# Alternative Approaches to a Consensus-based World Trade System

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Shujiro URATA RIETI

# Contents

- World Trade System in Trouble
- Alternative Approaches to a Consensus-based World Trade System: Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) and Plurilateral Trade Agreements
- Japan's Role in Dealing with the Problems in World Trade System

# World Trade System in Trouble

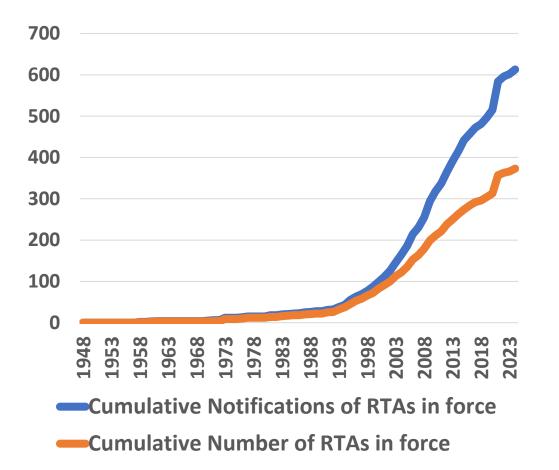
- Increasing protectionist measures=>distorting resource allocation, decreasing efficiency and reducing resilience of supply chains, discouraging innovation, => slow down economic growth
- Economic security, geopolitical tensions
- Dysfunction of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- WTO is not performing expected functions:
- Trade liberalization
- Setting of new trade rules
- Dispute settlement
- (Cause of dysfunction) Consensus decision making

### Alternative Approaches: RTAs and Plurilateral Trade Agreements

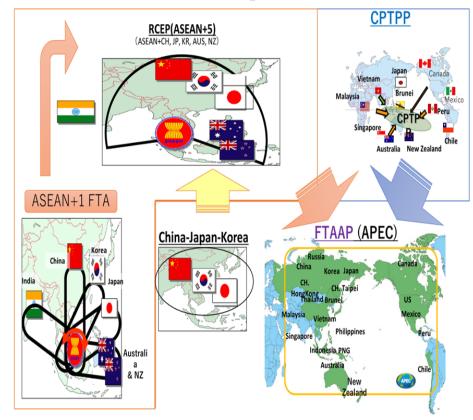
- Liberalize trade policy and set up new trade rules with likeminded members of the WTO and establish a rules-based trade system
- Regional trade agreements: comprehensive issue coverage such as trade liberalization with limited number of members
- Plurilateral trade agreements (Joint statement initiatives): single issue with a large number of members
- MPIA: dispute settlement
- Expected impacts
- (Positive) Complement the WTO, trade creation
- (Negative) Divide the WTO members, trade diversion

# **Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)**

#### **RTAs in the World**



Region-wide FTAs in East Asia: RCEP, CPTPP, China-Japan-Korea (CJK) FTA



### **Comprehensive Issue Coverage: WTO+, WTO-X**

- CPTPP(TPP): WTO+(plus), WTO-X(extra), 27 issues including trade in goods and services, investment, ecommerce, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), labor, etc
- RCEP: WTO+, WTO-X, excluding SOEs, labor, transparency and corruption, etc

	T PP	RCEP	WTO
Market Access for Goods	٠	•	٠
Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures	٠	٠	٠
Textiles and Apparel	٠	٠	۲
Customs Administration and Trade Facilitation	٠	٠	۲
Trade Remedies	٠	0	۲
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	٠	٠	۲
Technical Barriers to Trade	۲	٠	۲
Investment	٠	٠	
Cross Border Trade in Services	۲	٠	۲
Financial Services	٠	٠	۲
Temporary Entry for Business Persons	٠		۲
Telecommunications	٠	٠	۲
Electronic Commerce	٠	٠	
Government Procurement	٠		
Competition Policy	٠	٠	
State-Owned Enterprises and Designated Monopolies	۲		
Intellectual Property	٠	•	۲
Labor	٠		
Environment	٠		
Cooperation and Capacity Building	٠	•	
Competitiveness and Business Facilitation	٠		
Development	٠	۲	
Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	۲	٠	
Regulatory Coherence	٠		
Tranparency and Anti-corruption	۲		
Administrative and Institutional Provisions	٠	٠	6
Dispute Settlelement	٠	•	۲

### **Plurilateral Trade Agreements**

#### <u>Under negotiation</u>

- E-commerce (co-conveners, Japan, Australia, and Singapore): 91 WTO members, digital trade facilitation, open digital environment, business and consumer trust
- Investment facilitation for development: 125 WTO members, improve transparency and predictability of investment measures, streamline and speed up administrative procedures and requirements, etc.
- Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs): 105 WTO members, recommendations and declarations aimed at addressing challenges MSMEs face when they trade internationally, providing statistics/data and information on policies related to MSMEs, etc
- Service domestic regulation: 72 WTO members, facilitate services trade and to mitigate the unintended trade-restrictive effects of measures relating to licensing requirements and procedures, qualification requirements and procedures, and technical standards, etc

### Japan's Role in Dealing with the Problems in World Trade System

- With like minded-countries such as Australia, Japan should play a leading role in expanding RTA membership (particularly, CPTPP, RCEP), monitoring, enforcing commitments by the members
- With like minded-countries such as Australia, Japan should play an active role in advancing discussions in plurilateral trade agreements
- Japan should promote discussions on the issues facing the world trade system such as economic security, industrial policy (subsidy), etc. with WTO members, particularly the US and China