はすべて沿岸地域に面してお り、ゆえに潜在的な危険性を抱えています。安全性向上のためには、三国が定期的な閣僚 会議の場を設け、安全問題に関連した議題について議論する必要があると思います。ご清

【韓国】AHN Se-young (韓国経済人文社会科学研究協議会会長)

昨年 12 月、中国および韓国政府は中韓 FTA 交渉に関する協議事項に調印し、現在韓国 国会の承認待ちの段階にあります。しかし、この議題をめぐって国会の与党と野党では意 見に食い違いが見られます。韓国・チリ FTA は3回にわたって国会で否決され、米韓 FTA は政府の調印後、3 か月も経過してから承認されました。しかし、欧韓 FTA については大 きな政治的な論争もなく承認されました。個人的な見解では、韓国の国会では中韓 FTA に 関する政治的な議論はさほど生じず、短期間で承認されるでしょう。滞りなく中日韓 FTA 合意が実現すれば、貿易総額は1.4兆米ドルに達し、これは世界貿易額の18パーセントを 占めます。また、国内総生産は15兆米ドルに達し、世界の国内総生産の21パーセントに も及びます。この数字は米国主導の TPP (メガ FTA) には及びませんが、その影響力は甚 大になると予想されます。日中韓 FTA が成立すれば、世界経済の 22 パーセントを占める ことになります。(世界経済に占める) 北米自由貿易協定(NAFTA)が 27パーセント、EU が 24 パーセントであることを考えると、中日韓 FTA は世界経済の三本柱の一つを形成す ることになります。しかし一方で、中国、日本、韓国間の貿易量が著しく増大したにもか かわらず、NAFTAやEUと比較すれば依然としてはるかに少額です。EU諸国のEU域内の 貿易量は EU 諸国の貿易全体の 55 パーセントを占め、NAFTA 内では 40 パーセントに迫る 勢いですが、中日韓間ではこの数字はわずか 21 パーセントにとどまっています。中国、 日本、韓国が FTA に加盟すると、関税や取引費用が削減され、貿易や地域投資が増大する と期待されます。KIEP の分析では、韓国の製品を中国と日本へ輸出する際に発生する取引 費用はかなりの金額に達しています。中国への輸出品の場合、8パーセントの関税に加え 取引費用は全費用の 56 パーセントに達します。この点から、FTA を通じてこのような取 引費用を削減することが非常に重要です。

今までのスピーカーの皆様も仰っていましたが、産業改造はどの国でも経済発展に沿う形で実施すべきです。ところが、労働組合や利益集団の反対があるため構造改革は容易ではありません。しかし、FTA を活用すれば国内の産業改造が可能になります。中国・日本・韓国の6つの大手製鉄グループの生産余剰を合計すると3億トンに達します。これが原因で2011年の6グループ企業の収益率はわずか13パーセントに留まり、この数字は2005年の収益率16パーセントより減少しています。このような状況下で、三国のどのグループ企業も各自の事業を諦めるべきではなく、むしろ産業改造を実現し、どの当事者にとっても有利な結果をもたらすために「産業内貿易」を実施すべきです。

サービス産業に関して言えば、韓国は米国や EU との FTA を通じて非常に高水準でサービス産業の門戸を開放しています。これは中日韓間 FTA にもシナジー効果を与えることができます。EU は加盟国の統合という性格上経済保障などの問題に直面しています。同様に、現在中国・日本・韓国は不穏な政治および国際外交関係に直面しています。しかし、FTA の採択によってこのような問題が軽減できると私は考えています。

2012 年 11 月に中日韓 FTA 交渉が始まり、今年(2015 年)7 月に北京で開催された第 8 回交渉まで何の成果もあげられませんでした。交渉の目的は「ハイレベルでの包括的な

FTA」の構築ですが、商品市場の開放、サービス部門投資の開放、TBT(貿易の技術的障 害)、IPR(知的財産権)、環境、SPS 協定、製品の原産国などの諸問題を議論し、処理しな ければなりません。RCEP も「ハイレベルでの FTA」の構築を目指していますが、依然とし て二つの問題に直面しています。まず、交渉には16か国が参加していますが、先導的な 役割を果たす国がありません。次に、RCEP では参加国すべてにまったく同じ要求を課し ています。VCLM 諸国(ベトナム、カンボジア、ラオス、ミャンマー)の市場開放にさほ ど大きな期待はできず、中日韓 FTA の成功なしに RCEP の設立はほぼ不可能です。2015 年 6月、米国議会の監督のもと TPA(貿易促進権限)によって TPP が承諾され、その後 TPP 交渉の進展に弾みがつきました。7月末にハワイで調印されるはずでしたが、米国と日本 の間で議論されている自動車の製造原産地問題、カナダの乳製品市場開放への難色、米国 とオーストリア間の生物医療素材の専売期間の問題といった政治的問題のため、交渉を中 断する事態になりました。米国の専門家の見解では、アメリカ大統領選を考慮すると、 TPP 交渉が解決を見るのは早くて9月の半ばであると予想していますが、10月19日にカ ナダ総選挙を控え、合意に達するのはその後になるだろうと予測する専門家もいます。ハ ーパー首相内閣が選挙を意識しているため、カナダの乳製品市場開放には極めて困難が予 想されます。他にも TPP は 11 月の APEC サミット会議で調印される、あるいは 2016 年 3 月にホワイト・パレスで調印される可能性があるという予測もあります。

韓国は既に TPP 加盟国 12 か国のうち 10 か国との FTA に調印していたため、当初 TPP への関心はあまり高くありませんでした。しかし、日本が TPP に加盟すると知って、予想される不利益な状況に対処するために、韓国政府は TPP 加盟に向けた二国間交渉を 2013 年に開始しました。言い替えれば、韓国は日本の TPP 加盟および TPP の「単一原産国」規制を懸念しています。中間財が韓国の輸出全体の 67.6 パーセントを占め、しかもこの数字は日本の 58.9 パーセント、中国の 39.2 パーセントよりも高い割合です。韓国が TPP 諸国に輸出する中間財は実に 65.9 パーセントを占めます。このような状況下で韓国は「単一原産国」規制によって韓国不参加の地域型グローバルチェーンが強化される可能性があるため、自国に深刻な打撃が及ぶことを懸念しています。韓国の経済学者の中には、韓国経済にとって最善の状況は TPP 交渉が合意に達しないことであると声を潜めて言う者もいました。

最後に、中国・日本・韓国が FTA 合意に達するためには二つの方法があると思います。一番目は、わずか一段階で合意に達するやり方です。どういうことかと言うと、合意書に調印するためには三国が首を揃えなければなりません。しかし日中間の経済論争のため、実現は容易ではありません。そこで、二番目として二段階手法を経て FTA 合意に達するというやり方が浮上します。これは米国が NAFTA 合意に達した際に取った手法と同じです。当時、米国はまずカナダとの二国間 FTA 条約を締結し、その後メキシコと調印し、最終的にアメリカ・カナダ・メキシコの三国が二つの FTA 条約を一つにまとめました。現在、中韓 FTA は締結されているので、韓国が日本と議論を進め、TPP の枠組の下で日韓 FTA を作成し、それから中日 FTA を推進すれば、最終的に三国間 FTA に落ち着きます。将来的には、RCEP 合意に達するためにこのような FTA を拡大することも可能です。

最後にもう一つだけ論評を述べさせていただきます。FTA が話題に上るとき、市場の開放

に対する強い懸念が示される傾向があります。韓国がチリや米国とのFTA 交渉を行っていた時、ブドウ農家や国産家畜農家に打撃を与える懸念のため、激しい反論が巻き起こりました。しかし、FTA 実現後、ブドウ産業や国産家畜産業は逆に発展したのです。これは交渉の過程で「安定化装置」に相当するものを配慮したためです。その結果、韓国に限らず他国の学者や世論形成者が国民の懸念に対処し、また説得する力を備えたのだと思います。さらに、中日韓の通貨担当部署間の協力が不可欠です。特に、高齢化社会や低経済成長の問題には三国間の協調が求められます。2060 年までに韓国や日本の全人口の37パーセントが65歳以上で占められると予測されます。当然、中国も同じ問題に直面します。中国、日本、韓国は経済の統合や高齢化社会によって引き起こされる潜在的な経済破綻に対処するための準備に取り組むべきです。

【韓国】KIL Jeong-woo (セヌリ党国会議員)

まず、TPPは米国主導であり、RCEPは事実上中国主導です。この二国の影響を疑うべきではありません。どちらの交渉が成功しても、結果的には東アジア諸国の経済統合が好ましい方向に誘導されることは疑いがありません。これが私の第一の論点です。

第二に、韓国市場開放政策を振り返ると、政策の大半は外圧または二国間あるいは多国間交渉過程で発生した規制緩和が原因で採用されました。TPPや中国、日本、韓国の三国が参加するRCEPまたは二国間FTAのいずれかが合意に達しても、三国の顧客や国民はその恩恵を受けます。この理由から、三国は国内の産業構造改革政策を通じて市場を開放し、規制を改革するため、二国間または多国間貿易交渉を実施するための積極的な努力をすべきです。

三点目に、日中韓 FTA は現在、韓国の国会承認待ちの状態です。米韓 FTA と同様、野党はこの問題を議論するための特別委員会の設置を議論しています。韓国国会が FTA を承認する上で、現在北京で開催中の中韓サミット会議で採択される政治・外交政策が良い影響を与えると私は考えています。韓国の立場から申し上げると、TPP は韓日 FTA の機能を果たし、もし TPP 交渉が成功すれば、中日韓 FTA 交渉にも強い弾みがつくでしょう。韓国政府は TPP 加盟前の中韓 FTA 設置を切望しており、これは一種の戦略とみなして良いでしょう。しかし、韓国政府は現時点ではこの戦略が韓国にとって望ましい決断かどうか自信を持って断言できません。中韓 FTA ではそれほどハイレベルでの該当市場の開放は要求されませんでしたが、実現にはやはり二国の政府の強固な政治的意思が必要となりました。そこで、三国間 FTA について腰を据えて話し合いをする場合、東アジアの三国の文化的特徴という側面を考慮した上で、三国の政治的意思の重要性を考えなければいけません。さらに、米 EU TTIP (環大西洋貿易投資パートナーシップ)、日 EU 経済連携協定 (EPA)、その他のより広域な FTA の交渉過程や内容などの他の要因も三国 FTA の可能性や方向性に影響を与えるでしょう。

第四に、地域のインフラ投資による経済発展の実現は、中国、日本、韓国を含む近隣地域の共通の目的であり、ゆえに、中国が主導する形でアジアインフラ投資銀行(AIIB)が設立され、韓国も参加しました。共通の目的達成のために、日本も AIIB 加盟の道を探り、銀行が世界標準に見合うガバナンスパターン(統治様式)を形成する上で果たすべき役割

を全うすべきだと思います。さらに、中国政府は日本と韓国をその戦略に含め、二国が貢献できるように対策を講じなければなりません。この実施によって、北東アジアの地域経済協調を超えた三国間の協力が実現し、中国の広い範囲での「一帯一路」戦略の実施に向けた先導的役割を果たすでしょう。

最後になりますが、三国の地理的要因を無視することはできません。現在、北朝鮮は不安定で悩ましい状態にあるだけでなく、東アジア地域全体の負担になっています。明らかに北朝鮮の存在は地域の持続可能な経済発展を損なう危険因子です。このような不確実性の軽減を目指し、中国、日本、韓国は、一致協力し、改革と開放の実行に向けて北朝鮮を先導し、東アジア地域の持続可能な経済協力の基本的な構想を考案するために、共に努力しなければなりません。具体的な戦略について三国間で議論し、前進させる余地が残っていますが、軍事・安全保障問題のため、もし北朝鮮の問題を無視すれば、東アジアの持続可能な経済成長の脅威となりかねません。また、三国が有する潜在的な発展の可能性は大きいですが、依然として多くの問題に直面しています。三国間の歴史問題や領土問題によって、共通の発展が妨げられているのが現状です。私達がいわゆる「アジア・パラドックス」と北朝鮮問題に対処する上で何らかの合意に達し、将来的にそのような問題を開発資源へと転換できるなら、アジアは共通の発展に恵まれるでしょう。

【韓国】YOON Deok-ryong (対外経済政策研究院上級主任研究員)

現在、北東アジア市場の経済協力が強化されています。学識者によれば、北東アジアで市場が主導的役割を果たせれば、制度化された協調の様式が形成されます。しかし、昨今の状況を鑑みると、協調を導き出す上で市場がそれほど効果的な役割を果たしておらず、制度の対立や様々な国々の機関の間での協調が不十分だという理由で、市場協力の衰弱が懸念されています。事実、中国、日本、韓国のいずれの国も資材の点から「グローバル・バリューチェーン」と密接に繋がっています。現在の協調の中心は市場ですが、制度化に向けた多少の進展も見られました。制度化実現のために、中韓FTAが調印され、日韓FTAは現在交渉中です。中日韓FTAと多国間FTAが推進されています。すべての国がAIIBに加盟しているわけではありませんが、地域協調制度として資金協力の進展が見られます。さらに、中国は「一帯一路」政策を推進中で、韓国はユーラシア・プロジェクトを通じて地域共同体について議論しているところです。しかし、政治的な障壁の存在と共同イニシアチブの欠如が最大の課題です。

アジアが共同体として自給自足経済を実現できるかどうか考えると、人口、国内総生産 (GDP)、貿易、外貨準備高、軍事力、さらに地域内貿易、外国直接投資 (FDI)、市場開放 の程度、実業界の同調やインフレーションといった点を鑑みて、それほど悲観的な状況で はないことが分かります。地域全体のインフレーションの状況はどちらかと言えば良くありませんが、中国、日本、韓国の三国で考えると悪くはありません。同地域のうち何ヶ国 が国連で同じ立場を表明しているかを考えると、東アジアにおける政治的な親密度も険悪ではありません。端的に言えば、なぜ東アジア地域で制度上の協力体制を構築できないのかいぶかしく思います。

本日は5つの論点を述べさせていただきます。第一に、現在の良好な状態は市場の力に

よるものですが、私達が制度上の協力を実現することでしかこの良好な状態を維持することはできません。事実、政治問題によって経済統合や協力が妨げられていますが、私達はそういった問題を認識せずにきたか、あるいは対処に失敗してきました。また、政治的な事業に対する積極的なイニシアチブの欠如も問題です。北朝鮮問題が内部衝突を引き起こす可能性を認識しているにも関わらず、問題に対処するための協調がなされていません。歴史問題に関しては、私達が決断さえすれば問題を解決できるにも関わらず、これまで無反応でした。今挙げた問題はすべて経済協力の障壁です。

第二に、私達には共通の夢がありません。各国はそれぞれ理想を掲げていますが、長期的にどのような経済単位を確立すべきかを示唆するような共通の夢がありません。中国の「一帯一路」政策と韓国の「ユーラシア・プロジェクト」の内容は似通っていますが、これらの政策はお互いの協力関係の伴わない異なる国の個別の理想に過ぎず、「私達の」共通の夢ではありません。1950年代、ヨーロッパはシューマン宣言を発表し、共通の夢と長期的な展望を掲げました。しかしアジアでは、各国が個別の夢を掲げ、他国に協力を要請します。ヨーロッパと違うのは、私達にはアジア全体で共有できる夢がないことです。私はこの点がアジアの協力の妨げになっていると考えます。

三番目に、現在推進中のアジア経済共同体は地域共通の利益ではなく、各国の個別の利益を追求しています。FTA の恩恵を受ける国があり、その一方で FTA によって不利益を被る国もあります。この理由から、ヨーロッパではすべての国が FTA の恩恵を受けられるようにするため、損失を被っている国に補助金を捻出するための構造調整基金が設立されました。しかしアジアの現状では、自国の利益しか計算せず、損失を被っている国々をどのように支援するかという議論が存在しません。すべての国が共同体としての共通の利益を追求するのではなく自国の利得だけを追求しようとするのであれば、軋轢は回避できません。

四番目に、経済統合や協調に向けた基本的な構想の欠如です。青写真があってこそ、すべき事に優先順位が付けられますが、この分野に関する議論が何もなされていない状況が続いています。例えば、経済的な統合の成功のために、まず政治的な統合や協調を優先したり、あるいは北朝鮮問題を解決する必要があります。しかし、このような考えを提唱する国はありません。経済の観点でも状況は同じです。例えば、何を優先的に実施すべきか、他国に協力を仰ぐにあたりどのように先導すべきかといった議論がまったく行われていません。ヨーロッパでは欧州石炭鉄鋼共同体(ECSC)が設立され、経済協力によって平和への確固とした基盤が敷かれました。さらにヨーロッパでは潜在的な対立を解決するために共通の政策が採用されました。共通の農業政策、共通の貿易政策そして共通の為替政策といったものが採用され、それによって過去に軋轢が生じる恐れのあった要因を抑制したのです。今私達が議論している為替、通商、その他の注意を要する問題は、既に40年以上前にヨーロッパ諸国で議論されました。ヨーロッパ諸国は共通の政策を立ち上げることで協力の枠組を作成しました。

最後の問題として挙げられるのは、アジア諸国は今申し上げた問題に関する議論を始めているものの、そういった議論を具体的に実行に移そうとするイニシアチブが不在であるという点です。実際問題として、中国、日本および韓国がイニシアチブを握るべきです。

なぜなら、この三国が行動に移さない限り、東アジアの協調に進展がみられる可能性はほぼないからです。ヨーロッパでは、ドイツとフランス間の何世紀にもわたり争いましたが、国がイニシアチブを推進し、その後、ベルギー、オランダ、ルクセンブルクが加盟しました。その結果、ヨーロッパの統合が実現したのです。アジアでは現在に至るまでそのような行動が一切見られません。

私は本日のような会議に今まで数多く参加してきました。はっきり申し上げれば、このような議論がいまだに行われていることを遺憾に思います。現在、アジア諸国は経済面でお互いに歩み寄っています。ですから、今こそさらに高い段階での進展が実現できるよう願っています。少なくとも、三国間の会議で中国、日本、韓国は共通の夢を掲げ、シューマン宣言と同様の宣言をすべきです。中国の「一帯一路」政策の成功や朝鮮半島の再統一によって、韓国とシベリアを結ぶ列車が開通すれば、韓国はヨーロッパと陸続きになります。もし韓国と北朝鮮が繋がれば、北京・釜山間をわずか一日で往復できるようになります。もし韓国と日本の間に海底トンネルが開通すれば、北京から東京まで一日で到着します。中国、日本、韓国の共通の夢を掲げ、その実現を目指して、全員が努力できることを願っています。

質疑応答

モデレーター【日本】 日下一正(一般財団法人国際経済交流財団会長)

質疑応答の前に、第1セッションのまとめとして、次の3点を重要な論点として紹介したい。

第一に、マクロ経済のパフォーマンスに対する信頼の回復のためには、日・中・韓三カ国の政策協調の必要性が確認されたこと。第二に、経済は国内と対外政策とを切り離して議論することは相応しくなく、自国のことだけを考えて経済運営をしてはいけない。それぞれの国が国際的責任を有すること。第三に、日・中・韓におけるルール作り、制度作りが重要であること(特に幅広いインパクトを有するインフラ投資について)、この3点である。

特に最後の点については、三カ国のFTAを始めとする経済関係においては、三国は、 ナチュラルパートナーであるのに、政治的緊張のため、制度面での協力関係が実現できて いないという「アジア・パラドックス」が強調された。

その他、通貨安競争、中国の「一帯一路」の潜在的可能性、北朝鮮リスクへの対応などがパネリストによって指摘されたところである。

日本の場合の円安は、アベノミクスによる量的金融緩和が結果として円安をもたらした面が強く、当初から意図的に円安誘導を行ったわけではないと考えられる。

【中国】Li Xiao

私は中国と日本が通貨切り下げ競争に突入しているという見方に完全には同意しません。アメリカと日本、とりわけアメリカの量的金融緩和が実は世界中の国々の通貨不安を

引き起こす主要な原因です。日本通貨の切り下げには、日本円の切り下げによって経済成長を促進させるだけでなく、日本の中央銀行による国債買い上げやその他の理由を含む複数の理由があります。昨年の10月以来、郵便貯金を含む日本の大手年金機関、生命保険会社は海外投資に着手し、その結果、国債の持分株を売却する必要が生じました。したがって、中央銀行がこれらを購入し、外貨に換える必要が生じ、必然的に日本円の価値下落がもたらされました。これはアジア経済に影響を与えます。中国側に関しては、国際金融市場のトレンドに追従するべく、李克強国務院総理が人民元の中心レートの取引値メカニズムの改善を力説しましたが、これは中国には通貨切り下げによって経済成長を推進させようという計画がないということを意味します。

【中国】JIANG Ruiping

その一方、地域協調に与えるアメリカの影響力は甚大です。例えば、日本は FTA 外交関係の選択において TPP に高い優先順位をつけていますが、このためその他の協力の枠組設置に遅延が生じています。一方、アメリカ側の要因も成長や発展レベルに影響を与えます。現在、国際的な資金変動に伴い、市場の期待値が最大に跳ね上がるのは米国が金利を引き上げる時であり、これは国際的な資金移動に影響を与える主要因です。さしあたって、この変化を原因とする国際資本の変則的な移動によって、当該地域は 1997 年に勃発したアジア金融危機以前の状況まで回復しました。地域の内部協力を得ずにこのような重要な変化に対処しようとすれば非常に危険です。

【日本】木村福成

金融は、政治に近いかもしれないが、貿易・投資の分野は政治ではない。TPPは貿易 政策のベンチマークとなりつつあり、TPPに入らないと国際貿易秩序からマージナライ ズされるリスクを負うことになる。経済の安定的発展のための国際ルール作りをどのよう にけん引していくかという問題で、政治的問題とは切り離して考えるべきだ。

セッション2:環境問題

【中国】LI Liping

(中華人民共和国 環境保護部 環境経済政策センター国際環境政策協会課長補佐官) 世界中の200 におよぶ FTA 合意書にある環境部門を分析すると、これから申し上げるような結論に達します。まず、環境に関する条項や章が FTA 合意書のかなり大部分を占めていること。この条項や章は FTA 合意書の本文からすればほんの一部に過ぎないかも知れませんが、合意書全体の交渉や調印過程に影響を与えます。次に、これらの FTA 合意書の環境に関する章をめぐる状況はそれぞれ大きく異なります。別章として登場するものもあれば、持続可能な開発条項と呼ばれる条項や、他の条項に含まれる条項の場合もあります。第三に、多数の国々、特に米国、欧州連合、ニュージーランドは FTA 合意書の環境条項の 制定の推進を目指し、国内の法律基盤を整備しました。第四に、これらの条項は極めて広範囲にわたる環境問題を対象とします。第五に、中国が他の国々と締結した FTA 合意書の環境関連条項は国際的にも高度なレベルに到達しています。

したがって、環境問題が FTA 合意書のかなり大きな部分を占めるようになり、合意書中に環境問題に関する別章を設けるというのが必然的な傾向になっていると予測できます。 同時に、主としてこれらの条項は原則に基づいた記述から特定の義務または法的拘束力をもった条項へと移行し、今後加盟国の範囲も拡大すると思われます。

そこで、次のような具体的な提言をさせて下さい。まず、中日韓 FTA の環境条項を制定する要件は既に満たされました。我々三国は環境保護、特に環境関連の製品、サービス、通商に関しては競合関係ではなくむしろ共通の利益を享受しています。二点目に、どのように環境条項を制定するべきかという議論をさらに深めることができます。例えば、序文のような一般的な文言の中に環境に関する記述を加えることも可能です。また、環境基準、環境に関する法的処置、紛争解決、その他の問題を考慮に入れてもいいでしょう。第三に、すべての国の政治的意思が重要です。確実に FTA 合意書中の環境条項を制定し、推進するためには適切な国内政策や法律を作成する必要があります。最後に、環境条項に関する議論では、環境と通商の間の均衡、段階的採用、環境上の利益と全体利益との組み合わせといった原則を遵守する必要があるでしょう。

【中国】ZHANG Haibin (北京大学社会科学部国際関係学院教授)

日中韓の三国が直面する協力のための新しい状況についてお話しします。まず、「二つのアジア」という現象が益々顕著になってきました。すなわち、今やアジアの経済的な中心は中国ですが、安全保障分野で米国に依存しているため、地政学的なリスクが上昇します。次に、三国間貿易協力は、経済、政治、その他の要因の影響を受けて、不安定な中で推し進められています。三番目に、日本の放射線や中国の大気汚染といった新たに発生した環境問題や課題は深刻です。中国の(汚染による)薄煙が日本や韓国に及ぼす影響の程度については国際的な学会の中で見解にかなり幅があります。四番目に、グリーン成長の国内的な展開戦略に関し三国の意見が次第に集約し、これが環境分野における将来的な三国間協力にとって大きな弾みになります。五番目に、中日韓の環境協力に関する行動様式は多大な変遷を遂げています。特に、中国の立場や影響力が驚くほど強力になっています。一方、中国の環境問題は自国だけに留まらず、地域全体、ひいては世界全般にさえ影響が及んでいます。他方で、中国の経済面での影響の拡大は日本や韓国の企業に莫大な環境事業の機会をもたらすのも事実です。

今申し上げた分析に基づき、日中の政治関係の悪化は環境協力の面でもマイナスの影響を与えると考えられます。本来、環境問題には政治的配慮は不要でした。しかし現在では、地理的な要素が徐々に絡み合ってきています。環境上の協力が安全保障上の協力にもたらす拡散効果には限界があります。よって、三国間の環境協力の分野における中国の立場にも調整が必要です。かつて中国は自国を発展途上国として位置づけ、「共通だが差異のある責任」の原則を前面に押し出していましたが、現在この状況は一変しました。

協力関係の強化に関する提言です。第一に、中国の環境ガバナンスの強度を高め、でき

るだけ早急に大気問題の解決に向けて尽力すること。日本と韓国は、中国が近代的な環境保護システムを設立し技術を開発する上で支援の手を差し伸べることができます。第二に、全体的な状況やグローバルな状況での展望をさらに強化すること。私達は既成概念にとらわれることなく、重要な地域協力という観点から三国間の環境協力を考慮しなければなりません。第三に、中国はより肯定的かつ偏見のない姿勢で日本や韓国との意思疎通や意見交換の強化を図る必要があります。第四に、三国環境大臣会議の中核的役割にさらなる焦点を当てること。最後に、実践的な方法で環境的な協力を推進し、環境協力を政治関係から切り離すようにすることです。

【中国】HUAN Qingzhi (北京大学社会学部マルクス主義学院環境政策教授)

環境上の協力に対する中国の対応には著しいプラスの変化が見られます。中国は地球規模での環境ガバナンスの面で三つの段階を経てきました。すなわち、1972年から 1992年の期間が第一段階であり、中国に倫理上の責任が課せられました。第二段階は 1992年から 2009年までで、中国は政治的責務を負いました。そして、2015年から 2020年までが第三段階で、この期間に中国は倫理や政治上の責任ではなく法的な責任が問われると予想されます。既に中国は以前にも増して肯定的な姿勢で、将来の地球規模での気候ガバナンス制度に参加する決意を表明しました。

三国間の環境大臣会議の機構を強化する一方、さらに一歩進めて、より具体的なシステムの構築を実行に移すべきです。例えば、欧州環境機関の設立はEUが環境と政治を統合する上で重要な役割を果たしてきました。同様の機関を北東アジアに設立すべきかについて深い議論を進める価値は十分あります。

【日本】藤本 健一郎氏 (新日鐵住金株式会社 環境部 地球環境対策室長)

日本の鉄鋼業では、1970年代のオイルショックを契機に環境技術とともに省エネルギー技術に大きな投資を行った。1971年から20年間に総額3兆円を投資し、エネルギー消費の20%削減に成功、更に1990年からの20年余りで約2兆円を投資し、エネルギー消費の更なる10%の削減に成功している。このように省エネルギーを通じて相当の額を環境浄化に投じている。この結果、国際エネルギー機関によれば、日本の省エネ余地は世界最小であり、また日本の公的研究機関であるRITEによれば、日本の鉄鋼業のエネルギー効率は世界主要国で最高である。このように日本の鉄鋼業では、更なる省エネの余地は殆ど残っていない。

現在は長年に渡って培った環境・省エネ技術の海外への移転により、地球レベルでの環境改善に努めているところである。特に、2006年より活動が開始されたAPPの鉄鋼タスクフォースの議長国として、グローバルな環境活動をリード、アジア太平洋地域の環境・エネルギー技術の開発と普及に貢献している。

例えば、省エネと環境保全の観点から、日本の専門家による中国やインドの製鉄所診断を実施したり、State of the Art Clean Technology ハンドブックというクリーンテクノロジーの技術ハンドブックを用いて、どのような技術の導入が望ましいかといった提案も行っている。

インドにおいては、特に代表的な省エネ設備をインドの製鉄所に導入することに成功し、 CO2 削減に貢献している。

【日本】松下 和夫氏

(京都大学名誉教授/公益財団法人地球環境戦略研究機関 シニアフェロー)

日本は1950年代後半からの20年間のいわゆる高度経済成長時代に深刻な大気汚染を経験した。代表例は、四日市市の石油化学コンビナートによる大気汚染、北九州市の大気汚染、自動車の排気ガス問題である。

しかしながら、1970年から90年にかけての努力により状況は著しく改善した。

- 1970年から90年にかけて日本のGDPは2.5倍となったが、化石燃料供給量は
- 1. 5倍となり、SOx、NOxの排出量も大幅に削減されている。

このようなクリーンな成長は、「日本型公害対策システムと政策パッケージ」によって、達成された。

具体的には、

- ① 公害対策基本法をはじめとする企業への直接的規制。
- ② 企業へ要求される汚染者負担原則。
- ③ 産業界が規制を予測して研究投資・技術開発を行う。
- ④ 公害被害の補償法の制定。
- ⑤ 施策を一元的に企画・立案・執行する行政機関の整備。 といったことである。

また、発生源の特性に応じた対策もとっている。

これらにより、公害企業の存続は不可能となる一方、大気汚染対策は工場の管理向上を通じて省エネや競争力の強化にも寄与することとなり、世界で最も厳しい自動車排気ガス規制はむしろ、日本の自動車メーカーの国際競争力の強化に寄与している。

更に、大企業に比して対応力の劣る中小企業や家庭についても、地方自治体が更に厳し い公害防止規制を上乗せした。

新たな課題としての気候変動問題への挑戦であるが、2015年のサミットで決められた 2050年までに 2010年比で温室効果ガス排出量を世界全体で 40% から 70% 削減するという目標を実現するためには、日・中・韓ともに大幅な CO2 削減が必要になる。

他方、2014年の再生可能エネルギーへの新規投資額を見ると、日・中・韓三カ国の合計で世界全体の45%を占める。風力発電では中国は世界1位、太陽光発電は中国が2位、日本が3位である。

以上を踏まえて、次の提言をしたい。

- ① 各国の大気汚染政策の強化と東アジアにおける政策調和の推進。
- ② 競争力と公害規制の強化は日本の過去の例が示すように無関係であり、規制強化が競争力の低下をもたらすとはいえない。
- ③ 大気汚染の改善がもたらす便益評価が重要である。
- ④ 大気汚染防止対策の策定・実施能力の強化。

- ⑤ 地域レベルでの協力枠組み強化。(例えば、日中韓環境大臣会合など)
- ⑥ 貿易協定や投資協定における持続可能性影響評価の実施。
- ⑦ 環境財に対する優遇関税。

最近、日本のIGESが発表した"Greening East Asia"という白書も参照にされたい。

モデレーター【韓国】KIM Sang-hyup (韓国科学技術院 < KAIST > 経済学部グリーン成長大学院客員教授/元大統領上級秘書官)

環境協力セッションでは3つの意見を述べさせていただきます。最初の懸念として、三国が直面する重要な環境問題を見つけ、制度化を通じてどのようにこれらの問題を解決するべきかを探ることが挙げられます。二点目は、環境問題は経済問題と密接に関連する点です。本日の第1セッションではFTAなどの貿易問題に集約し、議論を展開しました。今日、WTO(世界貿易機構)に代表される自由貿易が貿易の主流であり、UNFCCC(気候変動に関する国際連合枠組条約)に代表される二酸化炭素除去が気候変動や環境問題の主流です。このような二つのシステムには常に軋轢や衝突が見られましたが、現在は我々がグリーン貿易協定と呼ぶ「均衡状態」を現在模索中です。したがって、気候問題と貿易問題を同時に解決するためには、どのようにグリーン貿易を活性化すべきか議論する必要があります。三点目ですが、これまで三国にとって環境問題は優先順位の低い問題でしたが、気候変動の問題が益々深刻化している現在、そのような問題にもっと注意を払うべきです。環境分野における協力を三国間の優先事項として交渉できるよう願っています。

少し前に米国のオバマ大統領がアラスカを訪問した際、大統領は次のようなナレーションの流れるビデオを鑑賞しました「気候変動の進行するスピードに比べて、人類の対応は遅すぎる。気候変動は明日の問題ではなく、今日の問題である」。私達は互いに協力してこの問題に取り組み、優先事項として環境問題を議論するように方向づけるべきです。

福島の原子力事故、天津の事故、韓国で蔓延する MERS に対処するため、私達は共通の意志表示、換言すれば「このような問題を他人事ではなく、自分たちの問題としてとらえる」という態度を表明しました。外交、安全保障、経済問題について議論する時、領土や国境の対立や歴史問題、経済論争などによって引き起こされる緊張状態を目にしてきました。しかし、環境や安全の問題について議論する時、「私達の感覚」つまり互いの共同体という感覚を共有しています。と言うことは、環境や安全の問題が三国間の新たな協力を生み出す議題となる可能性があるはずです。環境大臣会議がその一例です。三国間首脳会議はここ2年間開催されていないにも関わらず、環境大臣会議は毎年開催されています。今年(2015年)の4月に上海で開かれた会議では、スモッグや砂嵐、生物多様性、化学物質、循環経済、気候変動、自然保護、生態系、田園環境協力そしてグリーン経済などの議題について議論が交わされ、2019年までに5つの環境分野で有益な成果を上げるという点で合意に達しました。第1回中日韓協力ダイアログでは、たとえ小さな領域でも制度化された協力体制の重要性が強調され、環境分野で著しい成果を上げられるものと私は確信しています。

中国・日本・韓国の経済規模や潜在性を考慮すると、今は満足できる状態ではありません。三国の人口や経済規模は世界の25パーセント以上を占める一方、エネルギー消費

量、CO2 排出量および温室効果ガスの排出量は世界の34~38パーセントを占めます。つまり、自国の経済成長に比べて、三国、特に中国と韓国はそれを上回る量のエネルギーを消費しているわけです。すべきことがたくさんあります。エネルギー消費と密接に関わっているという理由から温室効果ガス問題はゆゆしき問題、真の意味での経済問題です。しかし幸運なことに、こういった問題に対処する上で既にいくつかの政策を推進してきました。中国では習近平国家主席が様々な機会を通じてエコ文明などエネルギーシステム改革を推進してきました。また、それによって環境問題の解決に対する主要国としての指導力を内外に示しました。韓国の5年間の李明博政権の期間中、李大統領と習国家主席が初めて会談した際、1時間半の会談の半分以上の時間を環境、エネルギー、気候変動問題に費やしました。習近平国家主席はこの問題に対する非常に有望な展望を持っていると思います。

私は、中国の「一帯一路」政策や「スーパー・チャイナ」構想に寄与したと言われる青 瓦台の Ho Hwang-gan 教授より二つの見解を伺いました。一つは、「一帯一路」政策を通じ て過剰投資の問題を解決するために中国が多大な努力を払っていることは明白であるとい うこと。もう一つは、中国は「一帯一路」の建設を通じて地球規模でのグリーン改革政策 を先導する大望を抱いているという見解です。私の見るところ、北東アジアにおいて習近 平国家主席の指導力はきわめて重要です。私自身お仕えした韓国の李明博前大統領は、新 たな国内開発の基本的枠組をつくり、低炭素グリーン開発の道を歩む決断をしました。韓 国はこの実現を目指し、適切な国際組織を設立し、維持する先導的役割を果たしました。 今申し上げた課題の解決にあたり重要な制度的支援を提供するために、李明博前大統領は 中日韓三国協力事務局の設置を提案し、最終的には本部がソウルに設置されました。その 後、朴槿恵大統領は創造経済の枠組をうけたエネルギー産業の重要性や気候・エネルギー 問題での中日韓および北東アジア間協力の重要性について指摘しました。朴大統領はこれ が北朝鮮問題解決の手助けにもなると考えており、韓国の「グリーン・デタント(環境政 策による緊張緩和)」と名付けられました。韓国の国民には聞き慣れない言葉ですが、実 は日本の安倍総理大臣は「美しい星 50 (クールアース 50)」政策を推進し、第一次安倍内 閣時代、地球温暖化現象に対処するために 150 億円の基金を設立しました。また、日本は 少し前に開催された G7 首脳会議の席上で気候変動に対処する速度をスピードアップする という固い決意を表明しました。そのような指導力を礎に、さらにこの12月にパリで開 催予定のUNFCCC(気候変動に関する国際連合枠組条約)が定める歴史的なCOP21会議 (第21回締結国会議)を目前に控え、中国、日本、韓国は自国の温室効果ガス削減計画 の推進に自発的に取り組んでいます。米国・オバマ大統領は退職後の医療保険問題、移民 制度の改革、気候変動を三大行動計画(アジェンダ)として推進すると明言しており、こ のことは米国も気候問題に積極的に取り組む姿勢であることを意味します。

国際的な組織や統治体制の設立に向け、これまで中国、日本、韓国は先導的な役割を果たしてきました。1966年には日本が ADB (アジア開発銀行)を設立し、アジアの開発を促進する国際組織の設立に向け先導的な役割を果たしました。中国は今年 AIIB 設立条約に調印し、今年末までには中国が推進しているアジアインフラ投資銀行が設立される予定です。韓国もまた 2012 年に国連組織である GCF (緑の気候基金)事務局を立ち上げまし

た。その過程で、韓国は GCF の目的地を巡ってドイツと激しい争いを繰り広げました。将来、北東アジアがエネルギーや気候変動問題に取り組む上で中心地になることは世界の国々の共通の認識でもあり、最終的には韓国に事務局が設置されました。毎年、当該組織の規模は少なくとも 1,000 億米ドルずつ拡大しています。この場をお借りして、韓国が事務局に名乗りを上げるにあたり中国と日本の関係各位が積極的に支援の手を差し伸べて下さったことを今一度強調し、ここに至るまでの両国のご支援に心より感謝申し上げます。それに加えて、実際問題として中国や日本と比較すると韓国の影響力(国力)はまだ中程度に過ぎません。韓国とインドネシア、ベトナム、フィリピン、カザフスタン、デンマーク、メキシコ、英国といったその他の中規模の影響力を持つ国々によって設立された GGGI(グローバル・グリーン成長研究所)という国際機関も存在します。4 つの国際機関の共通要素は「グリーン(環境に配慮した)」です。

金立群氏が AIIB 初代総裁に就任する前、AIIB は大いにグリーン成長に注目すると宣言しました。その理由は、インフラ投資の将来的な方向性は「持続可能な」インフラであり、また AIIB と韓国の GCF 間の協調が極めて重要であるためです。今月(9月)8日、金立群総裁は就任以来、最初の目的地として韓国を訪問する予定です。つまり、二つの新興組織がグリーンインフラ投資における共通項を持つことになります。アジア開発銀行(ADB)も同様です。昨年(2014年)5月、中尾武彦アジア開発銀行総裁が韓国を訪問し、朴槿恵大統領と会談しました。この時、朴槿恵大統領は GCF、GGGI、ADB 間の緊密な協力を力説しました。実際、ADB はメコン川を初めとする地域のインフラ工事における先導的な役割を果たしており、GCF によって選出された最初の履行組織です。まだごく初期の段階ですが、中国、日本、韓国が先導する国際組織間の協調は、中日韓協力へのもう一つの足掛かりとなるでしょう。

ADB の調査によると、今後 10 年間でインフラ建設の需要は約8 兆米ドルに達すると見込まれます。当然、中国の需要が最大で、インドやアセアン諸国がその後に続きます。

「発電」が需要の半分以上、すなわち 4 兆米ドルを占め、運輸、通信、ロジスティクスと 続きます。これらの 4 分野がアジアのインフラ建設の方向性を決定するだけでなく、懸案 の気候変動問題の中核要素でもあります。それゆえ、韓国の一例をご紹介したいと思います。韓国最大の島である済州島は、2030 年までに一切炭素を排出しない 100 パーセント「カーボンフリー」島に変貌するという目標を掲げました。すべての電力は風力発電や太陽光発電などの再生可能エネルギーによって生成し、輸送手段は電気輸送車となります。再生可能エネルギー不足を克服するために、ESS 電力貯蔵システムを構築し、IT と電力ネットワークの接続を自動制御化し、環境に配慮した方法を採用します。今説明したのが済州島の未来像であり、具体的な計画が立てられ、実行に移されています。先ほど、深川教授がグリーンエネルギー、電池、家庭用エネルギーシステムなど日本の新しい成長エンジンについて言及されました。既に中国は再生可能エネルギー部門において世界でもトップの地位を誇り、電気自動車や電池などの分野で新しいエネルギーシステムの改革を先導しています。私が申し上げたいのは、気候変動問題に対処しつつ、三国が協力して新しい成長エンジン開発を先導することが可能だということです。積極的なグリーン協調を通じて、共通の展望や懸念に配慮し、適応させることが可能だと思います。マッキンゼーの調

査によると、2020年までには5年ごとに1兆米ドルずつ市場規模が拡大すると言われ、これは新しい産業エコシステムの誕生を意味します。三国が協力してこのエコシステムを開発できれば、北東アジア、ひいては世界全体の経済および持続可能な発展に大いに貢献できるでしょう。そこで「グリーン・ビッグバン」という言い回しが登場しました。

三国間協力によって積極的に推進された新しいエネルギーシステムは、北朝鮮にも変化 をもたらすことが可能だというのが私の見解です。これは、北朝鮮で夜間に撮影された写 真です。まったく電気が灯っていません。韓国は日本同様島国です。三国が協力すれば、 北東アジアを網羅する電力ネットワークやエネルギー協力システムの構築が可能です。こ のことは私達が直面する安全保障問題の解決にとどまらず、新たな繁栄の機会の創出も期 待できます。したがって、私が提案したいのはまず、小規模な環境問題での協力に取り掛 かり、それから視野を広げ、規模を拡大し、三国に新しい未来をもたらす可能性のある三 国間グリーン・ビッグバン協力システムの構築を目指すことです。共通のグリーンエネル ギー部門を設立し、それを大規模な北東アジアスーパーグリッドに拡大できるはずです。 ソフトバンク社の孫正義会長が韓国を 2 回訪問された時、「北東アジアスーパーグリッド は経済的には、まったくもって実現可能です。重要なのは三国間の政治的な協調と制度化 です。」と仰っていました。スーパーグリッドは実現可能です。ですから、三国間協力の 主要な目的を探り、規制を設け、韓国と日本を北極経由の海底トンネルで結ぶことができ れば、言ってみれば北東アジア全域をつなぐ巨大なロジスティクス改革の実現も可能にな ります。そのためにも三国が足並みを揃えた政治的なリーダーシップをとるべきなので す。さらに、三国間首脳会議が速やかに再開され、ADB、AIIB、GCF、GGGI の各組織が首 脳会議を組織的に支援するために協力することを期待します。また、北朝鮮をそのような 会議に招聘し、北東アジアの気候やエネルギーの分野での実現可能な協力において本当の 意味で進展が見られることを期待しています。

【韓国】CHUNG Shu-yong(高麗大学 国際学部教授)

まず、昨年も申し上げましたが、環境問題の解決に向けて中日韓の三国が実行できる協力として二点挙げます。三国は地理的に隣接しているため、地域的な問題を共有します。他のスピーカーの方が仰った大気汚染問題の他に、海洋汚染も実に深刻な地域的問題です。地域的な環境問題の解決はその地域の任務でもあります。通常は気候変動についてお話しすることが多いのですが、今回は控えさせて頂きます。一つ目の理由は、先ほど KIM Sang-hyup 教授がこの問題について十分に説明されたからです。二つ目の理由は、気候変動が中国、日本、韓国間の地域協力を超えた問題だからです。CO2 排出は地球規模の問題ですので、どうやってこの問題を三国間で議論すべきか当然疑問が生じるはずです。私の前にお話になった発表者の方々によると、世界中のすべての国々がグローバルな交渉について共通の懸念を抱いているということです。このため、どのようにグローバルな交渉を実施すべきかという観点から、低炭素経済に関する国連の持続可能な開発目標(UN SDGs)をどのように実施すべきか、どのようにグリーン技術を共同開発すべきか、そのような問題を中日韓でどのように議論すべきか、といったような課題には、気候変動問題に関する国際的な協調も要求されます。今申し上げた二つの観点から、私の意見を述べま

す。

汚染は大きな問題です。砂嵐やスモッグといった大気汚染を中心に議論してきました が、先ほど申し上げたように、海洋汚染も大変深刻な問題です。例えば、中国と韓国の間 に位置する黄海は世界の海洋動植物養殖の7割を占め、コンテナ貨物運搬量としては世界 でトップです。そして誰もが知っていることですが、人口密集地帯です。ゆえに、魚類種 や天然資源の保護という重要な役割と中国と韓国間の不法漁業問題を管理する上での緊急 性の面から、この地域は世界の注目を集めてきました。現在、大気汚染問題の方が複数の 国々の環境大臣の注目を集めていますが、該当地域や都市では海洋環境問題についても対 策が進められてきました。大きな枠組の中でこの問題を眺め、足がかりを探ることが重要 だと思います。これまで問題解決のために多大な努力が続けられてきました。先ほどの繰 り返しですが、三国の環境大臣会議が継続的に開催されています。私の知る限りでも、 NEAPSEC (北東アジア環境協力プログラム)、YSLME (黄海大生態系) プロジェクト、 NOWPAP(北西太平洋地域海行動計画)、「海(漂着)ごみ」などの国際組織が設立されて います。そのうち「海(漂着)ごみ」は日本が設立した、国家内の海洋ゴミ問題に対処す る組織です。つまり、多国間協力を仰ぐために北東アジア地域に国際組織が設立されまし た。しかし、まだ多くの問題が山積みです。まず、韓国市民はこのような環境問題につい てあまり意識していません。次に、環境問題についてそれほど懸念していません。言って みれば、責任は他人にあるとみんなが考えているため、結果的に誰も環境問題の責任を負 おうとしないのです。ZHANG Haibin 教授が仰っていましたが、この現象は国際関係を扱う 学問の観点から見れば「ローポリティックス」と呼ばれますが、北東アジア地域の平和と 繁栄の実現ために、今こそ「ハイポリティックス」に移行する時期です。先ほどスピーカ 一の方々が正に仰っていたように、大臣レベルでの資源動員を実現する必要があります。 今申し上げた問題に共通する懸念は、私達には共通の基本データがないことです。例え ば、黄海での中国と韓国の魚類資源量の比較調査を実施すると、結果にはかなりの相違が 見られるでしょう。これは国によって基準が違うためです。中国では魚の頭から尾の手前 までを計って魚の量を計算するのに対し、韓国では魚の頭から尾の先まで計測します。つ まり、まったく同じ種類の魚の供給量を算出しているのに、基準が異なるため、結果的に は異なる方針を採用することになるわけです。この現象は海洋問題に限らず、大気汚染問 題でも同様です。すべての国がそれぞれ異なるデータを使用しています。環境問題に対処 するには、まずデータを収集・分析し、それから政策を展開しなければなりません。私達 が問題に対する基本的な理解を欠いていることは大きな障害です。さらに三国は協力の共 同体の構築に努めるべきです。政治的には、これは極めて技術的な問題であり、協力の実 現は比較的容易です。地中海地域では、政治理論に沿った科学中心の共同体が設立され、 このコミュニケーション基盤上に指導者たちが遵守しやすく、また実行に移しやすい共通 認識の共同体理論が開発されました。私達の地域の場合、平和基準でもある環境基準の作 成が先決です。平和基準の対処法が理解できれば、技術的な解決策も生み出されます。自 動車は光化学スモッグの原因と言われるため、排気ガス削減技術を開発し、それを国際基 準とします。その後、市場が出現し、他国が市場に参入し、高いレベルの基準に合わせよ うと努力するでしょう。企業も基準を遵守するならば、この分野で北東アジアが先導する

グリーン経済、グリーン成長、そして低炭素経済が実現するでしょう。このような基準を 作成するにはまず、三国は協力の共同体を立ち上げる必要がありますが、この共同体は環 境分野に限定すべきではないでしょう。この共同体は中央政府や地方政府、市場や企業を 含む一つのシステムとしても成り立ちます。これに従えば、新たな市場の創出が根本的な 環境問題に取り組むための制度的な規制につながると思います。それまでには、「ローポ リティックス」のレベルで停滞している地域的な環境問題は政府・国家の首脳が注目する 「ハイポリティックス」の問題に移行すると予想されます。あ

本日は海洋環境問題について多くの時間を費やしました。事実、この分野において中国 と韓国は過去10年にわたり国連から受理した資金を活用して事業を遂行し、これは国連 ではかなり知られたプロジェクトです。利害の絡みあう北東アジア地域では、既に中国と 韓国が協力の好例を示してきました。そのため、2017年に適切な国際組織を設立するとい うプロジェクトが現在進行中です。しかし、中国と韓国だけでなく北朝鮮もこの協力体制 に加わることが期待されます。中国のねらいは2017年の就任・調印式典に習近平国家主 席、朴槿恵大統領および金正恩委員長の出席を実現することです。これは、各国の政治上 の利益を一旦置いて、共通の利益のために環境問題の分野で協力し、そうすることで、検 証済みの経済価値も創出できるという三国の意思表示です。この過程で、ちょうどヨーロ ッパが実現したのと同じように北東アジアにおけるもう一つの協調事例を示し、また協力 や平和を超越した問題で三国がさらに密接なパートナーになるという可能性を示すことが できます。事実、私達は過去20年にわたりパートナーであったにも関わらず、この関係 を最大限に活用してこなかったのです。朴槿恵大統領の就任以来、韓国政府は複数の国際 会議を主催し、北東アジアの平和と繁栄を実現する協力体制として重要な分野をいくつか 指摘しました。また、朴政権は地域の平和と繁栄を実現するために立案中です。韓国政府 によると、最も可能性の高い分野は環境面での協力です。この基盤に立ち、政府各省が計 画を推進中です。この問題を単なる政治用語として議論しないために、参加者の皆様には 環境問題についてただ理論上の議論を重ねるのではなく、真の努力をして頂きたいと心か ら願っております。経済、技術、政治の諸問題はすべてひっくるめて議論すべきであり、 そうすることで具体的な展望が生まれ、素晴らしい成果が挙げられるはずです。

English summary translated by China Foreign Affairs University

CJK Cooperation Dialogue 2015

Wednesday, September 3, 2015 Changchun

Opening Session

[China] Jiang Ruiping, Vice President of China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)

I am glad to join you in such an important event as the 10th China-Northeast Asia Expo in this beautiful city, Changchun. First of all, please allow me, on behalf of China Foreign Affairs University, to express our warmest welcome to Korean and Japanese friends who have come from afar and the Chinese experts attending this meeting amid your busy schedule; and our sincere gratitude to the warm reception and considerate arrangement provided by our partners, Jilin Trilateral Cooperation Studies Center and Jilin Academy of Social Sciences.

Last November, the First China-Japan-ROK Cooperation Dialogue was held in Seoul, ROK. As the host, the East Asia Foundation led by Mr. Gong Ro-Myung made the meeting a success by careful planning and detailed implementation. For this round of dialogue, it is also our pleasure and honor to invite the high-level delegates from China, Japan and ROK to be here with us, thus ensuring the high level and representativeness of this meeting. Linked by mountains and rivers, the three countries enjoy closely intertwined economy and trade and vigorous people-to-people exchanges. Since the trilateral cooperation process launched 16 years ago, we have made steady progress in political, economic, social and cultural cooperation. Such cooperation is not only beneficial for promoting the development of trilateral relations, but also play an important role to promote and lead Northeast Asia and even East Asia. However, we have also noticed that, influenced by territorial disputes and historical issues, the trilateral cooperation experienced twists and turns and the pace of in-depth development has slowed down in recent years. This March, under the joint efforts from all sides, the Seventh Trilateral Foreign Ministers Meeting was held in Seoul, which was the first foreign ministers meeting after a three-year interval and marked the trilateral cooperation went back to the normal track. Upholding the spirit of facing up to history and looking into the future, ministers of the three countries decided to handle related problems appropriately by speeding up free trade area (FTA) development and strengthening cooperation in areas including nuclear power security, disasters management, environment and youth exchanges as key points.

Fellow Colleagues and Friends,

From my perspective, only through strengthening trilateral cooperation in pragmatic areas

can we find and expand common interests, resolve differences and contradictions, and form regional consensus and identity in cooperation. It is based on this cognition that enables this dialogue set the following two important issues: economic cooperation and cooperation in environmental protection. We hope to fully discuss these two topics drawing common attention from the governments, enterprises and society of the three countries and strive to seek some common ground through the discussions. At present, China, Japan and ROK are confronted with common challenges in economy and trade and environmental protection.

In the realm of economy, all of the three countries are under great pressures of sluggish recovery of world economy, continuing transformation and upgrade of national economic and industrial structure. It is of great urgency and significance to strengthen trilateral economic policy coordination, open up regional market, improve investment environment and promote the further integration of regional value chain. This is a consensus reached between Chinese government and industrial sector. We have made unremitting efforts for this consensus and achieved remarkable results through these efforts. The Trilateral Investment Agreement has come into effect and we have been negotiating on FTA and achieving a series of progress. The three countries should also seize the opportunity of establishing FTA and make it a new driving force for regional cooperation. This dialogue will not only focus on China-Japan-ROK FTA (CJK FTA) itself, but also involve the relations established between CJK FTA and other FTAs in Asia-Pacific region. It will also cover the relations between CJK FTA and domestic economic reform in the three countries and other important topics so as to realize the significance of CJK FTA and its opportunities and challenges in a more comprehensive and in-depth way.

Environmental problem is another important starting point for China, Japan and ROK to carry out pragmatic cooperation. Air pollution, water pollution and other issues have increasingly become a major threat to people's life and health. Pollution is easy to diffuse and cross the borders so that no single country can deal with it alone. Only through transnational cooperation, cooperation among governments, enterprises and other social organizations and establishing cooperation mechanism and governance platform for pollution prevention and control at regional and even global level, can we improve people's living environment. Aiming at contributing our wisdom to the sustainable development of the three countries, this dialogue will share the experience the three countries gained in environmental protection area, explore specific measures for the three countries to cooperate in the pollution prevention and control and tap the potential of green trade in our region.

Thoughts come from practice but will surpass it. Our dialogue is exactly the place where the thoughts come from. With all of you at present, including both elites from all walks of life with rich practice experience and experts and scholars with forward thinking, I believe our dialogue and communication can create sparks of thoughts. As we raise some macro

visions, we should also put forward some practical suggestions. These visions and suggestions will get known by policy makers through different channels. For instance, we can consider reporting the consensus and policies we form in the discussion or submitting them in the form of policy suggestions to the relevant government departments, which will further expand the policy influence of our platform.

Last but not least, thank you again for attending this meeting and may this meeting a great success.

[Japan] KUSAKA Kazumasa, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation, JEF In this second symposium, firstly, I would like to thank the host, China Foreign Affairs University.

In the last meeting, the view is shared that the true or hidden aims of FTA are to promote domestic structural reforms and it was pointed out that the safety net is necessary to respond to domestic structural reforms. In any case, the key is how to expand the growth strategy by FTA and structural reforms.

Please let me introduce the panelists who attend today's meeting from the Japanese side. In line with our theme, we invited several experts with the wide range of knowledge. Firstly, in Session 1, the perspective of economic problems, we invited three experts. Professor Yukiko Fukagawa from Waseda University who is an expert on East Asian economics and trades. Currently, Professor Fukagawa is a visiting researcher at Yonsei University in South Korea. Professor Fukunari Kimura from Keio University who is specialized in FTA and regional integration. Mr. Nobuhiko Sasaki was Vice Minister of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) until two years ago, leading the large-scale FTA negotiations, such as TPP, CJK and RCEP.

In addition, with regard to environmental issues in Session 2, we invited Emeritus Professor of Kyoto University, Kazuo Matsushita who was engaged in environmental conservation policy at the Ministry of Environment before becoming a university professor; and Mr. Kenichiro Fujimoto who is working on the global environment countermeasures at the largest steelmaker in Japan—Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation.

As all guests with outstanding professional expertise have strong influence on the government and society, I believe our aim—a track 1.5 meeting with these experts would contribute to promoting safety and development of the region by learning successes and failures from each other in a wide range of fields.

I really wish Japan, China and South Korea would make stronger bonds through this symposium.

[Korea] Gong Ro-Myung, Chairman of the East Asia Foundation

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the guests attending the 2nd China-Japan-ROK Cooperation Dialogue. Our East Asia Foundation, which co-hosts this Dialogue with China Foreign Affairs University and Japan Economic Foundation, is a non-profit foundation established in 2005 under the support of Hyundai Motor Group. Through people and knowledge network, we are providing public services in order to pursue the peace and prosperity of the Korean Peninsula and East Asia.

On last year November 13th, the 1st China-Japan-ROK Cooperation Dialogue was held in Seoul. Through that Dialogue, we confirmed that though the political, social and historical backgrounds of China, Japan and Korea are very different, the three countries still need to cooperate to achieve common prosperity and sustainable development. Like what we have saw in the past year, under the principle of building a comprehensive and high-level FTA set in November 2012, the FTA negotiation among China, Japan and ROK continued, and the China-Japan-ROK Summit meeting, which suspended for years, will again take place this year. The China-ROK FTA agreement is waiting for the approval of the Korean Congress, but may cost some time and efforts to be finally approved. Although we need such efforts, time and patience in order to achieve a result which everyone is satisfied with, it is already of great significance that the three counties are continuously paving for a path of cooperation.

When the FTA, RCEP, TPP and other regional and international economic communities are drawing the global economic map, we need to know that the global environmental problems are also caused by economic development. Environmental problem is a global issue which cannot be solved by any individual country. It requires the efforts made and measures taken by all the countries. Just like what Vice President JIANG mentioned just now, environmental problem is the only issue which can go beyond the competence and conflicts of major powers such as the US and China on global economic, political and security areas through strong economic and military force. Developed countries in the world, as well as China, Japan and ROK, are all developing environmental-friendly energies and clean energies in order to achieve sustainable development. Such endeavor is directly connected with the survival problem of every individual country, but in the fields of technology development and research, only the cooperation among all the partners can lead to common prosperity.

Through the joint research of the three countries, China, Japan and ROK have realized the importance of regional peace and common prosperity, and have expressed the willingness of making joint efforts. Issues such as conflicts caused by historical problems, Korean

Peninsula issue, which is sometimes improved and sometimes deteriorated, and the political map in Northeast Asia, require the three countries to carry out unprecedented cooperation. I hope that we can stick to the spirit when we set up the Trilateral Cooperation Studies Center and give full play of the deep concern and leadership given by heads of the three countries. I also hope that through the 2nd China-Japan-ROK Cooperation Dialogue, delegates from the three countries can share ideas freely on how to increase understanding between each other and widen the areas of cooperation. Again, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the distinguished guests and extend to you my sincere welcome. Thank you very much.

Session 1: Economic Cooperation

[China] JIANG Ruiping, Vice President, China Foreign Affairs University

I would like to talk about the economic and political mutual trust in CJK cooperation. In my personal view, lacking political mutual trust is the biggest and most serious problem in our cooperation. I will explain my point from the following four aspects.

First, we can see that the political and security conflicts among these three countries have kept fermenting and deteriorating because of island disputes and historic issues since the second half of 2012. A series of external factors, including the United States' "Pivot to Asia" strategy, have held back the smooth development of the trilateral cooperation as well. Thus, within a long period in the future, lacking political mutual trust will be the biggest obstacle of trilateral cooperation.

Second, the continuing deterioration of political relations has caused serious impact on the development of trilateral trading relations in turn. In particular, the Sino-Japan and ROK-Japan trade relations have already shown obvious shrinking and downward trend. The trilateral economic ties, including the key point of today's discussion, the process of trilateral FTA negotiation, will also suffer from negative influence.

Third, the stagnation of trilateral economic cooperation and shrinkage of trade relations have led to the decline of economic interdependence, which in turn has weakened the trilateral political mutual trust and economic basis for promoting cooperation. The trend of getting closer to the United States while further from China has reemerged in Japanese and Korean foreign trade pattern.

To solve these problems, I think we should strive to achieve benign interactions in the following four aspects:

First, achieve benign interaction in trilateral cooperation and bilateral relations. Second, achieve proper balance between state rights and interests and regional responsibility.

Third, achieve benign interaction in regional structure and the relationship with the

United States. We should take some effective measures to weaken the impact that the United States' "Pivot to Asia" has on the trilateral cooperation as possible as we can. Fourth, achieve benign interaction between historical cognition and realistic demand and weaken the interference of historical issues on cooperation and development in real cooperation to a largest extent.

[China] LI Guanghui, Vice President, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce

Not only the three counties should cooperate in enhancing their own economic development, China, Japan and ROK, as three big powers in East Asia, should also make joint efforts to shoulder the responsibility and the task of economic development in the entire East Asia. Judged from the reality, several problems exist in promoting CJK FTA development, and particularly, Sino-Japan political relations may affect the construction of our FTA. At the same time, the imbalance of economic development and external factors existing in East Asia process may also affect our three countries' economic development. Particularly, after the United States announced to return to the Asia-Pacific region in 2009, the TPP process may have an impact on CJK FTA development. The three countries should view the promotion of CJK FTA from the perspective of global or East Asian economic development. It is worthwhile to discuss whether we can establish Sino-Japan, Japan-ROK and Sino-ROK FTA respectively, and then promote the construction of CJK FTA.

[China] LI Xiao, Professor, Economics School of Jilin University / Director, Sino-Japanese Center for Economic Studies, Jilin University

Asian economic development mainly has the following three features. First, the United States' economic recovery and growth is unhooking that of Asia after the outbreak of the global financial crisis. Asia is still adjusting economy based on original industrial structure in line with traditional development concept, but the US is achieving economic recovery and growth directly by using open operation tools of financial market such as quantitative easing. Second, the regionalized feature of global economic growth is becoming more and more prominent, and Asia is facing more and more common problems. Third, up to now, there is no doubt that the institutionalized economic cooperation in Asia is all about facing up crisis. How to shift short-term policies into long-term results is a problem to be solved by Asian countries together.

Cooperation measures: first, promote China's "Belt and Road Initiative". The success of "Belt and Road" strategy is a crucial impetus to ensure the sustainable development of Asian economy. Second, diversified and open arrangements including TPP, FTA, and RCEP are in line with the diversified political and economic condition in Asia. However, the TPP, greatly promoted by the United States, is based on its advantage in the financial service sector. It is open to discussion whether it is consistent with the actual economic growth

structure of Asian trading countries. Third, development of CJK FTA should learn from the Sino-ROK FTA pattern, such as taking measures including starting with easy things and setting aside sensitive areas.

In addition, we can consider to extend the policy target of multilateralization of Chiang Mai Initiative to prevent quantitative easing, especially to prevent the systematic crisis that a large scale of currency devaluation may bring to Asia. We should strengthen the function of ASEAN and trilateral macro-economy research office, enhance communication about macroeconomic policies among all countries and continue to promote the establishment of an Asian bond market.

【Japan】FUKAGAWA Yukiko, Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University / Visiting Fellow, Yonsei University

As many countries have recognized, globalization has negative sides. However, with the rapid globalization, many countries, including China, Japan and Korea have been suffering a decrease of labor force population in the ageing society. Therefore, our society needs to push domestic structural reforms further, in order to adapt to globalization well, to alleviate their negative side, and then to maximize their benefits.

To be specific, it is important that FTA strategy and domestic economic reforms are moving forward together as automotive wheels move synchronously. The third arrow of the Abenomics is itself the growth strategy of Japan, including structural reforms. The growth strategy can be summarized in the following four points.

- 1. Deregulation to promote the dynamics of the private sector.
- 2. Proactive employment of foreigners, women, the elderly to complement the reduction of labor force due to low birthrate and ageing.
- 3. Exploration of new growth frontier.
- 4. Vitalization of localities.

More specifically, for the point 1, it is important to facilitate the smooth exit from markets for the industries and companies that lose their competitiveness by trade liberalization. It is also important to protect intellectual property rights which have been discussed in TPP, along with corporation tax reduction, development of competition law, and investor protection. Promoting inward investment is important as well. In this regard, the desirable step is to participate in multilateral FTA.

Another important policy is to encourage Japanese small-and-medium-sized enterprises, including venture companies, to emulate the Silicon Valley counterparts.

For the point 2, a labor market reform is required for increasing the mobility of labor force. For the point 3, the specific measures are: a university reform to cultivate human resources who produce new growth frontiers; the development of health care industry and regenerative medicine against the background of ageing; the development of clean energy industries which contribute to solving energy and nuclear problems; the establishment of

infrastructure facilities by using robots (ex. advanced transportation system). For the point 4, tourism, agriculture, health care would be considered as the keys for the vitalization of localities.

In addition, as a supportive measure for East Asian countries to promote smooth structural reforms, Japan is able to provide its experience of how to survive in a competitive market and convert into more efficient industrial structure through big data utilization.

[Japan] KIMURA Fukunari, Professor, Faculty of Economics, Keio University / Chief Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, ERIA

Currently, mega-regional FTAs are in progress worldwide. There are TPP and RCEP in Asia, and TPP is really close to the end of negotiations, which only need one last step —a political decision because issues are narrowing down. Although nothing was settled in the most recent Council of Ministers, it would come to an agreement if another meeting will be held.

In addition, for example, I wonder if FTA of CJK will be realized in order to contribute to accelerating the negotiations of RCEP as well as to upgrading the RCEP by enhancing the rate of trade liberalization of agricultural products.

Besides mega-regional FTA, there is a new approach coming up as an easier way to reach agreements by concluding plurilateral treaties separately on the bases of individual negotiating issues such as intellectual property rights, competition policy, government procurement, competition with state-owned enterprises, Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS), and so on. Given that negotiations in WTO are difficult, concluding plurilateral treaties on this issue-by-issue basis could also be counted as an alternative solution to impasses of mega-regional FTA negotiations. Both Korea and China are interested in international rule-making in CJK and RCEP, the negotiations for such plurilateral treaties would be a valuable strategy for achieving their aims.

For infrastructure development in Asia, ERIA considers providing the blueprint of ASEAN infrastructure development projects to the East Asia Summit. Such ERIA's attempts need to coordinate with finances to development projects by international financing institutions, such as China's AIIB. Regarding AIIB, while its competitions with existing similar institutions are regarded as concerns, there is a possibility for ERIA to cooperate with AIIB as a combination of "hardware, AIIB" and "software, ERIA". It is also possible to simulate positive impacts brought by each infrastructure project. As for loans, it should be recognized that following international rules, such as the disclosure obligation of loan term information etc. is essential.

The Chinese side might be asked for the improvement of consistency between development plans and financing, and the solution of ownership problems of development projects.

Furthermore, the boundary between private activities and government ones is an important point to focus on. Export subsidies have been prohibited by international rules, but there is no international rule existing for investment subsidies. In this sense, the new international rules would be required in order to regulate the conditions under which China's state-owned enterprises are allowed to participate in infrastructure development projects.

[Japan] SASAKI Nobuhiko, Adviser, Tokyo Marine and Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. / Former Vice Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, METI)

The negotiations of mega-regional FTAs including Japan-EUFTA, CJK, RCEP, TPP and TTIP (US-EUFTA), have started since 2013. Such negotiations can be called a movement to pursue equality in the conditions of competitions. In other words, if a country does not participate in mega-regional FTAs while many others participate, it is disadvantageous in competitions to this country.

In November 2011, then Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda declared to participate in FTA negotiations with major countries and regions at the APEC Summit, in order to cope with the delay of Japan's engagement in FTAs. Then, the first step for FTA negotiations was to determine with which countries/regions to start the negotiation. Considering that 77.5% of Japanese exports were headed to and 67.5% of Japanese investment were made in APEC, it was natural to think of FTAs with Asia. Supply chain was formed in CJK and ASEAN, and the trade of intermediate goods of parts and materials, based on this supply chain took a great portion of Japan's total trade. Thus, FTA negotiations in Asia, such as RCEP, CJK, should have been considered to come first rather than TPP. However, in practice, because of the initiatives by the US and so-called P4 countries for high liberalization goals, TPP negotiations have progressed at maximum speed. It should be noted that domestic structural reforms do not progress without external pressure (ex. TPP). This is because resistance for retaining vested interests is very strong in facing domestic structural reforms.

On the other hand, unless each country participating in FTA negotiations makes concessions, it is difficult for each country to be rewarded with others' concessions. For example, in the case of Japan-Vietnam FTA negotiations, since Japan did not make concessions in agricultural products, Vietnam did not give anything in return. FTA negotiations are hard to produce good results unless each country increases the rate of trade liberalization and compromises with each other. Such common sense has been shared by many countries and regions, as a result of the progress of FTA negotiations. Therefore, I think the engine to promote FTAs is being manufactured. In the future, if such open policies would be maintained in RCEP and CJK negotiations following TPP agreements, meaningful FTA treaties would be concluded to Japan and other Asian

countries.

[Korea] AHN Choong-yong, Chairman, Korean Commission on Corporate Partnership

China has become the second largest economy in the world, and the trade and investment interdependence among China, Japan and ROK is continuously deepening. Recently, due to the so-called 'China Shock' on exchange rate and interest policies and the comprehensive inner restructuring of Japanese and ROK economies, the three countries began to think at the same time whether we shall have some paradigm changes. I will give a brief review of the macro-economic situations of the three countries and talk about how we can get out of such problems and build a system of sustainable development.

China joined WTO in December 2001, and as an export-oriented economy under the international multilateral trade system, it remained a rapid annual growth rate of 10%, becoming the second largest economy in the world. But in this year, even a 7% growth is estimated to be difficult for China, and this not only causes serious impact on global raw materials markets, but also on Korean and Japanese economies. This phenomenon is called 'China Shock'. China adopted the New Normal and other economic policies, which I wonder whether are to solve the three dilemmas of over investment, over equipment and over liabilities caused by local governments competing in growth rate in manufacturing and construction sectors. In this process, in order to raise even a little bit of the growth rate, China adopted measures to depreciate the originally over appreciated RMB, and through the 4.55% depreciation in RMB, bringing a series of influences on international financial markets, including Korean financial market. Press named this 'China Shock'. Finally, on the black Monday of Aug. 24th, Shanghai Composite Index dropped by 25%. When I look at this, I feel again that China, Japan and ROK have deep structural interdependence following their own macroeconomic policies. As a result, I think if China cannot solve the problem of over equipment in supply capacity, then it will be difficult for China to transfer to a sustainable growth system. I want to say that China is under a rebalancing policy process with its basic system of economy switching from export-oriented growth to a one with domestic demand and services lying at the center. From the perspective of regarding this phenomenon as one of China's internal restructuring measure in order to own IMF SDR in this year, and to rise to become an international key currency by adopting a more marketfriendly exchange rate determine mechanism with the depreciation of RMB, such measure is very desirable for China though bringing shock to neighboring countries in a short time. In 2007, the domestic consumption of China was only 38%, but now it has increased to 46%, and this shows that China is transferring to a more domestic demand oriented economic system. According to this, China may at least create 10 million positions in the domestic demand market, so I think this is a very desirable restructuring. But in the process, many countries in the world are worrying that China will continue its socialist

market economy with Chinese own characteristics, rather than a capitalist market economy. So I think because of China's status as the 2nd largest economy in the world, the shock brought by China will continue.

In terms of Japanese economy, after Abe took office in December, 2012, Yen of Japan depreciated by 62% to dollars in 2 years and 8 months. The super low Yen policy in Japan recovered Japanese enterprises' price competence in export, and very much improved the financial structure of Japanese enterprises. I think Japan should take the opportunity of joining TPP to attract foreign direct investment in the fields which were over protected in the past, such as agriculture, logistics, construction, real estate, shipping, culture and personnel flow cross board. If Japan opened the domestic service market by internal structural reform, then the direct investment from neighboring countries will increase. According to Professor D. Jergensen's comparison of the productivity of service sectors of US and Japan, it turns out that Japan's productivity is notably lower than the US's. In my point of view, in order to get out of the over protection of service sectors and to introduce the system of competition, Japan should carry out structural reform by joining TPP. And only by doing this can the third arrow of Abenomics gain success.

The Korean economy is also on a path of a low growth rate of 3%. 25% of Korean exports go to China, and 18% of Japanese exports go to China too, so the low growth rate of Chinese economy is giving a huge influence on Korean economy. In order to solve the problems of low growth and low employment rate, Korea is actively promoting 4 restructuring reforms: the reform in labor forces (i.e. decrease the differences between the full-time jobs and part-time jobs), the reform in public sectors, the reform in finance and the reform in education. Korean economy is pursuing the joint growth of both large enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises.

When looking at the problems met by the three countries like this, the coordination of policies can only be realized in the circumstances that countries, especially China and Japan, try to understand each other when they adopt temporary competitive depreciation policies in order to recover their economies. In order to solve this problem, the ministers of finance of the three countries and the President of the World Bank should meet at least one time a year to share with each other their ideas about macroeconomic situations. In addition, in order to get out of the domestic demand oriented sectors, which brought common paradigm failure to the three countries, and to increase the competence in service sectors, we need to actively promote reforms and opening-up in traditional non-trade markets, such as medical care, education and logistics. Only by doing this can the countries elevate the quality of service sectors and create employments, thus promote intra-regional trade. From this perspective, we need to discuss the China-Japan-ROK FTA as a way of opening up the originally over protected domestic service sectors. Moreover, we consider that in the future the China-ROK FTA will merge into RCEP and TPP in a long run, and the new model of major-country relationship should no longer be zero-sum games, but to be

led to become neutral games. Rather than investing in infrastructure construction in Central Asia and Middle-east, developing the wide area of Tumangang River, which saw no progress in the past, should now be considered as a priority in financial support through studies and policies. Especially, in order to turn the service sectors of the three countries into tradable goods, it is necessary to take the policies of reinforcing the Regional Value Chain, carrying out internal restructuring, and promoting investment and commodity service trend to neighboring countries. At last, the nuclear power plants under development in Korea are all in coastal areas, thus may cause potential risks. In order to upgrade safety levels, I think the three countries need to hold regular ministerial meetings so as to discuss topics related to safety problems. Thank you very much.

[Korea] AHN Se-young, Chairman, National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences

In last year December, the governments of China and Korea signed the China-Korea FTA Negotiation Agenda, and currently it has been forwarded to the Korean Congress for approval. However, Ruling Party and Opposition Parties in the Congress have different ideas towards this issue. Korea-Chile FTA failed to be approved by the Congress for 3 times, and US-Korea FTA was approved 3 months later than the signing of the governments. But EU-Korea FTA was approved without many political disputes. In my point of view, China-Korea FTA will not cause too many political arguments in the Korean Congress and will be approved in a short time. If China-Japan-Korea FTA is successfully set up, then the trade volume will reach 1.4 trillion US dollars, 18% of the world trade volume, and GDP will reach 15 trillion US dollars, 21% of the world GDP. Although this figure will be less than TPP (mega-FTA), which is led by the US, its influences will still be very large. If China-Japan-Korea FTA is set up, it will account for 22% of the world economy. With NAFTA accounting for 27%, and EU accounting for 24%, China-Japan-Korea FTA will become one of the three pillars of world economy. But on the other hand, though trade volume among China, Japan and Korea has increased a lot, however, it is still much less than NAFTA and EU. Trade volume among EU countries is 55%, in NAFTA is approaching 40%, but this figure is only 21% among China, Japan and Korea. If China, Japan and Korea enter into an FTA, tariff and deal cost will be reduced and trade and regional investment will boost. According to the analysis of KIEP, the dealing cost of Korean products exported to China and Japan is very large. In the case of exported to China, the dealing cost can reach 56%, in addition to an 8% tariff. In this aspect, it is very important to reduce such dealing cost through FTA.

Just like what has been mentioned by previous speakers, for any country, industrial restructuring should be conducted along with economy development. However, such restructuring can be very difficult because of the objection of some labor unions and interest groups. But domestic industrial restructuring can be realized through FTA. The

production surplus of the six large steel production groups of China, Japan and Korea in the region has reached 300 million tons. Because of this, the revenue rate of the six groups was only 13% in 2011, less than the 16% revenue rate in 2005. Under this circumstance, what I think is that none of the groups of the three countries should give up their businesses, what they should do is to conduct 'intra-industry trade' in order to achieve industrial restructuring and to play a win-win game.

In terms of service industry, Korea is opening its service industry on a very high level through the FTA with the US and EU, and this can give synergy effect to the FTA among China, Japan and Korea. EU faces problems such as economic security because of the integration of member countries. Likewise, China, Japan and Korea face uneasy political and international diplomatic relations at present. But in my point of view, the adoption of FTA will relieve such problems.

The China-Japan-Korea FTA negotiation started in November 2012, and bore no fruitful results until the 8th round negotiation held in Beijing in July this year. Although the purpose is to build a "high-level comprehensive FTA", problems like the opening of commodity markets, the opening of service sector investments, TBT, IPR, environments, SPS, origin of products need to be discussed and handled. RCEP also aims at building a "high-level FTA", but still faces two problems. First, 16 countries are participating in the negotiation, but no one is playing a leading role. Second, RCEP requires the same to all the countries. We cannot expect too much the market opening of VCLM (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar) countries, so RCEP can hardly be established without the success of China-Japan-Korea FTA. TPP was granted by TPA (Trade Promotion Authority) under the US Congress in June, 2015, and then TPP negotiation gained developing momentum. It was expected to be signed in the end July in Hawaii, but due to politicized problems such as the automobile production origin problem between the US and Japan, the unwillingness of Canada in opening its dairy products market, and the monopoly period problem of biological medical materials between the US and Austria, such negotiation suspended. According to US experts, considering the presidential election of the US, TPP negotiation can only reach a settlement in the middle of September, but due to the general election of Canada in October 19th, some experts said the settlement can only be achieved after that. As the Cabinet of Prime Minister Harper is aware of the election, the opening of Canada's dairy market is expected to be very difficult. There are other assumptions saying that the TPP may be signed in the APEC Summit Meeting in November, or maybe signed in the White Palace in March, 2016.

As Korea had signed FTA with 10 of the 12 countries of TPP, it was originally not much interested in TPP. But when it saw Japan joined TPP, and in order to deal with the unfavorable conditions that may occur, the Korean government held bilateral negotiation in 2013 for joining TPP. In other words, Korea is worried about Japan joining TPP and the 'Single Origin' regulation of TPP. Intermediary goods account for 67.6% of Korea's overall

exports, and this rate is higher than Japan (58.9%) and China (39.2%). Intermediary goods exported to TPP countries by Korea account for 65.9%. Under this circumstance, Korea is worried that it may receive serious shock because the Regional Global Value Chain without its participation may be strengthened by the 'Single Origin' regulation. Some Korean economists even said privately that the best situation to Korean economy is that TPP negotiation cannot reach a settlement.

At last, I think there are two ways for China, Japan and Korea to reach an FTA. The first is to reach it by only 1 step. This means that the three countries should sit together to sign the agreement. But due to the economic disputes between China and Japan, this cannot be achieved easily. As a result, the second way, which is a 2-step method of reaching an FTA should be considered. This is also a method used by the US in reaching NAFTA settlement. At that time, the US first signed a bilateral FTA agreement with Canada, and then with Mexico, and then the three countries merged the two FTAs together. Currently, China-Korea FTA is signed, and if Korea can discuss with Japan and form a Japan-Korea FTA under the framework of TPP, and then promote a China-Japan FTA, the FTA among the three countries may be finally settled down. In the future, such FTA can even be expanded to reach RCEP.

I want to add another one comment at last. When people talk about FTA, they will talk about their worries to the opening of markets. When Korea was conducting FTA negotiation with Chile and the USA, it received serious objections due to potential shocks to grape farmers and Korean native cattle farmers. But after the achievement of the FTAs, the grape industry and the Korean native cattle industry were otherwise developed. This is because that stabilizer was put up in the process of negotiation. As a result, scholars and opinion-leaders of different countries should have the ability to accommodate public concerns and persuade the public. In addition, the cooperation among China, Japan and Korean currency departments is very necessary. Especially, problems of aging societies and low economic growth require the cooperation of the three countries. It is estimated that by 2060, population over 65 years old will account for 37% of the whole population in Korea and Japan. Of course, China will also meet the same problem. China, Japan and Korea should make preparation in dealing with the potential future economic collapse caused by the integration of their economies and by aging societies.

[Korea] KIL Jeong-woo, Member of the National Assembly, Saenuri Party

First, as TPP is led by the US, and RCEP is actually led by China, I think we should not suspect or doubt the effects of them. No matter which negotiation succeeds, it will obviously lead the economic integration of East-Asian countries to a positive direction. This is my first point of view.

Second, when looking back into the opening measures of Korean markets, most of the measures were adopted because of external pressures, or because of deregulation

occurred in bilateral or multilateral negotiation processes. No matter which will be settled down, TPP, RECP, commonly participated by China, Japan and Korea, or bilateral FTA, customers and people of the three countries will gain benefits. Because of this, the three countries should make efforts in conducting active bilateral or multilateral trade negotiations in order to open their markets and reform regulations through domestic industrial restructuring measures.

Third, China-Japan-Korea FTA is awaiting the approval of Korean Congress. Just like the US-Korea FTA, opposition parties argue for setting up a special commission to discuss this issue. I think maybe the political and diplomatic measures adopted at the China-Korea Summit Meeting, which is being held in Beijing at present, will have a good impact on Korean Congress in approving the FTA. From the perspective of Korea, TPP will behave the function of Korea-Japan FTA, and if TPP negotiation succeeds, the China-Japan-Korea FTA negotiation will also receive strong momentum. Korean government had the aspiration of setting up a China-Korea FTA before it joins TPP, and this can be regarded as a kind of strategy. But by now, Korean government still has no confidence in telling whether this strategy is a good decision for Korea or not. Although the China-Korea FTA did not require very high-level opening of their respective market, it still needed the strong political wills of the two governments to be fulfilled. So I think when we sit together to talk about the FTA among the three countries, we should think about the importance of the political wills of the three governments in the perspective of cultural characteristics of the three East-Asian countries. In addition, other factors will also influence the possibility and direction of the three countries' FTA, such as the negotiation progress and contents of the US-EU TTIP, Japan-EU EPA and other wilder area FTAs.

Fourth, it is a common objective of the region including China, Japan and Korea to achieve economic development by regional infrastructure investments, and thus AIIB initiated by China was established, along with the participation of Korea. In order to achieve the common objective, I think Japan should also find a way to join AIIB, and play a due role in forming a governance pattern which matches global standards. Furthermore, Chinese government should take measures to include Japan and Korea in its strategies and enable the two countries to make contributions. And by doing this, the cooperation among the three countries can go beyond the regional economic collaboration in Northeast Asia, but play a leading role in achieving China's wider-range 'One Belt One Road' strategy. At last, we cannot ignore the geographic factors of the three countries. At present, North Korea is a trouble, unstable factor as well as a burden in the East Asian region. It is obviously a dangerous factor harming the sustainable economic development of the region. In order to relieve such insecurities, China, Japan and ROK should make common efforts in order to lead North Korea to conduct reform and opening-up, and draw a sustainable economic cooperation blueprint in the East Asian region. Specific strategies still need to be discussed and put forward by the three countries, but due to military and

security issues, if we ignore the North Korean problem, then it will become a threat to the East Asian sustainable economic growth. Although the three countries own great development potentials, however, they are still facing many problems. History issues and territory issues among the three counties are hindering their common development. If we can make consensus in dealing with the so-called 'Asian paradox' and North Korean issue, and transfer such problems into developing resources in the future, then Asia will be blessed with common development.

[Korea] YOON Deok-ryong, Senior Research Fellow, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy

Currently, the economic cooperation in Northeast Asian markets is enhanced. According to scholars, if markets can play a leading role in Northeast Asia, then institutionalized cooperation pattern will be formed. But according to recent situations, markets are not very efficient in leading cooperation, and people are worried about whether markets cooperation will be weakened due to the conflicts of institutions, and the unsatisfactory cooperation among institutions in different countries. In fact, China, Japan and Korea are all closely rated to Global Value Chain in terms of materials. Though the current cooperation is market-centered, institutionalization still experienced some progress. In order to realize institutionalization, the China-Korea FTA was signed, and the Japan-Korea FTA is under negotiation. China-Japan-Korea FTA and multilateral FTA are under promotion. Though not every country has joined AIIB, but as a regional cooperation system, it has seen progress of financial collaboration. In addition, China is promoting the 'One Belt One Road' initiative, and Korea is talking about the regional common community through Eurasia project. But the biggest problem is that there are some political obstacles and no joint initiatives.

If we want to look at whether Asia owns self-sufficiency as a common community, we can see that conditions are not bad in terms of population, GDP, trade, foreign exchange reserve and military force, so as intra-regional trade, FDI, level of opening, business circle syntonization and inflation. Inflation situation is relatively bad in the region, but not bad in China, Japan and Korea. From how many countries in a same region vote for the same side in UN, we can see that political intimacy in East Asia is also not bad either. In a word, we are surprised about why East Asia region cannot carry out institutional cooperation. Today, I want to express five points of views. First, the current good situations were achieved by the force of markets, but only when we have institutional cooperation can such good situations be continued. In fact, political issues are impeding economic integration and cooperation, but we have not realized such problems, or we are not able to deal with them. The absence of an active initiative towards political operation is also a problem. Although we have recognized that North Korean issue may cause inner conflicts, however, no cooperation was carried out towards this issue. For history issues, no

response was made though such problems can be solved as long as we make determinations. All these issues are obstacles of economic cooperation.

Second, we don't have a common dream. Different countries have their respective dreams, but there is not a common dream which indicates what kind of economic unit should be established in Asia in a long run. The contents of China's 'One belt and one Road' and Korean 'Eurasian Project' are similar, but these are only the respective dreams of different countries without cooperation between each other, and this is not an 'our' dream. In 1950s, Europe put forward the Schuman Plan, and set a common dream and a long-run vision. But in Asia, countries only promote their own dreams and ask for others to participate. Unlike in Europe, we don't dream together in Asia, and I think this is what hinders Asian cooperation.

Third, Asian economic common community under promotion is not for the common interests of the region, but for individual interest of different countries. Some countries will gain benefits from FTA, and some countries will see losses from FTA. Because of this, Europe established the restructuring fund to give subsidiaries to countries seeing losses so that every country can gain benefits from FTA. But in the situation of Asia, countries only calculate their own benefits, but never discuss how to help those countries seeing losses. When every country only looks for its individual benefits, rather than seeking common benefits as a community, conflicts cannot be avoided.

Fourth, we don't have a blueprint towards economic integration and cooperation. Only when we have a blueprint can we know which to do first, but now no discussion on this aspect is under progress. For example, for the success of economic integration, we should first have political integration and cooperation, or solve the North Korean issue. But no country has put forward such idea. In the aspect of economy, things are the same, i.e., no one is discussing what should be taken as the priority, and no one is discussing how to lead other cooperation under it. Europe established the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), and their economic cooperation laid a solid foundation for peace. In addition, Europe adopted common policies in order to deal with potential conflicts. They adopted common agricultural policies, common trade policies and common exchange policies and by doing so controlled the factors that may cause conflicts previously. The exchange, trade and other sensitive issues that are discussed by us now have already been discussed by European countries 40 years ago. European countries made a cooperation framework by setting up common policies.

The last problem is that though Asian countries are beginning to conduct discussions towards above issues now, but there is no initiative pushing forward the implementation of such discussions. In fact, China, Japan and Korea should take such role because if they don't, there will hardly be any progress of East Asian cooperation. In Europe, though Germany and France fought for centuries, they first put forward the initiative, and then Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg joined, and then the result of European

integration was achieved. In Asia, there's no such activity by now.

I have participated in many discussions like today, and in fact, I feel sorry that such discussions are still being carried out. Currently, Asian countries are closer to each other economically, so I hope that progress on a higher stage can be achieved now. At least, in meetings among the three countries, China, Japan and Korea should set up a common dream, or declare something similar to the Schuman Plan. Through the success of China's 'One Belt and One Road' initiative and the reunification of the Korean Peninsula, trains connecting Korea and Siberia regions can be opened, and by then, Korea will be connected with Europe on land. If South Korea and North Korea can be connected, then going from Beijing to Pusan and back will only take one day; if ROK can be connected with Japan by submarine tunnel, then going from Beijing to Tokyo will also take only one day. I hope that everyone can make efforts in order to dream a common dream for China, Japan and Korea.

Q&A Session

Moderator

[Japan] KUSAKA Kazumasa, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation, JEF

Before moving to the Q&A session, I would like to introduce the following three important issues as the summary of the discussion in the first session.

First of all, it is confirmed that policy coordination among Japan, China and Korea is required for recovering the confidence toward their macro-economic performances. Secondly, economy is not suitable to be discussed with domestic policy separately from foreign policy. Each country should take international responsibility rather than think only of their own interests, when it comes to economic management. Thirdly, rule-making and system building among Japan, China, and Korea are important (especially for infrastructure investment which has a great impact).

In the last point in particular, so-called "Asian Paradox" was stressed in which although the three countries are natural partners in regard to economic relations including FTA, cooperation in institutional aspects has not been realized because of political tensions. In addition to the above, the panelists also pointed out so-called currency devaluation war, the potentiality of China's "One Belt and One Road", as well as measures to North Korea's risks.

In the case of Japanese yen depreciation, it is consider to be a result brought by Abenomics's quantitative monetary easing, but not intended from the beginning.

LI Xiao

I do not totally agree with the view that China and Japan are falling into the competition of currency depreciation. The US' and Japan's, especially the US', quantitative easing is actually a main reason that causes currency turbulence in countries around the world.

There are multiple reasons for the devaluation of the Japanese currency, including Japan's central bank's procurement of national debt and other reasons other than stimulating economic growth through devaluation. From last October, Japan's major pension institutions, life insurance, including postal savings began to invest overseas so that they needed to sell their holdings of national debt. Thus, the central bank needed to buy it and transferred it into foreign currency, which inevitably caused the depreciation of Japanese yen. This has an impact on the Asian economy. As for the Chinese side, Premier Li Keqiang emphasized to improve the quotation mechanism of RMB central parity rate to follow the trend of the international financial market, which means that China has no plan to promote economic growth by depreciation.

JIANG Ruiping

On the one hand, the impact of American factors on regional cooperation is very strong. For instance, Japan takes TPP as its high priority in the choice of FTA foreign relations so that other cooperation frameworks have been lagging behind. On the other hand, the American factors also have an impact on growth and development level. At present, with the international capital changing, the most important expectation of the market is when the US will raise the interest rate, which is the principal factor affecting international capital flow. Meanwhile, the abnormal flow of international capital caused by this change has made this region return to the status before the Asian financial crisis broke out in 1997. It will be very dangerous if we do not cope with such an important change through internal cooperation within the region.

KIMURA Fukunari

The field of trade and investment is not politics while finance might be close to politics. TPP is becoming a benchmark of trade policy. Thus, if a country does not participate in TPP, the risk that this country is marginalized from international trade order would be incurred. TPP is a matter of how to lead international rule-making for stable economic development, and it should be treated separately from political matters.

KUSAKA Kazumasa

At the end of the Q&A session, I would like to point out a new issue in this discussion. That is, —what impact to the three countries has been brought by the US foreign policy "Rebalance to the Asia-Pacific" and what role the US plays in Asia.

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Session 2: Environmental Cooperation

[China] LI Liping, Deputy Director, Institute of International Environmental Policy, Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy, Ministry of Environmental Protection, PRC

By analyzing the environment part in 200 FTA agreements around the world, we can come to the following conclusions. First, environmental provisions and chapters have taken up a very large proportion of the FTA agreement. Although these provisions and chapters may be a small part of these FTA agreement texts, they can affect the negotiation and signing process of the entire agreements. Second, situations of environmental chapters in these FTA agreements differ from each other greatly, with some of them appearing as separate chapters, some called sustainable development provisions and some included in other articles. Third, many countries, especially the United States, European Union and New Zealand, have laid the domestic legal basis for promoting the establishment of environmental provisions in FTA agreements. Fourth, these provisions have covered a very extensive scope of environmental issues. Fifth, the environment-related provisions in the FTA agreements signed between China and other countries have reached an internationally advanced level.

Therefore, we can predict that the environment issue will account for a larger proportion of FTA agreements and it has become an inevitable trend for these agreements to set up separate chapters for environmental issues. At the same time, these provisions will transfer from mainly being principled description to specific obligations or provisions with binding force, and the scope of participants will further expand.

Specific suggestions are as follows. First, we have met the requirements of setting up environmental provisions in CJK FTA. Our three countries enjoy common interests rather than competitive relations in terms of environmental protection, especially environmental products, service and trade. Second, we can further discuss how to establish environmental provisions. For instance, we can add relevant descriptions in general terms such as the introduction part. We can also take environmental standards, environmental law enforcement, disputes settlement and some other issues into consideration. Third, the political will of all countries is of significance. Relevant domestic policies and laws should be made to ensure and promote the establishment of environmental provisions in FTA agreements. Finally, we should adhere to such principles as proportionality between environment and trade, phase adaption and combination of environmental interests and overall interests when we discuss environmental provisions.

【China】 ZHANG Haibin, Professor, School of International Studies, Peking University

New situations confronted by these three countries to cooperate are as follows. First, the phenomenon of "two Asias" has become more and more prominent. Namely, Asia is now China-oriented economically, but depends on the United States in security field so that the geopolitical risks rise. Second, affected by the economy, politics and other factors, trilateral trade cooperation is pushing forward amid fluctuation. Third, new environmental problems and challenges are serious, such problems as Japan's nuclear radiation and China's air pollution. The international academia holds diversified views on how great the impact that China's haze has on Japan and ROK is. Fourth, the three countries converge with each other in terms of national development strategy of green growth, which is a strong impetus for future trilateral cooperation in the environment area. Fifth, the CJK environmental cooperation pattern is undergoing profound changes. In particular, the status and impact of China is increasing dramatically. On the one hand, China's environmental problems have impact on not only the country itself, but also the region and even the world at large. On the other hand, the expansion of Chinese economic influence brings huge green opportunities to Japanese and Korean enterprises. Based on the above analysis, we believe that the deterioration of Sino-Japan political relations has a negative effect on environmental cooperation. Originally, environmental issue is of no political sensitivity, but now it is gradually combined with geographical factors. The spill-over effect that environmental cooperation has on security cooperation is limited. Thus, China's status in the trilateral environmental cooperation needs adjustment. China used to emphasize its identity as developing countries and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, but now this situation has changed. Suggestions on strengthening cooperation: First, further increase the intensity of China's environmental governance and make efforts to solve air quality problem as soon as possible. Japan and ROK can help China establish and develop modern environmental protection system and ability. Second, further enhance the overall situation and global situation outlook. We should jump out of the box and consider the trilateral environmental cooperation from a great regional cooperation perspective. Third, China should strengthen communication and exchange with Japan and ROK with a more positive and open mind. Fourth, further highlight the core role of trilateral environmental ministers meeting. Finally, promote environmental cooperation in a pragmatic way and ensure environmental cooperation be separated from political relations properly.

[China] HUAN Qingzhi, Professor of Environmental Politics, School of Marxism, Peking University

China's attitude towards environmental cooperation has undergone a significantly positive change. China has gone through three stages in terms of global environmental governance. The first stage is from 1972 to 1992, a stage for China to shoulder moral responsibility. The second, from 1992 to 2009, is a stage for China's political obligation. In the third stage,

from 2015 or 2020 onwards, China will assume more legal responsibility other than moral and political ones. China has already decided to participate in future global climate governance system with a more positive attitude.

While strengthening trilateral environmental ministers meeting mechanism, we should further implement some more specific system construction. For instance, the establishment of EU Environment Agency has played an important role in the integration between EU's environment and politics. It deserves an in-depth discussion on whether to set up a similar agency in Northeast Asia or not.

[Japan] FUJIMOTO Kenichiro, General Manager, Head of Global Environmental Affairs Department, Environment Division, Nippon Steel and Sumitomo Metal Corporation

Taking advantage of "Oil Shock" in the 1970s, Japanese steel industry started investing significantly in environmental technology and energy-saving technology. From 1971 to 1991 (twenty years), the total investment reached three trillion yen, and this successfully brought about 20% reduction of energy consumption. In addition, a further 10% reduction of energy consumption was achieved with some two trillion yen investment during the following twenty years from 1991. In this way, Japan has spent a considerable amount of money on environmental cleanup through energy conservation. As a result, according to the International Energy Agency, the extra room for energy saving in Japan is the world's smallest. Also according to RITE, a public research institution in Japan, energy efficiency of Japanese steel industry is the highest in the world major countries. Therefore, there is little room for further energy saving in the Japanese steel industry.

Currently, Japan is working on environmental improvement at a global level by transferring to overseas the environmental and energy-saving technologies which Japan developed for years of dedication. In particular, as the chair country of APP Steel Task Force which started activities in 2006, Japan has played a leading role in global environmental and energy activities, contributing to developing and prevailing environmental and energy technologies in the Asia-Pacific region.

For example, from the perspectives of energy saving and environmental protection, Japan provides diagnosis support by Japanese experts to Chinese and Indian steelworks as well as makes proposals as to what technology is desirable to be utilized while using a handbook of clean energy, called "State of the Art Clean Technology".

As for India, Japan has succeeded in introducing leading energy-saving equipment to Indian steel plants, which in turn contributed to reducing CO2 emissions.

[Japan] MATSUSHITA Kazuo, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University / Senior Fellow, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, IGES

Japan has experienced a series of serious air pollution during the so-called high economic growth era of twenty years from the late 1950s to the 1970s. Representative examples include the air pollution caused by petrochemical complex in Yokkaichi, and the air pollution and automobile exhaust problem in Kitakyushu City.

However, the efforts dedicated to the protection of environment from 1970 to 1990 improved the situation significantly. From 1970 to 1990, Japan's GDP increased 2.5 times, but fossil fuel supply amount increased only 1.5 times, and SOX, NOX emissions were significantly reduced.

Such "clean" growth has been achieved by a package called "Japanese-style pollution control system and policy package". To be specific:

- 1. Companies were directly regulated with basic laws of antipollution policies.
- 2. The "Polluter pays" principle was required of companies.
- 3. Companies anticipated future regulations and invested in the research and development of corresponding technologies.
- 4. Pollution-Related Health Damage Compensation Law was enacted.
- 5. The administrative body was established which could plan, formulates and implement policies in a centralized way.

Also, measures and policies in accordance with the characteristic of the pollution sources were taken.

By these measures, while pollution companies became impossible to survive, the air pollution regulation contributed to enhancing energy saving and competitiveness through the improvement of plant management. Also, the most stringent regulations of automobile exhaust gas in the world contributed to strengthening international competitiveness of Japanese automobiles.

In addition to Japan's central government, local governments implemented a more stringent pollution control regulations to households and to small-and-medium-sized-companies which were less capable to cope with the regulations as compared to large companies.

Dealing with climate change issues is a new challenge. The three countries need to reduce CO2 emissions substantially, in order to achieve the goal of the summit of 2015—by 2050, reducing greenhouse emissions by 40% to 70% in the entire world, compared to 2010. On the other hand, looking at the new investment of renewable energy in 2014, the total of the three countries (CJK) has accounted for 45% of the total investment in the entire world. For wind power, China is the top of the world. For solar power, China is the second, and Japan is the third.

Based on the above, the following recommendations are proposed:

- 1. The enhancement of air pollution policy in each country and the promotion of policy harmonization in East Asia.
- 2. Competitiveness and pollution regulations are not interrelated. As seen in Japan's

- examples, strengthening regulations does not result in lowering competitiveness.
- 3. The Evaluation of benefits brought by air pollution regulation is important.
- 4. The enhancement of the capability of planning and implementation of air pollution regulations.
- 5. The strengthening of cooperation framework at a regional level (ex. CJK Environment Ministers Meeting).
- 6. The implementation of the assessment of sustainability impact in trade agreements and investment agreements.
- 7. The preferential tariffs on environmental goods.

See also the white paper called "Greening East Asia" published by IGES, Japan recently.

[Korea] KIM Sang-hyup, Visiting Professor, Graduate School of Green Growth, College of Business, KAIST / Former Senior Secretary to the President

I want to give 3 points of views in the Environmental Cooperation Session. The first concern in this session is to find which are the important environmental issues faced by the three countries, and how to solve these issues through institutionalization. Second, environmental problems are closely related to economic issues. Today's first session focused on FTA, trade issue. Nowadays, free trade, represented by WTO, is the trend in trade, and de-carbonation, represented by UNFCCC, is the trend in climate change and environmental issues. These two systems have always had conflicts, but are now looking for a balance, which we call Green Trade Agreement. Therefore, in order to solve climate and trade issues at the same time, we should discuss how to vitalize the green trade. Third, environmental issues were not priorities to the three countries in the past, but as climate change issues become more and more serious, we should pay more attention to such problems. I hope that we can negotiate cooperation in environmental field as a priority among the three countries.

Not far ago when US President Obama visited Alaska, he watched a video with the following sentences in it: "Compared with the speed of climate change, the responses of human-beings are too slow. Climate change is not an issue tomorrow, but today." We should cooperate with each other to deal with such problems quickly so as to give a direction of discussing environmental problems as our priorities.

In dealing with the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster, the Tianjin Accident and the spread of MERS in Korea, we presented a common gesture, i.e. we didn't regard these issues are OTHERS' issues, but as MY issues. When we talk about diplomatic, security and economic issues, we saw tension caused by territory and board conflicts, history and economic disputes, however, when we talk about environmental and safety issues, we have a 'sense of us', which means a sense of common community among each other. So I think that environmental and safety issues can become a topic that lead to new cooperation among the three countries. The meeting of the Environment Ministers can give us an example.

Although the Summit Meeting among the three countries was not held in the past two years, the Environment Ministers Meeting was held every year. In this year's meeting held in Shanghai in April, we talked about issues like smog and sandstorm, biological diversity, chemicals, recycling economy, climate change, nature conservation, ecosystem, rural environmental cooperation, and green economy, and made consensus on achieving fruitful results in 5 environmental areas by 2019. In the first China-Japan-Korea Cooperation Dialogue, we stressed the importance of our institutionalized cooperation in even small areas, and I believe we can also make marked progress in environmental sections. It is not satisfied when we consider the economic scale and potential of China, Japan and Korea. The population and economic scale of the three countries account for more than 25% of the world, but energy consumption, emission of CO2 and green house gas account for 34~38% of the world. That is to say, we have to realize that compared with economic development, the three countries, especially China and Korea, consume larger amount of energy. I think we have many things to do. The green house gas issue is a great problem as it is closely related with energy consumption, a real economic issue. But luckily, we have already put forward some policies in dealing with such problems. In China, President Xi Jinping has put forward policies like the eco-civilization, reform in energy system on many occasions, and by doing so, showed the leadership of a major country in solving frontier issues. In the 5 year period of Lee Myung-bak government in Korea, when President Lee and President Xi met the first time, they discussed environmental, energy and climate change issues for more than half of their 90-minite-discussion. I believe that President Xi Jinping has a very promising vision towards this issue.

I heard two kinds of opinion from one Blue House Professor, Ho Hwang-gan, who was said to contribute to China's 'One Belt One Road' and 'Super China' designs. One is that China is obviously making efforts to solve the problem of over-investment through 'One Belt and One Road'; and the other is that China has the ambition to lead the global green reform through 'One Belt and One Road' construction. In my point of view, the leadership of President Xi Jinping is very important in Northeast Asia. In Korea, former President Lee Myung-bak, whom I worked for, set up the new national development paradigm and determined to go on the path of low-carbon green development. In order to achieve this, Korea has played a leading role in setting up and maintaining relevant international organizations. In order to provide important institutional back-up in solving above problems, President Lee Myung-bak suggested setting up a China-Japan-Korea Cooperation Secretariat, and finally the headquarter was set up in Seoul. After that, President Park Geun-hye pointed out on many occasions the importance of energy industry under the framework of creative economy, and the importance of China-Japan-Korea and Northeast Asian cooperation in climate and energy issues. She believes that this will also give help to solve the North Korean issue, and it is called 'Green Détente' in Korea. Though not familiar to Korean people, actually, Prime Minister Abe of Japan, put forward

the 'Cool Earth 50' policy, and set up a 15 billion foundation in dealing with global warming phenomenon in his first term of office. In the G7 Meeting not long ago, Japan also showed its firm determination in moving forward their pace in dealing with climate change. On the basis of such leadership, and faced by the historic COP 21 meeting under UNFCCC which will be held in Paris in December, China, Japan and Korea are trying their best to put forward their own green house gas reduction plan voluntarily. In the US, President Obama has clarified that after-retirement healthcare, reform in immigration, and climate change will be put forward as 3 agenda issues, and this means that the US is also actively addressing climate issues.

China, Japan and Korea played leading roles in establishing international organizations and regimes. Japan established ADB in 1966, and played a leading role in the establishment of international organizations promoting Asian development. This year, China signed the agreement establishing AIIB, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank initiated by China will be set up by the end of this year. Korea also set up the UN Organization GCF (Green Climate Fund) Secretariat in 2012. Korea competed fiercely with Germany in becoming the destination of GCF in the process. As it is a common awareness of the global village that Northeast Asia will become the center of addressing future energy and climate change problems, the Secretariat was finally set up in Korea. Every year, the scale of this organization will expand by at least 100 billion US dollars. I wish to take this opportunity to remind everyone that China and Japan actively helped Korea in applying for the position, and I would also like to extend my sincere gratitude towards this point. In addition, in fact, compared with China and Japan, Korea is a middle power. There's another international organization called GGGI (Global Green Growth Institute) established by Korea and other middle power countries such as Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Kazakhstan, Denmark, Mexico and the UK. The common factor of the four international organizations is 'green'.

Before Mr. Jin Liqun took office as the first President of AIIB, AIIB announced that it would pay highly attention to green growth. This is because that the future direction of infrastructural investment should be 'sustainable infrastructure', and is also because that the cooperation between AIIB and Korea's GCF is very important. President Jin Liqun will be visiting Korea as his first destination after taking office in 8th this month. Therefore, the two emerging organizations will own the common denominator in green infrastructure investment. ADB is also the same. In May last year, President Takehiko Nakao of ADB visited Korea and met with President Park Geun-hye. On that occasion, President Park Geun-hye urged the close cooperation among GCF, GGGI and ADB. In fact, ADB is playing a leading role in the infrastructure construction in areas like the Mekong River, and was selected as the first performance organization by GCF. Although still at the very starting period, cooperation among international organizations led by China, Japan and Korea will become another stepping stone for China-Japan-Korea cooperation.

According to the investigation of ADB, in next 10 years, the infrastructure construction demand will reach about 8 trillion US dollars. China will of course own the largest demand, next are India and ASEAN countries. 'Power generation' will account for more than half of the demand, i.e. 4 trillion US dollars, and next are transport, telecommunication and logistics. These four areas will decide the direction of Asian infrastructure construction, and they are also the core factors of the concerned climate change problem. As a result, I would like to introduce a Korean example. Jeju Island, the largest island of Korea, has set up the goal of becoming a 100% 'carbon-free' island without carbon emission by 2030. Electricity will totally be generated by renewable energies such as wind power and solar power, and vehicles will all be electricity-powered vehicles. In order to overcome the shortages of renewable energies, ESS electricity reserve system will be built, and the connection between IT and electricity networks will become smart and green. Above is the vision of the Jeju Island, and specific plans are being set up and implemented. Just now, Professor FUKAGAWA mentioned the Japan's new growth engine: green energy, battery, home energy systems. China has already become NO.1 in the world in renewable energy sectors, and is leading the new energy system reform in fields like electric vehicles and battery. What I want to say is that the three countries can together lead the development of new growth engines while dealing with climate change issue. I think common vision and concerns can be accommodated through active green cooperation. According to the survey conducted by Mackinsey, scale of the market will expand by 1 trillion US dollars by 2020 in 5 years time, which means a new industrial ecosystem will be formed. If the three countries can work together to develop this ecosystem, they will make great contribution to the economic and sustainable development of Northeast Asia and the world at large. So the word 'green big bang' was introduced.

In my point of view, such new energy system actively promoted by the cooperation among the three countries can also bring about change to North Korea. This is the picture taken in the evening in North Korea. No electricity. Korea is an island same as Japan. If the three countries can work together, then the Northeast Asian electricity network and energy cooperation system can be built up. I believe this will not only solve the security issue faced by us, but also provide opportunities for new prosperity. Therefore, I suggest that we start cooperation first in small environmental issues, and then raise the horizon and expand the scale, to build a green big bang cooperation system among the three countries which can bring about a new future for the three countries. I believe that we can build a common green energy sector and then expand it into a larger Northeast Asian super grind. President of Softbank Masayoshi Son (Son Jung-ui) visited Korea for two times, and said that 'Northeast Asian super grind is totally realizable on the economic perspective. The important things are the political cooperation and institutionalization among the three countries.' Super grind is realizable, so if we can find the central points of our cooperation and set up regulations, and then connect Korea and Japan by the submarine tunnel on the

North Pole Route, the so-called huge logistic reform connecting the whole region of Northeast Asia may also be realized. In order to achieve the above, the three countries should show same political leadership. In addition, I hope that the Summit Meeting among the three countries can be held again very soon, and ADB, AIIB, GCF and GGGI should work together to provide an institutional back-up for the Summit Meeting. I also hope that we can invite North Korea to join such meetings, and make real progress in the feasible Northeast Asian climate and energy cooperation.

[Korea] CHUNG Suh-yong, Professor, Division of International Studies, Korea University

First of all, as I have mentioned last year, there are two kinds of cooperation China, Japan and Korea can carry on towards environmental issues. The three countries are close to each other geographically, so there are regional problems for the three countries. Besides the air pollution issue mentioned by other speakers, the marine pollution is also a very serious regional problem. Solving the regional environmental problem is a task for the region. I often talk about climate change, but will not today. The first reason is that Prof. KIM Sang-hyup has already give a full presentation of this issue, and the second reason is that climate change is a problem beyond the regional cooperation among China, Japan and Korea. CO2 emission is a global issue, but it is certain that people will have the question about how to discuss this issue among the three countries. Previous presenters have mentioned that all the countries in the world have similar worries in the global negotiation. Because of this, from the perspective of how to conduct global negotiation, the questions like how to carry out UN SDG negotiation about low-carbon economy, how to make joint development in green technologies, and how to discuss such issues among China, Japan and Korea, require also international cooperation on climate change issue. I think I should express my ideas from the above two aspects.

Pollution is a major problem. We talk most about air pollution such as sand storm and smog, but just as I have mentioned, marine pollution is also a very serious problem. For example, the Yellow Ocean between China and Korea accounts for 70% of the world mariculture area, and ranks NO.1 in the world in terms of container freight volume. And to everyone's knowledge, this area owns a large population. Therefore, this area attained the attention of the world in its important role in the protection of fish species and resources and the urgency in managing illegal fishing problem between China and Korea. Currently, the environmental ministries of different countries are focusing more on the air pollution issue, but in regions and cities, the marine environmental problems have also been put forward. I think it is very important for us to look at this question in a wider framework and find a point to start with. By now, great efforts have been made in solving the problems. Just as mentioned before, the three countries' environmental minister meeting has been held continuously. And to my knowledge, international organizations were set up,

such as NEASPEC, YSLME Project, NOWPAP, and 'Marine Litter', which deals with intranational marine litter issues set up by Japan. That is to say, international organizations were set up in the Northeast Asian region in order to bring about multi-cooperation. But there are still many problems. First, Korean citizens are not aware of such environmental problems; second, people are not very much concerned with the problems. That is to say, everyone thinks that the responsibility is other's, thus no one takes responsibilities towards environmental problems. As Professor ZHANG Haibin has mentioned, this phenomenon is called 'low politics' from the perspective of international studies, but now it's time to transfer it to 'high politics' in order to achieve peace and prosperity in the Northeast Asian region. Just like previous speakers mentioned, the resource mobilization on the ministers' level should be accomplished. The common problem of the above issues is that we don't have common base data. For example, if researches on the comparison of fish resource volume between China and Korea in the Yellow Ocean are conducted, the results will be very different. That is because different countries use different standards. In China, they measure fish volume from fish head to the above of tail, but in Korea, we measure from head to the end of tail. This means that even we measure the resource of the same species of fish, due to difference in standards, we will adopt different policies. This phenomenon not only exists in marine issues, but also in air pollution. There are no common data shared by all the countries. In dealing with environmental problems, we should first collect data and analyze them, and then put forward policies. The obstacle is that we don't even have fundamental understandings towards the problems. In addition, the three countries should make efforts to build a common community for cooperation. Politically, this is a very technical problem, so cooperation is relatively easy to be achieved. In the Mediterranean region, a science-centered common community was set up according to political theories, and on this communication platform, common idea community theory easy for leaders to follow and implement was developed. In our region, we should first build an environmental standard, which is also a peace standard. If we make out how to deal with the peace standard, then technical solutions will come out. Cars are said to be the cause of smog, so we should work out the technology to reduce car emissions, and make it as an international standard. After that, the market will emerge, and countries will make efforts to enter the market and match the high-level standard. If enterprises also follow the standards, then the green economy, green growth and low-carbon economy will be created with Northeast Asia playing a leading role in this aspect. In order to make such standards at first, the three countries should set up a common community for cooperation, but such community should not be restricted only to environmental sectors. This community can be a system including central governments and local governments, markets and enterprises. I think, according to this, new market creation will be infused into institutional regulations addressing fundamental environmental problems. By then, the regional environmental problem, which stopped at the level of 'low politics', will be transferred to 'high politics'

with heads of governments and states paying attention to.

Today I talked much about marine environment. In fact, China and Korea have been fulfilling undertakings in this aspect with funds received from UN in the past 10 years, and this project is very famous in UN. In Northeast Asia, the region with overlapping interests, China and Korea have already shown good cooperation example, and because of this, the project of establishing a relevant international organization in 2017 is under progress now. Not only China and ROK, North Korea is also expected to join this cooperation. China's initial idea is to have President Xi Jinping, President Park Geun-hye and Chairman Kim Jong-eun attending the inauguration and signing ceremony in 2017. This shows the gesture of the countries in setting down their respective political interests and cooperating with each other in environmental issues for common interests, and by doing so, verified economic values may also be created. In this process, we can make another example of cooperation community in Northeast Asia just like the Europe did, and the three countries will have the potential to become even closer partners in issues beyond cooperation and peace. In fact, we have been partners for the past 20 years, but didn't make full use of our relations. After President Park Geun-hye took office, the Korean government has held several international conferences and pointed out several key areas for cooperation in Northeast Asian peace and prosperity. It is also making plans for the realization of peace and prosperity in the region. According to the Korean government, the most potential area is environmental cooperation. On this platform, government departments are promoting their own plans. In order not to talk about this issue as only a political terminology, I think the participants today should all make real efforts rather than just talking about environmental issues theoretically. Economic, technological and political issues should be discussed altogether and specific visions should be made. By doing so, I think we can gain good results.

7. 発表資料

Session 1: Economic Cooperation

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Session 2: Emerging Environmental Concerns and Trilateral Cooperation

KIM Sang-Hyup

Visiting Professor, Graduate School of Green Growth, College of Business, KAIST / Former Senior Secretary to the President

FUJIMOTO Kenichiro

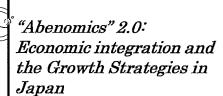
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Yukiko Fukagawa Waseda University/ Yonsei University

Outline

- "Abenomics" 1.0 since 2013
- How far have we come?
- "Abenomics" 2.0 since 2014
- The Opportunities
- The Prospects as a temporary conclusion

Abenomics 1.0: Fighting back against deflation

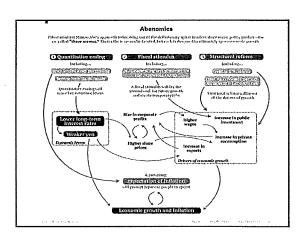
• The Policy Package of Three Arrows

Arrow 1. Monetary easing (Inflation targeting & QQE)

Arrow 2. Fiscal stimulus (2013Q1-Q2)+ VAT rate increase (Apr.2014)

Arrow 3. Growth policy (Serious reform and Deregulations/Opening)

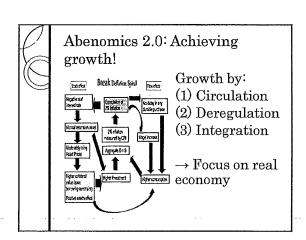
 \Rightarrow Jump from deflation to normal equilibrium



Arrow 3

Arrow 3: Growth Policy

- Mid to Long-term Japan needs: Consumption and Investment, Productivity gains, Wage increases, Market-driven growth
- The Direction: "Japan Revitalization Strategy" (Revised since Jun. 2013)
- (1) Private sector dynamics (Structural reform)
- (2) Mobilizing all human capital (Labor reform)
- (3) Create new frontiers
- (4) Global outreach
- (5) Trickle down growth: Local economies





(1)Structural reform

- Promoting business restructuring
 ← Trade liberalization
- Stimulating investment (Corporate tax cut, Energy reform, Corporate governance structure...)
- ← Competition policy, Investor protection
- Reforming venture capital and venture business
- \leftarrow IPR protection, Standardization
- · Promoting inbound/outbound FDI
- ← Trade liberalization, RoO
- · Globalizing SMEs
- ← Silicon Valley program



(2) Mobilizing human resources

- Enhancing labor mobility, Taking in foreign talents/ skilled labor
 - ← Movement of persons
- Female labor empowerment, Labor participation by elderlies
 - \leftarrow Promoting services
- Diversifying working styles
 - ← Managerial change in human capital globalization



(3) Global outreach

- Pluri-lateral and Comprehensive agreements for Global supply chains: TPP, RCEP, CJK (≠ Bilateral FTAs)
 → Roo, Logistics, Enhancement, IPR, MRA...
- Participation in rule setting in FDI (ISDs), Competition policies, Movement of persons with (2)
- "Market pressures" for the reform



(4) Growth frontier: Promoting investment and ventures

- Reforms in national universities (Local contribution/ Specialization/ Global competition)
- Research universities with venture platforms
- Flexible appointment among research organizations
- Silicon valley-Japan partnership



(4) Growth frontier: Gov.-Business partnership

- National health: Advanced treatment (Regenerative medicine)/ Healthcare business cluster/ Big data based care/ Outbound-Inbound care services/ Clinical innovation networks
- Clean energy: Batteries/ Home energy system/ Hydrogen society/ Methane hydrate development



(4) Growth frontier: Gov.-Business partnership (Continued)

- Advanced infrastructure system: Sensor/ Robot monitoring/ ITS system: ART on Tokyo Olympic
- Transportation for the seniors
- Robot society: Personal mobility, Communication, Cleaning, Security service (labor shortage)



(5) Local Abenomics

- Agriculture: Land reform/ Corporate investment/ Cost reduction (ex. 40% in rice) / Food business (¥10 trillion in 2020)/ Export promotion (¥1 trillion)
- Tourism: DMO(Destination Management Organization)/ Barrier-free infrastructure/ Big data/ Cultural exchange....
- Health care: Local care information system/ Data analysis/ Business cluster promotion/ Preventive care...



The Opportunities (1): Asia

- End of flying geese pattern (Flat relationship)
- (1) End of hardware manufacturing
- (2) Differentiation by Big data
- (3) Interactive exchange: FDI, Talents, Ideas/ Knowledge, Experience (Seamless integration: Outbound/ Inbound)



The Opportunities (2) (Continued)

- New flying geese pattern in demographic change/ Complementarity
- (1) Growth by efficiency (≠ labor input)
- (2) Growth by geopolitics (connectivity, energy/ disaster security....)
- (3) Growth with younger economies: Anchor as the biggest institutional investor (GPIF reform), Down sizing innovation (infrastructure export)



The Prospects as a temporary conclusion: The Last Chance!

- No way to go back, Just keep doing
- Luck: Less political distraction
- Very narrow path: Fiscal sustainability for the Exit, BOP pressures
- Threatened by time: Next VAT increase in 2017, Beyond Olympic in 2020?
- Still mounting problems: Real wage, Falling saving, Slow welfare reform....
- ⇔ Positive interface in outside pressures ("Gaiatsu")



Thank you!

(Struggles of Abenomics continue, China Daily, 2014-11-25)



The 2nd CJK Cooperation Dialogue (@Changchun, China on September 2, 2015)

Economic Cooperation

Fukunari Kimura Professor, Faculty of Economics, Keio University Chief Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

Infrastructure development

- AIIB and "One-belt/one-road" start changing the architecture of development partnership.

 ASEAN and East Asia require infrastructure for connectivity and innovation (ERIA, Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 2.0).
- Need to reshape partnerships among development stakeholders.

 - Among donors and international organizations.
 Disclosure of information to check fiscal sustainability, consistency with national development plans, ownership, ...

 - Between public and private.

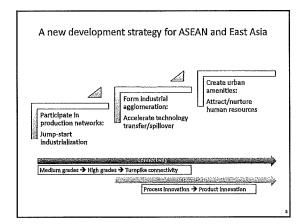
 Public entities: governmental financial org., sovereign funds, SOEs.

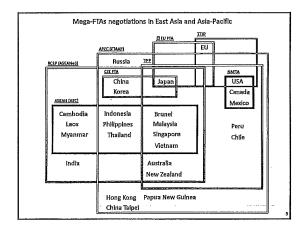
 Old rules (DECD Guideline, DAC, ...), ension due to emergency measures, ...
 Leveling fields for domestic/foreign private players.

 Balance between investment rule and discipline on public entities.

Mega-FTAs

- TPP negotiation is close to conclusion.
 - · High-level liberalization, international rule making (WTO+, WTO-x)
 - Goods, services, investment
 - Government procurement, IPR, competition, ISDS
 - Possible Domino effects
- CJK FTA and RCEP
- $\boldsymbol{-}$ Low ambition; possibly marginalized.
- CJK should participate in International rule



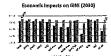


	Tier 1: Forming industrial agglomeration/urban amenities	Tier 2: Coming Into production networks	Tier 3: Rural development for creating business
infrastructure for connectivity	Tompile connectivity with other industrial agglomerations - Full-scale port with container yard/alport for regular crailers and LCC - Moilt-modal (cargo, passenge) - Institutional connectivity for reducing transaction costs	Figh-grade connectivity to participate in production nativoris. Dual-modal (cargo, passenger) Capital city, border area, connectivity grid Wilgate border effects Institutional connectivity' soft infrastructure for trade facilitation.	Medium-grade connectivity for various economic activities — Agriculture/food processing reining, labor-internativa fordistries, nortism, and others
Infrastructure for Innovation	Metropolitan de velopment for fifth scale industrial agglomers/lon and urban samerlike - Highway system, urban transport (LIT), subvery, alport access) Mass excessic infastructure services (infastructure services (infastructure services infastructure infastru	Utban/uburhan davelopment for medium-stade bedurtisil aggiomention Utban/uburhan development tylen for a critical mass of bedustrial aggiomeration Economic Inforstructure sen/ora (special economic aneas, electricity, water, and others)	Ostcovery and development of histoscial/cultural/natural histoscial/cultural/natural histoscial - Prendiant bandism - Cultural studies

Geographical simulation model

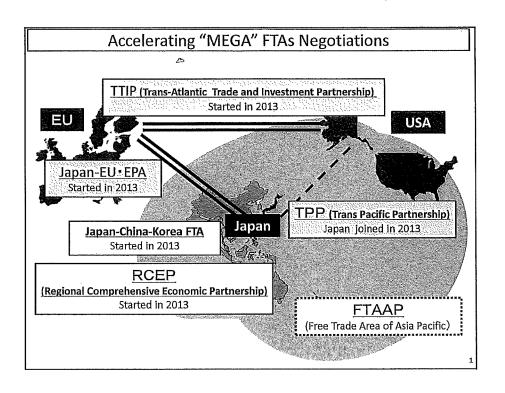
- Economic impacts of All-All improvements (infrastructure development, NTB reduction, and SEZ development) will be huge.

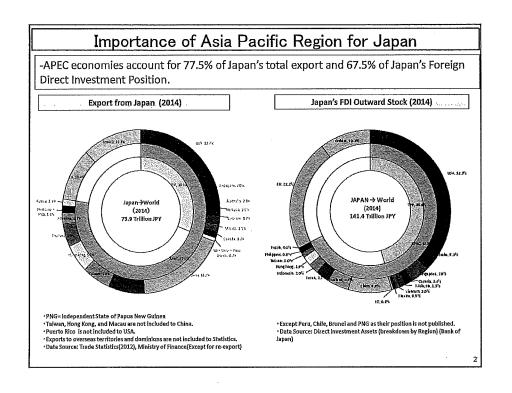
 Regional disparitments.
- Regional disparity will be reduced.

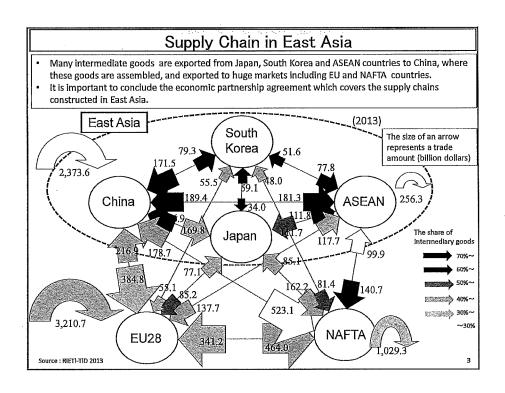




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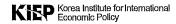
Tariff Rate on Japan-Viet	:	Nam	EPA
---------------------------	---	-----	-----

Viet Nam (Japan-Viet Nam EPA : entered into force in 2009)						
Item	MFN tariff rate	Schedule of Concession on Japan- Viet Nam EPA	EPA tariff rate			
Motor cycle	40~75%	Exclusion	40~75%			
Truck	20~68%	Exclusion	20~68%			
Bus	70%	Exclusion	70%			
Passenger vehicle	59~70%	Exclusion or Re-negotiation	59~70%			

Vision

2015.09

Yoon, Deok Ryong





I. Current Status

- NEA shows rapid expansion of economic cooperation especially in accordance with Chinese economic growth.
- China, Japan, Korea has been getting more and more closely connected via global value chain so that CJK economies are now strongly correlated.
- While the economic integration so far has been based on market mechanism, CJK started recently to institutionalize the cooperation by bilateral FTAs and trilateral FTA (and also multilateral FTAs.) and even by financial cooperation such as CMIM, AIIB...
- Each country shows now a long term vision for regional integration by Chinese "One Belt One Road" and Korea's "Eurasia Project."

KIEP



Contents

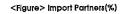
- I. Current Status
- II. Conditions for Economic Cooperation in NEA
- III. Discussion

KIEP

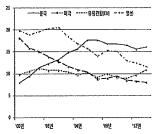


Korea's Major Trade Partners

<Figure > Export Partners(%)







FEFR

KIEP



I. Current Status

- NEA shows rapid expansion of economic cooperation especially in accordance with Chinese economic growth.
- China, Japan, Korea has been getting more and more closely connected via global value chain so that CJK economies are now strongly correlated.
- While the economic integration so far has been based on market mechanism, CJK started recently to institutionalize the cooperation by bilateral FTAs and trilateral FTA (and also multilateral FTAs.) and even by financial cooperation such as CMIM, AIIB:..:
- Each country shows now a long term vision for regional integration by Chinese "One Belt One Road" and Korea's "Eurasia Project."
- Political hurdles and lack of common Initiative leave the economic integration just as discussion issues only.

II. Conditions for Economic Community in NEA

Condition for Economic Self-Sufficiency

unit(million, billion \$)

4	East Asia	Europe	North America
Population	2,130.6	327.3	456.5
GDP	17,710.0	11,169.9	16,860.0
Trade Volume	6,599.3	8,843.6	4,821,8
Foreign Reserve	4,885.0	591.0	285.0
Military Force	4,214 (150.4)	1,103 (157.2)	1,639 (545.2)

왕조: 동아시아는 ASEAH-3, 유럽은 유로존, 복미는 미국, 캐나다, 백시코. GDP는 PPP 기반. 군사력은 군사수(1,000 명), 팔호만은 군사비... 자료: 건물덕(2010)

KIEP

KIEP



II. Conditions for Economic Community in NEA

<Table> Conditions for Economic Integration

Intra-regional 52.1% trade Regional F ⁰ ‡ 66.5%	58.7% 71.5%	40.0%
	71.5%	-
Openness 37.3%	50.1%	28.6%
Business Cycle 0.0405 Synchronizatio	0.0256	-
Inflation 6.0%(3.3%)	4.3%	2.6%

참조: 역내교역은 2007, 역내FDI는 2005, 개방도는 2009년, 경기동조성은 1990년대 이후 평균값, 인플레이션 괄호안은 한종일 평균. 자료: 전홍택(2010)

KIEP



III. Discussions

- Comment 3: Economic integration for its own economy not for shared prosperity
- Profit from integrations should be beneficial for all members
 Ex) Europe's Structure Fund
- * Comment 4: Blue Print and Priority setting needed
- What should come first? Economic integration or political cooperation? Common Policies for specific field?
- ECSC, Common agricultural policy, common trade policy, common ERM
- . Comment 5: Locomotive group needed
- Core group should lead regional economic integration
- Ex) Germany, France, Benelux,,,

KEP

10



II. Conditions for Economic Community in NEA

<Table> Political Intimacy

14. A 14.1 14. E 14.1		1985-1990		2000-2005			
	US	Europe	East Asia	US	Ецгоре	East Asia	
Eat Asia	0.166	0.535	0.837	0.166	0.638	0.795	
Europe	0.339	0.762	0.498	0.365	0.922	0,611	
US	-	0.339	0.141	-	0,367	0.148	

참조: 경치적 친밀성은 UN에서 표결시 동일한 선택을 했는 지의 여부로 측정 (모두 동일한 선택시 1) 자료: 전흥택(2010)

KiEP



One Belt One Way & Trans-Korea Rail Road



KIEP

11



III. Discussions

- Favorable conditions has been driven by market mechanism so far but institutional cooperation does not sustain or expand the regional economic cooperation.
- * Commnet1: Political hurdles untouched:
- NEA do not attempt to diminish political hurdles such as conflict potential by North Korea, historical legacy,,, etc.
- Comment 2: No common dream or long term vision
- Individual initiative not common project: One belt one way, Eurasia project

Ex) Shuman Plan



CJK as One Day Living Space

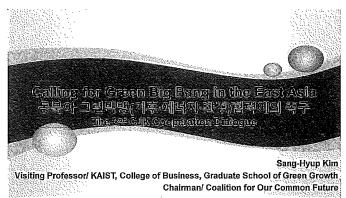
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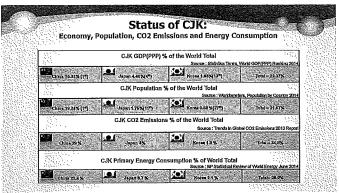
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KIEP



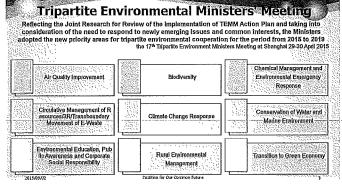
Korea Institute for International Economic Policy

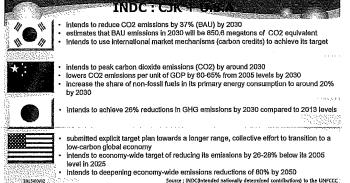


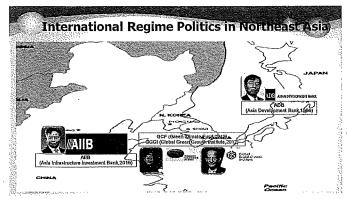


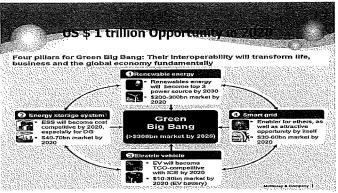


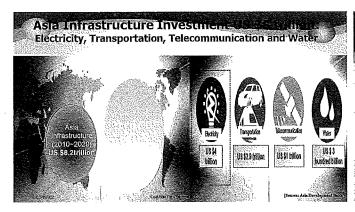


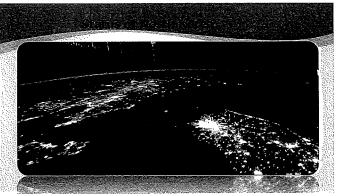


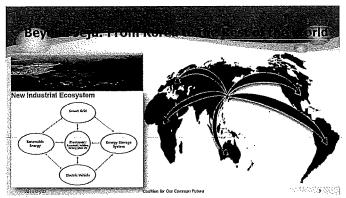




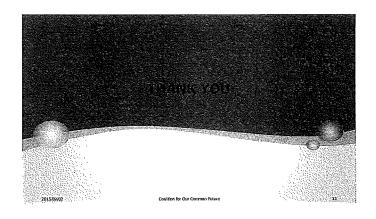










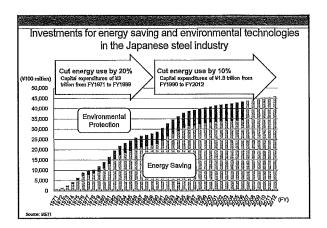


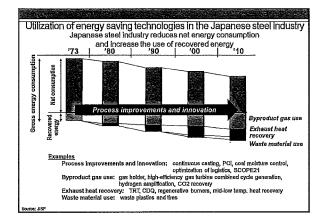
Technology transfer initiatives by Japanese steel industry in environmental & energy saving fields - Introduction of cooperative sectoral approach -

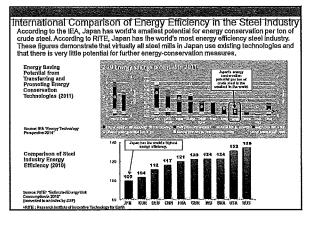
The 2nd CJK Cooperation Dialogue Changchun, China September 2nd, 2015

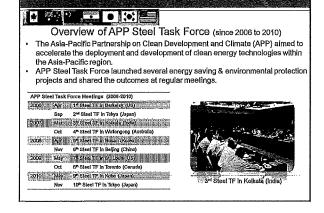
Dr. Kenichiro Fujimoto General Manager, Head of Department Global Environmental Affaira Department Environment Division Nippon Steel & Sumitorno Metal Corporation

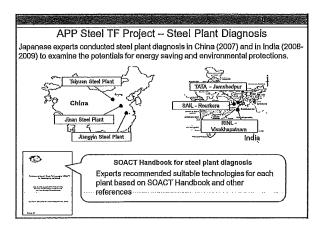
The Chair for International Environmental Strategic Committee The Japan Iron and Steel Federation

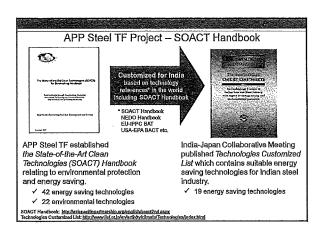


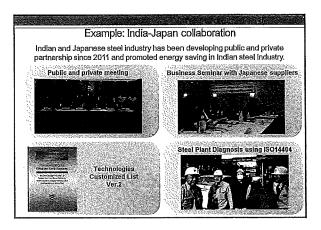


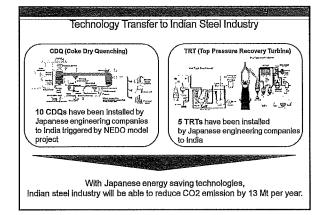


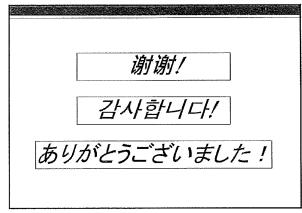










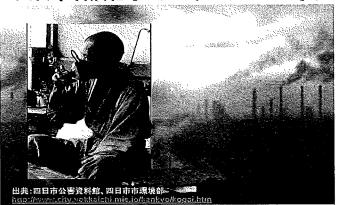


Environmental Cooperation in East Asia: from Japanese experiences

Prof. Kazuo Matsushita
Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University (Environmental Policy,
Sustainability Theory)
Senior Fellow, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Air Pollution in Yokkaichi petrochemical complex

四日市石油化学コンビナートとぜんそく



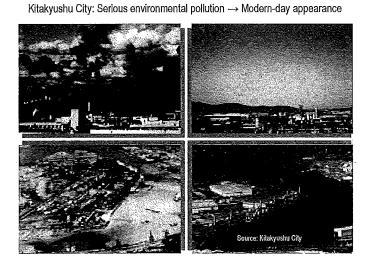
Outline

- ① Experience and evaluation of Japanese Air Pollution Control Measures
- 2 Challenging Climate Change
- ③ Proposals

Automobile pollution in Tokyo, Source; White Paper on the Environment, GOJ, 1973

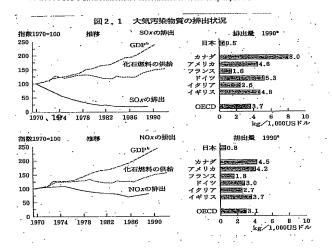


Evaluation of Japanese Air Pollution Control Measures



106

source: OECD's Environmental Performance Reviews: Japan, 1994



Japanese Pollution Control System and its Policy Package

- ① Direct control of polluters based on "Basic Law for Pollution Control (currently, "Basic Law for Environment")
- ② Enforcement of PPP (Polluter Pays Principle) which requires polluters to pay for pollution prevention, environmental restoration, and compensation for pollution victims
- ③ Industries expected regulations and invested in pollution research and technological development
- Government provided fiscal and monetary incentives
- (5) Law for the compensation of pollution victims
- Responsible public authorities which conduct ed policy planning and enforcement integrally

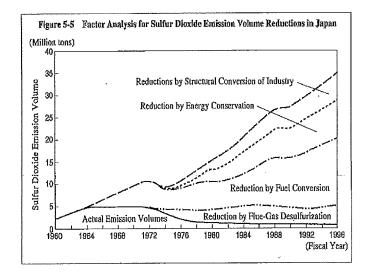
OECD's Environmental Performance Reviews: Japan, 1994

- GDP in Japan has more than doubled in the two decades, whereas
 emissions of conventional air pollutants have decreased and
 ambient levels have fallen or remained relatively stable. Over the
 same period, fossil fuel supply increased by 41%. This represents a
 decoupling of the level of economic activity from emissions of
 conventional air pollutants.
- This remarkable achievement was largely accomplished through: i)
 air pollution abatement and control policies, which prompted the
 development and use of pollution prevention and control equipment
 relating to improved combustion technology, fuel quality and
 exhaust gas treatment; ii) changes in the structure of the national
 economy, away from heavy and polluting industries (e.g. iron and
 steel); and iii) changes in the energy supply, with improvements in
 energy efficiency and come diversification of supply away from fossil
 fuels

Measures tailored to pollution sources

- Strengthening regulations step by step based on air pollution control law
- Changes in awareness of companies after experiencing severe
 pollution cases, law suits and compensation schemes→polluting
 companies can no longer survive
- 3. Air pollution control measures actually contributed to better plant management, energy savings, and competitiveness
- Stringent automobile exhaust gas control contributed to the int'l competitiveness of Japanese auto makers
- For SMEs and households, efforts were made by central and local governments to provide low interest rate loans, land planning, fuel switching, regional heating and cooling
- Proactive measures by local governments through tighter/wider regulations, pollution agreements, and monitoring networks





Challenging Climate Change

2 ton/capita society

G7 Summit 2015 in Schloss Elmau, Germany, June 2015 "we support sharing with all parties to the UNFCCC the upper end of the latest IPCC recommendation of 40 to 70 % reductions by 2050 compared to 2010"

2010 GHG

2050

43.9 bton ⇒ 13.2~19.8 bton

(55~70% reduction)

÷

⇒1.4~2.1ton/capita

World population

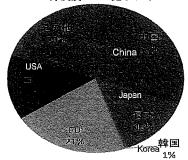
6.9 b

⇒ 9.6 b

Source: IEA & UN

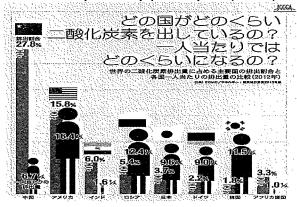
New Investment for Renewable Energy 270.2USB\$(2014)

再生可能エネルギーへの新規投資 2014年 (総額2702億ドル)

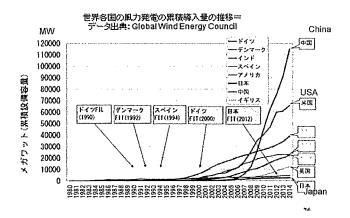


出典: UNEP (2015) Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2015

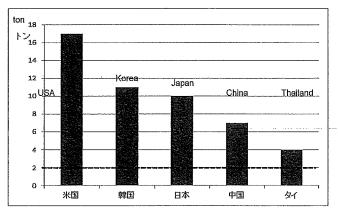
How much GHGs are emitted by each country and by per capita (2012)



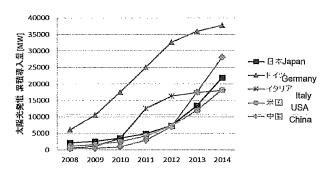
Accumulated capacity of wind power generation



Per Capita CO2 Emissions 一人当たりのCO₂排出量 [2010]



Accumulated capacity of photovoltaic generation by country source: European Photovoltaic Industry Association, PV-Magazine



Share of PV production by region

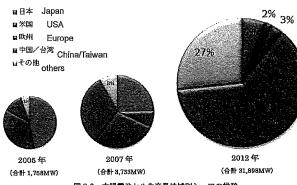


図 2-3 太陽電池セル生産量地域別シェアの推移

出典: FV News Volume 25. Number 4. April 2006、Volume 29, Number 5. May 2010、 Volume 30, Number 5. May 2011 をもとに NEDO 作成

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Proposals

- Strengthen and harmonize/ coordinate domestic air pollution standards and regulations, and strengthen implementation of existing ones.
- Competitiveness concerns are not well founded. Well designed air pollution measures contribute to better environment and health, innovation, and competitiveness.
- 3. Promote a co-benefits approach such as GHGs reduction.
- 4. Strengthen capacity building and promote technical cooperation in air pollution measures and monitoring.
- Strengthen regional cooperation framework for air pollution, including EANET and TEMM(Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea).
- Conduct sustainability impact assessment of international negotiations on regional economic integration.
- Facilitate trade in goods and services with high sustainability performance, for example by introducing preferential tariffs for environmental goods and services(EGS).

China's Participation in Global Climate Governance: Reflections and prospects



Qingzhi Huan **Peking University**

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Introduction

- 1) Conceptualizing China's participation in global climate governance
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- 3) Moving towards a new stage of participation

Conclusions

Introduction

Theoretically, the following three factors will eventually determine China to take a more active global climate policy/action: 1) the total amount of China's emission, which has evident negative effects on itself as well as the globe; 2) the demonstration effects of the developed countries, who convincingly and fruitfully implement the international conventions and make other own endeavours; 3) the ever-enhancing national eco-awareness, which reaches a point strong enough to support a policyreorientation.

Introduction

Under such a framework, I will offer a review of China's participation in global climate governance by focusing on the following three questions:

- 1) How to conceptualize China's participation in global climate governance: its policy and ethical dimensions;
- 2) How to interpret the heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China;
- How to evaluate China's current efforts moving towards a new stage of participation.

Conceptualizing China's participation in global climate governance

1972-1992

1992-2015

2015-

participation

passive

active

as an outsider

participation

participation

non-binding

binding

obligation

obligation

obligation

(Moral resp.)

(M/Political)

(M/P/Legal)

Conceptualizing China's participation in global climate governance

1) During 1972-1992, though the Chinese government participated lots of international activities coping with global environmental issues, China was commonly considered as an outsider participant in the sense that there is not much to blame, politically and legally in particular, because of the development (or poverty eradication) priority comparing with environmental protection.

Conceptualizing China's participation in global climate governance

2) During 1992-2012, according to the Kyoto Protocol, China as a developing country has only non-binding obligation in industrial emission reduction, while as a rising new economic entity, throughout this period it experienced an ever-increasing international pressure to show some active responsibility. In the double senses, China is a passive participant, with moral/political responsibility.

Conceptualizing China's participation in global climate governance

3) After 2012, with reflecting the Copenhagen defeat as a turning point, together with the spilling-over effects of domestic politics, it seems that China intends to replace the strategy of rejecting any obligation-binding international treaty with a new one—to be a active participant in constructing a post-Kyoto system, including to take some binding obligations or full responsibility(M/P/L).

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

- 1) Maintaining the Kyoto two-track system rather than replacing it with a single-track one in international negotiation for emission reduction;
- 2) The developed countries should undertake major responsibilities in global allocation of emission reduction quota and provide the developing countries with substantial aids in clean technologies and financial resources:
- 3) Adopting relative emission cut in per GDP unit instead of reduction in absolute or per capita amount.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

At the final stage of Copenhagen negotiation, there did appear some notable signs showing that China may moderate its policy position at the last minute. Unfortunately, these policy suggestions calling for undertaking some 'concrete' responsibility were not fully developed and then incorporated into the negotiation position of China at Copenhagen.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

Thus, China's policy position at Copenhagen can only be explained from a clearly-defined Chinese perspective within a specific international context. What underlies the intense dispute between China and the West is a special Chinese version of understanding to global environment and development:

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

Global climate change mitigation and adaptation is becoming another field of international competition, and there are probably no so-called 'win-win' results. For China, what at issue is not only ecological security of the globe, but also its historical development rights and long-term economic competitiveness in the globalizing world.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

As a result, together with other developing countries, China staunchly defended the conventional development rights and development discourse, showing its greatly increased strength as a world economic power, whereas neglecting its rapidly highlighting mission of leading the protection of ecological public or global 'good'.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

First, is the Copenhagen Accord a good enough achievement? Shortly after the conference, Premier Jiabao Wen said, the Copenhagen Accord is a good agreement, in the sense that it is the result of arduous efforts made by many countries and it reconfirms the basic goals and principles in global climate governance.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

At the same time, he also acknowledged, this agreement is far from strong enough in terms of the necessity reversing the trend of global climate change. Among the academics and the public, however, a popular position is that the *Copenhagen Accord* only means more than nothing.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

Second, did China do something incorrect or fail to do something right at Copenhagen? According to an official speech of Premier Wen, Chinese delegation has expounded China's national policy of 'voluntary but determinate emission reduction' and made its greatest efforts to promote arriving at a global agreement. In this sense, China did nothing wrong at Copenhagen.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

From another speech of him at the news-conference after the 2010 session of National People' Congress (NPC), though, one may conjecture that China might make more comprises at the last moment if it had treated more equally and politely.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

If looking at the opinions among the academics, what we can find is quite divergent. In general, except for Prof. Angang Hu, there are little comments saying that China should dramatically shift its position declared at Copenhagen, though a discernible convergence is that more 'right doings' on the global stage are both necessary and desirable.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

In this context, one can understand China's general situation or policy position towards global climate governance in the first years after Copenhagen:

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

Generally speaking, China promises to support the implementation of *Copenhagen Accord* and to adopt ever-stricter policy measurements to realize national targets of energy saving and emission reduction; while there is no consensus regarding whether and how China should assume any binding obligation of cutting emission in the targeted period of 2012-2020.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

The point at issue is not the exact year that China should peak its emission but when China will determine to join an international system based on the 'MRV' principles. And, it is in this regard which is problematic for both China and the West: The latter eagerly to realize such an integration but the former very reluctantly to do so.

Heritage of the Copenhagen Conference for China

It seems that the majority of Chinese society needs a much longer time to digest the main message from Copenhagen: Given China's new identities — replacing US as the largest country of warm gases emission in the world, a rising economic and political power, and a rapidly industrializing developing country, saying 'to make our own backyard cleaner' is definitely no longer persuasive/good enough.

Moving towards a new stage of participation

From a perspective of environmental politics, the Copenhagen heritage for China is in double senses: negative and positive--China knows that it can defend its conventional interests in a traditional approach, while China also knows that it has to figure out a new strategy dealing with the new politics (climate change).

Moving towards a new stage of participation

Thus, for a short time, China is unlikely to dramatically reshape its current international strategy and profile to be an enthusiastic promoter for a stern system of global climate governance, e.g. for the period of 2012-2020. Over a long run, however, there is a great potential for China to re-orient its position in global climate governance.

Moving towards a new stage of participation

Why? Domestically, Chinese governments are facing ever-stronger pressure to effectively resolve its deteriorating environmental problems by strengthening the consistence of national and international policy. Otherwise, the local governments might continue to carry out a similar 'dual strategy and tactic' in implementing national environmental laws and regulations.

Moving towards a new stage of participation

Internationally, confronting with a more divergent world in creating a global climate governance system, China increasingly realizes that the better way to protect its own interests is to maintain the on-going negotiation of a post-Kyoto plan as a UN-led regime rather than a West-dominated one.

Moving towards a new stage of participation

Over the recent years, at the domestic level, Chinese governments started to adopt a more serious policy guideline against the even worsening environmental problems, such as fog and haze, though the discourse or strategy of eco-civilization construction is still far from fully committed or implemented.

Moving towards a new stage of participation

At the international level, owing to the weakening pressure from the Western world caused by the economic and financial crises, Chinese government managed to avoid any substantial challenge at Cancun, Durban, Doha and Warsaw, no binding agreements to be reached or signed, on the one hand.

Moving towards a new stage of participation

On the other hand, though insisting on extending the Kyoto Protocol into its second-stage and the major obligations for the advanced countries, China—as the leader of the BASIC group—generally supports establishing the Durban Platform, which will eventually lead to a post-2020 targeted global agreement in 2015. That implies a substantial change of China's policy position.

Moving towards a new stage of participation

Thus, there is no surprise on 3 June 2014 to hear that, one day after Obama authority declaring that the US will introduce a stricter policy restricting the emission from coal power production—reducing 30% than 2005 by 2030, Chinese side also discloses that it is considering to set up a timetable for reducing its total amount of emission during the national plan of 2016-2020.

Moving towards a new stage of participation

Therefore, a scenario emerged from this context is that China may support and join the global agreement reached in the Paris Conference of 2015, and after then play a more active role in global climate governance, including to make much more serious efforts to implement such an international treaty through incorporating it into its national development plan since 2016.

Moving towards a new stage of participation

However, one should not be too optimistic to believe that China is doing a U-turn on its policy of international negotiation on climate change. A most up-to-date example is the ongoing summit at New York. China at the last minute decided that vice premier Zhang rather than president Xi attends this conference, showing the Chinese government is still not ready to show its new offer to the world.

Conclusions

1) The recent adjustment of China's climate policy is both *situational* (short-term consideration based), not the least to liquidate the negative heritage from the unsuccessful Copenhagen conference, and *stage-making*, to find a positive way to be involved into creating an effective system of global climate governance.

Conslusions

2) Given various reasons, like the three ones mentioned at the beginning: the total amount of its warm gas emission, the demonstration effects of the developed countries and the ever-enhancing national eco-awareness, China is unlikely to accept or assume a role of world-leader in this field in a foreseeable future. In other words, China will be more active, but not unconditional.

Conslusions

3) The core elements of a China-favoured global climate governance system will include: an up-dated version of 'common but differentiated responsibility' principle; a UN-led real global rather than nationally- or regionally-dominated regime; a responsibility sharing/allocation mechanism fully considering/respecting the capacity difference among the nations as well as eco-regions, etc..

Conslusions

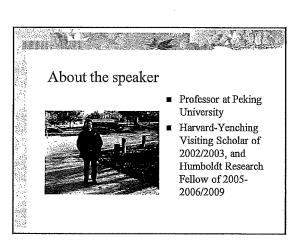
4) The focus of China's global climate responsibility will be further shifted from the moral level to the political and legal level. However, to be politically and legally 'responsible', it is necessary and helpful for China to deepen/broaden its moral basis as an international player. Noteworthily, to fulfill the political and legal obligations is also some kind of moral responsibility.

Conclusions

5) Undoubtedly, such a policy/ethical adjustment for China must be a "voluntary and autonomous" choice/action. However, both the external "pull" impetus and the internal "push" impetus are necessary and desirable for a fundamental shift as such. Though, any input from international level should be reciprocal or mutually learning-inspired rather than single-dimensioned.

Selected basic facts of China

- In 2012, the GDP per capita is 6000 US dollar, ranked as 87 in the world;
- In 2012, the total energy consumption is about 3620 Million s.t. coal, of them 67% is from coal and 9.1% is from renewable energy;
- In 2012, the total emission of CO2 is 7954 Million t, while 7004 in 2010, 2849 in 2000, 2269 in 1990, 1448 in 1980.



8. 成果

国際経済交流財団(日下一正会長)は、2014 年 3 月 26 日(水)、韓国・ソウルに於いて China Foreign Affairs University(中国代表 ZHANG Yunling 教授)、並びに East Asia Foundation(韓国代表 GONG Ro-Myung 会長)の3 者間で会合を開き、東アジアでのコミュニティ意識の醸成と地域の平和と繁栄に貢献することを目的に、日本・中国・韓国の3 か国による対話の機会の創設を決めたことに由来する。当ダイアログの狙いは、日中韓の間に政府レベル(track 1)と民間レベル(track 2)には様々な会合が存在しているものの更なる発展を目指して、それぞれの国の政府の政策策定や世論形成に影響力を有する有識者による会合(track 1.5)を開催し、各国が直面する共通的な課題や3か国の国境にまたがる課題(例えば、大気汚染、酸性雨、海洋汚染など)の解決に向けた協力などをテーマに議論し、各国政府の施策に貢献することである。またその際、年次会合は3か国がそれぞれ持ち回りで主催し、2014 年の第1回目は East Asia Foundation が韓国で、2015 年の第2回は China Foreign Affairs University が中国で、そして2016 年は当財団が日本(東京)で主催することも決められた。これを受けて2014 年11 月のソウル開催についで、本年度は第2回目として9月2日(木)吉林省長春市において China Foreign Affairs University が主催、当財団、及び韓国の East Asia Foundation が共催した。

当ダイアログの取り組む課題は、ソウル会合に引き続き、通商・経済と環境問題であり、これらの下、公開のラウンドテーブル・ディスカッションの形式で次の 2 つのセッションを設けて行われた。

第1セッション「経済協力」

- ① TPP、RCEPの動きと、東アジア経済共同体に向けての貢献
- ② 各国の持続的経済成長達成に向けての構造改革
- ③ 東アジアの持続的な経済成長に対する制約要因と、解決に向けた3か国の協力

第2セッションは「環境面での協力」-北東アジアの環境問題と日中韓協力

- ① 国境をまたがる環境汚染への対応とそれらへの協力
- ② 過去の経験と教訓を通じた大気・水汚染の問題解決
- ③ CJKFTA達成に向けた環境関連製品・サービスの貿易拡大

第1セッションでは、日本3名、中国3名、韓国4名のパネリストから報告があり、FTA 戦略と国内の経済変革の強調の必要性、CJKFTAのRCEP交渉への貢献、AIIBに 関して既存国際融資機関の開発プロジェクトへの融資との連携などが議論された。 第2セッションでは、日本2名、中国3名、韓国2名のパネリストから報告書があり、省エネ技術、大気汚染対策、CO2削減など地球環境保全、気候変動に関しての技術開発、協力について議論された。

会合の終了に際して、次回の 2016 年の会合の議題などが話し合われ、次回第 3 回目は当財団が東京にて主催することになった。

今回の成果としては、

- 1) 先ずは、ダイアログが前回に続き開催されたことである。China Foreign Affairs の働きかけで、吉林省も巻き込んで開催となった。日本7名、中国7名、韓国8名の総勢29名の有識者(学界、産業界、シンクタンクなどから)の参加をもって実現したことが成果として挙げられる。
- 2) マクロ経済のパフォーマンスに対する信頼回復のためには、日中韓 3 か国の政策協調 の必要性がこの場でも確認されたこと、経済は国内と対外政策とを切り離して議論す るのはふさわしくなく、自国のことだけを考えて経済運営してはいけないとの理解が 共有された。
- 3) 第 2 セッションでは、日本からのパネリストがこれまでの日本の公害対策、省エネに 取り組んだ経験を紹介したことは、中国と韓国へのアピールとなった。
- 4) 日本から参加いただいた 5 名の有識者の方に満足度のアンケート調査 (満足度 4 段階 方式)を行ったところ、全員が肯定的 (満足、まあ満足)な回答であった。ただし、「満足」との回答よりも「まあ満足」が多かった点は改善の余地がある。また、事前の期待との関係でも、全員概ね「期待通り」であった。
- 5) 改善点としては、各パネリストの報告の時間は予め 10 分間と決められていたにもかかわらず、中国、韓国のパネリストの多くはそれを超過し、特に第 2 セッションでは、きちんとタイムキーピングもされていなかったため、その結果、議論の時間がなくなってしまった点は、次回の日本会合では改善する必要がある。この点は、次のように日本側参加者のコメントにも現れている 「初めての参加で、このような意見交換の場があることを知ることができ、その内容も大変勉強になった。第 2 セッションの議論の時間が取れなかったのは残念だった」、「発表者の人選、発表内容とも充実していて興味深かった。ただし、第 2 セッションでは質疑・討論の時間がほとんど取れなかったのは残念だった。発表資料のレジメの配布をしてもらえるとより効果的に議論ができると思う」。
- 6) また、今回は中国側の一部主要参加者のため会議使用言語を各母国語とし、同時通訳で 行われた。このため、通訳者の技量で理解度が左右されることになった。これを避ける ためには、日本会合では使用言語を英語だけとするべきである。

これらの議論の詳細は、当財団ホームページに掲載されており、今後多くの方にみていただくことにより、波及効果が期待される。

9. 共催団体紹介

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 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.



China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU), under the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, is an institution of higher learning aimed at

preparing high caliber personnel for foreign service, international studies, and other careers related to international business and law. The current president is Prof. Qin Yaqing.

The University was founded in September 1955 at the initiative of the late Premier Zhou Enlai. At present, there are 180 full-time faculty members, among them 48% are professors and associate professors. In addition, the University employs a score of foreign experts and teachers in relevant specialties and engages 70 senior diplomats, renowned specialists and scholars as guest professors. In 2013, the University has a student body of 2,000, including more than 170 international students. It offers Ph.D., MA, double-bachelor, BA degrees and diplomas. The University also offers a number of international programs for students from various countries.

CFAU has more than 20 research institutes and study centers on campus. Its Institute of Asian Studies, formerly known as the East Asian Studies Center, is a major think-tank and focal point for track two diplomacy in the region, serving as the coordinating body for the Network of East Asian Think-tanks and the Network of ASEAN–China Think-tanks.

CFAU organizes various short and medium-long term training programs for foreign diplomats and media professionals, which include lectures on Chinese language, international relations, diplomacy, national conditions of contemporary China, news & media, etc. From 1994 to the end of 2013, more than 260 persons from 48 different countries have been trained by the Chinese Language and Culture Training Program, and 2806 persons from about 150 countries have been

trained by 137 professional programs. In the year of 2008, authorized by the State Council of China, CFAU became one of the first five national foreign aid training centers of China.

URL: www.cfau.edu.cn



The East Asia Foundation was established as FOUNDATION the explicit goal of promoting peace and prosperity in East Asia through human and

knowledge networking. In today's fast-paced world where both confl and co-operative forces coexist, East Asia faces new challenges and tasks related to intersifying economic interdependence, increasing international exchange, the emergence of new nation-states, and the remnants of the Cold War security order.

Accordingly, successfully managing conflicts and promoting regional prosperity will increasingly depend on boosting mutual understanding between coutries and establishing appropriate policies for joint control and settlement. The East Asia Foundation strives to realize these needs by providing and open forum for knowledge-sharing and working towards the formation of a cooperative regional identity by supporting the exchange of ideas and policy know-how through human interaction.

URL: www.keaf.org

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平成 28 年 3 月

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JAPAN ECONOMIC FOUNDATION (JEF)

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