REGIONAL TRADING ARRANGEMENTS: Japanese Perspective

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OUTLINE

I. Japan's New Trade Policy: Shift from the single-track trade policy based on multilateral framework to multi-track trade policy consisting of multilateral, regional and bilateral frameworks.

Example:

- a. Regional arrangements: APEC, ASEM, ASEAN+3, ASEAN-Japan
- b. Bilateral arrangements: Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement (negotiation), Japan-Mexico, Japan-Korea, Japan-Chile, Japan-Australia (under study)

II. New Developments

- 1. Global developments
 - a. Slow progress in the WTO process
 - b. Proliferation of RTAs
 - c. Rapid technological progress
 - d. Globalization of economic activities
- 2. Japan:
 - a. Long recession
 - b. Historically high unemployment rate
 - c. Pessimistic future economic prospects
 - d. Protracted structural reform

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- III. Reasons for Regional and Bilateral Arrangement
 - 1. Domestic reasons
 - a. Promote structural reform in the Japanese economy
 - b. Promote trade and FDI liberalization for Japan
 - c. Increase business opportunities for Japanese firms
 - d. Increase consumption choices for Japanese consumers
 - 2. External reasons (International Economic Relations)
 - a. Contribute to the promotion of trade and FDI
 - b. Develop international rules for new areas such as e-commerce
 - c. Promote economic, technical and other types of cooperation (New Age Economic Partnership Agreement)
- IV. Important Factors to be considered for regional and particularly bilateral arrangements
 - 1. Speedy conclusion of negotiations
 - 2. Creation of effective linkage among bilateral and regional arrangements
- V. Evaluation of Regional Trade Arrangements
 - 1. Simulation results based on CGE models: favorable impact on members but unfavourable impacts on non-members. Overall (world) impact is generally positive.
 - 2. Empirical evidence: favorable economic impacts of NAFTA and EU on members.