

# パネルディスカッション Panel Discussion

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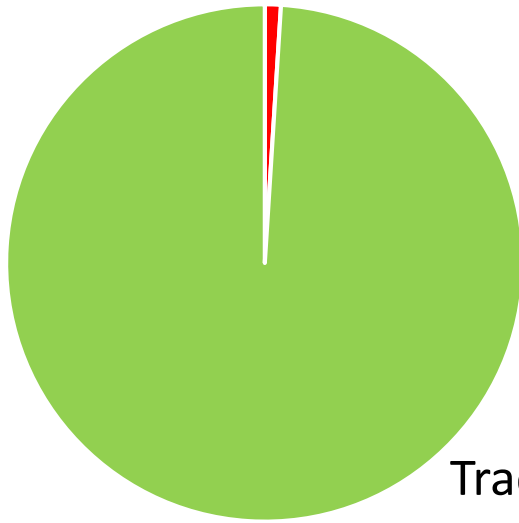
2019年3月22日

# Deep global integration and reaction of immobile voters

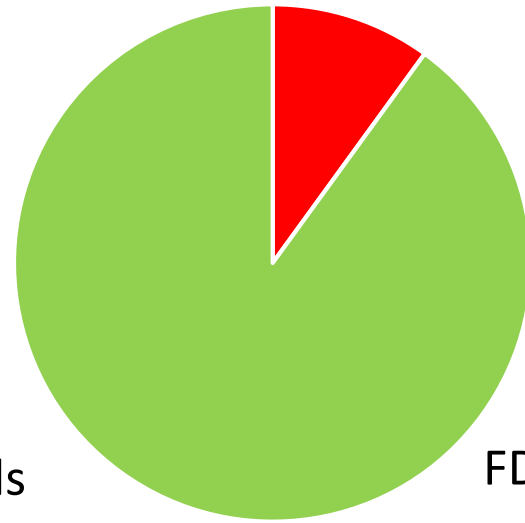
RIETI-CEPR Symposium  
March 2019

Eiichi Tomiura  
RIETI/Hitotsubashi Univ.

# UK for Japanese economy



Trade in goods



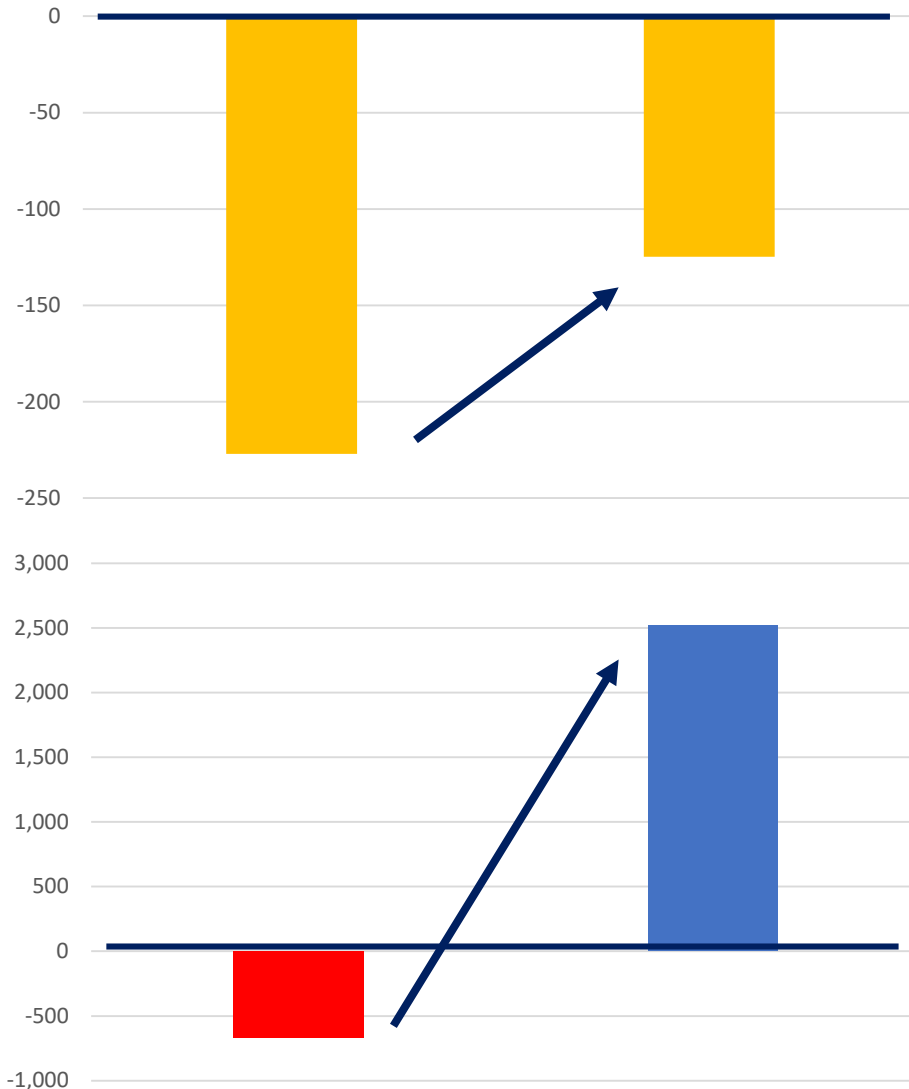
FDI stock

\*Japanese MNEs in UK & Mexico hit by Brexit & Trump

\*Digital trade

(41% express concern according to JETRO Brexit survey)

# Need to grasp intangible



U.S. deficit  
into nearly half

Japan turns  
from deficit into surplus

Balance of Payment  
(billion in Q3 (Seasonally adjusted, U.S),  
Q4(Q.E. Japan), 2018)

# Who voted for Brexit and Trump?

- Education (more than a proxy for skill)
- Age
- Region: “China syndrome,” Immigration
- Japan is NOT different.
  - Debates over TPP, foreign workers, fiscal, ...
- A survey of 10,000 individuals by RIETI (a miniature Japan)

# Trade policy preferences in Japan

- Industry, occupation, age, gender, & education
- Regional factors (% of agriculture)

Ito, Mukunoki, Tomiura, Wakasugi (2019) *JJIE*

- Status-quo bias & Risk aversion

Tomiura, Ito, Mukunoki, Wakasugi (2016) *RIE*

- Status-quo bias also in attitudes toward foreign workers

Tomiura, Ito, Mukunoki, Wakasugi (2017) *RIETI-DP*

# Learning from Deep Impact of Brexit

- Economies deeply integrated not just by trade in goods, but service, FDI, IPR, migration, & digital trade.
  - often behind-border & intangible
- Governments required to conclude deep agreements.
- Immobile voters influenced by behavioral bias.
  - Design of choice set critical in the short run.
  - Education important in the long run.

What should we do in the middle?