

RIETI BBL Webinar Handout

Comments on Ambassador Reiterer's Presentation

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Evaluation

- Comprehensive analysis of the issues related to economic security
- Many important observations/points for formulating economic security policies
- Good and concise explanation of EU policies on economic security

- Specifically, pages 10, 11, 8-9

Security like foreign policy starts at home

Economic security starts at home:

- **robust economic performance**, Single market as strength, renationalisation as danger
- **Leadership in critical technologies** , especially at interface with military security
- **Financial Stability** + capacity to mobilise funds: EU Capital Market Union

External dimension: no isolationist concept, engage bi- and multilaterally

Economic Security Strategy needs to be

- **Defensive** of critical infrastructure, access to essentials like energy, raw materials, parts in shared production processes -> market access
- **Offensive** to take counter-measures if necessary, to deter the use of economic statecraft, coercion, blackmail by others
- **Creative** to meet the new challenges without re-nationalising, turning isolationist, becoming protectionist, replacing multilateralism by bilateralism, rules by force, right by might ->
- **Need for reform**, no status-quo defence, equip the rules-based system with workable rules through updates (IPR, investment), new rules (data, cyber, e-commerce, AI, health (pandemic preparedness)) ...

Comments and Questions

- **Page. 8: EU Economic Security Strategy**
- Protecting EU's economic security: This would be done in a **proportionate and precise** way that limits any negative unintended spill-over effects on the European and global economy. **Small yard and high fence (US National Security Adviser, Jake Sullivan).**
- **Question 1: What do you mean by proportionate and precise way**
- **Question 2: How could it be done? What are important considerations in achieving this objective?**

EU Economic Security Strategy

sets to mitigate identified **risks** through a three-pronged approach by:

- **promoting the EU's competitiveness**, by strengthening the Single Market, supporting a strong and resilient economy, investing in skills and fostering the EU's research, technological and industrial base;
- **protecting the EU's economic security** through a range of existing policies and tools, and consideration of new ones to address possible gaps. This would be done in a proportionate and precise way that **limits any negative unintended spill-over effects** on the European and global economy;





EU Economic Security Strategy & diplomacy

- **partnering** with the broadest possible range of partners to strengthen economic security, including through
 - ✓ furthering and finalising trade agreements,
 - ✓ reinforcing partnerships like connectivity, digital
 - ✓ strengthening the *international rules-based economic order* and multilateral institutions, such as the WTO,
 - ✓ investing in sustainable development through Global Gateway.

- **Page 9:** Partnering with the broadest possible range of partners to strengthen economic security, including through
 - furthering and finalising trade agreements (1),
 - reinforcing partnerships like connectivity, digital (2)
 - strengthening the international rules-based economic order
- and multilateral institutions, such as the WTO (3),
- investing in sustainable development through Global Gateway (4)

- EU's strategy toward Japan, the US, and China
- Question 1: Japan
- How can the EU and Japan cooperate to achieve these objectives: e.g. (1) updating the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement? (2) WTO Joint Statement Initiative: negotiation of digital trade rules, (3) Appellate Body=> MPIA, (4) What is Global Gateway?
- Question 2: US
- How will the EU achieve these objectives with the US, if Donald Trump becomes the next president?
- Question 3: China
- How does the EU deal with China? EU's China policy? De-risking? How?