

RIETI-ANU Symposium
An Asian Agenda for Securing the Multilateral
Rules-based Economic Order
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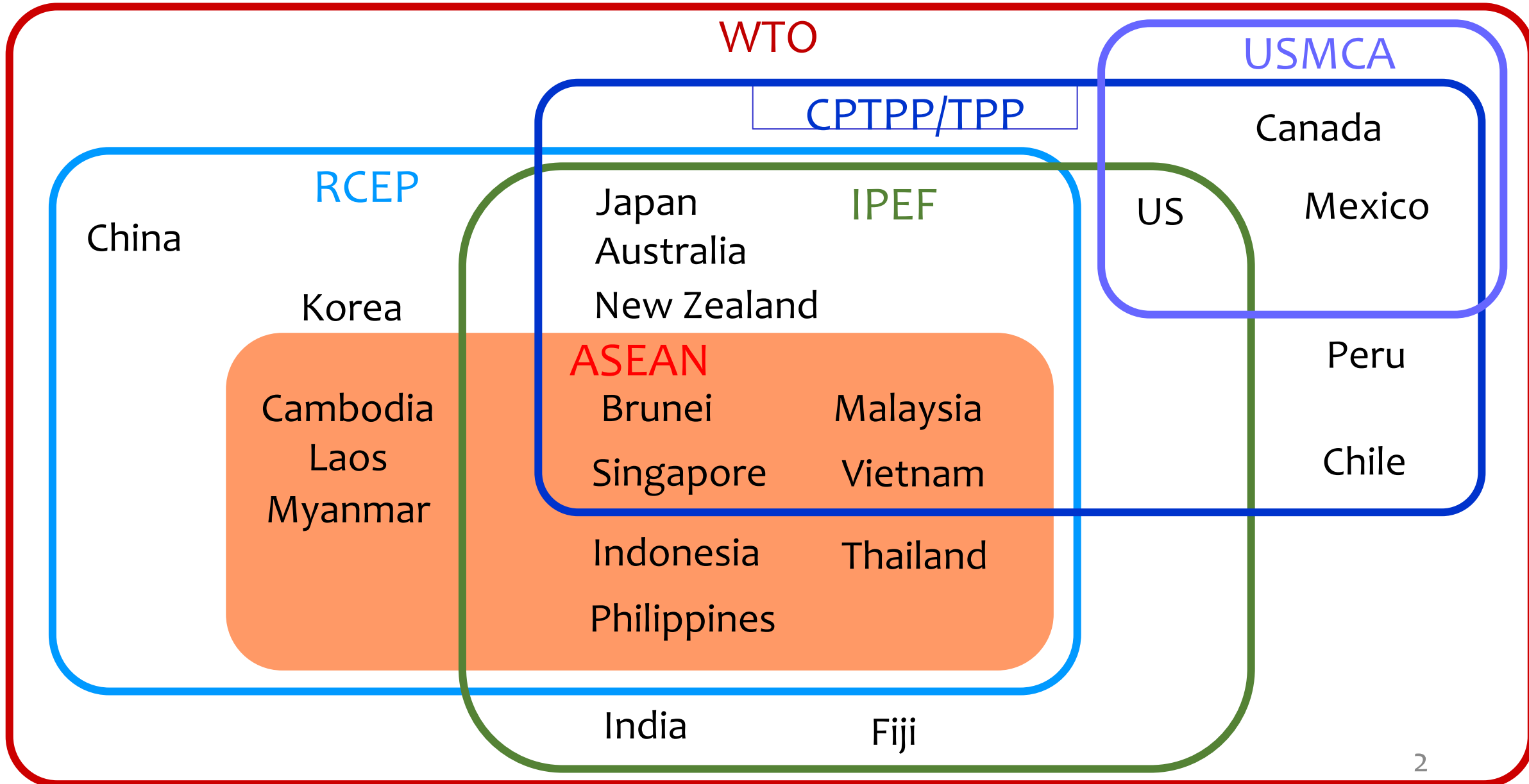
RIETI-ANUシンポジウム
多国間ルールに基づく経済秩序を
確保するためのアジアの課題

Trade agreements for
the rule-oriented economic order
ルール志向の経済秩序のための貿易協定

Maki Kunimatsu
Professor, Faculty of Global Management /
Associate Director, International Center
Chuo University

中央大学
国際経営学部教授 / 国際センター副所長
国松麻季

✓ How can ASEAN centrality be strengthened to keep Asia free and open?



- WTO and regional/bilateral free trade agreements are key to maintaining the multilateral rules-oriented economic order

- Four main functions to keep effectiveness of the agreements
 - 1) making new rules by negotiations among members
 - new economic rules for digital, environment and labor will be promoted under CPTPP and IPEF

 - 2) settling disputes among members regarding the interpretation and application of the agreements
 - MPIA has started working. Australia, China and Japan are already participating – participation of ASEAN countries shall be encouraged.
 - use of dispute settlement systems under FTAs should be considered.

• settling disputes

- ✓ MPIA* has started working as “a stop-gap measure to reflect the temporary paralysis of the WTO’s appeal function for trade disputes” Phil Hogan, Trade Commissioner of the EU (2020)

MPIA Concluded Dispute Case

DS591: Colombia - Anti-Dumping Duties on Frozen Fries from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands

コロンビア-ベルギー・ドイツ・オランダの冷凍フライドポテトに対するアンチダンピング措置

MPIA On-going Cases (agreed to use MPIA)

DS589: China — Measures Concerning the Importation of Canola Seed from Canada

中国—カナダからのキャノーラ種の輸入に関する措置

DS598: China — Anti-dumping and countervailing duty measures on barley from Australia

中国—豪州産大麦に対するアンチダンピング措置及び相殺関税措置

DS601: China — Anti-Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel Products from Japan

中国—日本からのステンレス鋼製品に対するアンチダンピング措置

DS602: China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Wine from Australia

中国—豪州産ワインに対するアンチダンピング措置及び相殺関税措置

DS603: Australia — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Certain Products from China

豪州—中国製品に対するアンチダンピング措置及び相殺関税措置

DS610 China — Alleged Chinese restrictions on the import and export of goods, and the supply of services, to and from

Lithuania 中国—物品及びサービスに関する貿易上の懸念

DS611 China — Enforcement of intellectual property rights

中国—知的財産権の行使

Concluded case - not under MPIA but DSU Art.25

DS583 Turkey — Certain Measures concerning the Production, Importation and Marketing of Pharmaceutical Products

トルコ—医薬品の生産・流通・販売に関する措置

*MPIA (Multi-party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement) 多数国間暫定上訴仲裁アレンジメント
WTOにおいて機能停止中の上級委員会を補う、紛争処理了解 (DSU) 第25条に基づく仲裁を用いた枠組み

- **administering and monitoring**

- ✓ How can economic coercion be countered and limits put on the use of economic weaponry?

Examples of Economic Coercion

2010 China → Japan

Restrictions on rare earth exports to Japan for resource protection/ a ship collision incident off the Senkaku Islands

尖閣諸島沖での船舶衝突事件を受け、資源保護等を理由に日本へのレアアース輸出規制を強化

2012 China → Philippines

Restrictions on imports of bananas and voluntary restraint on travel to the Philippines/ escalation of territorial disputes in the South China Sea

南シナ海領有権争いの先鋭化を受け、バナナへの輸入制限やフィリピン旅行の自粛を実施

2016 China → South Korea

boycotts of South Korean products/ the deployment of THAAD interceptor system

最新鋭迎撃システムTHAADの韓国配備を受け、韓国製品の不買運動

2020 China → Australia

Restrictions on imports of coal, barley, beef, copper, wheat, and other products/ demands for an independent investigation into the origin of Australia's COVID-19

豪州のコロナ起源に係る独立調査要求を受け、石炭、大麦、牛肉、銅、小麦等の製品の輸入制限

2022 Japan, etc. → Russia

measures including suspension of semiconductor exports and oil imports/ invasion of Ukraine by Russia

ロシアのウクライナ侵攻を受け、半導体輸出停止、石油輸入停止などの措置

2022 China → Taiwan

Embargo against more than 100 food companies/ visit of House Speaker Pelosi to Taiwan

米ペロシ議長訪台を機に、食品企業100社以上に対し禁輸措置

2023 China → Japan

Embargo on imports of Japanese marine products/ release of treated water from Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant into the sea

東京電力福島第一原発の処理水の海への放出を受け、日本の水産物輸入を禁輸

➤ Four main functions to keep effectiveness of the agreements

3) administering and monitoring the application of agreed rules

- economic coercion or measures relating to economic securities should be strictly monitored in accordance with the rules of WTO agreements.
- countermeasures should be always consistent with the rules.
- use of FTA rules is also effective option (example is Japan's RCEP use for China's fishery ban)

4) cooperating among members

- cooperation to enhance rule-oriented economic order is still important. It should be upgraded by individual dialogues to explore more inclusive and diverse ways of cooperation.

Thank you very much
どうもありがとうございました

Maki Kunimatsu
Professor, Faculty of Global Management /
Associate Director, International Center
Chuo University

中央大学
国際経営学部教授 / 国際センター副所長
国松麻季