A New NEAT Working Group on Trade- FDI-Technology Linkages in East Asia

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Sponsor: Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI), Tokyo, Japan

Theme: Deeper understanding of the characteristics of international trade structure in East Asia and policies measures to promote further East Asian economic integration

Motivation: To promote Asian integration through establishing more appropriate linkages among the trade-FDI-technology structure, financial and capital flows, and exchange rate policy coordination in East Asia

Main Issues:

- 1. Characteristics of production networks in light of comparative advantage of fragmented production blocks in networks, intermediate goods, processed exports, technology transfer, and outsourcing
- 2. The extent of development of intra-industry vertical trade as compared with intra-industry vertical trade (e.g., traditional North-South trade) and intra-industry horizontal trade (e.g., automobiles among advanced countries)
- 3. More exactly identifying international division of labor among China, ASEAN, NIEs and Japan: the extent of complementary and substitution among East Asian economies
- 4. The extent of the importance of trade-FDI linkages in the aforementioned different types of international division of labor in East Asia
- 5. The consistency between FTAs and EPAs on the one hand and the promotion of East Asian economic integration on the other: how to promote high quality FTAs and high quality investment treaties in the context of trade-FDI linkages in East Asia
- 6. Identifying policy issues for developing institutional, human, and physical infrastructure to promote trade-FDI linkages in East Asia
- 7. How have the deepening trade-FDI linkages affected financial and capital

- flows in East Asia and vice versa?
- 8. What exchange rate regime can best facilitate efficient trade-FDI linkages and production networks in East Asia? What theoretical and empirical evidence are available?
- 9. Would it be desirable to establish mutually more stable exchange rate relationships among East Asian economies? Why? How could such mutually stable exchange rate regime be established in East Asia?