

平成 28 年度日アジア太平洋フォーラム（アジア）

Asia-Pacific Forum 2016

Advancing trade and investment liberalization  
in the Asia-Pacific

報 告 書

2016 年 11 月 24 日（木）～25 日（金）

（ベトナム ハノイ 開催）

一般財団法人 国際経済交流財団



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平成 28 年度日アジア太平洋フォーラム  
2016 年 11 月 24 日 (木) ~11 月 25 日 (金) (於：ベトナム ハノイ)

<1 日目>公開フォーラム



開会の辞 CIEM Dr. Nguyen Dinh Cung 所長



開会の辞 JEF 日下会長



スピーカー集合写真



パネルセッション 1  
モデレーター JEF 原岡専務理事



パネルセッション 1  
Prof. Fukagawa, Dr. Vo, Amb. McLean,  
Prof. Zhang, Prof. Hawke



パネルセッション 2  
Dr. Chen, Mr. Palaniappan, Prof. Yap,  
Prof. Tay, Dr. Ahn, Dr. Intaravitak



パネルセッション 3  
Dr. Damuri, Prof. Yap, Dr. Vo,  
Dr. Chaturvedi, U Soe, Dr. Chan



会場の様子



会場の様子



質疑応答

<2日目>非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッション



(CIEM) Mr. Hieu / (JEF) 日下会長



ディスカッションの様子



ディスカッションの様子



ディスカッションの様子



ディスカッションの様子



ディスカッションの様子

# 目 次

1.	開 催 趣 旨	1
2.	開 催 概 要	2
3.	詳 細 日 程	4
4.	出 席 者	8
5.	略 歴	10
6.	議 事 要 旨	
	日本語	27
	英 語	35
7.	発 表 資 料	43
8.	若手研究者の参加報告	
	略歴・感想	119
9.	公開フォーラム来場者アンケート集計	124
10.	成 果	126
11.	共催団体紹介	129
12.	事 務 局	130



## 1. 開催趣旨

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

アジア太平洋地域に於ける F T A 推進を目指して 2003 年に開始した日アジア太平洋フォーラム (Asia-Pacific Forum) は、2014 年以来これまでの当地域に於ける F T A の拡大・深化、地域統合の進展、また実体経済における global value chain の展開を踏まえた T P P や R C E P の交渉の進展に寄与するための従来型トピックに加えて、F T A 交渉が各国の構造改革を進めるための手段 (vehicle) とする観点から、貿易・投資自由化、ひいては地域経済統合にむけての各国内の政治経済面での制約 (behind the border measures)、国家間の軋轢などの課題とそれらの克服といった内容を取り上げることとした。

今次、当財団は 2016 年 11 月 24 日 (木)、25 日 (金) ベトナム・ハノイに於いて、中央経済管理研究所 (Central Institute for Economic Management: CIEM) との共催でメインテーマ「アジア太平洋地域における貿易および投資の自由化の推進 (Advancing trade and investment liberalization in the Asia-Pacific)」の下、以下 3 つのセッションを設け、公開フォーラム、及び非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッションを実施した。

### セッション 1

アジア太平洋地域の経済統合に向けてのロードマップ：考慮すべき課題

Roadmap for Asia Pacific Economic Integration: Issues for consideration

### セッション 2

地域内の貿易・投資自由化にとっての新たな課題

New issues of regional trade and investment liberalization

### セッション 3

貿易を国内政策改革に繋げる：経済成長のための一貫した措置に対するコンセンサスの形成

Linking trade with domestic policy reforms: Building consensus for coherent move toward economic growth

なお、本事業は競輪の補助 (28-21) を受けて実施した。

## 2. 開催概要

1. 開催日時： 2016年11月24日（木） 13:00-17:30 公開フォーラム  
2016年11月25日（金） 09:00-12:00 非公開ラウンドテーブル・  
ディスカッション
  
2. 開催場所： ベトナム ハノイ  
会場 <1日目> Pullman Hanoi  
40 Cat Linh St., 10000 Hanoi, Vietnam  
  
<2日目> Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)  
68 Phan Dinh Phung St., Ba Dinh Dist., Hanoi, Vietnam
  
3. 主催者：  
<日本側>  
一般財団法人国際経済交流財団／Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)  
  
<ベトナム側>  
中央経済管理研究所／Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)
  
4. テーマ：  
アジア太平洋地域における貿易および投資の自由化の推進  
**Advancing trade and investment liberalization in the Asia-Pacific**  
  
セッション1  
アジア太平洋地域の経済統合に向けてのロードマップ：考慮すべき課題  
**Roadmap for Asia Pacific Economic Integration: Issues for consideration**  
  
セッション2  
地域内の貿易・投資自由化にとっての新たな課題  
**New issues of regional trade and investment liberalization**  
  
セッション3  
貿易を国内政策改革に繋げる：経済成長のための一貫した措置に対するコンセンサスの  
形成  
**Linking trade with domestic policy reforms: Building consensus for coherent move  
toward economic growth**

5. 出席者： 日本、ベトナム、アジア太平洋地域（計 13 の国・地域）から計 25 名  
パネリスト・モデレーター・主催者・若手研究者を含む
6. 形式： <1 日目>公開フォーラム（聴衆：99 名）  
<2 日目>非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッション
7. 使用言語： 英語

### 3. 詳細日程

## Asia-Pacific Forum 2016

*“Advancing trade and investment liberalization in the Asia-Pacific”*

A Conference by:

Japan Economic Foundation and Central Institute for Economic Management

24-25 November 2016, Hanoi

### 《Program》

#### **DAY 1** Thursday, November 24

11:30-12:30	<b>Welcome Luncheon</b> (hosted by CIEM) Venue: La Cheminée, Pullman Hotel
<b>Public conference</b> Venue: Van Mieu1, Pullman Hotel	
12:30-13:00	<b>Registration</b>
13:00-13:10	<b>Welcome Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Dr. Cung Dinh NGUYEN, President, Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)</li><li>➤ Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)</li></ul>
13:25-13:30	<b>Photo Session</b>
13:30-14:40	<b>Session1: Roadmap for Asia Pacific Economic Integration: Issues for consideration</b> Key discussion points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ What do you think about the global economic outlook against the background of surging protectionism and inward looking nationalism such as Brexit?</li><li>■ What do you think would be Asia’s responsibility for achieving global economic growth?</li><li>■ What is the current state of major FTAs in the Asia Pacific? Is there significant room for new (even more comprehensive) FTAs?</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ New justifications for pro-development nature of new-generation FTAs?</li> <li>■ Prospect of currently pending FTAs (such as TPP, RCEP);</li> <li>■ What are the key factors for effectively harmonizing current FTAs into a more effective integration roadmap for Asia Pacific?</li> </ul> <p>➤ Moderator: Mr. Naoyuki HARAOKA, Executive Managing Director, JEF</p> <p>➤ Speakers (5 minutes for each):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Thanh Tri VO, Senior Researcher, CIEM</li> <li>• Ambassador Murray MCLEAN AO, Chairman, Dunmore McLean Pty Ltd.</li> <li>• Professor Yunling ZHANG, Professor, Academy Member and Director of International Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)</li> <li>• Professor Yukiko FUKAGAWA, Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University</li> <li>• Professor Gary HAWKE, Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington</li> </ul> <p>➤ Questions and answers</p>
14:40-14:55	<b>Coffee Break</b>
14:55-16:05	<p><b>Session 2: New issues of regional trade and investment liberalization</b></p> <p>Key discussion points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Connectivity enhancement: framework, steps, and contemporary challenges;</li> <li>■ Participation in GVCs (global value chain): any risks from the web of FTAs in Asia Pacific;</li> <li>■ Phasing out TBT(technical barriers to trade)and SPS(sanitary and phytosanitary measures): room for meaningful progress;</li> <li>■ Dispute settlement in FTAs: too formalistic, or too asymmetrically restrictive?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Moderator: Professor Josef T. YAP, Professorial Lecturer, University of the Philippines School of Economics</li> <li>➤ Speakers (5 minutes for each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Lurong CHEN, Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)</li> <li>• Dr. Choong-Yong AHN, Chairman, Korea Commission for Corporate Partnership (KCCP)</li> <li>• Mr. P. Ravidran PALANIAPPAN, Senior Director, ASEAN Economic Cooperation Division, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)</li> <li>• Professor Simon SC TAY, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)</li> <li>• Dr. Chedtha INTARAVITAK, Research Fellow, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Questions and answers</li> </ul>
16:05-17:15	<p><b>Session 3: Linking trade with domestic policy reforms: Building consensus for coherent move toward economic growth</b></p> <p>Key discussion points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ What are the required domestic reforms for effective participation in new-generation FTAs in the Asia Pacific to achieve growth strategy?</li> <li>■ Improvement of business environment to leverage the benefits from integration;</li> <li>■ Building consensus: from talks to actions;</li> <li>■ Measures to establish and/or improve G2B and B2B linkages.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Moderator: Dr. Thanh Tri VO, Senior Researcher, CIEM</li> <li>➤ Speakers (5 minutes for each): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Sachin CHATURVEDI, Director General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)</li> <li>• Dr. Yose Rizal DAMURI, Head of the Department of Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U SOE Win, Executive Director, Renaissance Institute</li> <li>• Professor Josef T. YAP, Professorial Lecturer, University of the Philippines School of Economics</li> <li>• Dr. Mignonne Man-jung CHAN, Chair and CEO, Out-of-the-Box Consultancy</li> </ul> <p>➤ Questions and answers</p>
17:15-17:30	<p><b>Closing Remarks</b></p> <p>➤ Dr. NGUYEN Dinh Cung, President, CIEM</p> <p>➤ Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, JEF</p>
<b><i>End of public conference</i></b>	
18:00-20:00	<p><b>Welcome Dinner</b> (hosted by JEF)</p> <p>Venue: Solo room, Pullman Hotel</p>

## **DAY 2**    Friday, November 25

<b><i>Private roundtable discussion on issues of regional economic integration</i></b>	
Venue: Meeting room. CIEM	
09:00-09:05	<p><b>Welcome Remarks</b></p> <p>➤ Dr. Thanh Tri VO, Senior Researcher, CIEM</p> <p>➤ Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, JEF</p>
09:05-10:20	<p><b>Private Roundtable Discussion: Round 1</b></p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Naoyuki HARAOKA, Executive Managing Director, JEF</p>
10:20-10:40	<b>Coffee Break</b>
10:40-11:55	<p><b>Private Roundtable Discussion Continued</b></p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Thanh Tri VO, Senior Researcher, CIEM</p>
11:55-12:00	<p><b>Closing Remarks</b></p> <p>➤ Dr. Thanh Tri VO, Senior Researcher, CIEM</p> <p>➤ Mr. Kazumasa KUSAKA, Chairman and CEO, JEF</p>
12:00-13:00	<p><b>Farewell Luncheon</b> (hosted by CIEM and JEF)</p> <p>Venue: Meeting room, CIEM</p>

## 4. 出席者

(氏名アルファベット順／18名)

Dr. Choong-Yong Ahn, Chairman, Korea Commission for Corporate Partnership (KCCP)  
Dr. Man-Jung Mignonne Chan, Founder and CEO, Out-of-the-Box Consultancy  
Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIC)  
Dr. Lurong Chen, Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)  
Dr. Yose Rizal Damuri, Head, Department of Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia  
Prof. Yukiko Fukagawa, Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University  
Mr. Naoyuki Haraoka, Executive Managing Director, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)  
Prof. Gary Hawke, Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington  
Dr. Chedtha Intaravitak, Research Fellow, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)  
Mr. Kazumasa Kusaka, Chairman and CEO, Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)  
Amb. Murray McLean AO, Chairman, Dunmore McLean Pty Ltd.  
Dr. Nguyen Dinh Cung, President, Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)  
Datuk P. Ravidran Palaniappan, Senior Director, ASEAN Economic Cooperation Division, Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia (MITI)  
U Soe Win, Executive Director, Renaissance Institute  
Prof. Simon SC Tay, Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)  
Dr. Vo Tri Thanh, Vice President, Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)  
Dr. Josef T. Yap, Professorial Lecturer, School of Economics, University of Philippines  
Prof. Zhang Yunling, Professor, Academy Member and Director of International Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS)

オブザーバー

(順不同／2名)

Mr. Rei Naka, Assistant Manager, Asian Business Development Division, Daiwa Institute of Research Ltd.  
Mr. Aung Khine, Executive Advisor, Renaissance Institute

CIEM オブザーバー

(敬称略／順不同／16名)

Nguyen Anh Duong, Acting Deputy Director, Department for Macroeconomic and Integration Studies



Tran Binh Minh, Researcher, Department for Macroeconomic and Integration Studies  
Dinh Thu Hang, Researcher, Department for Macroeconomic and Integration Studies  
Nguyen Thi Hoa Ly, Researcher, Department for Investment Policies  
Pham Phu Minh, Researcher, Department for Investment Policies  
Nguyen Bich Hanh, Official, Center for Information and Documentation  
Hoang Van Cuong, Researcher, Department for Public Service Policies  
Dao Xuan Tung Anh, Researcher, Department for Investment Policies  
Dang Thi Thu Hoai, Director, Department for Rural Economic Development Policies  
Nguyen Viet Tung, Researcher, Department for Business Environment and Competitiveness  
Do Thi Le Mai, Researcher, Department for Economic Institutions  
Ngo Bao Ngoc, Researcher, Department for Economic Institutions  
Nguyen Thi Minh Thu, Researcher, Department for Enterprises' Reform and Development  
Le Mai Anh, Researcher, Department for Macroeconomic and Integration Studies  
Pham Thien Hoang, Researcher, Department for Macroeconomic and Integration Studies  
Hoang Thi Hai Yen, Researcher, Department for Business Environment and Competitiveness

他、参加团体

Ministry of Foreign Affair  
Ministry of Planning and Investment  
Ministry of Industrial and Trade  
Ministry of Finance  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
State Bank of Vietnam  
Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
National Financial Supervisory Commission  
Office of the Government  
Office of the President  
National Assembly  
Central Economic Committee  
General Statistic Office  
National Institute for Finance  
Vietnam Institute for Economic and Policy Research  
Foreign Trade University  
National Economic University  
University of Trade

## 5. 略歷

### Biographies of Panelists



**Dr. Choong-Yong Ahn**

**Chairman, Korea Commission for Corporate Partnership (KCCP)**

Dr. Ahn is currently Chairman, Korea Commission for Corporate Partnership (KCCP) and responsible for inducing voluntary collaborations and nurturing synergy between Korea's big businesses, and small and medium enterprises. Before taking his current post, he served as Foreign Investment Ombudsman (2006-2014) who is the troubleshooter responsible for resolving grievances raised by foreign investor at the Korea Trade and Investment Promotion Agency in Korea. He is former Chairman of the Presidential Regulatory Reform Committee (2010-2012). He holds also Distinguished Professorship at Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University. While on sabbatical from Chung-Ang University, he also served several posts such as the President of the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (2002-2005); Chair of the APEC Economic Committee; Chair of Board, Choheung Bank; consultant to the World Bank; UNIDO Chief Technical Advisor to the Economic Planning Unit of Malaysia to design Malaysia's industrial master plan; and served as President of several academic societies in Korea including the Korea International Economics Association, Korean Association of Trade and Industry Studies, and the Korea Econometric Society.

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



**Dr. Mignonne Man-jung Chan**  
**Chair and CEO, Out-of-the-Box Consultancy**

Dr. Mignonne Man-jung CHAN has extensive experience in academia, government, business, and media. She is Founder & CEO of Out-of-the-Box Consultancy, and sits in many Boards, including Commissioner of the KMT Party Integrity & Capability Committee, Board Member of the National Policy Research Foundation, Independent Non-Executive Director of Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan), Executive Board Member of Association of Emerging Market Studies, Association of Strategic Environmental Resources, and the Sino-U.S. Economic & Cultural Association. Dr. Chan currently also serves as Advisor to Chinese Taipei APEC Study Center, Adjunct Associate Professor of the MBA program at the National Chengchi University. She is also coaching negotiation regularly at the National Academy of Civil Service, Institute of Diplomacy & International Affairs at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and National Association of Aviation. Dr. Chan used to be Member of the Parliament at-Large and sat as Chair of the Judicial Committee. She also served as Senior Adviser to President Ma Ying-Jeou at the National Security Council of ROC 2008~2010, Director General of International Secretariat of Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) 1999~2001; Director (Research) at the International Secretariat of Asia-Pacific Cooperation Council (APEC) 1996~1999, and Chief of Staff at the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC). She used to serve as Research Associate at the Harvard University Negotiation Roundtable—a consortium organized by Schools of Law, Business, and Government. She also served as Research Associate at the Christian Science Monitor TV.

### **Education**

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

### **Research Fields**

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



**Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi**  
**Director General, Research and Information System for**  
**Developing Countries (RIS)**

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi is Director General at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), a New Delhi-based autonomous Think-Tank. He was also a Global Justice Fellow at the MacMillan Center for International Affairs at Yale University. He works on issues related to development cooperation policies and South-South cooperation. He has also worked on trade and innovation linkages with special focus on WTO. Dr. Chaturvedi has served as a Visiting Professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and has also worked as consultant to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Bank, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, OECD, the Commonwealth Secretariat, IUCN, and to the Government of India's Department of Biotechnology and the Ministry of Environment and Forests, among other organizations. He has been a Developing Country Fellow at the University of Amsterdam (1996), Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla (2003), and Visiting Scholar at the German Development Institute (2007). His experience includes working at the University of Amsterdam on a project on International Development Cooperation and Biotechnology for Developing Countries supported by the Dutch Ministry of External Affairs. Dr. Chaturvedi has also been a member of the IGSAC Committee of Experts for evolving a framework for cooperation on conservation of biodiversity in the SAARC region, as well as a member of the Editorial Board of *Biotechnology Development Monitor* (the Netherlands) and *Asian Biotechnology Development Review* (New Delhi). He has authored three books and edited seven books apart from publishing several research articles in various prestigious journals.



**Dr. Lurong Chen**  
**Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia**  
**(ERIA)**

Lurong Chen is an Economist of Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Jakarta Indonesia. He obtained his Ph.D. Degree (International Economics) in



Graduate Institute, Geneva, Switzerland in 2008. His research interests include Asian regionalism, global value chains and production sharing, trade in services, and digital economy. He is also working on mega FTAs, trade related intellectual property rights, labor mobility, and Chinese economy. Before joining ERIA, Dr. Chen was a Research Fellow at the United Nations University.



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

Yose Rizal Damuri, Head of the Department of Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies in Indonesia. His research activities focus on international trade, regional integration and globalization of value chain. He is active in several research and advisory networks both in Indonesia and in East Asia, such as Indonesia Service Dialogue (ISD) and Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT). Yose also teaches International Economics courses at the Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia. In addition, he occasionally writes in local and national newspapers. He received his Bachelor of Economics from the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia. He continued his study at the National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University (ANU), Canberra and got his Master of Economics of Development (MEcDev). He received his PhD in International Economics from the Graduate Institute of International Studies (HEI), Geneva, Switzerland. Research Interest: International Economics, Economic Modelling, Global Value Chain.



**Dr. Yukiko Fukagawa**  
**Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University**

Yukiko Fukagawa is currently a Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University and a Visiting Fellow, Faculty of Asia and Middle East Studies/

Development Center, Cambridge University. 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.



**Mr. Naoyuki Haraoka**

**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 Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University in the US on a Japanese government sponsorship. After having acquired MPA at Princeton, he rejoined MITI in 1984 as an economist. Since then he had been posted as Deputy Director and Director of a number of MITI divisions including Research Division of International Trade Policy Bureau. He was also posted in Paris twice, firstly, Principal Economist of Trade Bureau of OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) from 1988 to 92 and secondly Counselor to Japanese Delegation of OECD from 1996 to 99. After coming back to MITI from his second stay in Paris, at the occasion of the government structural reform in 2001 when MITI was remodeled as METI (Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry) he

joined the efforts to found METI research institute, Research Institute of Economy Trade and Industry as its Director of Administration. He became Chief Executive Director of JETRO San Francisco in 2003 and stayed in San Francisco until 2006. He was Director-General of METI Training Institute from 2006 until July, 2007 when he left METI permanently and joined JEF as Executive Managing Director.



**Prof. Gary Hawke**

**Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington**

Gary Hawke was Head of the School of Government and Professor of Economic History at Victoria University of Wellington in New Zealand. He held visiting appointments at Stanford University, All Souls' College, Oxford, the Australian National University and a number of institutions in Japan. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand, Distinguished Fellow of the NZ Association of Economists and Fellow of the Institute of Public Administration of New Zealand. He is a Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit. He consults for government on education policy. He is a member of the board of the New Zealand Committee of the Pacific Economic Co-operation Council, NZPECC, a member of the Academic Advisory Council of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia and represents NZ Institute for Economic Research on its Research Institutes Network. He is now Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington, and Senior Fellow, NZ Institute of Economic Research.



**Dr. Chedtha Intaravitak**

**Research Fellow, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)**

Dr. Chedtha Intaravitak is Research Fellow at the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI). After his Ph.D. in economics (macroeconomics and international trade) from Boston

University, he joined TDRI and have been actively involved with TDRI projects related to international trade and industry upgrading. His particular areas of interests are the utilization of FTAs' tariff preference, production network in South-East Asia, and the modeling of economic outcomes from trade policy. He has regularly conducted training and workshops for government agencies.



**Mr. Kazumasa Kusaka**  
**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.



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

Murray McLean is formerly a senior officer of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). He currently holds many very important positions including Chair of Australia Japan Foundation (since 2012); a Vice Chancellor's Professorial Fellow at Monash University (since 2012); a non-resident Fellow at the Lowy Institute (since 2014). He retired from DFAT in 2012 after a 42 year career during which he was Ambassador to Japan (2004-2011) initiating negotiations on the FTA and on growing security cooperation as well as leading Australia's response to the earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disasters; Deputy Secretary of DFAT (2004); First Assistant Secretary, North Asia Division (2001-2003); High Commissioner in Singapore (1997-2001); Assistant Secretary, East Asia Branch (1992-1996), and Consul General, Shanghai.



**Dr. Nguyen Dinh Cung**  
**President, Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)**

**Employment record**

- 6/2014 - now: President of Central Institute for Economic Management
- 9/2013-5/2014: Acting President of Central Institute for Economic Management
- 2009-8/2013: Vice President of Central Institute for Economic Management
- 2000-2009: Director, Macroeconomic Policy Department, Central Institute for Economic Management
- 1997-2000: Deputy Director, Macroeconomic Policy Department, Central Institute for Economic Management
- 1983-1997: Researcher, Macroeconomic Policy Department, Central Institute for Economic Management
- Management

## **Working experiences**

(Detailed tasks assigned)

- Member of the drafting taskforce of Decree on guiding Law on Enterprise (2015)
- Member of the drafting committee of Law on Enterprise (2014)
- Member of the drafting committee of Law on Investment (2014)
- Member of the drafting taskforce of Resolution No. 19/ NQ-CP on main tasks and measures to improve business environment, to strengthen national competitiveness (2014)
- Member of the drafting taskforce of Program for transformation of economic growth model of Vietnam (Decision No. 339/QĐ-TTg, 2013)
- Head of the drafting board of the decree guiding implementation of the Enterprise Law (Decree No. 102/2010/ND-CP)
- Key drafter of Decree No. 139/2007/ND-CP) CP on implementing the law on enterprise;
- Member of the drafting committee of Law on Enterprise (2005)
- Member of the drafting committee of Law on Investment (2005)
- Key drafter of the government decrees on annulling a number of business permits and licenses in 2000 and 2001 (decision No. 19/2000/QĐ-TTg; decree No. 30/2000/ND-CP and 59/2002/ND-CP).
- Drafter of the government decrees providing detailed guidelines on implementation of the enterprise law 1999 (Decree No. 02/2000/ND-CP and 03/2000/ND-CP which are later on replaced and supplemented by Decree No. 109/2004/ND-CP and Decree 125/2004/ND-CP respectively).
- Key drafter of the enterprise law 1999.
- Principal drafter, drafting committee of the enterprise law; secretary, Steering Committee of Planning Renovation,” 1998
- Member of Drafting Committee: Domestic Investment Promotion Law and Implementing Regulation, 1994-1995
- Member of drafting committee: procedures for liquidation of loss-making state owned enterprises and first drafts of bankruptcy law, 1991
- Member of the drafting committee on Company and Private Enterprise Laws 1988-1990.

(Main studies and advisory experiences)

- Member of Prime Minister’s Advisory Group.
- Member of Advisory Team on “Vietnam 2035 Report”.
- Member of Steering Committee of the study on “Institutional reform in Vietnam, 2014-2020, vision 2030”.
- The study on “Main institutional bottlenecks and intuitional reform orientations to

- transform Vietnam economy to modern market economy, 2014-2020” (2014).
- Member of drafting team of Report on “Development of Vietnam market economy 2014” in the framework of the cooperation with Vietnam Friedrich-Neumann Institute (2014).
  - Consultant for the study on “The progress on SOE restructuring reforms in Vietnam”, The World Bank (2013).
  - Member of the advisory council on administrative procedure reforms
  - Study on “Skilling up Vietnam: Preparing the workforce for a modern market economy”, in Cooperation with WB (2012).
  - Report on “Vietnam Workforce development Report” (in Cooperation with WB) (2012).
  - Study on “Social Enterprises: Concepts, international experiences and Vietnamese Realities (sponsored by British Council).
  - Study on “Competitiveness of Vietnam Export Companies in Electronics, Textile and Aquatic products (sponsored by Asia Foundation) (2010).
  - Report on Vietnam competitiveness report 2010 (in cooperation with Asia Competiveness Institute, Lee Kuan Yew School of public policies, Singapore).
  - Report on “Policy Recommendations for rapid Transformation of Vietnam Economic Structure in the period 2011-2020”, CIEM.
  - Report on “Some Policy Recommendations for enhancing efficiency of state enterprises”, CIEM.
  - Report on “Public Investment and transformation of economic growth model in Vietnam”, CIEM.
  - Report on “Reviewing laws on investment and enterprise: findings and recommendations for changes”, April, 2008.
  - Report on “An assessment report of inconsistency and inappropriateness between regulations on investment, land, construction and environment and real estate”, UNDP (2007).
  - Report on An assessment of compliance cost for paying taxes in Vietnam (sponsored by the World Bank) (2007)
  - Report on “Stocktaking of business licenses in Vietnam”, DANIDA (2007).
  - Report on “Corporate Governance in Vietnam: regulation, practice and recommendation for change”, GIZ (2007).
  - Report on “From business idea to reality: comprehensive reform is needed”, GIZ (2007).
  - Report on “How to select the right business form”, GIZ (2007).
  - Report on “Six month of implementing the enterprise law (2005): a preliminary assessment”, CIEM (2007).
  - Report on “Six years of implementing the enterprise law (1999): issues and lessons learnt“, GIZ (2006).

- Report on “From business idea to reality: Still a long and costly journey”, GIZ (2005).
- Report on “Model for management of state owned enterprise: strengths, weaknesses and recommendations for changes”, CIEM (2005).
- Report on “Model for execution of the state ownership in the enterprises: international experiences and lessons for Vietnam”, CIEM (2005).
- Report on “Licensing the foreign investment in Vietnam: an assessment and recommendation”, UNDP (2005).
- Report on “Hightime for another breakthrough: review of the enterprise law and recommendation for change”, UNDP (2004).
- Report on “Why don’t northern provinces grow faster?” UNDP (2004).
- Head of the study on “Comparative provincial performance: some preliminary observations from nine provincial case studies”, UNDP-CIEM (2003).
- Report on “Selected Disputes relating to the Enterprise Law: Settlement and Remarks”. UNDP-CIEM (2002).
- Report on “Business Development Service in Vietnam: An assessment and recommendations”, GIZ (2001).
- Report on “Classification and Assessment of costs versus benefits of the current system of the business licenses”, UNDP-CIEM (2000).
- Reports on “Assessment of the enterprise law 1999’s enforcement”, UNDP-CIEM (2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005).
- Report on “Review of the Laws on company and private enterprise: An assessment and key recommendation for changes”, CIEM (1998).
- Report on effects of macroeconomic policy on development of small and medium scale enterprise in Vietnam, UNIDO (1998).
- Report on “Vietnam’s service Environment: the ASIAN Priority Sectors”, UNDP (1998).
- Report on “Policy Package for mobilization of Domestic Resources for Industrialization” (1996).
- Report on “Some suggestions for amendment of the current law on foreign direct investment in Vietnam”, sponsored by IDRC, Canada (1995).
- Report on “Theoretical and Practical Aspect for Development of General Corporation in Vietnam”, CIEM (1994-1995).
- Report on “Allocation and Impact of banking Credit on development of small and medium enterprise – Fact finding Survey in Habac and Dongnai Provinces”, sponsored by FES, Germany (1994).

## **Publications**

- Co-author of Reference Book “Reforming the model of exercising the state ownership



functions at SOEs: Theoretical, international experiences and the application in Vietnam” Encyclopaedia Publishing House (2013) (in Vietnamese).

- Co-author of book “Understanding the Law on Enterprise”, CIEM (2007) (in Vietnamese).
- Co-author of book “Understanding the Law on Investment”, CIEM (2007) (in Vietnamese).
- Co-author of book “Economic Development Policy: Experiences and Lessons of China”, Transportation Publishing House, UNDP-CIEM (2003) (in Vietnamese).
- Co-author of book “Developing the Socialist oriented Market Economy in Vietnam”, Statistical Publishing House (2003) (in Vietnamese).
- Co-author of book “Selected Disputes relating to the Enterprise Law”, Transportation Publishing House (2003) (in Vietnamese).
- Co-author of book “Establishment of systematic macro-economic policies for accelerating the process of industrialization and modernization in Vietnam”, National Political Publishing House (2002) (in Vietnamese).
- Co-author of book “The Enterprise Law: Questions and Answers”, UNDP-CIEM (2002) (in Vietnamese).



**Datuk P. Ravidran Palaniappan**

**Senior Director, ASEAN Economic Cooperation Division, Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia (MITI)**

Mr. P. Ravidran is the Senior Director of ASEAN Economic Integration Division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. He has been with the Ministry since 1983 serving in various positions, except for a brief period of 1 year at the Ministry of Agriculture in 1996. He was MITI Economic Counselor in Thailand from 2000-2004. While serving in Bangkok, he was also Malaysia’s Alternate Representative to UNESCAP. He has been actively involved in negotiations on various ASEAN economic initiatives, including the AEC Blueprint 2015 and the AEC 2025. In addition to overseeing the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community in Malaysia, he was actively involved in the negotiations of bilateral and regional free trade agreements involving Malaysia and ASEAN with their trading partners. He currently chairs the Working Group on Services under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement. He holds a Master in



**U Soe Win**  
**Executive Director, Renaissance Institute**

U Soe Win is a Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs Committee and member of Economic Committee of National League for Democracy (NLD). He was born in 1945 and studied for his B.Com (Industry & Trade) at Rangoon Institute of Economics. He was employed in Jute Mill, Planning Department as a Researcher from 1968 to 1973. He became a political activist following the 1988 Democracy Movement in Burma. When NLD was found in September in 1988, he was the secretary of the Party for National Democracy which is one of the wings of NLD. He was elected to Parliament in 1990 General Elections as a representative for Bago Constituency. After 1989, he was arrested and imprisoned for five times because of his political activities. In 2010, following the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, he has been involved as a founder in the reestablishment of NLD. Now he is acting as an Executive Director of Renaissance Institute (Myanmar), which is non-profit research organization.



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

Simon Tay is Chairman of the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA), rated in 2015 as the best in Asia and the Pacific. He is concurrently Associate Professor, teaching international law at the National University of Singapore, and author of the well-received book on Asian regionalism and the role of America, *Asia Alone* (2010, Wiley). Prof Tay is Senior Consultant at WongPartnership, a leading Asian law firm that practices across the region, with offices in Singapore, China and the Middle East. He serves on boards for global companies, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, LGT Bank (Singapore) Ltd, and Eurex

Clearing Asia Ltd, and two leading Singaporean companies, Hyflux Ltd and Far East Organization. He has spoken at leading business conferences including the World Economic Forum, APEC CEO Summits and SIBOS, and briefed leading banks and major corporate boards about the politics and economics that matter to businesses. He has also served as Chairman of the National Environment Agency, and has taught as a visiting professor at Yale University, the Fletcher School and Harvard Law School. He graduated in law from the National University of Singapore (1986) and Harvard Law School (1993), where he won the Laylin prize for the best thesis in international law.



**Dr. Vo Tri Thanh**

**Vice President, Central Institute for Economic Management(CIEM)**

### **Working experience**

- 1989-91: researcher at the General Department of the CIEM, responsible for macroeconomic policies
- 1992-5/1997: graduate and PhD student at Australian National University
- 8/1997-10/2001: deputy director of the Centre of Applied Economics, head of the Unit for Policy Analysis and Economic Forecast of the CIEM
- 11/2001-12/2003: Head of the Department of Policy Analysis and Development Research of the CIEM
- 1/2004 – 4/2009: Director of the Department for International Economic Integration Studies of the CIEM
- 5/2009-10/2015: Vice-president of the CIEM
- Since 11/2015: Expert of the CIEM

### **Education**

- 1974-79: Moscow State University, BSc
- 1980-81: Hanoi National University, Diploma (in mathematics)
- 1992-93: Australian National University, MEc
- 1994-1997: Australian National University, PhD in Economics

### **Awards:**

- Helen Huges Prize for the best Master student at NCDS, ANU (1992-1993)
- United Nation's Special Prize for policy impact of *National Human Development Report 2001* (Co-editor with others)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Place Medal for Outstanding Research on Development "Mutual Impact, the Global Economic Architecture, and the Millennium Development Goals" (GDN, January 2005; together with Trinh Quang Long)
- ANU Award for recognizing the outstanding contribution to the Vietnamese economy (November 2008)

### **Some recent books, publications and research papers**

- "Institutional Changes for Private Sector Development in Vietnam", in Philippa Dee (ed.), *Institutions for Economic Reform in Asia*, Routledge, London & New York, 2010 (Coauthor)
- "Managing Capital Flows: The case of Vietnam", in Masahiro Kawai and Mario B. Lamberte (eds), *Managing Capital Flows: The Search for a Framework*, ADBI & Edward Elgar Publishing, 2010 (Coauthor).
- *International Institutions and Asian Development*, PAFTAD Conference Series, Routledge, London and New York, 2011 (Co-editor)
- "Revisiting Export and Foreign Direct Investment in Vietnam", *Asian Economic Policy Review*, Vol 6 Issue 1, Japan Center for Economic Research JCER, June 2011 (co-author)
- "Impact of WTO and FTAs on Vietnam's Merchandise Trade and Recommendations for Trade Policy till 2015", Report under MUTRAP-III Activity, Hanoi, September 2011 (Co-author; in Vietnamese)
- *Indicators of Financial Supervision*, Research Report RS-03, Economic Committee of National Assembly and UNDP, December 2011 (co-editor; in Vietnamese).
- "SMEs Access to Finance in Vietnam", in Charles Harvie, Sothea Oum, and Dionisius A. Narjoko (eds), *SMEs Access to Finance in Selected East Asian Economies*, ERIA Research Project Report 2010, No 14, September 2011 (Co-athor)
- "Achieving an Efficient AEC by 2015: A Perspective from Vietnam", in Sanchita Basu Das (ed.), *Achieving ASEAN Economic Community 2015: Challenges for Member Countries and Businesses*, ISEAS, Singapore, 2012.
- "The Initiative for ASEAN Integration: Effectiveness, Issues and the Way Forward", Chapter XV in ERIA, *ASEAN Economic Blueprint Mid-Term Review*, Jakarta, October 2012.
- "Asian and Trans-Pacific Initiatives in Regional Integration", Chapter 4 in PECC, *State of The Region 2012-2013*, PECC International Secretariat, September 2012 (Co-author).

- “Deepening the GMS Cooperation in a More Integrated ASEAN and East Asia”, in Omkar L. Shrestha and Aekapol Chongvilaivan (eds), *Greater Mekong Subregion: From Geographical to Socio-Economic Integration*, ISEAS, Singapore, 2013.
- *Financial Regulations, Financial Structure, and Effectiveness of Monetary Policy in Vietnam*, Knowledge Publishing House, Hanoi, 2013 (Co-author; in Vietnamese and English).
- *A Comprehensive Evaluation of Vietnam’s Socio-economic Performance Five Years After the Accession to WTO*, Finance Publishing House, Hanoi, November 2013 (Research Group Leader; in Vietnamese and English).
- *A Comprehensive Evaluation of Vietnam’s Socio-economic Performance Five Years After the Accession to WTO*, Finance Publishing House, Hanoi, November 2013 (Research Group Leader; in Vietnamese and English).
- “Engendering Industrial Clusters and SMEs Development in ASEAN”, paper for the book *ASEAN Rising – ASEAN and AEC Beyond 2015*, ERIA, 2014 (edited by Ponciano Intal, Jr., Yoshifumi Fukunaga, Fukunari Kimura, Phoumin Han, Philippa Dee, Dionisius Narjoko, and Sothea Oum)
- “Supporting and Enhancing Regional Surveillance for ASEAN + 3 and Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization: Country Report for Vietnam”, ADB RETA 7810-REG Project, December 2014 (Coauthor).



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

Josef T. Yap was President of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, where he worked for 26 years until his retirement on June 30, 2013. While at PIDS, he specialized in macroeconomic policy and applied econometrics. Dr. Yap finished his undergraduate and doctoral studies at the University of the Philippines Diliman and went to the University of Pennsylvania on a post-graduate program. In 2010, Dr. Yap was honored as one of the 100 outstanding alumni of the UP Diliman College of Engineering as part of its Centennial celebration. His current research interest centers on regional economic integration in East Asia. Dr. Yap was the regional coordinator of the East Asian Development Network and was

actively involved in the establishment of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). He is co-author of the book *The Philippine Economy: East Asia's Stray Cat? Structure, Finance and Adjustment* and is an Editorial Adviser of the Asian Economic Journal. At present, Dr. Yap is a Professorial Lecturer at the University of the Philippines School of Economics.



**Prof. Zhang Yunling**

**Professor, Academy Member and Director of International Studies,  
Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS)**

ZhangYunling, Born 1945.05.08, China, now professor, Academy Member and Director of International Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS), Director of Center of Regional Security, CASS, Member of National Committee of Chinese Political Consultant Conference (since 2002), President of China Association of Asia-Pacific Studies,. He is also Vice Chairman of China Committee of PECC, Vice president of China-ROK Friendship Association, Board member of ERIA.

He was Director of Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies from 1993-2007. He served as a member of East Asia Vision Group (2000-2001, EAVG II, 2012-2013), member of Official Expert Group on China-ASEAN Cooperation (2001), member of ASEM Task Force (2003-2004), Chairman of Joint Expert Group for Feasibility Study on EAFTA (2005-2006), and member of Phase II , member of Joint Expert Group of CEPEA (2006-2009), Executive Chairman of China-Republic of Korea Joint Expert Committee(2010-2013), Member of China-Japan 21<sup>st</sup> Century Friendship Commission (2003-2008).

Latest Publication: China and Asia Regionalism (English, 2010), China and World: New change, understanding and Identification (Chinese, 2011), Seeking a benign relationship between China and the world (Chinese, 2013), Between the Ideal and Reality-Thinking of East Asian cooperation (Chinese 2015).

## 6. 議事要旨

(日本語)

以下の日本語サマリーは、ベトナム中央経済管理研究所 (CIEM) が作成した英文サマリーを当財団で仮訳したものである。

# アジア太平洋地域における貿易および投資の自由化の推進

2016年11月24、25日、ハノイに於いて国際経済交流財団とベトナム中央経済管理研究所 (CIEM) の共催で日アジア太平洋フォーラム 2016 [APF 2016] が開催された。

### 1日目：公開フォーラム（於：プルマンハノイ ホテル）

11月24日、公開フォーラムが開催された。参加者はオーストラリア、中国、東アジア・アセアン経済研究センター (ERIA)、インドネシア、日本、韓国、マレーシア、ミャンマー、ニュージーランド、フィリピン、シンガポール、台湾、タイ、ベトナムといったアジア太平洋経済圏からの招待登壇者、専門家 - ベトナムの省庁、団体、研究機関、大学関係者を含む約100人であった。主要な新聞、雑誌も関心を示し、20人のジャーナリストが派遣された。総論としては、公開フォーラムの3つのパネルセッションのすべてにおいて出席者は実りある討論を交わし、洞察と情報を共有した。

フォーラムはベトナム中央経済管理研究所 (CIEM) 所長のグエン・ディン・クン博士と国際経済交流財団 (JEF) 会長の日下一正氏による開会の挨拶を以って開始となった。

(\*開会の辞の全文は付属書に記載)

### セッション1

#### 「アジア太平洋地域の経済統合に向けてのロードマップ：考慮すべき課題」

モデレーター：原岡直幸氏  
国際経済交流財団 (JEF) 専務理事

出席者：▶ ヴォー・トリ・タン博士  
ベトナム中央経済管理研究所 (CIEM) 前副所長

- ▶ マレー・マククリーン元大使  
オーストラリア Dunmore McLean Pty Ltd. 代表取締役
- ▶ 張蘊嶺教授  
中国社会科学学院 (CASS) 国際研究学部長・教授
- ▶ 深川由起子教授  
早稲田大学 政治経済学部教授
- ▶ ゲーリー・ホーク教授  
ニュージーランド ヴィクトリア大学ウェリントン名誉教授

主な討論点：

- ブレクジット（英国の EU 離脱）などの保護主義的かつ内向的ナショナリズムの台頭を背景とする世界経済見通しをどう考えるか？
- 世界的な経済成長を実現するうえでアジアの責任は何か？
- アジア太平洋地域における主要 FTA の現状は？新たな（より包括的な）FTA の余地はあるか？
- 新世代 FTA の発展重視的性質の新たな正当性は？
- 現在進展が滞っている FTA（TPP、RCEP など）の見通しは？
- 現行の FTA の効果的な調和を図り、アジア太平洋の地域統合に向けてより実効性のあるロードマップを策定するうえで重要な要素は何か？

本セッションにおいて討論参加者全員が、貿易、投資、サービスの自由化、円滑化、コネクティビティ、連携性の側面において、アジア太平洋地域において経済統合がかなり進展しているとの見解を示した。このような努力が、この地域の人々により大きな繁栄をもたらし、持続可能な成長と開発格差の解消に寄与している。今日の貿易においてはグローバル・バリュー・チェーン（GVC）が発達し、アジア太平洋地域における経済成長、競争、雇用創出に新たな見込みを提供している。登壇者は、地域経済統合において発展途上国はより大きく、主要な役割を与えられるべきだと主張した。

しかしながら、地域貿易および投資の自由化は、地域と世界における予期せぬ急激な変化によって、次のような新たな問題に直面している。すなわち、政治的意志やリーダーシップ、地域の地政学的問題、第4次技術革命“低賃金のわな”“中所得層のわな”などである。

アジア太平洋地域における経済統合と連携を進めるうえで、世界情勢の変化と問題点に関する新たな理解に基づく新たな多国間協議事項を創始するために緊急コンセンサスの確立が急務だと提起された。APEC とその制度上の仕組みを強化し、より効果的に利用すべきである。重要視すべき選択肢として、アジア太平洋自由貿易圏（FTAAP）が挙げられた。RCEP 交渉は優位性が存在する期間内で合意されるべきである。国内施策に関わる組織制度に重点を置くという点で、身近な問題の解決促進や新たな問題に対する賢明な取り組み方法として TPP の規定を利用し、地域経済統合に引き続き努力すべきである。各国内においては、喫緊の構造改革やミクロ経済の改革を最優先し、プライベートセクターを奨励し、生産性、競争、貿易や投資機会を促進すべきである。他方、産業近代化が遅れているグループにおいては、リージョナル化とグローバル化を適切に考慮すべきである。

## セッション2

### 「地域内の貿易・投資自由化にとっての新たな課題」

モデレーター：ジョセフ・T・ヤップ博士  
フィリピン大学 経済学部教授級講師

- 出席者：▶ チュンヨン・アン博士  
韓国コーポレートパートナーシップ委員会（KCCP）委員長
- ▶ ルーロン・チェン博士  
東アジア・ASEAN 経済研究センター（ERIA）エコノミスト
  - ▶ ラヴィドラン・パラニッパン氏  
マレーシア通商産業省（MITI）シニアディレクター



- ▶ サイモン・SC・テイ教授  
シンガポール国際問題研究所 (SIIA) 会長
- ▶ チェッタ・インタラヴィタク博士  
タイ開発研究所 (TDRI) 主任研究員

主な討論点：

- コネクティビティの強化：枠組、段階、現在の課題
- GVC (グローバル・バリュー・チェーン) への参画：アジア太平洋地域における FTA 網からのリスク
- TBT (貿易の技術的障害に関する協定) および SPS (衛生植物検疫措置の適用に関する協定) の廃止：有意義な進展に対する余地
- FTA における紛争解決：形式的すぎる、不均等に制限的？

本セッションでは、コネクティビティの強化、グローバル・バリュー・チェーンへの参画、非関税措置の廃止、FTA における紛争の解決といった、地域における貿易および投資の自由化において昨今顕在化している新たな問題を集中討論した。コネクティビティについては、大メコン開発地域や環黄海経済圏の形成など、重要な地域連携スキームが展開している。チュンヨン・アン博士は、東アジア共同体構想は、世界的な「ニュー・ノーマル」現象からの回復に向けて弾みをつけている、と強調した。したがって、東アジア共同体設立という目標にとって、ボトムアップとトップダウンの開発については、それらが含有する補完的性質と、その後の相互強化を考慮して、両方について話し合うことが重要である。GVC 参画については、討議者たちは GVC とジョイントベンチャーの両方に参加することが、特に東アジアにおいて、また複雑な地域 FTA 網から逃れることにおいて、各国の FDI を増やすうえで重要な駆動力となっていることを理解した。アジア太平洋地域における GVC と国境を超えた FDI の流れを加速する手段として、TPP は最重要視されるべきである。しかしながら、TPP の批准は危ぶまれており、登壇者全員はドナルド・トランプ氏が米国大統領となった場合の政権下、またはブレクジットによって反グローバル化主義が急増し、保護貿易主義に戻るのではないかと懸念を示している。こうした事態の進展から東アジアで現在進行中の実用的かつ公的な統合に向けた取り組みがどの程度影響を受けるかは、未知数である。

チュン博士はスピーチの中で、国際的に整合性のとれた IPR (知的財産権) の管理と執行が、21 世紀の貿易システムにおいて重要な問題となっていることを指摘した。アジア諸国は IPR 執行に関する新たな国際的基準設定の進捗状況を注視するべきである。アジア諸国に求められているのは、(1)国内レベルで IPR の保護を強化し、技術適用の円滑化とインクリメンタルイノベーションの活性化を図る (2) 最低でも知的所有権の貿易関連の側面に関する協定 (TRIPS) の要件を満たす IP 関連の法規制を整備し、常により高いレベルの基準を目指すこと (3) IPR 関連の規則は必ず拘束力を有し、実際に執行可能であること (4)世界的な IPR 規則制定活動に参加すること。そして最も重要なことは、知的財産 (IP) 全体と関連権利に対する国民の意識改革である。人的資本の質が高く豊富であるということは、発明をはじめとした革新的活動のレベルだけでなく IPR の効率性にも影響を及ぼすものである。NTM (非関税措置) 廃止に関しては、NTM の利点を最大限に引き出し、かつコストを最小限に抑えるために、「通知 - 交渉 - 削除」モードから各国の規制 - 改革政策という手順に移行することを討論した。タイ開発研究所主任研究員のチェッタ・イントラヴィタク博士は、国によって基準が異なり、必ずしも国際的な基準と一致しているとは限らないため、多国間レベルでは実施は難しいと主張した。地域的な試みはインセンティブ問題が障害となるので、国レベルの規制改革が最も有効となるであろう。

本セッションで提起された不安要素や問題に対処するために、アジア諸国は次のような努力／取り組みを実施するべきである。(i)より良質な投資をより多く呼び込むための各国レベルの改

革 (ii) より自由で開放的な経済に向けた改革は、各国レベルでのより包括的な成長戦略に向けた取り組みと合致していなければならない (iii) 経済統合の進め方を地域全体で考える。

### セッション 3

#### 「貿易を国内政策改革に繋げる：経済成長のための一貫した措置に対するコンセンサスの形成」

モデレーター：ヴォー・トリ・タン博士

ベトナム中央経済管理研究所 (CIEM) 前副所長

- 出席者：▶ サチン・チャトゥルヴェディ博士  
インド発展途上国リサーチ情報システムセンター (RIS) 所長
- ▶ ヨセ・リザル・ダムリ博士  
インドネシア戦略国際問題研究所 (CSIS) 経済部長
- ▶ ソー・ウィン氏  
ミャンマー ルネッサンス研究所 専務理事
- ▶ ジョセフ・T・ヤップ博士  
フィリピン大学 経済学部教授級講師
- ▶ マン・ジュン・ミニョンヌ・チャン博士  
台湾 Out-of-the-Box-Consultancy 創設者兼 CEO

主な討論点：

- 成長戦略を実現するためにアジア太平洋地域における新世代 FTA への効果的な参画に必要な国内改革は何か？
- 統合からのメリットを活用するためのビジネス環境の向上
- コンセンサス確立：対話から行動へ
- G2B および B2B 連携を確立および／または向上させる政策

登壇者全員から、多くの国々で経済改革を後押しするために貿易合意が利用されており、東アジアにおいて多数の国内 (behind-the-border) イニシアチブが利用されている、との指摘があった。しかしながら、コミットメントへのアプローチと国内改革の間には大きな隔たりが存在する。ジョセフ・ヤップ博士から、リージョナリズムは国内改革を促進したか否かについて、フィリピン競争法を具体例に挙げて疑問が呈された。博士は国際的なコミットメントは競争法を成立させる過程において主要な要素ではなかったと主張した。一方 ASEAN が重要視している国内単一窓口イニシアチブは、政治的理由により 2010 年以降行き詰っている。博士はまた、TPP であれば別な結果となったか否かについても質問を投げかけた。

ソー・ウィン氏から次の点に焦点を合わせたミャンマーの経済政策について、次の諸点の経験談が披露された。それらは、①公共財政の管理強化、国営企業の活性化、改革および／または民営化、SME 支援、②人的資源と資本の涵養、③インフラ開発の優先化、④雇用の創出、⑤包括的な発展、食物の安全性、輸出増大の実現、⑥活力のあるプライベートセクターの促進、⑦安定した財政金融環境の確保、⑧環境的に持続可能な都市建設、⑨知的財産権を守る公正かつ効率的な税制度の形成、⑩事業環境の改善。

## 2日目：非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッション（於：CIEM 内会議室）

11月25日に開催された非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッションでは、2つのセッションに分けて地域経済統合の問題が討論された。1つ目のセッションでは RCEP、アジア・ダイナミズムと TPP という選択肢に関していくつかの課題が明確になった。一部の出席者にとって RCEP 構想とは、加盟国の野心レベルがバラバラであることを示すものであった。既存の ASEAN+1 FTA に基づいた RCEP とするのか包括的、近代的かつ優良な RCEP とするのかという問題である。

アジア・ダイナミズムは、包括的貿易の観点、特に SME コミュニティおよび多数の SME が生産的に参画するための事業環境という観点から言及された。GVL は SME が参画を強化しようという取り組みを中心に構築されるべきである。これにより MRA が機能するかどうかという疑問も呈された。アジア・ダイナミズムは近づいている産業革命からも影響を受けており、その意味では各国はアジア・イニシアチブを取り上げて向かうべき方向を選ぶべきである。

TPP という選択肢は未決問題である。しかしながら、この地域の国々の中には WTO コミットメントに達している、あるいは、TPP コミットメントよりも幾分高くなっている国もある。それ故、これらの国にとっては後退と感じられるかもしれない。他方、そうでない国々にとっては、関税低減措置、サービスの自由化、外国直接投資ポリシー、知的財産の保護、サービス貿易、国営企業の行動、労働と環境、政府調達開放、製品規格が異なることによって生じる貿易障害の低減化などの推進を対象範囲とするとの観点では、WTO のコミットメントを上回っている。したがって、TPP がこれらの国に影響を及ぼすかどうかは不確定である。

2つ目のセッションでは、ベトナムが抱える短期的な経済問題を特定した。すなわち、マクロ安定性と制度改革、事業環境の改善、公共改革、行政手続、経済改革などである。近年、教育と農業という2つの大きな経済改革の柱が加わった。これらは人的資源開発の必要性、経済にとって比較優位を持つ農業セクター強化の必要性によるものである。他の参加者も、開発の中で何を優先するかを考えることによりグローバル経済により効果的に参加する方法についていくつか手段を提案した。

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1日半に亘る日アジア太平洋フォーラムは、学者コミュニティと政府機関の両方により有益かつ洞察に満ちた討論が行われ、成功裏に終わった。ベトナムは国際的経済統合が経済の構造改革にとっての重要な柱と認識しており、また、来年 2017 APEC を主催する上で積極的に準備を進めていることから、ベトナムにとって APF2016 はアジア太平洋地域全体から出席した専門家や学者と国際的経済統合の過程について対話、交流、情報共有を行うことができる重要な機会と位置付けられていたのである。

URL: <http://ciem.org.vn/tintuc/tabid/63/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/2165/Default.aspx>

グエン・ディン・クン博士 ベトナム中央経済管理研究所（CIEM） 所長

皆さまおはようございます。

計画・投資省を代表して、皆さまにご挨拶いたします。日アジア太平洋フォーラム 2016 のタイトルは、「アジア太平洋地域における貿易と投資の自由化の推進」であります。今回のフォーラム出席のために、アジア太平洋地域の国々からハノイにお越しくださった世界的な専門家ならびに学者の皆様に、心から御礼申し上げます。このように有意義なフォーラムに参加しご挨拶できることを名誉に思います。

この数十年、国際的経済統合はベトナムの社会・経済的発展と改革において常に重要な役割を担ってきました。1986 年のドイ・モイ（改革）以降、ベトナムは開放経済の必要性を強調し続け、国際的経済統合に自ら積極的に参加してきました。1990 年代からは、ベトナムはこの地域の経済圏の大半と二国間貿易協定を結んでいます。こうすることでベトナムは次第により広くより深く統合の道を歩んできました。1995 年には ASEAN に加盟しています。2007 年には 150 番目の加盟国として、WTO に参加しています。以来ベトナムは多数の重要 FTA の交渉、締結、実施を続けています。

実際、統合を強化する中で私たちは多くの社会・経済発展を実現させました。1989 年から 1996 年にかけて GDP 成長率は年平均 7.51 %、2000 年から 2007 年にかけては 7.63% を達成したことがその一例です。ドイ・モイから 30 年以上たった現在、ベトナムは低所得国を脱し、中所得開発途上国へと成長しています。ベトナムは、グローバル経済に速く強く統合した、活発な市場経済に向かっています。国民も統合と社会・経済発展の過程で恩恵を受けました。貧困率は大きく下がり、生活水準も向上しました。国民一人当たりの GDP は 1992 年の 140 米ドルから 2008 年は 1,024 米ドル、2015 年には 2,109 米ドルに増えています。ASEAN や APEC といった国際場裡におけるベトナムの地位と貢献度も著しく向上しています。

ベトナム共産党中央委員会と政府は、国際経済統合の過程における効率性強化を再確認しており、成長モデルの国内改革と経済の構造改革に弾みをつけるものと重要視しています。第 10 回党大会において、ベトナム共産党は「国際的経済統合に積極的に参加し、同時に他国との国際的なパートナーシップを拡大する」ことを約束しています。2016 年 11 月上旬、共産党中央委員会は国家決議第 6 号を發布し、国際関係の多様化と多角化、ならびに国際経済統合への積極的なアプローチを強調しています。ビジネス、専門家の両コミュニティが牽引役を務める国際経済統合は、わが国民全員の任務であります。統合の過程において、ベトナム政府と国家は国内事業と製品の開発と競争力の向上を推進することに焦点を置き、ベトナムの発展レベルの向上を図ります。

とはいえ、この地域における現状と情勢は、国際経済統合のプロセスにとって多く不利な点が見られ、課題も山積になっています。世界経済はゆっくりと回復しました。アジア太平洋地域では、主要国の経済は着実に回復しているとはまだ言えない状況です。保護貿易主義は拡散する傾向にあります。世界およびこの地域で重要である FTA は、期待されたほど早くは実現できていません。多くの FTA が実施されているとはいえ、利用率の低さや統合チャンネルの調和といった問題に直面しています。

その意味で、アジア太平洋地域における貿易と投資の自由化に弾みをつける努力の重要性に変わりはありません。ベトナムにおいては尚更有意義です。共産党中央委員会の決議に沿った国際経済統合の効果的な実行を促すものだからです。グローバルな、また地域的な経済統合に関わる課題やリスクがあることは承知しています。しかしながら、より効率的で一元的な取り組みを以ってすれば、具体的で実行可能なイニシアチブを伴う統合ロードマップを構築し、統合を国内コンセンサスや改革と関連付けられるものと期待しています。

したがって、ベトナムならびに計画・投資省の優先事項は、国内外の専門家や学者の方々と国際経済統合について対話や討論を深めることです。イニシアチブに貢献する機会はふんだんにあります。ベトナムは今後も国際経済統合を推進し続け、APEC 2017 の主催に向けた準備を進めているからです。日アジア太平洋フォーラムは、こうした機会を有効利用しようという私たちの取り組みの一環なのです。

以上を念頭において、「アジア太平洋地域における貿易および投資の自由化の推進」に関する日アジア太平洋フォーラム 2016 の開会を宣言いたします。本フォーラムにおいて、忌憚のない有意義なディスカッションと情報共有がなされることを願います。本フォーラムがアジア太平洋地域全体と特にベトナムにおける経済発展と国際経済統合に関して貴重な提言を示してくれるものと信じています。中央経済管理研究所と国際経済交流財団がディスカッションならびに提言の内容を要約したうえ、政府リーダーと計画・投資省に提出し、検討を求める予定です。

最後になりましたが、APF 2016 の大きな成功と皆さまのご健勝とご活躍をお祈り申し上げます。

### 日下一正氏 国際経済交流財団 (JEF) 会長

共催者であるベトナム中央経済管理研究所 グエン・ディン・クン所長、アジア太平洋地域からお集まりの専門家の方々、ご来場の皆さま、本日ここで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一正でございます。

私共の国際経済交流財団 (JEF) は、わが国と諸外国との経済交流の一層の促進を図るため、特に近年のフォーラム開催では、日本およびアジア・米国・欧州の地域それぞれが持続的発展を遂げる上での制約要因を取りあげ、それらの解決策を模索し、それぞれの政策の成功と失敗から相互に学びあうことを中心的な課題としています。

アジア地域においては、持続的な経済成長を実現するためアジア太平洋に於ける FTA の推進を目指し、この Asia Pacific Forum は第 1 回を 2003 年にシンガポールでスタートし、この地域の FTA の進め方について議論を開始し、今回が 15 回目の年次会合となります。

この間、議論は、behind the border measures と呼ばれる国内制度やその運用にも拡がり、地域の成長ポテンシャルを高めることを目指し、地域のビジネス、投資の環境の更なる改善に焦点を当ててきています。

当地域における FTA 締結は活発化し、昨年末にはアセアン経済共同体が実現しました。しかし、地域経済統合のモデルと考えられていた EU ではこの 6 月には英国で国民投票による離脱の動きが起きました。また、TPP も米国での批准の先行きが不透明となっております。

このことは、改めて最も大事で難しい仕事は、相手国との交渉でなく、国内の支持を得ることだということを雄弁に物語っています。国内で非対称的に影響を受けるステークホルダーとの対話を通じ、国内の経済、社会、政治の課題を克服していくことです。この宿題をしっかりとやっておかないと、グローバリゼーションが格差の元凶だと悪者にされて、投票行動などを通じ国民の反乱が起こります。

より深化した統合を目指していくことは、難易度が上がるということです。すなわち、統合の深化はそれぞれの国・地域の **domestic** な経済・社会・政治に影響を及ぼします。貿易投資の自由化がもたらす恩恵への国民の理解を促し、それを梃に構造改革を後押しし、また、所得・資産の格差の拡大及び固定化を是正することにより政治・社会的な安定性を向上させることが統合を進める上で、各国にとり大きな課題となると思われます。

日本においてはアベノミックスの成長戦略は **TPP** や **RCEP** の交渉を通じて構造改革を加速することが中核をなしています。これらのメガ **FTA** は、ひとり日本にとってのみならず、この地域全体の成長をこれまで牽引してきた直接投資を更に拡大させ、本日集まった東アジア地域の持続的成長を約束するものです。

各国が、好むと好まざるとにかかわらず進展するグローバリゼーションの中で、格差の問題も直視しつつ国内で新たな社会契約ともいえるべき合意を創り出すことが求められています。互いに協力し合いメガ **FTA** を進めることがこの地域の成長戦略を成功に導くためにも必要だと考えます。

本日のフォーラムがこの地域の絆のさらに強固にし、経済統合の推進、経済の持続的発展に貢献することを祈念して、挨拶を締めくくります。ご清聴ありがとうございました。

(英語)

English Summary drafted by CIEM.

# **ADVANCING TRADE AND INVESTMENT LIBERALIZATION IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC**

On 24 and 25 November, the Asia-Pacific Forum 2016 (APF 2016) was co-hosted by the Japan Economic Foundation and the Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM) in Hanoi.

## **DAY 1: Public Forum (Venue: Pullman Hanoi Hotel)**

The Public Forum was held on 24th November and there were about 100 participants, including invited speakers, experts from various economies of the Asia-Pacific region - Australia, China, ERIA, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, and Vietnamese representatives from ministries, institutions, research institutes and universities. It also attracted the media, with 20 journalists of leading newspapers and magazines. In general, The Forum experienced fruitful discussions and insights and information-sharing by all participants throughout the three panel sessions on the Public Forum.

The Forum started with Welcome Remarks by Dr. Nguyen Dinh Cung, President of Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM) and Mr. Kazumasa Kusaka, Chairman of Japan Economic Foundation (JEF).

(\*The full texts of speech are compiled in Appendices.)

## **Session 1**

### **“Roadmap for Asia Pacific Economic Integration: Issues for consideration”**

Moderated: Mr. Naoyuki Haraoka, Executive Managing Director of Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)

- Participants:
- ▶ Dr. Thanh Tri Vo  
Senior Researcher, Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM),  
Vietnam
  - ▶ Ambassador Murray McLean AO  
Chairman, Dunmore McLean Pty Ltd., Australia
  - ▶ Professor Yunling Zhang  
Academy Member, Director of International Studies, Chinese Academy of  
Social Sciences (CASS)
  - ▶ Professor Yukiko Fukagawa  
Department of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University, Japan
  - ▶ Professor Gary Hawke  
Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Key discussion points:

- What do you think about the global economic outlook against the background of surging protectionism and inward looking nationalism such as Brexit?

- What do you think would be Asia’s responsibility for achieving global economic growth?
- What is the current state of major FTAs in the Asia Pacific? Is there significant room for new (even more comprehensive) FTAs?
- New justifications for pro-development nature of new-generation FTAs?
- Prospect of currently pending FTAs (such as TPP, RCEP)
- What are the key factors for effectively harmonizing current FTAs into a more effective integration roadmap for Asia Pacific?

All discussants and participants, in this session, shared a strong agreement on the significant progress in the process of economic integration in the Asia Pacific on aspects such as trade, investment and services liberalization, facilitation and connectivity and cooperation. These efforts have led to greater prosperity for all the people in the region, sustainable growth and narrowing of the development gap. The global value chain (GVC) has been developed in contemporary trade and has offered new prospects for growth, competitiveness and job creation in the region. The speakers contended that developing countries should be given a greater, even leading, role in regional economic integration.

However, regional trade and investment liberalization has been exposed to new issues and challenges, which are emerging in the context of the fast and unexpected changes in both the regional and global landscape , including political will and leadership, regional geopolitical problems, the 4<sup>th</sup> technological revolution, “low cost labour trap” and “middle income trap”, etc.

In considering ways forward to strengthen Asia-Pacific economic integration and cooperation, an emergent consensus building has been raised as something highly needed for initiating a new multilateral agenda based on a new understanding of global change and challenges. APEC and its institutional mechanisms should be strengthened and more effectively utilized. The Free Trade Area of Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) was identified as another potential option to be emphasized. RCEP negotiation should be reached in a meaningful timeframe. Provisions of TPP which make progress on familiar issues or deal with new issues in sensible ways, as in the emphasis on domestic institutions for behind the border issues should be utilised in continuing efforts towards regional economic integration. Domestically, each country should, on one hand, prioritise critical structural and micro-economic reforms, promote private sector and facilitate productivity, competition, trading and investment opportunities. On the other hand, disadvantaged groups in the process of industrialization-modernization, regionalization and globalization should be appropriately taken into consideration.

## **Session 2**

### **“New issues of regional trade and investment liberalization”**

Moderated: Dr. Josef T. Yap, University of the Philippines School of Economics

- Participants:
- ▶ Dr. Choong-yong Ahn  
Chairman, Korea Commission for Corporate Partnership (KCCP)
  - ▶ Dr. Lurong Chen  
Economist, Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)
  - ▶ Mr. P. Ravidran Palanippan  
Senior Director, ASEAN Economic Integration, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Malaysia
  - ▶ Professor Simon SC Tay  
Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)



► Dr. Chedtha Intaravitak  
Research Fellow, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)

Key discussion points:

- Connectivity enhancement: framework, steps, and contemporary challenges
- Participation in GVCs (global value chain): any risks from the web of FTAs in Asia Pacific
- Phasing out TBT (technical barriers to trade) and SPS (sanitary and phytosanitary measures): room for meaningful progress
- Dispute settlement in FTAs: too formalistic, or too asymmetrically restrictive?

Discussion in this session focused on new issues emerging in recent regional trade and investment liberalization, including connectivity enhancement, participation in Global Value Chains, phasing out of non-tariff measures, and dispute settlement in FTAs. On the connectivity side, significant regional cooperation schemes have been developed such as the Great Mekong River Development Area or the formulation of Pan-Yellow Sea economic sphere. Dr. Choong-yong Ahn emphasized that concept of the East Asian Community had regained its momentum to recover from global “new normal” phenomenon. Therefore, to this goal of East Asian Community building, it was very important that both the bottom-up and top-down developments should be discussed because of their inherent complementary nature and subsequent mutual reinforcement. On the participation in GVCs, discussants realized both participation in GVCs and joint ventures have been an important driving force to increase FDI across countries, especially in East Asia and out of the complex web of regional FTA networks. TPP should be viewed as the most significant means to accelerate GVCs and cross-border FDI flows in the Asia-Pacific region. However, the ratification of TPP was a concern and all the speakers raised their concern at the sudden rise of anti-globalization and potential return to a protectionist trade regime under the regime of Mr. Donald Trump as the President of the United States or BREXIT; the extent to which these developments would affect on-going functional and formal integration efforts in East Asia remained an open question.

In his speech, Dr. Chen pointed out that disciplining and enforcing IPRs in a coherent manner internationally has become a critical issue in the 21<sup>st</sup> century trade system. Asian countries should follow the progress in setting new standards on international IPR enforcement. Asian countries are suggested to (1) enforce IPR protection at the domestic level to facilitate technology adoption and stimulate incremental innovations; (2) set IP laws and regulations that must at least meet the requirements of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and always aim for higher level standards; (3) make sure IPR disciplines are binding and practically enforceable; (4) actively participate in global IPR rule-making. But above all, it is crucial to increase public awareness of intellectual property (IP) in general and its associated rights. The abundance and quality of human capital will affect not only the level of invention and other innovative activities but also the efficiency of IPR enforcement. On the phasing out of NTMs, in order to maximize benefits and minimize costs of NTMs, the speakers discussed moving from a “notify-negotiate-eliminate” mode to a national regulatory-reform agenda. Dr. Chedtha Intaravitak, Research Fellow of Thailand Development Research Institute argued that at a multilateral level, it was difficult to implement because each country has national standards, which do not necessarily conform with international standards. Regional attempts suffer from an incentive problem and country level regulatory reform would be most effective.

In the context of the emerging uncertainty and challenges raised in this session, some efforts should be made by Asian countries, including (i) at the national-level for reform in line with each government’s effort to attract more and higher quality investments; (ii) reforms towards a more liberal and open economy must be tied with efforts towards more inclusive and growth

strategies at the domestic level; and (iii) regional efforts to consider how economic integration can and should proceed.

### **Session 3**

#### **“Linking trade with domestic policy reforms: Building consensus for coherent moves toward economic growth”**

Moderated: Dr. Vo Tri Thanh, Senior Researcher, Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM), Vietnam

- Participants:
- ▶ Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi  
Director General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India
  - ▶ Dr. Yose Rizal Damuri  
Head of Department of Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia
  - ▶ U Soe Win  
Executive Director, Renaissance Institute, Myanmar
  - ▶ Dr. Josef T. Yap  
Professorial Lecturer, School of Economics, University of the Philippines
  - ▶ Dr. Man-Jung Mignonne Chan  
Founder and CEO, Out-of-the-Box Consultancy, Taiwan

Key discussion points:

- What are the required domestic reforms for effective participation in new-generation FTAs in the Asia Pacific to achieve growth strategy?
- Improvement of business environment to leverage the benefits from integration;
- Building consensus: from talks to actions;
- Measures to establish and/or improve G2B and B2B linkages.

It was pointed out by all speakers that trade agreements have been used to push for economic reforms in many countries and many behind-border initiatives have been raised in East Asia. However, there is a big gap between approaches to commitments and domestic reforms. Dr. Josef Yap raised a question as to whether regionalism promoted domestic reform with a specific example of the Philippines Competition Act. He argued that international commitments were not a major factor in its passing. Meanwhile, the initiatives for a National Single Window, which is deemed important by ASEAN, has been stalled since 2010 due to political reasons. He then also raised an open question as to whether TPP made the difference.

U Soe Win shared the experiences of Myanmar’s economic policy with focus on strengthening public financial management; revitalizing, reforming and/or privatizing state enterprises and supporting SMEs; fostering human resources and capital; prioritizing infrastructure development; creating employment opportunities; achieving inclusive development, food security and increased exports; promoting a vibrant private sector; ensuring a stable financial and monetary environment; building environmentally sustainable cities; formulating a fair and efficient tax system that protect intellectual property rights; and improving the business climate.

## **DAY 2: Private Roundtable Discussion (Venue: CIEM)**

The private roundtable discussion on 25 November discussed issues of regional economic integration in two rounds. The first round identified some discussion about challenges on RCEP, Asian dynamism and the TPP option. To some participants, the scope of RCEP showed various levels of ambition amongst members. There has been an issue of building on existing ASEAN+1 FTAs versus a comprehensive, modern and high quality RCEP agreement.

Asian dynamism was mentioned under inclusive trade, especially for the SME community and the business environment for SMEs to participate productively. The design of GVCs should be focused on SMEs' efforts to strengthen their participation. It then raised a question as to whether the MRAs work or not? Asian dynamism has also been affected by the upcoming industrial revolution, and in this context, economies should take up Asia initiatives and choose which diversion to move on.

TPP option has been an open question. However, to some economies in the region, WTO commitments have been covered and to some extent, higher than TPP commitments, therefore it could be seen as a step-back for those economies. To others, TPP will go well beyond the WTO in terms of coverage, addressing such matters as tariff reductions, services liberalization, foreign direct investment policies, protection of intellectual property, trade in services, behavior of state-owned enterprises, labor and environment, opening up of government procurement, and reducing the trade-impeding effects of different product standards. Therefore, there is uncertainty as to whether TPP would make any difference to these economies.

The second round of private roundtable discussion identified some economic challenges in the short-term for Vietnam, including macro stability and institutional reforms, improvement of business environment, public reforms, administrative procedures, and restructuring of the economy. Recently, two more pillars of economic restructuring had been added namely education and agriculture, showing the need for human resource development and enhancement of the agricultural sector as having comparative advantage for the economy. Other speakers contributed some ideas on measures to engage more effectively in the global economy through providing priorities for development.

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The one-and-half day Asia-Pacific Forum was quite successful with fruitful and insightful discussion both from academic community and governmental agencies. APF2016 was seen as an important opportunity for Vietnam to take advantage of dialogue, exchange, information-sharing among experts-with scholars from all over the Asia-Pacific region on the process of international economic integration, especially when Vietnam recognized international economic integration as one key pillar in restructuring the economy and actively preparing to host the 2017 APEC next year.

*URL: <http://ciem.org.vn/tintuc/tabid/63/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/2165/Default.aspx>*

**Dr. Nguyen Dinh Cung, President, Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)**

Good morning Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the leaders of The Ministry of Planning and Investment, I would like to welcome all of you to the Asia Pacific Forum 2016 entitled “Advancing trade and investment liberalization in the Asia-Pacific”. I would like to express my deepest gratitude towards the coming of international experts and academia from the Asia-Pacific economies to this Forum in Hanoi. I am personally feeling honored to attend and speak at this significant forum.

In the last few decades, international economic integration has always played an important role to the socio-economic development and reform of Vietnam. Since Doi Moi (Renovation) in 1986, Vietnam has been emphasizing the need of opening the economy and proactively participating in international economic integration. Since 1990s, Vietnam has signed bilateral trade agreements with most of economies in the region. Vietnam, then, has been gradually integrating more widely and deeply. In 1995, Vietnam became a member of ASEAN. In 2007, Vietnam joined WTO as the 150th member. Since then, Vietnam has continued to negotiate, sign and implement many important FTAs.

In fact, we have gained a lot of achievements in socio-economic development during the periods that we strongly integrated. For instance, the average GDP growth rate in the period of 1989-1996 attained at 7.51% per year and 7.63% per year in 2000-2007. After more than 30 years of Doi Moi, Vietnam has escaped from a low-income to a middle-income developing nation. Vietnam is heading towards an active market economy with fast and strong integration into the global economy. The people also benefited from the integration and socio-economic development process. The poverty has dropped substantially and the living standard has been improved. GDP per capita of Vietnam increased from USD 140 in 1992 to USD 1,024 in 2008 and USD 2,109 USD in 2015. The position and contribution of Vietnam in international arena such as ASEAN, APEC, etc. are also improved remarkably.

Vietnam’s Central Committee of the Communist Party and Government have re-affirmed the enhancement of efficiency during international economic integration and considered it as an important momentum for domestic reform of growth model and economic restructuring. At the 10th Party Congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam assured to be “proactive in international economic integration and simultaneously expand international partnership to others”. In the early of November 2016, the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued Resolution No.06, emphasizing the diversification and multilateralization of international relations and the proactive approach towards international economic integration. The international economic integration is the mission of all people in the nation, in which business and professional community are the leading forces. In that process, the Vietnamese Government and State will focus on facilitating the development and competitiveness of domestic businesses and products, thereby enhancing the development level of the economy.

However, the current context and developments in the regions appeared lots of disadvantages and challenges to international economic integration process. The global economy recovered slowly. Even in the Asia-Pacific region, the major leading economies are yet to recover steadily. Protectionism tends to increase. The important FTAs in the world and the region have not been realized as quickly as expected. Many FTAs have been implemented, however, encountered with several issues including the low rate of utilization or the harmonization of integration channels.

In that context, efforts on creating momentum for the liberalization of trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific remains significantly. For Vietnam, it is even more meaningful since it boosts the effective implementation of international economic integration in accordance with the Resolution of the Party Central Committee. We recognized the existent difficulties and risks related with the global and regional economic integration. However, we expect more effective and centralized effort to build an integration roadmap with specific and feasible initiatives as well as associating integration with domestic consensus and reforms.

Therefore, it is a priority of Vietnam and the Ministry of Planning and Investment to promote dialogues and discussions on international economic integration among international and domestic experts and academia. Opportunities to contribute initiatives remain abundant, especially when Vietnam is still continuing to foster the international economic integration and preparing to host APEC 2017. The Asia-Pacific Forum is one of our efforts to utilize those opportunities.

Bearing that in my, I declare the opening of the Asia-Pacific Forum 2016 on “Advancing trade and investment liberalization in the Asia-Pacific”. I do hope that we will have straightforward and fruitful discussion and sharing at the Forum. I believe that the Forum will contribute valuable proposals for the economic development and international economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region in general and Vietnam in particular. The Central Institute for Economic Management and Japan Economic Foundation will summarize the content of the discussion and proposals at the Forum and submit it to the leaders of the Government and the Ministry of Planning and Investment for reviewing.

Finally, I wish APF 2016 great achievements and wish your health and success!

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

Dr. Nguyen Dinh Cung, President of our co-host, Central Institute for Economic Management, to the experts gathered here from around the Asia Pacific region, to the distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply honored to be given the opportunity to greet you here today. My name is Kazumasa Kusaka, Chairman of Japan Economic Foundation.

The Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) has been hosting dialogues with the U.S., Europe, and Asia in order to achieve sustainable growth in the regions. We have identified the constraining factors that Japan, as well as these regions face for that matter, tried to identify its solutions and learned from each other on the policy successes and failures. These have been the core agenda of the dialogues.

In the Asian region, the first Asia Pacific Forum convened in Singapore in 2003 to promote FTAs in Asia Pacific to achieve sustainable economic growth. Discussions on how to proceed with FTAs in this region have since been ongoing, and this year’s Forum will be its 15th annual meeting.

During this time, the discussions have expanded to include domestic systems and its practice of the so-called behind the border measures, and the discussions have also been focusing on further improvements to the regional business-and-investment environment with the aim to strengthen the growth potential of this region.

FTA ratifications have progressed very actively, and at the end of last year, the ASEAN Economic Community came to life. However, EU, which was thought to be the role-model of regional economic integration, saw the U.K. leaving after a referendum which voted in favor of exiting the EU. The U.S. ratification of TPP also looks uncertain at the moment.

These have reinforced and clearly tell of the fact that the most important and toughest task is not the negotiations with the partner country, but that it is winning domestic support. Domestic economic, social, and political challenges need to be overcome through dialogues with those stakeholders who are asymmetrically affected domestically. If this homework is not properly done, globalization will be singled out as the bad guy being at the root of disparities, and there will be citizens' revolts, for example through voting activities.

To aim for deeper integration means the process will be more complex. In other words, deepening of integration will affect the domestic economy, society and politics in each of the nation or region. The big challenge for each country in pursuing integration will be the improvement of the political and social stability by raising people's understanding and awareness towards the benefits of liberalization of trade and investment, by using this as leverage to support structural reforms, and also by correcting the expansion or fixation of income and asset disparities.

In Japan, the growth strategy of Abenomics has placed acceleration of structural reform as its core via TPP and RCEP negotiations. These mega FTAs will further expand direct investments which have led the growth of not only Japan but also this region as a whole, and will ensure the sustainable growth of the East Asian region represented here today.

Whether each country likes it or not, globalization is progressing, and this has demanded creation of a new social contract with which the government and the public tackle with the most challenging job of reducing disparity. I think that mutual cooperation in moving the mega FTA forward is needed to guide this region's growth strategy to success.

I would like to end my remarks by expressing my hope that today's forum will further strengthen this region's bond, and that it will contribute to promoting economic integration and sustainable economic development. Thank you very much for your attention.

## 7. 発表資料

公開フォーラムの発表資料（パワーポイントスライド、トーキングポイント）

### SESSION 1 : Roadmap for Asia Pacific Economic Integration: Issues for consideration

- ① Vo Thanh Tri
- ② Murray McLean
- ③ Zhang Yunling
- ④ Yukiko Fukagawa
- ⑤ Gary Hawke

### SESSION 2 : New issues of regional trade and investment liberalization

- ⑥ Lurong Chen
- ⑦ Choong-Yong Ahn
- ⑧ P. Ravidran Palaniappan
- ⑨ Simon SC Tay
- ⑩ Chedtha Intaravitak

### SESSION 3 : Linking trade with domestic policy reforms: Building consensus for coherent move toward economic growth

- ⑪ Sachin Chaturvedi
- ⑫ Yose Rizal Damuri
- ⑬ Soe Win
- ⑭ Josef T. Yap
- ⑮ Mignonne Man-jung Chan

## REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION: EVOLUTION, CHALLENGES & ROLE OF APEC

Vo Tri Thanh (CIEM)

Hanoi, 24 November 2016

### Evolution

- ❑ Support of multilateral system (WTO)
- ❑ Extension of cooperation(liberalization & sense of community promotion)
- ❑ Proliferation of FTAs. Two major tracks:
  - ASEAN integration & AEC, ASEAN +1 FTAs, RCEP
  - TPP: driven by US pivot toward Asia (a high quality FTA)
- ❑ Connectivity for a more effective integration: MPAC; APEC ACB; countries' initiatives (China's OBOR; Japan Fund Initiative...)

#### Key aspects/dimensions

On & behind the border issues	New trade issues	Connectivity	Cooperation
Tariffs & ROOs; NTBs; OEs; competition; PRs; procurement;...	E-commerce; data transaction; L-& environmental standards,..	- Physical - Institutional - People-to-people	- Human resource dev't - Best practice sharing - MSMEs dev't



### **Main ideas**

- ❑ Trade, investment, and services liberalization (*Business opportunities with a level playing field*)
- ❑ Facilitation & connectivity (*Easier access to new opportunities & Reduction of business transaction costs*)
- ❑ Cooperation (*Improvement of institutional and human capacity for exploiting efficiently new opportunities & being more resilient to various shocks/"non-traditional security issues*)
- ❑ Purposes: Prosperity + Inclusive, sustainable growth + Narrowing dev't gap

### **Issues/Challenges**

(despite many factors supporting new/mega FTAs such as open regionalism, market forces,...)

- ❑ Political will & leadership? (direction: populism, nationalism, anti-trade liberalization & protectionism)
- ❑ Inappropriate way in dealing with regional geo-political problems
- ❑ Benefit & income distribution? (between economies & within economy)
- ❑ New (4<sup>th</sup>) technology revolution & impacts (on services; income gap & production networks/GVCs)
- ❑ Industrialization/Modernization & getting out of "low cost labour trap" and overcoming "middle-income trap"?

## Role of APEC

- ❑ APEC is about liberalization of trade and investment (3 pillars: trade & investment liberalization; business facilitation; ECOTECH)
- ❑ Even with the key principles: consensus + non-binding (V-APEC), APEC can play a crucial role for promoting regional integration and sustainable development. There are some important institutional mechanisms:
  - APEC Summit (Leaders of 21 economies)
  - Pathfinders/Initiative Groups
  - The way of building up multi-year programs (e.g. structural reform; ACB 2015-2025; inclusive growth)
- ❑ APEC Vision beyond 2020? APEC support of FTAAP?

<b><i>Mega-trends over next 20 years (MPI&amp;WB, VN 2035)</i></b>	<b><i>Vision of ASEAN integration</i></b>	
	<b><i>By 2015</i></b>	<b><i>By 2025</i></b>
1. Multi polar world; geo-political and middle-class pressure 2. Aging population; urbanization ("green" and "smart" city) 3. Artificial brain; 3-D printing; production upon request; new energy; SMAC; biotechnology. 4. Super FTAs (TPP, TIIP, RCEP, FTAAP); regional & global institutional reforms 5. Resource competition (water, energy) and climate change 6. Arising Asia (China, India) 7. USD dominates then gradually decreases (Optimal currency group?)	<b>4 pillars:</b> 1. Common prod base & single market 2. Competitive regional economy 3. Equitable dev't 4. Integration into the global economy	<b>5 pillars:</b> 1. A highly integrated & cohesive economy 2. A competitive, innovative & dynamic ASEAN 3. Enhanced connectivity & sectoral cooperation 4. A resilient, inclusive & people-oriented, people-centred ASEAN 5. A global ASEAN

***Thank you!***



## Asia-Pacific Forum 2016

### “Advancing Trade and Investment liberalization in the Asia-Pacific”

Panel comments: Murray McLean – 24-25 November 2016

#### Panel Session 1: Roadmap for Asia Pacific Economic Integration

##### Introduction – Uncharted Waters

- Every year new surprises and challenges arise, but in recent years the strategic and economic landscape, both globally and regionally, has been relatively stable and predictable – and as a result it has been relatively straightforward to identify and pursue a roadmap for economic integration in the Asia Pacific.
- However, worldwide, 2016 has been a year of unexpected shocks, startling new challenges and radical change. Unquestionably, this has created greater uncertainty about the prospects for ongoing progress in reaching broad global and regional agreement on measures to liberalise trade and investment, such as reducing and eliminating tariffs and behind-the-border barriers to trade in goods and services and investment.
- 2016 started well with the formal signing, in February, by the 12 parties, of the completed TPP and, despite ongoing difficulties there has been steady if slow progress in the RCEP negotiations. Individual bilateral negotiations amongst several Asia-Pacific countries have also been making progress, at different levels – e.g. the Australia and Indonesia CEP.
- The shock of Brexit highlighted a huge growth in support for non-mainstream, populist, protectionist and nationalistic individuals and groups. This was also evident in other elections in Europe and in a number of regional countries, including in the Philippines and Australia. These outcomes alerted governments to the importance of effectively communicating how innovation and liberalising barriers do benefit their nations as a whole
  - However, as we now all know very well, these were only a small foretaste of the shock of Trump’s victory in the United States presidential election
- **Potential impact of the Trump election on the regional economy and free trade/investment**
  - Trump’s strident anti-free trade rhetoric during the election campaign, such as his focus on tearing up NAFTA, refusing to ratify TPP and threatening to impose 45% tariffs on Chinese imports have not surprisingly aroused widespread angst and uncertainty.
  - Perhaps Trump’s strong language and appeal to protectionism was deliberately overstated because it was simply part of a campaign pitch to voters who have felt forgotten, left behind or have not been the beneficiaries of globalisation and trade and investment liberalization – but we don’t know. So, until Trump is in office it will not be clear what or how much he will actually implement



given the widespread and decidedly negative impact his taking such measures would have on the US's trading and investment relations with its partners as well as the US domestic economy. The two month period before Trump takes office provides opportunities to strongly endorse the benefits of liberalization of trade and investment. For example: PM Abe meeting with Trump

- **What should we, as countries in the Asia Pacific, do?**
  - Given the importance of sustained trade and investment liberalization in maximizing domestic economic growth, as well as regional economic growth, and moreover in underpinning global economic health, it is **essential we do not diminish our support** for these policies.
  - Most certainly, it is important not simply to lie down and do nothing, tacitly accepting at face value that the Trump presidency will automatically implement his campaign rhetoric on trade and investment issues. All regional countries should seriously consider reiterating publicly, and directly to the Trump administration both before and after it takes up office, and at every possible opportunity, that the best environment for the region is one which promotes strategic stability, open societies and economies, trade and investment liberalization and ultimately economic integration.
  - The just-concluded APEC leaders' summit and AMM made these points very clearly, while also making the Lima declaration on the FTAAP as an ultimate ideal. As next year's APEC host, Vietnam is uniquely placed to promote an ambitious agenda reflecting the views of regional countries.
  - It is important that countries which have signed on to the TPP and, in some cases, have already ratified it, work energetically both domestically and multilaterally to keep it alive, sustaining their commitment and at the same time making this clear to the Trump administration. Such a high quality agreement should not be discarded.
  - Similarly, RCEP negotiating countries should work energetically so deep and comprehensive agreement can be reached in a meaningful timeframe. Ongoing regional trade liberalisation can drive further significant growth within SE Asia especially in the services sector, in hitherto relatively untapped areas such as transport, infrastructure, education and investment.

**Domestically each country needs to consider actions such as the following examples**

- Committing to and implementing structural and micro-economic reforms, streamlining procedures, eliminating and generally avoiding unnecessary (and often protectionist) regulations will help assist productivity, facilitate competition, trading and investment opportunities and business activity
- Finding practical ways to communicate much more effectively and convincingly with social groups and industrial sectors in their countries which may feel left out, or disadvantaged by globalization and liberalization.

# RETHINKING GLOBALIZATION AND REGIONALIZATION

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ZHANGYUNLING ACADEMY MEMBER

DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, CASS

## WHITHER GLOBALIZATION?

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- Many discussions on globalization after 2008:
  - --the index of globalization has been declined
  - --trade has been slower than GDP
  - --multilateralism process is stagnated and protectionism is on rise
  - Question: the end of globalization or a temporary appearance?
  - Pro: (1) as a temporary trend due to the economic restructuring; (2) a new phase of globalization with new tech. linking the world more closely
  - Anti: (1) new tech. makes new competition edge—producers return home and low wage no longer the factor for FDI flow; (2) Globalization has divided the society- strong social resistance



## WHITHER GLOBALIZATION?

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- It is necessary to rethink globalization:
- --Opening up is not the sole solution for economic development-need many other policies, including social policy, balance of intra-regional development etc.
- --High standard of liberalization needs a gradual approach with developing economies
- --New kind of development cooperation aiming at improving the basic development environment, like infrastructure, capacity building through cooperation, rather than just relying on FDI
- --What does the failure of WTO Doha Round show us? An inclusive globalization or a high level liberalization? As a mid-step arrangement, WTO facilitation agreement should be urged to implement
- --The Hangzhou G20 summit tells that while efforts making on generating growth, inclusive development is also highly needed

## WHITHER REGIONALIZATION?

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- Regionalization-regional integration and cooperation becomes a major trend parallel and complimentary to the globalization
- Regionalization has more roles and models-ranging from EU, ASEAN, AU to multilayered FTAs
- Due to the size and terms, regional agreements are easier to be negotiated, and FTAs among the developing economies seem more flexible and gradual
- TPP intends to create a high standard liberalization-not fitting to most developing economies, and also not possible to replace WTO multilateral inclusive arrangements,

## WHITHER REGIONALIZATION?

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- Anti TPP, delayed RCEP and CJK negotiation, as well as weak consensus on FTAAP show: liberalization oriented FTAs are facing new challenges
- Brexit from EU roots in its special position and interest with long history, but it also shows that the diversified national interest must be cared well even in a highly integrated regional organization like EU, and its effects seems complex and long-EU as a good show case for regional integration questioned?
- Asia takes a flexible approach to regional integration and cooperation
- China's initiative on B&R, AIIB, NDB etc. provides another new approach for regional cooperation-with improving infrastructure as the priority and cooperative agendas for generating growth momentum

## THINKING THE FUTURE

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- Globalization is a main trend that will continue, but with different features
- The US led TPP and TTIP as a main tool to meet the challenges from the emerging economies seem not a smart thinking
- There seems the trend that the developing economies may become a major force to push the globalization process, while more protectionism comes from US and EU
- The great potential of the world economic growth lies in the developing economies, especially Asia (2/3 of world population in Asia, with large emerging economies of China, India, Indonesia), thus it requires a new approach of regional and global governance
- An emergent consensus building is highly needed on initiating a new multilateral agenda based on a new understanding of global change and challenges



*Economic Integration as the Growth Strategy: The Case of Japan*

Yukiko Fukagawa  
Waseda University

*Outline*

- ▶ Slow trade in the world since 2015
- ▶ Rising protectionism
- ▶ Japan as the exception?
- ▶ Economic integration as the growth strategy
- ▶ Some implications

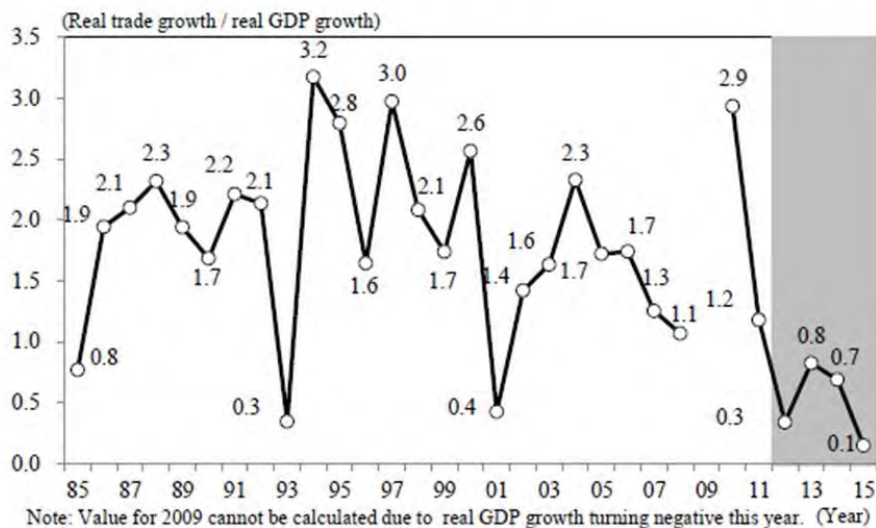
## Slow trade since 2015

(JETRO: White Paper on Trade and Investment (2016))

- ▶ Shrinking global trade: Nominal (price) ▲12.7% and only 1.3% in Real (volume) basis
- ▶ Prospect by WTO: 2.8%→1.7%(2016)/ 1.8%~3.1%(2017)
- ▶ The back ground
  - (1) Weaker demand/ Investment
  - (2) Slow recovery in commodity prices
  - (3) Rising protectionism

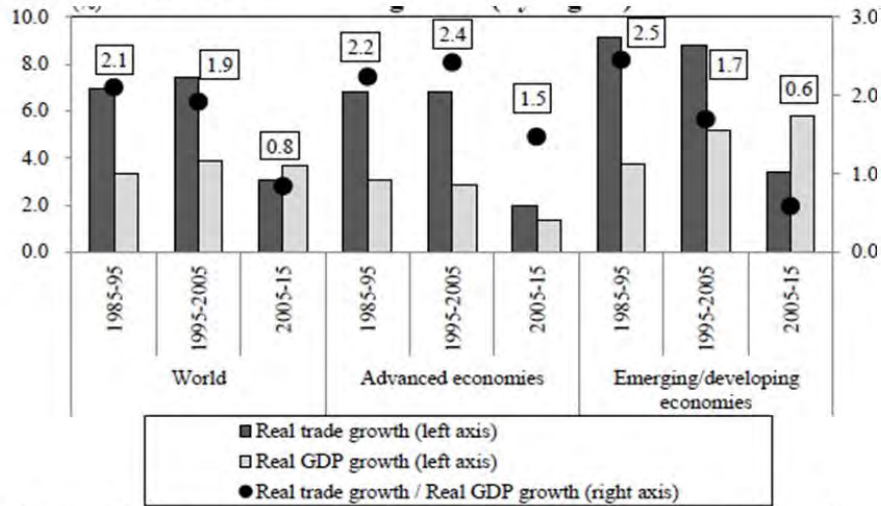
▶ 3

## Slow Trade (JETRO(2016))



▶ 4

## Less Trade for Emerging / Developing Economies



Note: Actual GDP values which are the basis of average growth rates are calculated from PPP. Real trade growth is based on import volume. Source: "WEO, April 2016" (IMF) and "IFS" (IMF)

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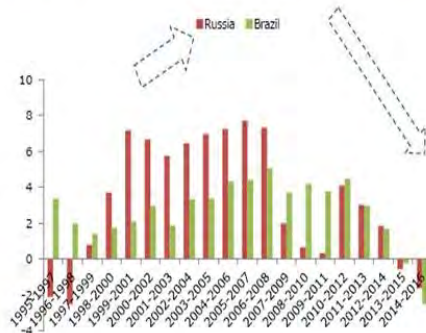
## Slower Trade Structure

### Fallen commodity prices



Source: Prepared using Thomson Reuters EIKON

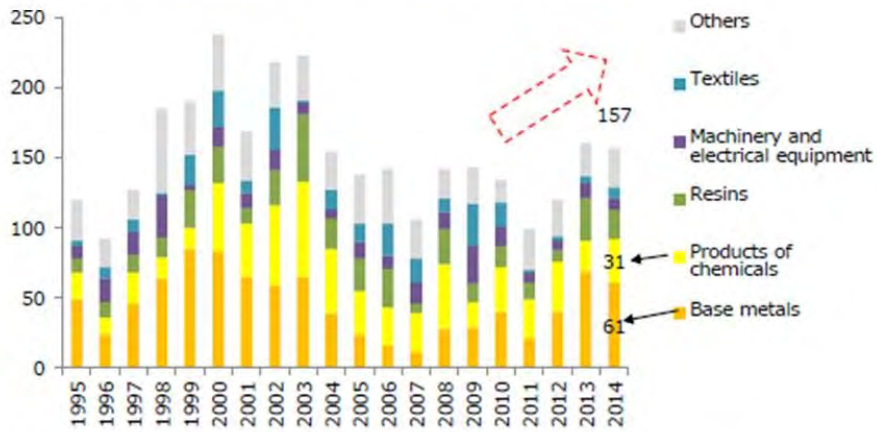
### Resource-based Economies Hit



Remarks: Simple moving average during the relevant period  
The figures for 2016 are estimates  
Source: Prepared by METI, based on IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2016

▶ 6

## AD Measures taken by Sectors

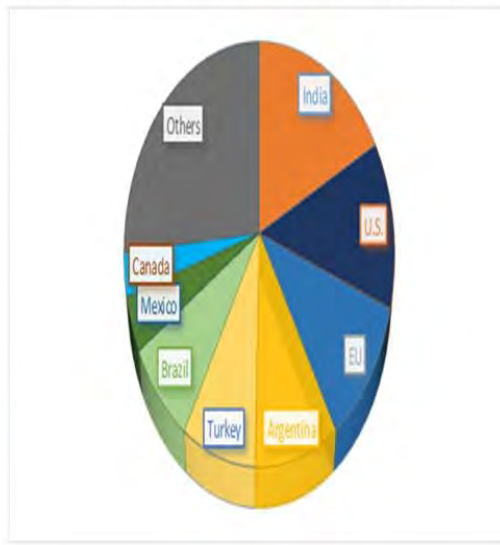
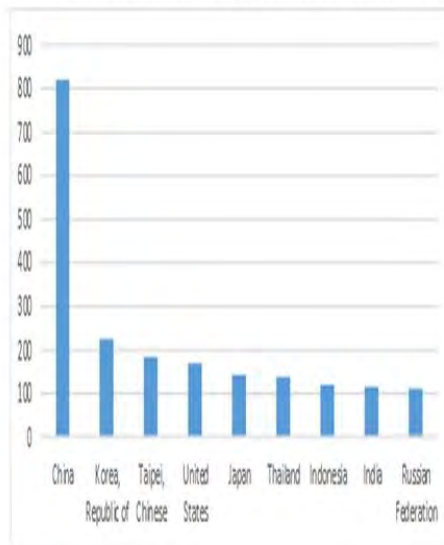


Remarks: "Base metals" refers to items classified as "Base metals and articles, Products of the chemical and allied industries."

Source: Prepared by METI, based on WTO Anti-Dumping Database

▶ 7

## Number of AD Cases (WTO statistics 1995-2015)



▶

## Trade War Potentials

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- ▶ No prospects for China's Market Economy Status (MES) by US, EU and Japan (Dec. 2016) ← Populism (Victim mentality for everyone)
- ▶ Steel industries in troubles:
  - AD duties against China (US and EU)
  - Steel crisis in ASEAN and ROK
  - BREXIT and steel in UK.....
  - BRICs crisis
  - Speed of China's restructuring?
- ▶ China's response to WTO?

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▶ 9

## Japan for Free Trade after One Lap Behind (Mega FTAs)

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- ▶ Ratification for Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP): Almost done, Japan-EU EPA within 2016?, Pushing Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)
- ▶ Japan's Scenario (1) TPP: (1) JKFTA without negotiation, (2) Upgrading opportunities for KORUS, (3) TPP domino starting from Vietnam (Accumulated Rule of Origin)
- ▶ Japan's Scenario (2) RCEP: (1) JCFTA without Enhancing rights, (2) JCFTA especially with CEPT system, (3) "ASEAN+1" Connectivity to cover SCN

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▶ 10



## Japan for Free Trade after One Lap Behind (CJK FTA)

- ▶ Korea in TPP: High standard JK FTA vs. Middle standard KC FTA
  - ▶ Japan in RCEP: Middle standard Japan-China FTA?
- (1) KC will be upgraded into JK  
 (2) KC will be upgraded into JC (MES deal)  
 (3) How to combine Pluri-agreements in WTO with CJK (ex. KC with ITA)
- ▶ CJK cooperation: Where to start??

## TPP standard

	Japan		TPP11					
	品目	貿易額	品目	貿易額				
Total tariff elimination	95.0	95.0	99.9 (Canada/Mexico/Peru)	99.9 (Mexico)				
			~100.0 (Others)	~100.0 (Others)				
Immediate tariff elimination								
In Industrial goods	85.3	89.1	86.8	76.6				
Final tariff elimination								
In industrial goods	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9				
	Japan	USA	Australia	Mexico	Vietnam			
Immediate tariff elimination								
In Agricultural goods	51.3	55.5	99.5	74.1	42.6			
2-11 years	27.5	37.8	0.5	17.2	52.3			
After 12years	2.2	5.5	0.0	5.1	4.5			
Exclusion	19.0	1.2	0.0	3.6	0.6			
	J-US(TPP)		Korus		J-Canada(TPP)		C-Korea	
Immediate tariff elimination	品目	輸出額	品目	輸出額	品目	輸出額	品目	貿易額
	87.4	81.4	83.0	77.5	95.4	87.5	72.2	59.1

## Korea-China FTA standard

		Korea		China	
		Tariff lines	Trade volume	Tariff lines	Trade volume
Normal track	Immediate elimination	50	52	20	44
	1-5years	12	4	21	4
	6-10years	18	21	31	19
Total		79	77	71	66
Sensitive	Within 15years/20years	13	14	19	19
Highly Sensitive	Exclusion, TRQ	8	9	9	15



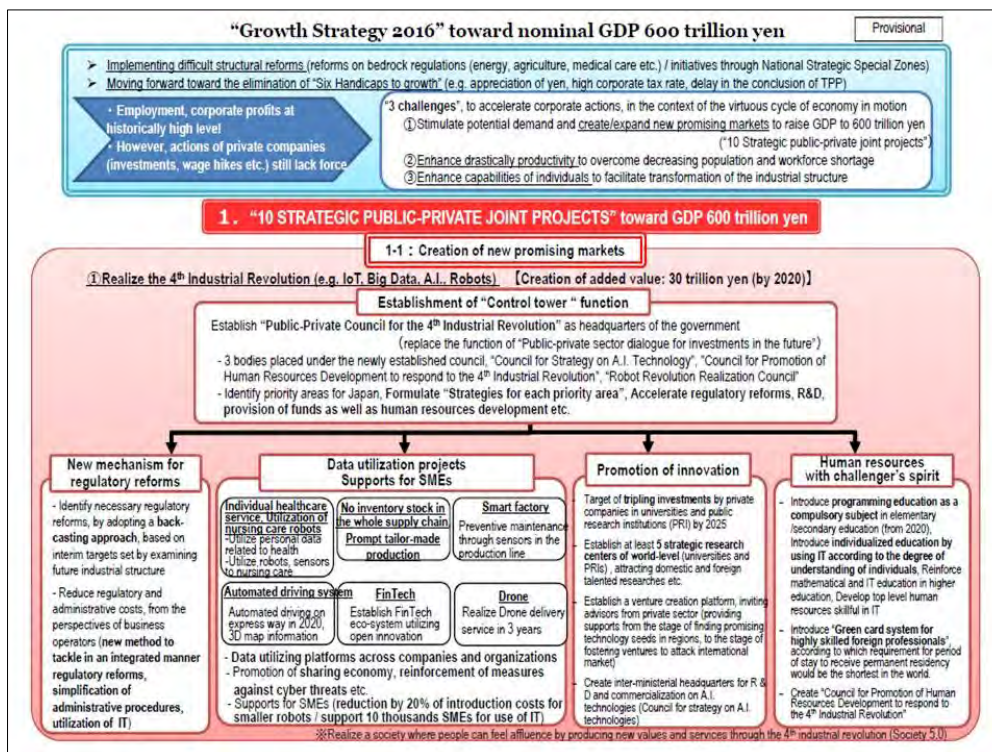
## Economic Integration as the Growth Strategy for Japan

- ▶ Restructuring in hardware manufacturing/  
Debt: Done but on going
  - ⇔ Export and SCN promotion, Innovating R&D system
- ▶ From hardware to IoT, AI based technology shift: On going in the domestic market
  - ⇔ Deregulation, Inbound FDI by better improving investment climate (including ISDs), IPR protection, Server control/ Code opening

## Economic Integration as the Growth Strategy for Japan(2)

- ▶ Labor shortage as the result of aging population: Weaker anti-globalization campaign, Labor reform
  - ⇔ Skilled labor (Managerial skills)
- ▶ Market pressures from Abenomics/ Local economies: Promoting services (Inbound tourism, SME export, Contents export...)
  - ⇔ Inbound and Outbound FDI, IPR protection
- ▶ Solution oriented business: New energies, Hydrogen society, Health and Medicare business..... ⇔ Inbound FDI

▶ 15





**“Growth Strategy 2016” toward nominal GDP 600 trillion yen**

**1-1 : Creation of new promising markets**

**② Toward a world leading health care country**

**[Market size: 16 trillion yen (2011) => 26 trillion yen (2020)]**

- Promote health preservation/disease prevention services, not covered by public insurance (create 4 trillion yen market)
- Reduce burden on nursing care, by using robots and sensors (examine institutional measures including revision of nursing care compensation, standards of personal staffing or utilities)
- Support medical care and develop innovative drugs by utilizing big data etc. (institutions in charge of safe and security-ensured management of personal medical data)
- Promote individualized medical care or health care services, using IoT etc. (collection, analysis and utilization of personal data on medical prescriptions / examinations)
- Acquire global market through international development of Japanese medical services and through contribution to international health activities etc.

**③ Overcome environment-energy constraints and expand investments**

**[Energy related investments: 18 trillion yen (2014FY) => 28 trillion yen (2030FY)]**

- Promote energy efficiency activities (coverage of the Energy Efficiency Benchmark Program to 70% of all industries in 3 years, supports for SMEs), Renewable energies (maximum introduction while reducing costs by the revision of FIT)
- Strengthen resource security
- Create negawatt trading market by 2017
- Realize Hydrogen-based society (FCV etc.) (related investments: 1 trillion yen (2030)) etc.

**④ Foster sport sector to become a growing industry**

**[Market size: 5.5 trillion yen(2015) => 15 trillion yen(2025)]**

- Enhance attractiveness and profitability of sport facilities, Combine sports with IT, health care, tourism, fashion etc.

**⑤ Revitalize markets for transaction of existing houses and reform**

**[Market size: 11 trillion yen(2013) => 20 trillion yen(2025)]**

- Establish an appropriate transaction and finance system for evaluating asset value etc.

**1-2 : Further promotion of Local Abenomics**

**⑥ Enhance productivity in service industries**

**[Added value: 343 trillion yen (2014) => 410 trillion yen (2020)]**

- Target to double the increase in productivity to 2%
- New legal framework to enhance productivity in 7 sectors (e.g. accommodation, truck transport, restaurant and take-out meals, medical care, nursing care, childcare, wholesale/retail) through property tax reduction or financial supports by regional financial institutions etc.

**⑦ Innovate small, medium and intermediate-sized firms**

- Promote the provision of risk money for growing firms, based on "local benchmark", not based on mortgage or personal guarantees, Promote IT utilization for small, medium and intermediate-sized firms etc.

**⑧ Promote proactive agriculture and exports**

**[Market size of vertical integrated (from production to sales) agriculture: 4.7 trillion yen (2013FY) => 10 trillion yen (2020FY)]**

- Consolidate farmland, Reduce agricultural material costs, Reform the distribution of agricultural products
- Promote smart-agriculture (remote monitoring and automated driving tractors in 2020), Establish cooperation among industrial sectors and agricultural sector

**⑨ Make tourism a key industry**

**[Consumption by foreign visitors\*: 3.5 trillion (2015) => 8 trillion yen (2020) => 15 trillion yen (2030)]**

- \* Consumption by visitors (foreigners and Japanese): 25 trillion yen (2015) => 29 trillion yen (2020) => 37 trillion yen (2030)
- Reinforce tourism management in region, Develop human resources for tourism management, Improve sightseeing excursion routes, Branding of national parks, Utilize cultural properties, Reform paid holiday etc.

**1-3 : Stimulation of domestic consumer sentiment**

**⑩ Stimulate domestic consumer sentiment through public-private sector collaboration etc.**

**“Growth Strategy 2016” toward nominal GDP 600 trillion yen**

**2. REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS TO REALIZE REVOLUTION IN PRODUCTIVITY**

**➢ Introduction of new mechanism for regulatory and institutional reforms**

- Identify necessary regulatory and institutional reforms, by adopting a back-casting approach, based on interim targets set by examining future industrial structure
- Reduce regulatory and administrative costs, from the perspectives of business operators (new method to tackle in an integrated manner regulatory reforms, simplification of administrative procedures, utilization of IT) etc.

**➢ Utilization of National Strategic Special Zones to accelerate structural reforms**

- Implement remaining reforms, in two year time period (FY2016-FY2018) for acceleration of intensive reforms etc.

**➢ Further reinforcement of Corporate Governance**

- Improve the effectiveness of board of directors, promotion of constructive dialogues through information disclosure
- Provide risk money for growing firms, through vitalized financial and capital markets etc.

**➢ Further utilization of private sector resources to public services / facilities (PPP/PFI etc.)**

- Promote PPP/PFI methods including concession-type PFI etc.

**3. PROMOTION OF INNOVATION / PROVISION OF HUMAN RESOURCES WITH CHALLENGER'S SPIRITS**

**➢ Promotion of innovation and venture business**

- Target of tripling investments by private companies in universities and public research institutions (PRIs) by 2025
- Establish at least 5 strategic research centers of world-level (universities and PRIs), attracting domestic and foreign talented researchers.
- Create inter-ministerial headquarters for R & D and commercialization on AI technologies (Council for strategy on AI technologies)
- Establish a venture creation platform, inviting advisors from private sector (providing supports from the stage of finding promising technology seeds in regions, to the stage of fostering ventures to attack international market), Establish a venture support consortium involving governmental bodies (joint planning of policies for support, prioritization of supports)
- Promote investments in intangible assets, R&D etc.

**➢ Development and securement of human resources who drive the economic growth**

- Introduce programming education as a compulsory subject in elementary and secondary education (from 2020), Introduce individualized education by using IT according to the degree of understanding of individuals.
- Reinforce mathematical and IT education in higher education, Develop top level human resources skillful in IT.
- Introduce "Green card system for highly skilled foreign professionals", according to which requirement for period of stay to receive permanent residency would be the shortest in the world.
- Create "Council for Promotion of Human Resources Development to respond to the 4<sup>th</sup> industrial revolution" etc.

**➢ Creation of employment environment and promotion of social participation of women, to remove the constraints to growth**

- Reinforce initiatives to correct the practice of prolonged working hours
- Promotion of social participation of women (increase in additional childcare facilities, promotion of management on diversity) and elderly persons

**4. TAKING IN GROWING MARKET OUTSIDE**

**➢ Support the expansion of SMEs to international markets, making the most of TPP [13.8 trillion yen (2013FY) => 25.2 trillion yen (2020FY)]**

- Provide comprehensive supports to SMEs (including intermediate sized firms), including hands-on supports by experts, through "Consortium aiming at expansion of exports" involving governments and private sector etc.

**➢ Expansion of the exports of infrastructure systems**

**[16 trillion yen (2013) => 30 trillion yen (2020)]**

- Engage in strategic human resources development, Promote Japanese "high quality infrastructure investment" to become a global standard, Further accelerate the procedures for international yen loans/overseas loans and investments, Enhance corporation with international development banks etc.

**➢ Promotion of inward foreign direct investment to Japan**

**[24.4 trillion yen (2015) => 35 trillion yen (2020)]**

- Support local governments' initiatives to invite foreign investments, Promote alliances, including financial alliances, between SMEs and foreign firms, Improve drastically business and living environment to remove obstacles to invite foreign investments

**➢ Promotion of conclusion / revision of economic partnership agreements (EPAs), investment agreements and tax treaties**

- Promote strategically and with speed negotiations of economic partnership agreements such as Japan-EU EPA, RCEP and Japan-China-South Korea FTA
- Promote negotiations of new tax treaties and of revision of existing investments agreements and tax treaties etc.

**5. Utilization of growing momentum for reforms**

**➢ Promote leading projects for year 2020**

- Implement following projects, by 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic games, to showcase Japanese cutting-edge technologies, considering that these technologies could continue to be in practical use after 2020 as a legacy of Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic games

*Automated driving system, Decentralized energy system, Advanced robot technologies etc.*

## Some Implications from Japan

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- ▶ Distribution without growth was painful and ineffective
- ▶ Substantial restructuring should proceed or at least synchronize with opening (Japan with agricultural sector)
- ▶ Direct market pressures for manufacturing, but how to boost service sector reform? Comprehensive approaches?
- ▶ Labor reform is crucial: Enhancing mobility and flexibility in the labor market

JEF Asia-Pacific Forum 2016  
Advancing trade and investment  
liberalization in the Asia-Pacific

## Roadmap for Asia Pacific Integration

Gary Hawke  
NZIER and VUW, New Zealand

## Adverse environment

- Advanced economies – turning inward, loss of popular acquiescence in interdependence
- Asia – more conventional protectionism and state developmentalism



## Economic integration rather than liberalization

- Inclusive growth
- Cross-border community-building.... connectivity

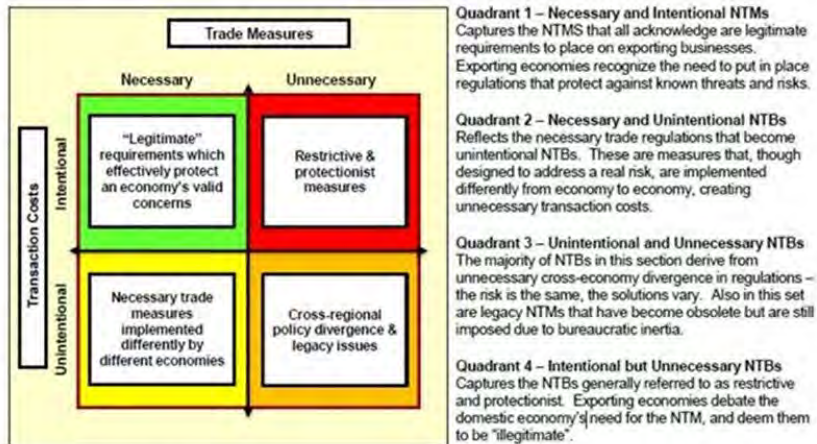
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## Modern trade is dominated by Global Value Chains

- Global Value Chains (GVCs) “have become a dominant feature of the global economy and offer new prospects for growth, competitiveness and job creation for APEC economies at all levels of development” (APEC Leaders’ statement, 2014)
- Over 70% of global trade is in intermediate goods and services and in capital goods (OECD, 2014)
- The average services content of exports for G20 economies is 42% in 2009, and was at or above 50% for countries such as the US, the UK, India, France and the EU (OECD, 2014)

4

## Not all NTMs are 'bad': they become NTBs when more trade restrictive than necessary to achieve their goals



Source: Marshall School (2008)

5

## Domestic Policy is most crucial

- The aim is competitiveness
- “Concerted unilateralism” is still relevant
- Agreements – FTAs, CEPs – formalize relationships

6

## APEC firms' top 5 priorities for APEC in 2015



1. The facilitation of participation of SMEs in GVCs
2. The achievement of the Bogor Goals and FTAAP
3. Services sector reforms and liberalization
4. The design of trade policy in response to GVCs
5. How economies can move to upgrade their participation in GVCs

7

## APEC firms' top 5 priorities for APEC in 2016

- The emergence of anti-globalisation & anti-trade sentiments
- Structural reforms
- The APEC growth strategy
- Corruption
- Improvement in regional logistics & transport connectivity

8



## Policy community's top priorities for APEC in 2016

- Progress towards the Bogor Goals and the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)
- The APEC Growth Strategy
- Structural reforms
- The emergence of anti-globalization & anti-trade sentiments
- Improvement in regional logistics & transport connectivity

However emergence of anti-globalization sentiments was ranked first in advanced economies and only 10<sup>th</sup> in developing economies.

9

## Conclusion

- RCEP, Pacific Alliance, FTAAP
- Wait for US to come to its senses

10

⑥ Lurong Chen

**Topic: IPR protection and participation in GVCs**

**Key Issues:**

Mega FTAs emerge in the 21<sup>st</sup> century trade governance.

IPR protection is one of the critical issues.

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement shows us an example of robust IPR standards.

Emerging Asian economies' adherence to an international agreement containing high level commitments on IP protection could be seen as an effort to gain access to, or to secure an established presence in global value chains (GVCs).



⑦ Choong-Yong Ahn

**At the Panel Session 2 :**

**New Issues of Regional Trade and Investment Liberalization**

By Choong Yong Ahn

Chairman, Korea Commission for Corporate Partnership

Distinguished Professor, Graduate School of International Studies,

Chung-Ang University, Seoul

**1. Connectivity enhancement in Asia-Pacific: frameworks, steps, and contemporary challenges**

The rapid development of transportation and communication technologies has enormously enhanced intra-regional connectivity in Asia Pacific economies. As a result, intra-regional movements of goods, services and tourists have increased a great deal in the past decades. Until very recently, East Asian regionalism had been nurtured not by political and institutional arrangements but by sheer market forces such as a geographical proximity, the increasingly liberal trade regimes of East Asian economies, and exceptionally high growth of China in the past few decades, active utilization of natural supply chains and production fragmentation prevailing especially in East Asia as the global manufacturing power house, and East Asia's self-help response against global hedge funds originating from financially advanced economies.

At the trans-border regional micro level, significant regional cooperation schemes have been developed as evident in the Great Mekong River Development Area and formulation of Pan-Yellow Sea economic sphere. Both supply chain and production fragmentation have been reinforced by geographical proximity and differential factor endowments to generate closer economic linkages at the cross-border level particularly when neighboring countries develop open cross-border regions and supra-regions as a new national development strategy.

While observing significant functional and formal integration processes in terms of deepening trade interdependence and cross-border investment flows through a web of intra-regional FTAs and intra-regional self-help financial cooperation as institutionalized in the Chiangmai Initiative (CMI), the recent unprecedented global financial crisis has slowed

down the expansion of intra-regional economic connectivity and but also made the concept of the East Asian Community regain its momentum to recover from global “new normal” phenomenon. Against this backdrop, the conclusion of TPP in 2015 and on-going RCEP negotiation provided a great potential birth of the largest mega economic blocs in the world. Together with the APEC movement toward trade and investment facilitation and liberalization, Asia Pacific economies have progressed consistently toward a closely linked economic mega region.

Toward this goal of East Asian community building, it is very important that both the bottom-up and top-down developments need to be discussed because of their inherent complementary nature and subsequent mutual reinforcement. Both developments have contributed a great deal to foster East Asian regionalism. Although a formal framework of “East Asian Economic Community” has emerged in the ASEAN+3(China, Japan, and Korea; hereafter named CJK) entity, the real driving force toward an East Asian Community needs to come from the ‘Big Three’ economies in Northeast Asian in terms of economic size and political influence, namely China, Japan and Korea. Until recently, ASEAN has played more of a leadership role than the other three countries by developing an active regional cooperation mechanism via ASEAN plus CJK framework and recently the Regional Comprehensive Economic Agreement (RCEP) particularly after the Asian financial crisis. In May 2010, they agreed to establish a secretariat’s office in Seoul to work for the trilateral summit meetings. Most importantly, the big three agreed to elevate hitherto on-going trilateral FTA studies at a think tank level to an official study format with participation of respective government officials. Finally, CJK have begun negotiations for the CJK trilateral FTA. In due course of formalizing the trilateral FTA, CJK would agree on diverse trans-border cooperation mechanisms, which would lead to a conclusion of the RCEP.

An economic integration involves unifying economic policies through the partial or full abolition of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade, investments and factor movement across borders. It ranges typically from preferential trade arrangements, to custom unions, to fuller economic integration with some diverse forms, including capital and labor movement, and finally to a supra national entity as seen in the European Union. In the course of upgrading and deepening of economic integration, economic communities naturally evolve into political unions over time.

Perhaps, the greatest challenge to increase significantly the intra-regional connectivity in the region would be the sudden rise of anti-globalization and return to protectionist trade regime as Mr. Donald Trump was elected recently the next President of the United States.

Together with the BREXIT, the election of Mr. Trump has rocked steadily practiced liberalism in the international trade and investment system in the post-war era. The TPP being scrapped by Mr. Trump and the US congress at least for the time being, dose the Asia Pacific mega deal lose its steam entirely? How much and to what extent the emerging anti-globalization sentiment would affect on-going functional and formal integration efforts in East Asia remains to be seen. In order to push an East Asian formal integration forward, the RCEP although far lower than TPP in terms of its quality needs to be concluded as a building block to a wider and deeper formal integration such as Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). Then, it can help revive the scrapped TPP and eventual amalgamation of RCEP and TPP down the road.

## **2. Participation in GVCs: any risks from the web of FTAs in Asia Pacific**

In the process of deepening GVCs, both input and output devices in finer technological segmentation have been increasingly crossing the borders of the three countries. In Particular, production has become increasingly fragmented as a result of growing regional and global value chains (GVCs), with components and parts crossing numerous international borders as market forces dictate. This trend has resulted in faster growth in intermediate inputs than in the trade in final goods. This new pattern of production has also been prevalent in Asia. The IMF provided empirical evidence that from 1995 to 2013 to indicate that Asia's trade in intermediate goods grew by a factor of six, while trade in final goods grew almost four-fold. This trend in Asian compares with fourfold and threefold increases of trade in intermediate and final goods, respectively, in the rest of the world.

IMF evidence (2015) also suggests that integration into GVCs brings benefits to participating economies beyond those traditionally associated with international trade in final goods. This outcome was made feasible through exploiting finer competitive advantages and both economies of scale and scope. The rise of GVCs has two important macroeconomic implications: One relates to the increase in interconnectedness among countries, the other to the impact of the exchange rate, which could be dampened or amplified depending on an economy's position in the GVC because the import of intermediate goods in GVC are also inputs into exports. A standard GVC encompasses a number of production stages, from upstream products conception to midstream assembly and then downstream branding and marketing.

Given the growing interconnectedness of countries through GVCs and joint ventures, free

trade deals have reinforced trade and intra-regional cross-border FDI flows in East Asia to take advantage of geographical proximity, differential factor endowments, and the attractiveness of huge consumer markets. As a result, the Asian trade network is increasingly fragmented and results in higher dependence on supplies of goods and services between ASEAN and East Asian countries on the basis of the OECD input-output Bilateral Trade Databases. As a consequence, production fragmentation of major companies on the one hand, and cross-border investments in the form of joint ventures among multinational firms and local ones on the other, have been more visible. This pattern is likely to be a characteristic of a viable East Asian economic community.

Joint ventures among multinational companies originating in different countries have also become more common and aim to realize win-win solutions in global competitions. Despite ongoing diplomatic uneasiness about historical issues between Korea and Japan, the companies of the two countries have continued to conduct joint investments to maximize their complementarity. Both participation in GVCs and joint ventures have been an important driving force to increase FDI across nations, especially in East Asia.

Out of the complex web of regional FTA networks, TPP should be viewed as the most significant in accelerating GVCs and cross-border FDI flows in the Asia-Pacific region.

Indeed, the TPP is a game changer in that it will usher in new trade rules that will qualitatively shift the scope of market liberalization and tariff elimination for trade and investment flows. Cross-border investment creates jobs. It also invigorates the regional value chains, assigning diverse functions to different locations for competitive advantages. The TPP will propel investment through public-private partnerships between countries, and investor-state disputes will escalate.

However, the much heralded TPP appears to be scrapped for the time being or entirely as the US President-elect Donald Trump and the Republican Party decided not to ratify the TPP. Whatever forms Mr. Trump's policies might take once he takes office, his worldview suggests based on his election campaigns and policy agenda that the US will no longer attempt to play a central role in shaping the world's trading system. A mercantilist zero-sum view of the world in which economies are intrinsically in competition and current account deficits *prima facie* reflect cheating by trade partners is deeply worrying development.

However, it is very important to bear in mind the new trade rules embedded in the TPP as highlighted below. They need to be adopted by Asia-Pacific economies selectively and even in step by step fashion and as best practices of private companies' to follow in the years ahead:

Lower tariff and nontariff barriers on goods through eventual elimination of all tariffs on industrial products and most tariffs and quotas on agricultural products;

Greater service sector liberalization with enhanced disciplines, such as nondiscriminatory and minimum standard of treatment, along with certain exceptions;

Additional intellectual property rights protections in patent, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets; first specific data protection provisions for biologic drugs and new criminal penalties for cyber theft of trade secrets;

Investment protections that guarantee nondiscriminatory treatment, minimum standard of treatment and other provisions to protect foreign investment, balanced by provisions to protect a state's right to regulate in the public interest;

Enforceable provisions designed to provide minimum standards of labor and environmental protection in TPP countries;

Commitments, without an enforcement mechanism, to avoid currency manipulation, provide transparency and reporting concerning monetary policy, and engage in regulatory dialogue among TPP parties;

Digital trade commitments to promote the free flow of data and to prevent data localization, except for data localization in financial services, alongside commitments on privacy and exceptions for legitimate public policy purposes;

Enhanced regulatory transparency and due process provisions in standards-setting

The most expansive disciplines on state-owned enterprises ever in a U.S. FTA or the WTO, albeit with exceptions, the advance fair competition with private firms based on commercial considerations.

In the medium term, the quality of RCEP needs to be enhanced on a par with the trade rules contained in the TPP to expedite a genuine free trade regime in the region. Then, it would be ready to get combined with TPP when it revives down the road.

Given new normal era characterized secular stagnation, massive unemployment, and rising income inequality, we need to recognize why anti-globalism has been increasingly popular.

The US presidential election result indicates that a vast majority of common people believe that they are victims rather than beneficiaries of free trade regime as they suffer from income polarization. Therefore, a new international trading system needs to be inclusive by making doors more open for small and medium sized enterprises. We need to address “inclusive trade policy” in a regional scale as well as global scale.

Given the global “new normal”, characterized by slow growth, low employment and subsequent income polarization, the leaders of major economies, advanced and developing, have started to discuss policy priorities for inclusive growth. Social and economic inclusion lies at the heart of the World Bank’s goals to eliminate poverty and boost shared prosperity. Trade and investment liberalization measures must consider distributional impacts to various economic agents due to globalization.

### **3. Phasing out TBT and SPS: Room for Meaningful Progress;**

Technical barriers to trade (TBTs), a category of nontariff barriers to trade, are the widely divergent measures that countries use to regulate markets, protect their consumers, or preserve their natural resources (among other objectives), but they also can be used (or perceived by foreign countries) to discriminate against imports in order to protect domestic industries.

The 2012 classification of non-tariff measures (NTMs) developed by the Multi-Agency Support (MAST), a working group of eight international organizations, classifies TBTs as one of 16 NTMs Chapters. Here, technical barriers to trade refer to measures such as labelling requirements, standards on technical specifications and quality standards, and other measures protecting the environment. They also include all conformity-assessment measures related to technical requirements, such as certification, testing and inspection. Other examples of TBTs are rules for product weight, size, or packaging; ingredient or identity standards, import testing and certification procedures.

Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures are measures to protect humans, animals, and plants from diseases, pests, or contaminants. The Uruguay Round Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures applies to all sanitary (relation to animals) and phytosanitary (relating to plants) measures that may have a direct or indirect impact on international trade. The SPS agreement includes a series of understandings (trade disciplines) on how SPS measures will be established and used by countries when they establish, revise, or ally their domestic laws and regulations. Countries agree to base

their SPS standards on science, and as guidance for their actions, the agreement encourages countries to use standards set by international standard setting organizations.

According to the 2012 classification of non-tariff measures (NTMs), SPS measures are defined as “Measures that are applied to protect human or animal life from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in their food; to protect human life from plant-or animal- carried diseases; to protect animal or plant life from pests, diseases, or disease-causing organisms; to prevent or limit other damage to a country from the entry, establishment or spread of pests; and to protect biodiversity”. Examples of SPS are tolerance limits for residues, restricted use of substances, labeling requirements related to food safety, hygienic requirements and quarantine requirements.

However, trade experts widely view TBTs and SPSs as having great potential for being misused by importing countries as nontransparent obstacles to trade. The SPS agreement needs to ensure that SPS measures will not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate against trade of certain other members nor be used to disguise trade restrictions. In this SPS agreement, countries maintain the sovereign right to provide the level of health protection they deem appropriate, but agree that this right will not be misused for protectionist purposes nor result in unnecessary trade barriers. A rule of equivalency rather than equality applies to the use of SPS measures.

In the absence of formal treaties like bilateral or multi-lateral preferential trading arrangement, regional multilateral fora like APCE should address continuously issues relating to TILF (trade and investment facilitation and liberalization). For example, the Shanghai accord adopted by the APCE in 2000 to reduce cross-border transaction cost by 2% within five years has been effective to gradual phasing out TBT and SPS. There need to be regular ministerial meetings in the various regional fora to address these issues including effectuation of mutual recognition systems between countries with similar technical and scientific standards. They could serve as a pathfinder approach to spread out to other countries.

#### **4. Dispute settlement in FTAs: too formalistic, or too asymmetrically restrictive?**

Investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) or investment court system (ICS) is a system through which individual companies can sue countries for alleged discriminatory practices. ISDS is an instrument of international public law contained in a number of bilateral or multilateral investment and trade treaties in NAFTA (chapter 11) and the proposed TTP

(chapter 9 and 28).

While ISDS is often associated with international arbitration under the rules of ICSID (the international Centre for Settlement of investment disputes of the world bank), it often takes place under the auspices of international arbitral tribunals governed by different rules or institutions, such as the London Court of international Arbitration, the international Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong international Arbitration, the international Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong international Arbitration Centre or the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules.

ISDS has been criticized because the United States has never lost any of its ISDS cases, and that the system is biased to favor American multinational companies and American trade over other Western countries, and Western countries over the rest of the world. It is well known that through the Philip Morris v. Uruguay case, where the tobacco company Philip Morris sued Uruguay after having enacted strict laws aimed at promoting public health. Furthermore, judges are not elected in most countries outside the US, so that “public accountability of judges” may not be considered a standard of public international law. Empirical evidences suggest that ISDS have been too asymmetrically restrictive in favor of powerful multinational companies of the advanced economies including the US and EU to inhibit the capacities of the domestic governments, largely smaller and less advanced economies, to implement reforms and legislative and policy programs to address legitimate public concerns such as health, environmental protection, labor rights or human rights.

Proponents of ISDS argue that states and their governments are bound by public international law, which includes bilateral investment treaties and international investment agreements. Opponents also argue that arbitrations are sometimes carried out in secret by trade lawyers who do not enjoy the typical safeguards of judicial independence and procedural fairness, who earn income only if a case is brought and proceeds, and who are not accountable to the public or required to take into account broader constitutional and international law and human rights norms.

In general, ISDS or ICS or arbitration takes time consuming and costly process. In Korea, there exists system, so-called foreign investment ombudsman who serves as the trouble shooter for foreign invested companies to resolve their grievances while doing businesses in Korea. I personally served three terms as the Foreign Investment Ombudsman to realize that preemptive aftercare services for foreign invested companies tend to prevent a potential dispute from escalating into a big ISDS cases.



⑧ P. Ravidran Palaniappan




**JEF Asia – Pacific Forum 2016**

**Advancing Trade and Investment  
Liberalization in the Asia Pacific**

**By: P. Ravidran**

‘Driving Transformation, Powering Growth’

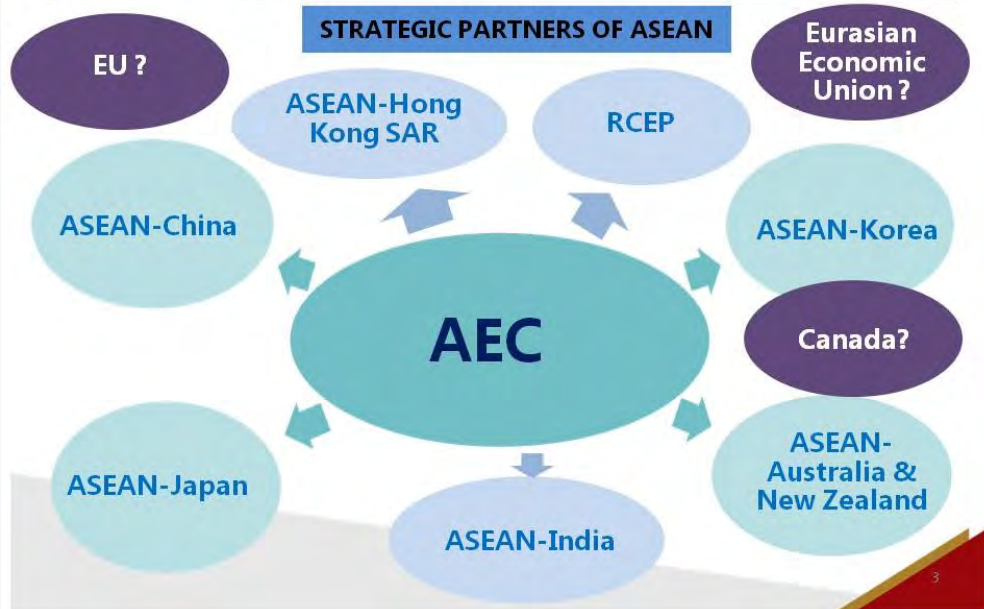


*New Issues of Regional Trade and Investment*

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- Connectivity enhancement: Framework, steps, and contemporary challenges
- Participation in GVCs: any risks from web of FTAs in Asia Pacific
- Phasing out TBT and SPS: Room for meaningful progress
- Dispute Settlement in FTAs: too formalistic or too asymmetrically restrictive

## Web of FTAs - integration into the global economy



## Why RCEP completion critical?



- Uncertainty surrounding the global economy has affected all countries, but the impact is especially tougher for some emerging markets.
- WTO forecast global trade will only grow at a tepid 2.8% in 2016, the fifth consecutive year where trade grew at less than 3%.
- IMF forecast of global growth: 3.1% (2016) and (3.4%) in 2017. Emerging markets and developing countries: 4.2% in 2016 and 4.6% in 2017.
- Growth in advanced economies: 1.6%, which is lower than the 2.1% recorded last year.

## Why RCEP completion critical?



- China: World's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest economy is also experiencing slower growth of 6.6% this year down from 6.9% last year, and is expected to grow at a much slower pace of 6.2% in 2017.
- BRICS economies -- Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – are no longer the darlings of international investors. The only bright spot appears to be India, where growth is expected to remain steady at 7.6%.
- ASEAN is among the fastest growing region and projected to grow by 4.5% in 2016 and 4.8% in 2017.
- Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam and Thailand (CLMVT) – new concept that is developing based on the huge potential these countries offers – rich in resources, labour force (150 million) and are having the highest GDP growth in ASEAN.

## CHALLENGES IN RCEP



- Scope of the RCEP Agreement? Varying level of ambition between Parties in RCEP?
- Issue of building on existing ASEAN Plus 1 FTAs versus comprehensive, modern and high quality RCEP agreement? Broader objective of regional integration.
- Streamlining complex Rules of origin ?
- MFN – Forward looking? Grace period ?
- TBT and SPS beyond WTO?
- Application of ISDS ? Application of Trims Plus measures

## Assessment: Conclusion of RCEP?



- Adopt a practical and pragmatic approach given that the 16 countries are so diverse. RCEP consist of developed countries, developing countries (middle and low income economies), least developed countries and also vary immensely in terms of population.
- The gaps in the negotiations are being closed, albeit, on incremental basis. There is a need to promote greater understanding among the Parties of each other's position on issues and the scope of commitments that can be realistically met.
- RCEP must be seen as a process that will see the FTA upgraded with changing global environment.
- AEC and RCEP are mutually reinforcing.



# Thank you

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'Driving Transformation, Powering Growth'

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⑨ Simon SC Tay

**New issues of regional trade and investment liberalization:  
Political, Social Issues and Regional Options to Move Ahead**

**Simon Tay**

**Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs**

Key discussion points:

My comments will focus on options for Asia in the wake of the US presidential election. My analysis is that the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), led by the USA is in limbo for the immediate to medium term. The question arises what options are there for Asians to consider.

While some will turn their attention to other FTAs, especially the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), I believe these have their own challenges and will not, in any event, come close to the level of economic integration of the TPP.

I suggest that there are three efforts that Asians and should make.

The first is at the national level for reform in line with each government's effort to attract more and higher quality investments in a world that is short of growth factors. Reformers in each country must however deal with nationalist/ protectionist sentiments.

This brings me to the second effort to be made. Reforms towards a more liberal and open economy must be tied with efforts towards more inclusive and growth strategies at the domestic level. The case must be made and proven that economic reform and opening will benefit the majority of ordinary people and improve their lives, whether directly or through state intervention and fiscal policy. The populist sentiment that was felt in the US general election is by no means unknown in Asia and ASEAN.

The third necessity for Asians is at the regional effort to consider how economic integration can and should proceed. For ASEAN *inter se*, with its 2025 agenda, the post-Trump imperative is to keep focused and move forward and to try to harmonize efforts made by different ASEAN members according to their own national reform and opening efforts. The key country for this will be Indonesia, not as a pace setter but the center of gravity; if

Indonesia can move forward even incrementally, as the Jokowi administration seems to be doing, ASEAN will move. The group can witness progress through parallel and coordinated national reform.

For the RCEP, the task will be harder as several large economies are to a considerable degree in competition for investments and growth. RCEP has been delayed and, even more important, there seems to be a relatively low level of ambition amongst key members.

A third option to consider is for a major Asian economy to take the initiative towards an agreement with higher standards, even if among a more limited group. Asians should be to consider a “TPP minus” initiative – utilizing the TPP agreement that has been negotiated as a template but with the flexibility to include fewer members and with levels of ambition that are reduced (and yet still ahead of RCEP or other existing FTAs).



Thailand Development Research Institute

**TDRI**  
http://tdri.or.th

**Discussion**

**“Panel Session 2: New issues of regional trade and investment liberalization”**  
**Asia-Pacific Forum 2016**  
**“Advancing trade and investment liberalization in Asia-Pacific”**

24 November 2016  
Hanoi, Vietnam

**TDI..** **Thinking beyond AEC, De-facto integration is what really matters and not so much for the De-jure integration.**

**De-jure integration**

- By the beginning of AEC in 2016, Thailand and other ASEAN 6 countries have reduced their tariff rates since 1993 and the planned tariff reduction is almost finished.
- The only major change is that CLMV will have to cut their tariff for other ASEAN members.
- There has been little progress in eliminating NTMs and liberalizing trade in services and investment as of 2015.
- Only 8 professional services are subject to 'mutual recognition arrangements' (MRAs), the implementation of which remains extremely slow.

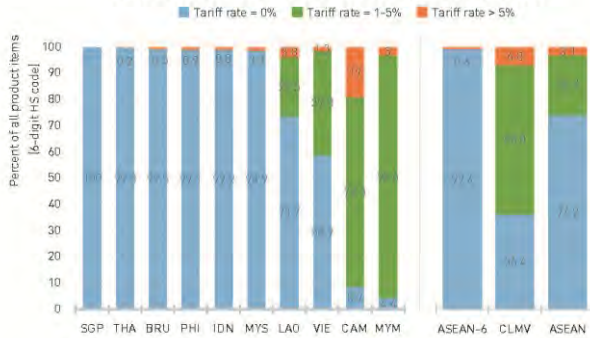
**Regional integration that really matters is the de-facto integration not de-jure.**

- Thailand and 'mainland' ASEAN are more and more physically connected.
- Trade with ASEAN countries, especially CLMV, continues to increase. There is an emerging pattern of production networking between Thailand and CLMV.
- Thailand's outward investment in ASEAN has surpassed its inward FDI.
- Millions of workers from neighbor countries are already working in Thailand.

4

Under AFTA, tariff reduction is almost complete.

Tariff rates of ASEAN countries for intra-ASEAN trade

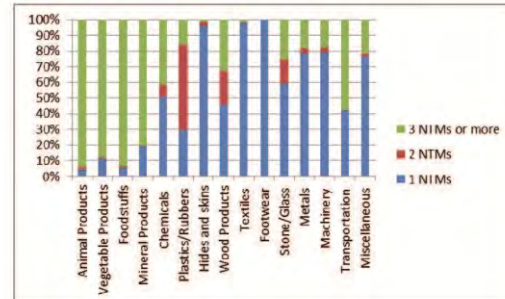
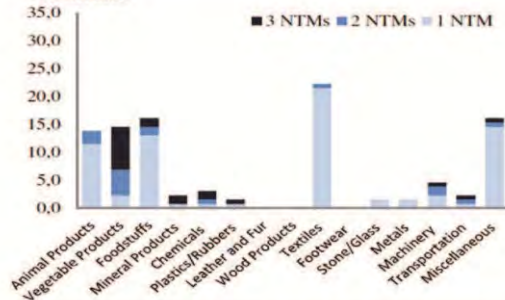


Source: TDR's calculation

- Among the ASEAN-6, most tariff rates have been reduced to zero.
- For CLMV, products with positive tariff rates amount to 63% of all product items.

NTMs is widespread but need to be carefully accounted for.

Thailand



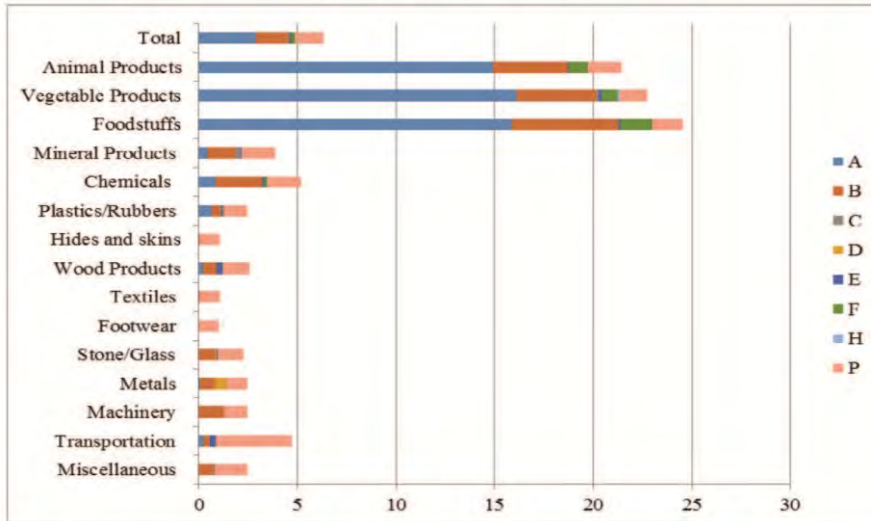
- Methods of NTM classification matters. Using latest UNCTAD-Mast 2012 classification results in a very different NTM picture as compared to the previous ASEAN secretary database.
- Incentive problem: ATIGA's effort to eliminate NTBs by having countries report their NTMs.

Source:  
 Top figure: Cadot et.al. [2013] based on ASEAN secretary 2009 database.  
 Bottom figure: Thailand's NTM database [2015] 4



**SPS and TBT are indeed the most prevalent NTMs imposed.**

**Figure 11.4: Intensity of Non-tariff Measures: Average Number of Non-tariff Measures per Tariff Line for Each Product Group**



Source: Thailand's NTM database (2015).

**Making NTMs less trade-distorting requires a paradigm shift<sup>1</sup>**

To maximize benefits and minimize costs of NTMs, we need to move from a “notify-negotiate-eliminate” mode to a national regulatory-reform agenda.

**Multilateral effort**

An effort at WTO level has limited success. Ambiguity such as “SPS should be based on science”. TBT should be non-discriminating and conforms to international standards → difficult to implement because each country has national standards, which do not necessarily conform with international standards.

**Regional effort**

Regional attempts (case of ASEAN) suffers from incentive problem. Example is the case of ATIGA's efforts to classify NTMs into red, amber and green. → Countries don't want to self report their NTMs.

Note: 1. This section is based primarily on Cadot et.al 2013; “Streamlining NTMs in ASEAN: The Way Forward” with some modifications made by the author.

**Country level regulatory reform should be most effective.**

Although not exactly an attempt at regulatory harmonization, domestic regulatory reforms emphasizing both the NTM measures themselves and regulatory governance should decrease inefficiencies.



World bank toolkit on streamlining NTMs (2012):

1. NTMs cost and benefit review.
2. Process and institutional setup.

**Rail connectivity: concerns and uncertainty**

**SINO-THAI RAILWAY PROJECT**

- Sino-Thai Railway Project is Thailand’s first standard-gauge railway line project with dual-track for medium-high speed train.
- It aims to create connections between 4 cities (Nong Khai - Nakhon Ratchasima - Bangkok - Rayong) and connectivity between Thailand - Laos - China.
- 2 routes are divided into four segments:
  - Kaeng Khoi - Bangkok
  - Kaeng Khoi - Map Ta Phut port
  - Nakhon Ratchasima - Kaeng Khoi
  - Nong Khai - Nakhon Ratchasima



## TDRI Why is the SINO-Thai rail project attractive to Thailand & China?

### THAI INTERESTS

- Thailand need infrastructure investment projects that are both economically and financially viable.
- It also hopes that the railway investment will induce more economic activities in the regions.



Source: The Economist

### CHINESE INTERESTS

- Connectivity**  
China wants a mega-project that will connect rail infrastructure between Thai – Lao PDR – China, facilitating greater and faster flow of goods and passengers.
- Business benefit from selling technology**  
China can make money from construction and maintenance (as the train technology will be from China).

## TDRI Rail connectivity: concerns and uncertainty

	Initial negotiation	Current negotiation
<b>Construction</b>	Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) with loan from China	Sino-Thai Joint Venture Company (Investment portion to be decided)
<b>Operation &amp; maintenance</b>	Sino-Thai Joint Venture Company (Investment portion to be decided)	

- Initially, Thailand would be the only party that bears risk of operating the railway, as China will only be responsible for construction.
- The root of the problem is this project is not financially viable.
  - The Sino-Thai dual-track railway is on the same route as the SRT railways upgrading plan which has began; therefore, there will be insufficient traffic demand if there were to be both routes.
- There is uncertainty about the interconnectivity between countries since construction of rail in Lao PDR is still uncertain.
- Therefore, the project size is likely to be reduced and postponed beyond 2018.

10



**THAI-JAPANESE RAILWAY PROJECT**

Projects	Distance [km.]	Possibility of speeding up
1. Bangkok - Kanchanaburi	180	Under study by SRT
2. Bangkok - Aranyapathet	255	
3. Bangkok - Laemchabang	139	
4. Bangkok - Chiang Mai	672	Under study by Japan



- Project 1 – 3 are unlikely to happen.
- Project 4 is high-speed railway using Shinkansen technology.

**CURRENT SITUATION**

- Japan is preparing feasibility studies and expects to finalize them later this year.
- The overlapping route from Bangkok to Ayutthaya with the Sino-Thai railway will need to be worked out as the Shinkansen system may not be able to operate on the Sino-Thai railway tracks.

**A recap**

- Tariff reduction is no longer an issue. NTMs, services and investment liberalization are major issues in regional integration.
- NTMs need to be collected and classified on the same basis with careful attention to incentive problem.
- An effort at multilateral and regional to streamline NTMs has not been very successful. Country regulatory reform should be the focus.
- The much fanfare railway projects (in the case of Thailand) are not likely to be materialized soon due to some technical problems and uncertainty.

## **Linking trade with Domestic Policy Reforms: Building Consensus for Coherent move towards Economic Growth**

24 November 2016

*Asia-Pacific Forum 2016*

*"Advancing trade and investment liberalization in the Asia-Pacific"*



**RIS**

Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली

1

## **Move in Trade Policy Frameworks**

- Under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations, the international community has made great strides in lowering tariff barriers to trade.
- However, as tariff barriers have fallen, attention has shifted to the use of domestic policy (e.g., environmental policy, labor standards, or competition policy) as a secondary trade barriers.

2

## **Move in Trade Policy Frameworks**

- So much so that trade and domestic policies seems substitutes
- Countries form trade agreements to lower their respective trade barriers but encounter incentives to distort their domestic policies as a secondary trade barrier
- These policies are not perfect substitutes, implying that a ranking of policies is possible.

3

## **Move in Trade Policy Frameworks**

- Jagdish Bhagwati and Ramaswami (1963) formalized these ideas; literature in the 1960's and 1970's on the optimal unilateral setting of trade and domestic policies in open economies in the presence of market failures.
- For example, in a non-cooperative framework, a large country with monopoly power in trade and a domestic tax/subsidy scheme to tackle the domestic distortion, while enacting a suitable tariff for the trade distortion.

4



## **Move in Trade Policy Frameworks**

- Need is for a cooperative environment
- Demonstrate that they have important implications for International Agreements.
- Limited enforcement power prevents countries from implementing a fully efficient set of trade and domestic policies
- Cooperate fully over domestic policies to avoid distortions.

5

## **State of Play**

- India has signed 11 FTAs and 5 limited PTAs and is negotiating 17 FTAs, including the expansion of some of the existing FTAs/PTAs.
- India's FTA partner countries have not significantly displaced other markets as India's largest trading partners indicating that trade diversion has been limited.
- Under each of these FTAs, there has been a significant increase in overall trade, in both exports and imports, although imports have increased at a faster pace.

6

## **New Economic Opportunity**

- Exports by \$500 billion would significantly contribute to Modi's goal of creating 12 million new jobs annually
- To meet this employment target, India needs the manufacturing sector to increase sharply (target 25% of GDP and \$ 1 trillion Mnf sector size) by 2025 .
- But the current share of manufacturing is very small, less than 16 percent of GDP.

7

## **Quantum Jump in India's Doing Business Rank**

- During the Modi Govt., radical reforms undertaken to create level playing fields in the manufacturing sector
- India's rank in doing business jumped up 12 places between 2015 (Rank 142) and 2016 (Rank 130).
- Global ranking improved due to spectacular advancement in accessing electricity, paying taxes, trading across borders and enforcing contracts.

8

## How it Improved?

- **Getting Electricity:** getting faster and cheaper commercial connection
- **Paying Taxes:** Introducing an electronic system for paying employee state insurance contribution
- **Trading Across Borders:** Launch of ICEGATE portal made exporting and importing easier. This has bearing on simplifying boarder and documentary procedures
- **Enforcing contracts:** Creating dedicated divisions to resolve commercial cases
- Many of these reforms are implemented in Indian metropolis and to spread to other parts of the country

9

## Trade Across Borders

- There are 3 elements underlying this indicator, namely, the number of documents required for imports and exports, cost of export and import and the time taken for export and import.
- Ranking in the segment has improved significantly since 2014
- In terms of documentary compliance, export sector has performed better than the import sectors during the period
- Cost of exports declined by 10.8% by last year (\$102 in 2016 to \$92 in 2017)
- For both exports and imports, time taken for documentary compliance has declined considerably

10



## Improved situation in Electricity Reforms

- Reducing procedures, time and cost in getting access to electric connection
- **Procedure:** Number of documents declined to 5 in 2016 from 7 in 2015
- **Time:** Number of days to get access to electricity has done down to 45.9 in 2017 from 101.8 in 2015
- **Reduce Cost:** As a per cent of per capita income, cost of accessing electricity has declined to 133.2% 2016 from 611.6% in 2014

11

## Sectors Requires Further in Reforms

- There are grey areas where strategic reforms have to be carried out
- Getting credit is a difficult area despite the government's efforts at financial inclusion
- Further improvement is required for 'starting business' in India
- There could more efforts required to improve policies to improve 'construction permit

12

## **Way Forward**

- India has undertaken a host of autonomous reforms
- Simplify laws and procedures and streamline fees and formalities dealing with release and clearance of goods;
- Ensure greater transparency in trade law administration; and
- Enhance and initiate measures for border cooperation and free movement of transit goods.

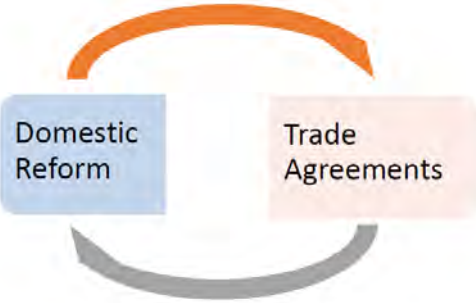


CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

# Trade Agreements and Domestic Reform

Yose Rizal Damuri  
Centre for Strategic and International Studies

## FTA and Domestic Reform: Two Ways Interaction



- Trade agreements have been used to push for economic reforms in many countries
  - FTAs as commitment device
  - To increase credibility of reform
  - To provide time consistency
- Several empirical studies confirm positive effect of international commitments to economic reform, especially on trade policy (Limao and Tovar, 2009; Baccini and Urpelanen 2014)
  - Depends on implementation mechanisms
  - Depends on international institution
- But domestic reform also increases the benefits of liberalization



## Why FTAs Address Domestic Regulations?

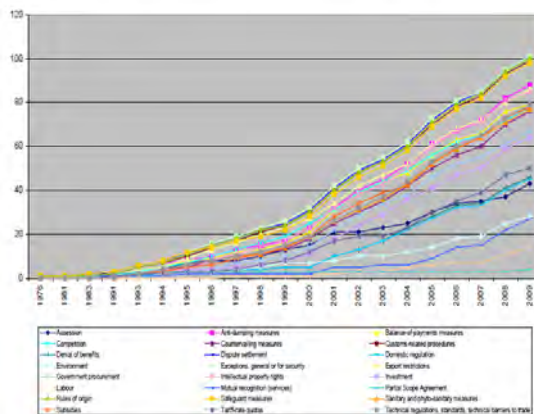
Regulatory and political uncertainty in other countries

Transparency in policy formulation

Reducing discriminatory actions

Improving greater coherences

## More and more prevalent...



- Domestic reform and FTAs
- Commercial regulation aspects
  - Investment rights and protection
  - Intellectual property rights (IPR)
  - Government procurement
  - Competition policy
  - Domestic regulations of services
- Other aspects
  - Labour standards
  - Environmental standards
  - Economic co-operation

## Behind-border initiatives in East Asia...

	Singapore	Malaysia	Philippines	Brunei	Indonesia	Thailand	Vietnam	ASEAN
<b>Border Issues</b>								
Tariff elimination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rules of origin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Services trade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Customs cooperation and trade facilitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	✓	✓					✓	✓
TBTs and standard conformity	✓	✓					✓	✓
<b>Behind-border Issues</b>								
Intellectual property	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Investment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Government procurement	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Competition policy	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Environment standards								
Sustainable development								
Labour standards								
Financial services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Telecommunications	✓							
E-commerce	✓							
Economic Co-operation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



## Issues in FTAs and Domestic Reform

### Approaches to Commitments

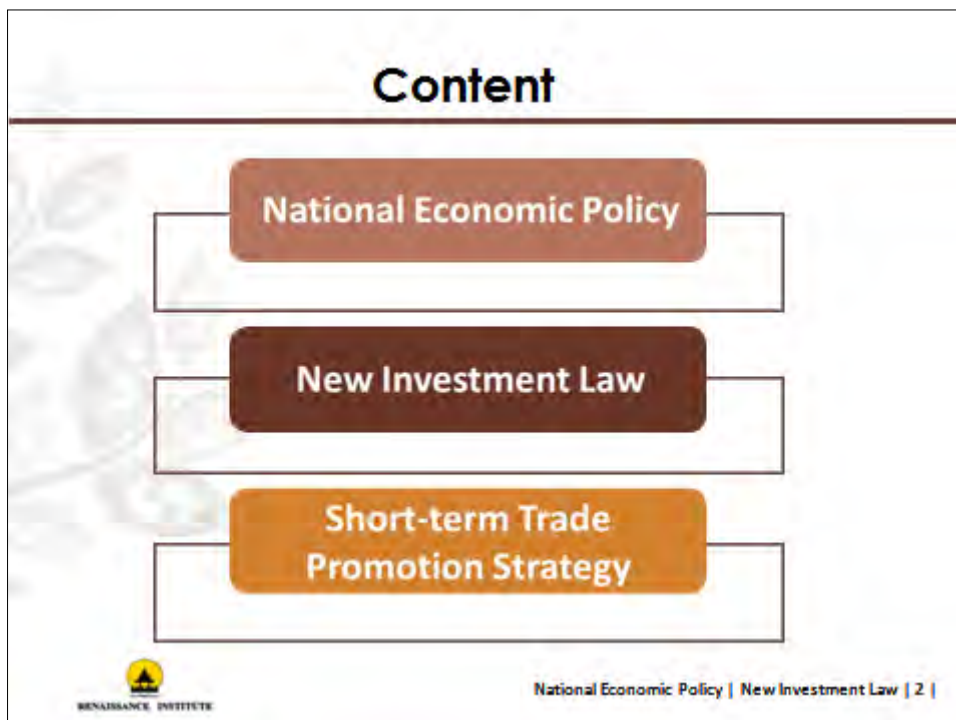
- Regulatory uniformity or cooperation
  - Experiences tell us that setting a set of guidelines is difficult to implement
  - Coherences based on cooperation and basic principles
- Scope and areas of commitments and cooperation
- Whose standards to be adopted?
  - Roles of "private" standards

### Implementation Mechanisms

- Supranational body
  - Not always effective
  - Monitoring and evaluation are important
- Legalistic approach or voluntary basis
  - Ratification and incorporation
  - Naming and shaming
- Multilevel government implementation
  - The authority in charge

**Thank You**

⑬ Soe Win



## Key Elements

National Economic Policy covers wide range of policy agendas



## VISION



To deliver people-centered, inclusive and sustainable economic development.



To establish the economic framework that will promote national reconciliation through sustainable resource mobilization and equitable allocation across every state and region



## MISSION

- To contribute to **national reconciliation** and the development of a federal democratic union
- To foster equitable **economic development** across all states and regions
- To enhance **capacities** for the youth
- To continuously **maintain the economic success** through innovation, diligent effort and inclusive participation of all citizens.



National Economic Policy | New Investment Law | 5 |

## Myanmar Economic Policy

1. Insuring fiscal prudence through transparent and **strengthened public financial management**
2. Revitalizing, reforming and/or privatizing **state enterprises and** Supporting **SMEs** as generators of employment and growth
3. Fostering **human resource and capital** through stronger academic and vocational training
4. Prioritizing **infrastructure** development including electricity generation, roads and ports, and Establishing an **E-Government** System that includes Data ID Card System and comprehensive Digital Government Strategy



National Economic Policy | New Investment Law | 6 |



## Myanmar Economic Policy

5. Creating **employment opportunities** for citizens and returnees and Promoting **labor-intensive businesses** in the short term
6. Formulating a balanced industrial and agricultural economic model in order to achieve **inclusive development, food security and increased exports**
7. Ensuring economic freedoms for every citizen to engage in business activities that **promote a vibrant private sector**, Crafting a specific policy to promote foreign investments and Strengthening the rule of law and property rights
8. Establishing a financial system that ensures a **stable financial and monetary environment** and generates necessary capital for businesses, farmers and households



National Economic Policy | New Investment Law | 7 |

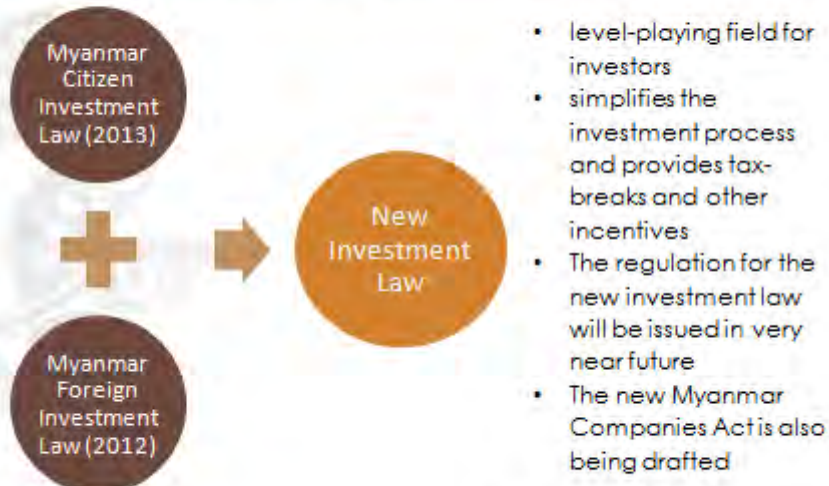
## Myanmar Economic Policy

9. Building **environmentally sustainable cities**, optimizing public utilities, reinvigorating public spaces and preserving cultural heritages
10. Formulating a **fair and efficient tax system** that increases government revenue and protecting property rights through enactment of laws, rules and regulations
11. Enacting rules, regulations and procedures that **protect intellectual property rights** to encourage innovations and advanced technological breakthroughs
12. Forging stronger business links within the ASEAN region and beyond as a foundation for improving the **business climate** to establish domestic enterprises with good prospects



National Economic Policy | New Investment Law | 8 |

## New Investment Law



- level-playing field for investors
- simplifies the investment process and provides tax-breaks and other incentives
- The regulation for the new investment law will be issued in very near future
- The new Myanmar Companies Act is also being drafted

## Simplified Application Process

### 2012 Foreign Investment Law

Investors need to submit a proposal to the Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) to obtain a permit



### New Investment Law

Investors need to submit a proposal only for:

- the businesses that are strategic for the country
- the capital intensive investment projects
- the businesses that have large potential impact for the environment and the local community
- the businesses that utilize public lands and properties
- businesses which are designated to require the submission to MIC

## Tax Exemption and Reliefs

Under new investment law, **income tax exemption** for

- 7 consecutive years in less developed regions (Zone 1)
- 5 consecutive years in medium developed regions (Zone 2)
- 3 consecutive years in high developed regions (Zone 3)

If the profits are **maintained in a reserve-fund** and **reinvested** :

- Exemption or relief from income-tax on profits
- Right to deduct from profits assessed for income-tax, the **depreciation** calculated at accelerated rates for capital assets
- Right to deduct from the assessable income, such **expenses incurred in respect of research and development**



## Other Tax Exemption and Reliefs

- On machinery, equipment, instruments, construction materials, other materials during the **period of construction and for expansion of business**
- On raw materials and semi-finished goods imported **for production of export goods**
- On imports of raw materials and semi-finished goods, based on volume of goods, in case of export of goods produced through from domestic production from such imported raw materials and semi-finished goods (**claim for reimbursement after export**)

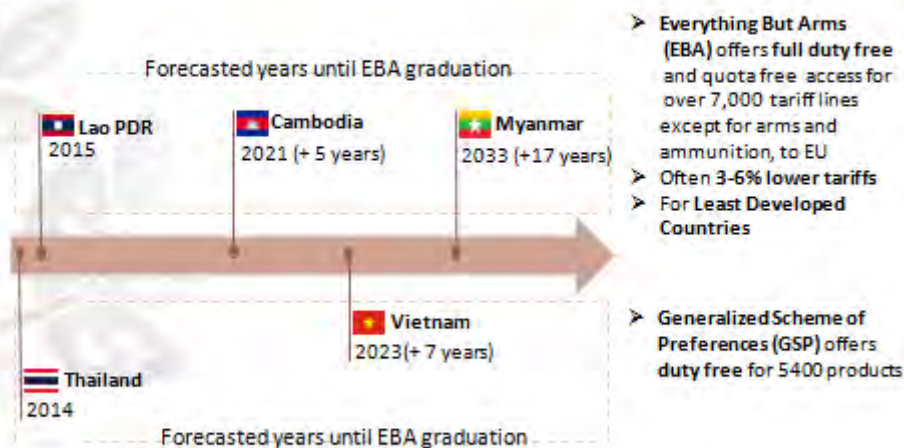




## Rights to Use Land

- Right to obtain a **long-term lease of land** either from private land-holders or from government in the case of state-owned land
- Investor may lease land up to an initial period of 50 years with consecutive period of 10 years and a further consecutive period of 10 years  
(50 years + 10 years + 10 years)
- The Commission **may grant a longer period** for the rights to lease land and the rights to use land to investors who invest in less economically developed and remote regions

## Economic Potentials of Myanmar



Source: NESDB, Ministry of Immigration and Population, Thailand, Roland Berger

## Market Potential

- Almost untapped **domestic market**
- Access to **regional markets**, and **gateway** between ASEAN and South Asia
- Rapid **reintegration with the global economy**
- Potential for regional hub in global supply chain with the **implementing SEZs in the strategic locations**
- **Regulatory reform and legal infrastructure** development
- Young **labor force**
- Endowment of **natural resources and raw materials** for production of value-added goods and producer goods
- **Opportunities** in agriculture, fisheries and livestock sector, tourism sector, education and health care sector, labor-intensive manufacturing and infrastructure



## Economic Potentials of Myanmar

### Special economic zones in Myanmar



**THANK YOU !**



National Economic Policy | New Investment Law | 17 |



# Does Regionalism Promote Domestic Reform?

*Josef T. Yap*  
*24 November 2016*

## Theoretical Arguments

- Political Economy
  - Addresses problem of time inconsistency
- Economic theory
  - Terms of trade argument

## “Domestic Reforms are promoted by regionalism”

Strong empirical evidence for this proposition is lacking (e.g. Dee and McNaughton, 2011)

### **Example in the Philippines**

- **Philippine Competition Act (PCA) or R.A. 10667**
  - Passed in 2015 after being proposed 24 years ago
  - However, international commitments were not a major factor in its passing (e.g. establishment of ASEAN Economic Community)
  - Proponent of the Law: “quite careful not to refer to the ‘international commitment’ angle when citing the imperatives for passing the bill into law, because a number of congressmen were opposed to this rationale.”

## Example in the Philippines

- **Philippine National Single Window**
  - Component of ASEAN Single Window
  - Philippines is the pioneer
  - NSW mandated by EO 482, December 27, 2005
  - Significant progress between 2006 and 2010
  - It has been stalled since 2010 because it was a priority project of President Arroyo and administration of President Aquino distanced itself from this project

## EU is a success story



## Can TPP make a difference?

- TPP will retain contingency measures
- The TPP will go well beyond the WTO in terms of coverage, addressing such matters as tariff reductions, services liberalization, foreign direct investment policies, protection of intellectual property, trade in services, behavior of state-owned enterprises, labor and environment, opening up of government procurement, and reducing the trade-impeding effects of different product standards.

감사합니다

Maraming Salamat!!!

Terima Kasih

ขอบคุณครับ

ありがとう

Cảm ơn rất nhiều

ຂອບໃຈຫລາຍໆ

謝謝你。

សូមអរគុណ

ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါတယ်။

THANK YOU !!!



## **APEC'S GROWTH STRATEGY: YOKOHAMA LEADERS' STATEMENT IN 2010**

- **Balanced Growth :**
- **Inclusive Growth :**
- **Sustainable Growth**
- **Innovative Growth**
- **Secure Growth**

## **MEASUREMENTS OF GROWTH: PUBLIC CHOICE**

- GDP
- PPP
- HDI
- Happiness Index
- Capitalism 3.0: Peter Barnes:
  - protects the commons while preserving the many strengths of capitalism.
  - the commons trust—a market-based entity with the power to limit use of scarce commons, charge rent, and pay dividends to everyone.



## CHALLENGE OF THE 3<sup>RD</sup> INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: DIGITALIZATION OF MANUFACTURING

- Mass Production → Customized Production
- Cross-Border Free Data Flow
- Integration of Service & Manufacturing
- IPR Regulatory Reform

## REQUIRED DOMESTIC REFORM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Fiscal Policy
- Monetary Policy
- Structural Reform
- Regulatory Reform
- Friendly & Transparent Business Culture

## CONSENSUS BUILDING: PUBLIC OUTREACH FOR SUCCESS

- Policy Analysis & Action Plan
- Inter-Agency Collaboration
- Policy Elaboration
- Public Hearing
- Media Exposure
- Remedy Measures
- Policy Modification, Where and When Necessary

## BUSINESS ASSESSMENT ON MARKET POTENTIAL INDICATORS

- **Market Size:** the country's population, especially urban population
- **Market Growth Rate:** the country's real GDP growth rate
- **Market Intensity:** private consumption and GNI represent discretionary expenditures of citizens
- **Market Consumption Capacity:** The percentage share of income held by the country's middle class
- **Commercial Infrastructure:** characteristics such as number of mobile phone subscribers, density of telephone lines, number of PCs, density of paved roads, and population per retail outlet
- **Economic Freedom:** the degree of government intervention
- **Market Receptivity:** the particular country's inclination to trade with the exporter's country as estimated by the volume of imports
- **Country Risk:** the degree of political risk

## G2G: RESHAPING REGIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

- APEC/FTAAP
- TPP/RCEP
- ADB
- AIIB
- G20
- FTAs



## G2B: CONDUCTIVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

- Minimize Risk Level
- Consistent & Incentive Policies
- Ease of Doing Business: One-Window Stop
- Access to Relevant Policy Regulations
- Dispute Settlement Mechanism
- Business Connectivity
- Profit Repatriation



## B2B: SUPPLY CHAIN CONNECTIIVTY

- Capital
- Technology
- Human Talents
- Management
- Goods & Services



THANK  
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## 8. 若手研究者の参加報告

当財団では、平成 25 年度からの試みとして、若手研究者を対象に各国有識者等との交流を通じ、将来に向けた見識の向上に役立つ場を提供している。今次フォーラム事業においては、早稲田大学の深川由起子教授のご推薦により、株式会社大和総研アジア事業開発グループの中澤様にオブザーバーとしてご参加いただいた。その成果の一部として、略歴並びに感想文を掲載する。

(略歴)



中 澤 (なか れい)  
株式会社大和総研 アジア事業開発グループ  
主任  
コンサルタント

早稲田大学政治経済学部 国際政治経済学科を卒業後、2014 年 4 月より大和総研に入社。東アジア・アセアン研究センター (ERIA) や経済産業省 (METI) を含む、国際機関や日本の官公庁の調査・研究プロジェクトに従事。主な関心分野は、国際貿易と投資、エシカルサプライチェーン、ジェンダー、人権。

### **Rei Naka**

#### **Assistant Manager and Consultant**

#### **Asian Business Development Division, Daiwa Institute of Research Ltd.**

Rei Naka is Assistant Manager and Consultant at Daiwa Institute of Research Ltd (DIR). After graduating the School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University, he joined DIR in April 2014 and has been engaged in various research projects of international organizations such as the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and Japanese government offices including the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). His research interests are, but not limited to, international trade and investment, ethical supply chains, gender and human rights.

(感想文)

株式会社大和総研 アジア事業開発グループ  
主任  
コンサルタント  
中 濤

国際社会における日本人のプレゼンスと、若い世代に必要なこと  
—平成 28 年度日アジア太平洋フォーラム若手研究者派遣プログラムに参加して

「まだ若すぎるのではないかと懸念はしているのですが…」。深川先生にはそう前置きをされながらも何とか決まった私の本フォーラムへの参加であったが、アジア太平洋地域の 13 カ国・地域、国際機関から集まった研究者・実務家との交流、彼らによって交わされる良質な議論を体験できたことは、私のキャリア開発においてのみならず、個人としての成長にとっても、大きな資産となることを確信している。2003 年以降、本フォーラムを長きに亘って主催されている国際経済交流財団 (JEF) の皆様、中でも、今年度の開催にご尽力された日下一正会長、原岡直幸専務理事、土屋隆業務部長には、この場をお借りし心から御礼を申し上げたい。

1991 年生まれの私は、いわゆるミレニアル世代に属し、幼少期からデジタル化の恩恵を受け、インターネットを使いこなすことが特徴であるとされる。しかし、悲観的な見方をすれば、「国際社会」と称されるあらゆるシーンにおいて日本のプレゼンスが低下する中を生きてきた世代といえよう。ネットを通じ、国際会議をライブ映像で視聴することはできても、日本の国力低下と財政制約の強化によって、実際に参加できる機会は限られてしまった。世界の出来事は常に身近に感じてきたかもしれないが、スクリーン越しのそれが決してリアルな感覚ではないところがもどかしいのみならず、現実的な問題として、国際的なキャリアを志向すればするほどこの不利益は大きいものとなる。ゆえに、そのような中で与った機会は一層有難く感じられた。

本フォーラムは 2016 年 11 月 24 日 (木) ~25 日 (金) の 2 日間で開催され、1 日目はプルマンハノイホテルにて公開フォーラム、2 日目はベトナム中央経済管理研究所 (CIEM) において非公開ラウンドテーブルが行われた。

公開フォーラムは、JEF の日下会長、CIEM のグエン・ディン・クン所長によるオープニングスピーチによりその幕が開け、アジア太平洋地域におけるこれまでの貿易・投資自由化の成功と、今後のさらなる取り組みの必要性が本フォーラムの共通認識として確認された。

第 1 パネルセッションは “Roadmap for Asia Pacific Economic Integration: Issues for Consideration” と題され、JEF の原岡専務による進行の下、CIEM のヴォー・トリ・タン氏、マレー・マククリーン元オーストラリア駐日大使、中国社会科学学院 (CASS) の張蘊嶺教授、早



稲田大学の深川由起子教授、ヴィクトリア大学ウェリントン校のゲーリー・ホーク名誉教授が登壇した。先進国・大国からの参加が多いこのセッションでは、今後のアジア太平洋地域における統合の道筋がどうあるべきかについて、大きな視点からそのあり方が中心に議論された。自由貿易体制を取り巻く環境が大きく変化しようとしている中で、アジア太平洋経済協力（APEC）の役割を再考し、その制度的メカニズムをより強く、実効的なものにしていくべきであること、極めて難しい状況ではありながら、自由化レベルの高い環太平洋経済連携協定（TPP）の実現を諦めるべきではないこと、東アジア地域包括的経済連携（RCEP）交渉はその意味が失われないよう、適切なスケジュールで進めていくべきであること等が議論された。

本セッションの議論は各国の関心の違いを明確に反映していた。深川教授は、TPP 以降の日本の通商政策を見据え、日 EU・EPA、日中韓 FTA、韓国の参加による TPP のさらなる拡大の可能性といった複数の FTA 構想をモノのインターネット（IoT）や人工知能（AI）等の技術革新とも結びつけながら、日本の成長戦略の中でどのように位置づけるべきかを論じた。このような議論には、企業の生産ネットワークが世界中に広がり、二国間の自由貿易協定（FTA）よりは、多国間かつ自由化の範囲が広く、水準も高い経済連携協定（EPA）を求める日本の関心が反映されている。他方、張蘊嶺教授は、自由化レベルの高い TPP は多くの開発途上国にとって参加が難しく、WTO にとって代わる自由貿易のスタンダードにもなりえないとし、RCEP を漸進的に進めていくべきとの立場を取った。TPP は自由化水準の高さのみならず、国有企業や環境、労働等の広範な分野で、国際貿易・投資上のルール・メイキングをその核とし、中国が参加するためには抜本的な国内改革を要する。また、RCEP は ASEAN が提案し、イニシアチブをとってきた経緯があるため、自らが設計し主導する「一帯一路」構想（B&R）やアジアインフラ投資銀行（AIIB）に重きを置くのは彼らにとってごく自然な発想であろう。

第 2 パネルセッション “New Issues of Regional Trade and Investment Liberalization” では、フィリピン大学のジョセフ・ヤップ教授の進行により、東アジア・アセアン経済研究センター（ERIA）のチェン・ルーロン氏、韓国コーポレートパートナーシップ委員会（KCCP）のアン・チュンヨン氏、マレーシア通商産業省（MITI）の P. ラヴィドラン氏、シンガポール国際問題研究所（SIIA）のサイモン・テイ氏、タイ開発研究所（TDRI）のチェッダ・インタラヴィタク氏が登壇し、知的財産権の保護やグローバル・バリュー・チェーン（GVCs）への参加等、経済統合の進展に伴う新しい課題への対処が議論された。また、各国が取り組むべき政策の方針として、さらなる投資を呼び込むための国内改革の推進、インクルーシブな成長につながる、より自由で開かれた経済の実現等が提案された。

本セッションの参加国は、一定の自由化を受け入れて成功し、その過程で新しい課題に直面している中進国が多い。インタラヴィタク氏は、今後の地域統合において関税削減はもはや問題ではなく、非関税障壁や投資の自由化への取組みがより重要になると主張した。しかし、タイは農業や医薬を中心とする反対勢力の説得ができず、TPP に参加していない。さらに、経済担当のソムキット副首相が、米国が TPP からの離脱を決定した場合、タイにとっては利益となるとの見方を示す（2016 年 11 月 17 日付 Bangkok Post）等、むしろ保護主義的な様相を呈してきてい

るようにすら思われる。

第3パネルセッションは“Linking Trade with Domestic Policy Reforms: Building Consensus for Coherent Move toward Economic Growth”をテーマに、CIEMのヴォー・トリ・タン氏の進行の下、インド開発途上国研究情報システムセンター（RIS）のサチン・チャトゥルヴェディ氏、インドネシア戦略国際問題研究センター（CSIS）のヨセ・リザル・ダムリ氏、ルネッサンス研究所（ミャンマー）のソー・ウィン氏、フィリピン大学のジョセフ・ヤップ教授、アウト・オブ・ザ・ボックス・コンサルタンシー（台湾）のミニョンヌ・チャン氏が登壇し、経済統合と国内改革との接点に注目した議論が展開された。

本セッションでは、ソー・ウィン氏より、2016年10月にミャンマーで成立した新投資法についての説明があった。本フォーラムへの参加国の中で最も発展段階の低いミャンマーにおいては、約50年間続いた軍政に終わりを告げたのが2011年のことであり、その時点から数えると民主化の歴史は5年程度ということになる。まさにこれからビジネス環境を整え、積極的に自由化を進めていこうとする後発国の努力は、アジア太平洋地域がいかに新しい成長機会、市場のポテンシャルに富んでいるかを感じさせると同時に、この地域が一体となって深い統合を実現するまでには、未だ長い道のりが待っていることを表している。

3つのパネルセッションに共通しているのは、各国の関心の違いはこの地域の多様性を象徴しながら、それをどうバランスさせるかが統合深化に向けた大きな課題であることを示している点だ。ミャンマーやラオス、カンボジアのように、切実に協力を必要とする国もあるが、一定の発展段階に達してもなお「自由化より協力」の中国やインドの説得は難しく、国内における反自由貿易の勢力が強いタイ等が、保護主義に傾くリスクも懸念される。こうした国々をいかに説得するかは、日本にその役割が期待されるところではないだろうか。

議論の中身に関する考察とは異なる観点で、本フォーラムでの「気づき」を述べたい。国際会議の場では、自分自身がその一部となって体験することでしか得られない多くの気づきがある。その一つが食事会の重要性であろう。本フォーラムでは、1日目にはウェルカムランチとウェルカムディナー、2日目にはフェアウェルランチが設けられていた。食事会は、単に参加者同士が交流を深める機会のみならず、非公式な議論の場でもある。議論の前後に自分の存在をアピールすることに加え、主要人物から論点を探る、議論の後の場合は対立した人にこそ親しみを持って話しかける等、繊細かつ戦略的なコミュニケーションが要求される。

また、ホスト国の文化や歴史に対する敬意を表することも大切である。その国の文化や歴史について学んでおくのは当然だが、それらを表現する上で、その国の民族衣装（ベトナムにおけるアオザイ等）や、象徴的なアクセサリ（ミャンマーにおけるルビー等）をコーディネートに取り入れることもオシャレかつ有効な手段である。これらはビジネスにおけるプレゼンテーションや学会での発表とも異なる国際会議に独特のテクニックであり、洗練された所作を身につけるには、相当な場数を踏むことが求められそうだ。



ウェルカムディナーにて

結論に代えて、一参加者の経験として感じた本フォーラムの意義について述べたい。一つは、各国の政策形成に一定の影響を持つ人々の間で、自由貿易の価値を確認しあう機会を提供している点だ。

本フォーラムにおいても度々言及されたが、世界的な保護主義の広がりには反自由貿易に留まらず、これまで多くの人々が共通の価値観と認識していたものを、あらゆる分野で変えようとしている。例えば、米国ではトランプ大統領の誕生後、移民や性的少数者（LGBT）等、マイノリティに対するヘイトクライムやヘイトスピーチが急増している（2016年11月28日付 Reuters）。2015年6月に連邦最高裁判所により同性婚は憲法で保障された権利であるとする判決が下され、ホワイトハウスがレインボーフラッグの6色にライトアップされてから1年余りのことである。社会に共有される価値観とは思いのほか脆く、簡単に壊れてしまうものであることを認識させられた。米国以外のアジア太平洋地域では今のところ顕在化していないと思われるが、自由貿易についても同様のバックラッシュが起こる可能性があることから、引き続き価値観の共有を図っていくことが重要であろう。

もう一つは、国際社会における日本のプレゼンスの向上に貢献している点である。そもそも日本のプレゼンスとは何だろうか。国家としての力であれば、経済力、軍事力、文化や芸術のソフトパワーが挙げられる。企業の場合、その製品やサービスがいかに世界の人々に愛されるかがものをいうだろう。

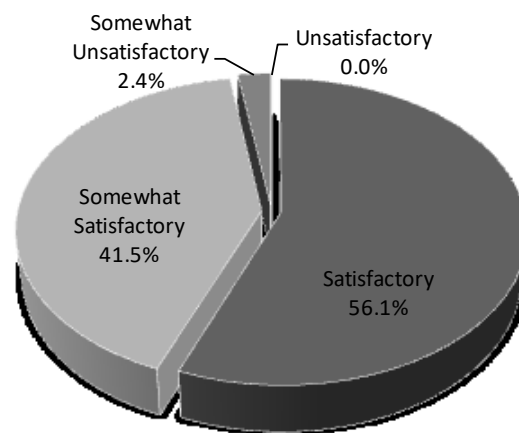
それらの他に、個人として世界で活躍することで、日本のプレゼンスを高めている人もいる。つまり、その意味においては「日本のプレゼンス」とは「日本人のプレゼンス」に他ならず、国際社会のあらゆる場面で、そこに立つ日本人がその舌鋒鋭い議論や振る舞いの美しさに人々の尊敬を集めることの積み重ねが、ひいては日本のプレゼンス向上につながるのであろう。そしてそのプレゼンスを次世代に連綿とつなげるためには、こうした場に若い研究者を派遣することに大きな意義がある。世界で活躍できる人材は一朝一夕に育つものではなく、若い頃からの研鑽が欠かせないからだ。若い人にこそ、このような機会が必要とされているのである。

## 9. 公開フォーラム来場者アンケート集計

### Questionnaire Survey of APF2016

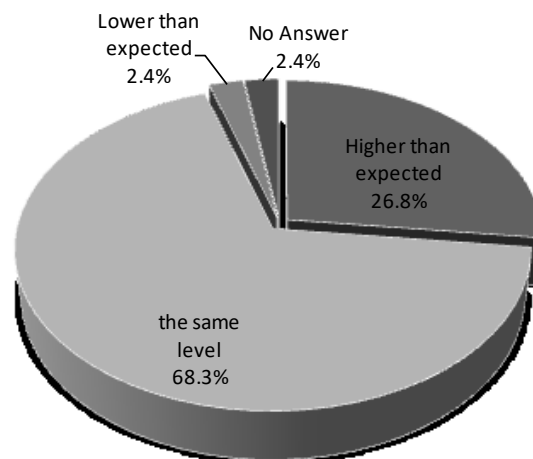
#### 1. Overall Evaluation of the Forum

Satisfactory	Somewhat Satisfactory	Somewhat Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	out of
23	17	1	0	41



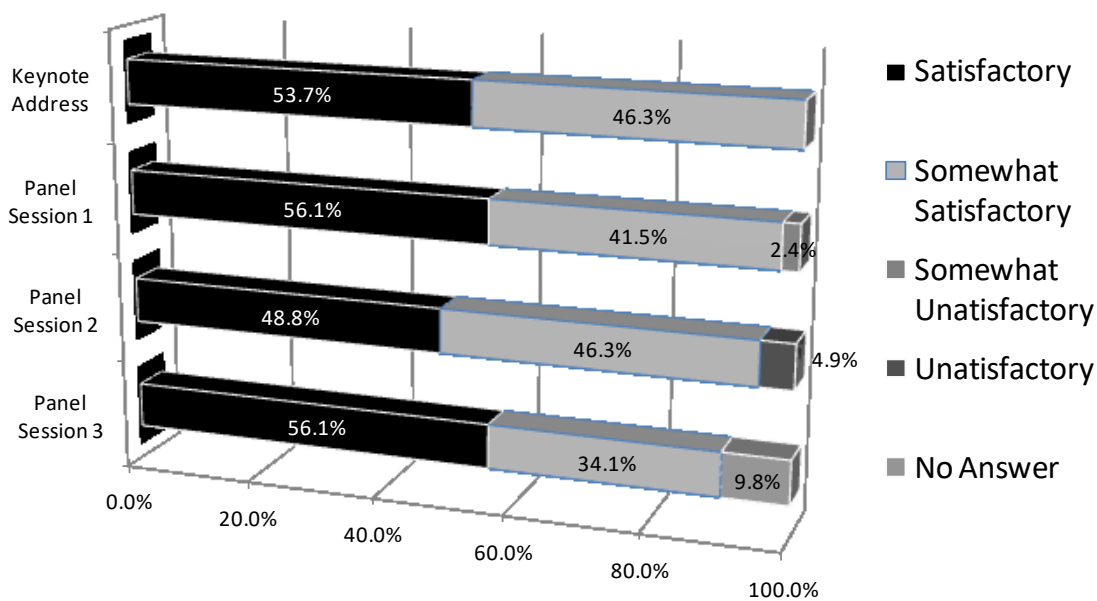
#### 2. Evaluation of the Quality of the Forum as compared with your expectation

Higher than expected	the same level	Lower than expected	No Answer	out of
11	28	1	1	41



#### 3. Sessi

Question	Satisfactory	Somewhat Satisfactory	Somewhat Unatisfactory	Unatisfactory	No Answer	out of
Keynote Address	22	19	0	0	0	41
Panel Session 1	23	17	1	0	0	41
Panel Session 2	20	19	0	2	0	41
Panel Session 3	23	14	0	0	4	41

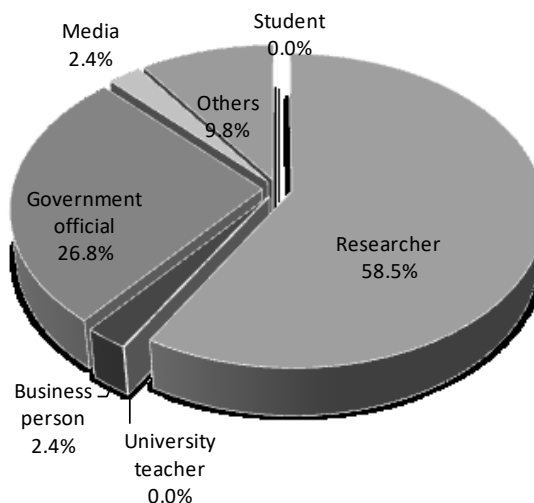


You are:

Student	Researcher	University teacher	Business person	Government official	Media	Others	out of
0	24	0	1	11	1	4	41

'Others' の回答

- NGO
- Policy Institute Founder
- Economist



## 10. 成果

アジア・太平洋地域に於ける FTA の推進を目指して 2003 年に開始した当財団主催の日アジア太平洋フォーラムは、2014 年のシンガポール開催から、これまでの当地域での FTA の拡大及び深化、地域統合の進展、また実体経済におけるグローバル・バリュー・チェーン (global value chain: GVC) の展開を踏まえ、①TPP や RCEP の交渉の進展に寄与するための従来型トピック、に加えて、② F T A 交渉が各国の構造改革を進めるための手段 (vehicle) との観点から、貿易投資自由化、ひいては地域経済統合にむけての各国内の政治経済面での制約 (behind-the border-measures)、国家間の軋轢などの課題とそれらの克服といった内容を取り上げることとした。

今次、2016 年 11 月 24 日 (木)、25 日 (金) ハノイに於いて、ベトナム計画・投資省の経済管理中央研究所 (Central Institute for Economic Management: CIEM) との共催で以下のテーマにて、公開フォーラム (24 日午後 プルマンホテル)、及び非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッション (25 日午前 CIEM 内、会議室) を行った。

フォーラムの開催に際して、アジア太平洋地域の経済統合を取り巻く環境は、①統合のモデルである EU が英国の離脱をうける、②TPP についてはその提唱者であった米国がトランプ次期大統領の誕生で脱退する、③RCEP は交渉が停滞している、といった厳しい状況となっている。こうした中で、当該地域の経済の持続的成長を達成するためにいかに地域統合を推進していくかを話し合うべく、メインテーマ「アジア太平洋地域における貿易および投資の自由化の推進 (Advancing trade and investment liberalization in the Asia-Pacific)」の下、以下の 3 つのセッションを設けた。

### セッション 1

#### アジア太平洋地域の経済統合に向けてのロードマップ：考慮すべき課題

##### **Roadmap for Asia Pacific Economic Integration: Issues for consideration**

主な問題意識：BREXIT やトランプ米国次期大統領の選挙戦に見られた発言など、保護主義、反グローバル化の動きが出現する中で、アジア・太平洋地域としては何をすべきか？ 当地域での地域大 FTA、例えば、TPP、RCEP はどのような状態であるのか、今後の見通しは？ 当地域の更なる統合に向けてこれらの FTA を効果的に調和させる上でのキーとなる要素は何か？等

### セッション 2

#### 域内の貿易・投資自由化にとっての新たな課題

##### **New issues of regional trade and investment liberalization**

主な問題意識：国家間でのモノや人の流れの連結性を高める上での課題は何か？ グローバル・バリュー・チェーンに参加する際に複数の FTA が絡み合っていることから発生するリスクとは何か？等



### セッション 3

#### 貿易を国内政策改革に繋げる：経済成長のための一貫した措置に対するコンセンサスの形成

#### **Linking trade with domestic policy reforms: Building consensus for coherent move toward economic growth**

主な問題意識：成長戦略形成に向けて新たな FTA 参加を活用する上ではどのような国内の改革が必要になるのか？ 経済統合からの恩恵を享受する上でどのようなビジネス環境の改善が必要か？等

今回のフォーラムの参加者は、共催機関であるベトナムの CIEM、及び地元ハノイの研究者に加えて、当財団が招聘した 13 の国・地域（日本、豪州、ニュージーランド、中国、韓国、フィリピン、インドネシア、マレーシア、シンガポール、タイ、ミャンマー、インド、台湾）並びにジャカルタの東アジア・アセアン経済研究センター（ERIA）から計 25 人の専門家・有識者であった。

公開フォーラム、及び非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッションでの主な議論は前出のサマリーを参照していただくことになるが、興味深い論点についていくつか紹介する。

1. 東アジア地域においては欧米と異なり、グローバル化、地域経済統合に反する動きは顕在化してきていない。他方で、深化が期待されている ASEAN 経済共同体については、域内関税率の引き下げは進んでいるのに対して、非関税障壁撤廃やサービス投資の自由化、さらに言えば、人の移動などが遅れている。各国の国内法制の改正が伴うものは、簡単ではない。
2. 国内法制に関しては、経済成長に向けて、FTA を国内の規制改革の梃として活用するケースがみられるが、ベトナムが国内改革の根拠としている TPP の成立が頓挫する中でこうした規制改革の行方が注目される。
3. TPP が米国の離脱を受ける状態になることから、いかに対処するかについて様々な意見があった。例えば、①加盟各国は TPP を批准し米国の参加を粘り強く促しながら米国の翻意を待つ、②米国抜きで 11 か国で取り組む、③中国の参加を求める、等。また、米国は 2 国間の FTA を重視としている。この点に関しては、参加者の中から、2 国間の交渉では米国からの要求が厳しく妥結できなかったのが多国間である TPP に取り組み妥結に至っており、米国の 2 国間指向を警戒しているとのコメントもあった。今後の展開から目を離せなくなっている。
4. RCEP については、TPP の状況からして、早く成立させるべきとの意見がある中、その中核役を期待される ASEAN が 2017 年に創設 50 周年を迎えることから、それを機になんらかの動きが出てくるのか、気になるところである。

以上、公開フォーラム、及び非公開ラウンドテーブル・ディスカッションの成果としては、

以下が挙げられる。

- 24日（木）の公開フォーラムは、参加した一般聴衆の満足度が高かったのは成果である。フォーラムには JEF・CIEM 招へいの各国の専門家 25 名に加えて、74 名が聴衆として参加し、聴衆からも活発なコメントがあった。  
また、当財団が聴衆を対象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、回答者 41 名中、総合満足度で最上位が 56%、第 2 位 41% となり、ほぼ全回答者が満足であった。特に、最上位が 56% と第 2 位を上回っており、かつ、事前の期待に比べて、実際のフォーラムが期待以下との回答が 41 人中 1 名であったことは、内容がよかったかことを物語っている（期待以上 27%、期待通り 68%）。
- 参加国の面では、当財団が招聘を意図した国・地域の研究機関全てのから参加を得たことも成果である。特に、ミャンマーについては、新設のルネッサンス研究所から初めて参加を得た。しかもトップの方に参加いただいた。同研究所はアウン・サン・スー・チー氏率いる国民民主連盟（National League for Democracy: NLD）による政権発足とともに政策のブレインとして設立されたシンクタンクであり、参加された U Soe Win は NLD 創設のメンバーの一人である。
- また、今回は、中国からはここ 2 年ほど代役の参加で本人は欠席となっていた著名な有識者、中国社会科学院 ZHANG Yunling 教授も参加されたことで、議論も深みが出ていた。
- JEF が各国から招へいした上記参加者の評価が高いことも成果である。当財団が実施した満足度調査（満足度 4 段階方式）では、総合満足度で、回答 12 名中、全員が最上位であった。また、事前の期待との比較では、期待以上が 7 名（約 60%）、期待通り 5 名（約 40%）であった。参加者のコメントも、①参加者が素晴らしかった、②2 日間のディスカッションが有意義であった、知的刺激を受けた、という高い評価ものが多かった。他方、反省材料としては、議論のポイントをもう少し絞った方が、議論がより深化したのではないかと、との指摘もあり、次回に向けて検討したい。
- また、日本の若手研究者にもオブザーバーとして参加してもらい、アジア・太平洋地域から集まった専門家によるダイナミックな議論に接していただいた。若手研究者からは、「長年フォーラムに参加されている方も多く、（中略）とても良い雰囲気の中、率直な議論が行われていたのが印象的でした。国際情勢を踏まえた、有意義な議論でした。（後略）」との有意義であったとのコメントを得ている。

これらの議論の詳細は、当財団のホームページに掲載されており、実際にフォーラムに参加した方々に加えて、今後多くの方に見ていただくことにより、波及効果が期待される。

## 11. 共催団体紹介



### **Japan Economic Foundation (JEF)**

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.

URL: [www.jef.or.jp](http://www.jef.or.jp)



### **Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)**

The Central Institute for Economic Management was established in 1978. CIEM is a national and think-tank institute in Vietnam, belonging to the Ministry of Planning and Investment. CIEM has always proactively initiated and conducted researches of fundamental, creative and new issues to give on-time and effective advice to the Party and the State on economic reforms and policies. In 2012, the Institute is ranked among the top 80 policy research institutes globally in the field of national economic policies (according to The Global "Go -To -Think - Tanks" in 2013). The Institute has also established extensive and effective cooperative relations with a number of countries and international organizations, such as France, the UK, Japan, Australia, Canada, China, Singapore, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), etc. In 2008, the member countries of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) elected the President of the Central Institute for Economic Management to be Chairman of the Executive Council of ERIA from 2008 to 2011.

## 12. 事務局

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