



Shanghai Forum 2015 Perspective Highlights

Reshaping East Asia through FTAs: Visions, Challenges and Strategies

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Chair: Yin Xiangshuo, Fudan University
Choi Byung-il, Ewha Womans University

Lee Gongwha
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Professor

Challenges to regional integration and cooperation:

1. Economic and political diversity
2. Strong influence of outside actors
3. Difficulties in building political consensus
4. Weak institutional mechanism for cooperation
5. Rising nationalism and territorial disputes
6. No clear vision and strategy for Asian integration
7. Lack of political leadership to steer a top-down approach complementing a bottom-up approach

Takeo HARADA
CEO and
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1. Previous Efforts and Current Situation: A series of attempt for regional integration in East Asia, including FTA and other economic agreements
2. Seeking for “Commonness” in East Asia is needed, beyond technicality of regional agreements
3. Ying-yang as Common Principle in East Asia: Any excessiveness in economy prohibited

Yuan Tangjun
Center for
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FuDan University,
Professor

The purposes of FTA :

1. The end product of intra-regional trade will grow, and all kinds of mechanical products of intra-regional trade will expand.
2. Push the wide-area Asian economic integration

ChungChul
Korea Institute for
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21st Century Trade Features:

1. New trade issues: Emergence of E-Commerce (internet access, taxation), IPR (longer patent lives), competition, environment (level playing field) and labor (standards)
2. Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) rather than tariffs more critical
3. Development: Polarization is more and more serious
4. China: Declining Tariffs and Rising NTBs

OHASHI, Hideo
Presentative of
Senshu University

New Agenda for Mega FTA Negotiations

1. SCM-friendly policy measures and institutions for International production networks within the region
2. Shift of the trade-related rules from 'on the border' to 'behind the border' measures (trade facilitation, liberalization of FDI, protection of IPR, competition policy, the government procurement, harmonization of regulation, deregulation, etc.)
3. In order to develop the SCM and to avoid the "spaghetti /noodle" bowl phenomenon
4. FTAs: the larger, the better
5. From the bilateral FTAs to Mega FTAs

Wei Quanping
Center for
Japanese studies,
FuDan University,
Professor

1.Liberalisation objects expansion: from goods trade to service trade and investment
2.The necessity of the negotiations between China and Japan:
1) Close economic relations between the two countries, but political diplomatic relations landslides
2) The two countries cannot be separated from each other

Heo Yoon
Presentative of
Sogang University

Korea FTA policy four era:
1.1998~2004, expand market access
2.2004~2012,engine of growth
3.2013~2015,leading ‘creative economy’
4.2015~,economic hub of northeast Asia with FTA platform

Koji Yoshida
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Center for
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Special Research
Fellow

Economic Effects by FTA
Positive Aspects:
1) Expansion of Trade amount
2) Supply of less-expensive import goods to Consumers
3) Supply of less-expensive imported raw-materials to producer to improve the competitiveness of export
Negative Aspects:
1) Production sector ----Industry’s Decay or Disappearance
2) Loss of national security of supply
e.g. Agricultural products

Chen Zilei
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The characteristics of the economic cooperation in the asia-pacific area:

1. Different political system and economic development level, but all play a part in free trade rules
2. The Chinese, American and the association of south-east Asian nations (asean) is the leader
3. Japan: not the most important part, but the most pivotal part

(Editor: Li Ke)