

EE460: Regional Integration

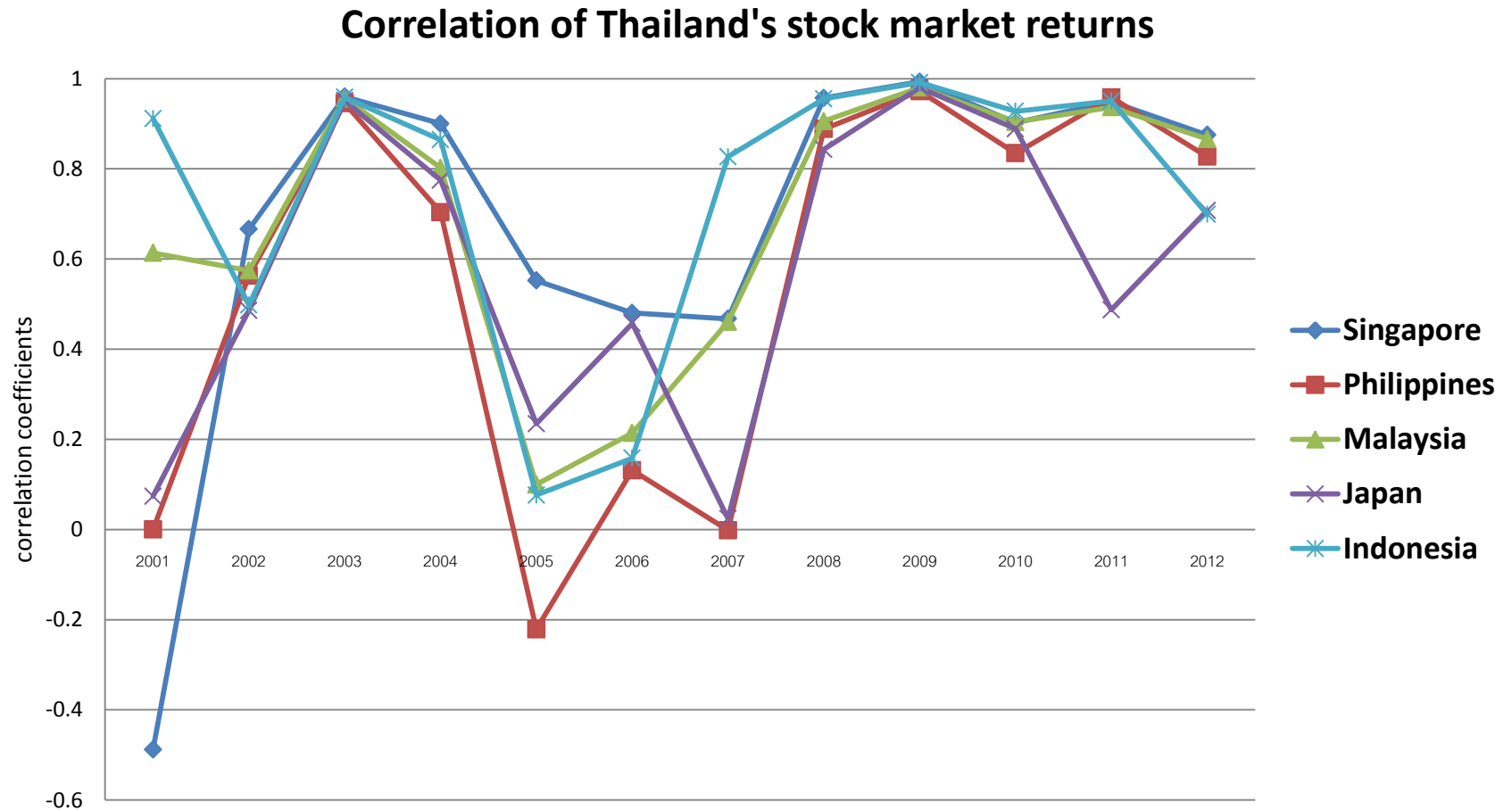
Mr. Bhanupong

Lecture 19

Outline

- ASEAN integration: trade, investment, and capital flows
- New economic geography
- New regionalism: Multiple Free Trade Agreement
- Source of data: ADB Asian Integration

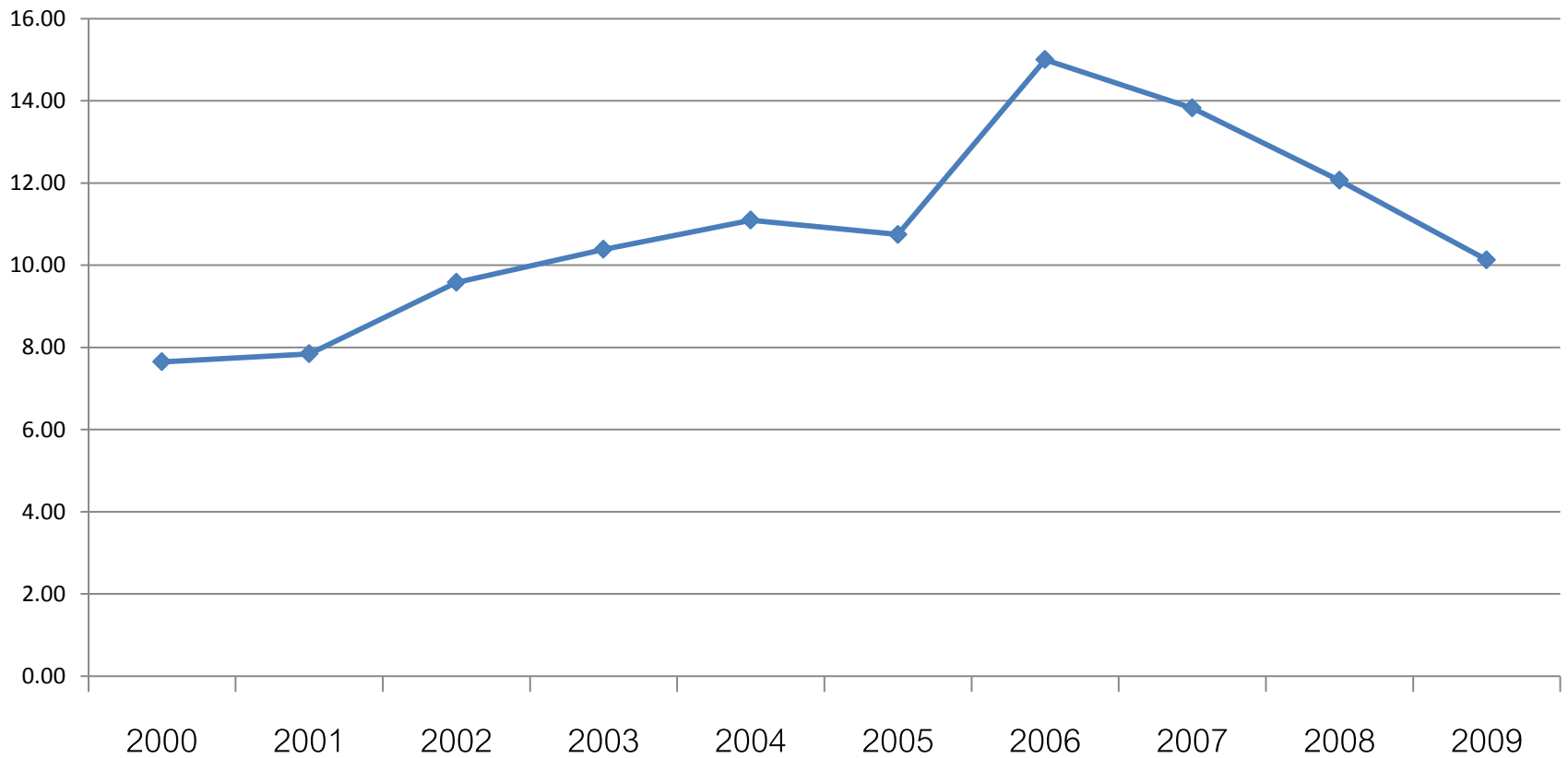
Integration indicators



Integration through FDI

- Cumulative foreign direct investment (FDI) share is the percentage of regional FDI inflows to total FDI from the investing region beginning 1995.
- A higher share indicates a stronger preference for the region and a higher degree of integration.

Thailand's Cumulative FDI Share from ASEAN (%)



Trade intensity index

- The trade intensity statistic is the ratio of two export shares.
- The numerator is the share of the destination of interest in the exports of the region under study.
- The denominator is the share of the destination of interest in the exports of the world as a whole.

- The statistic tells us whether or not a region exports more (as a percentage) to a given destination than the world does on average.
- It is interpreted in much the same way as an export share.

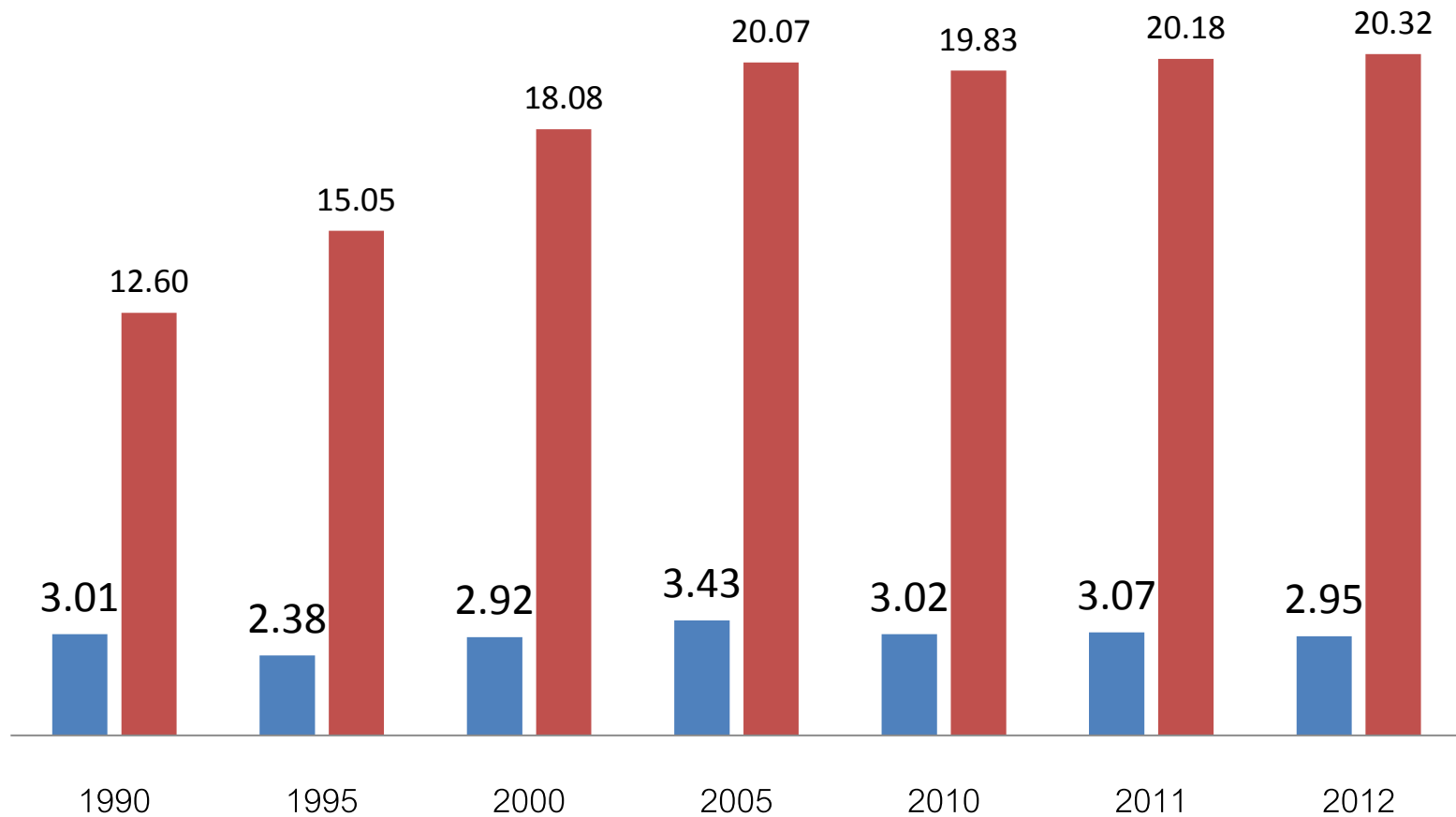
Trade share

Trade share is the percentage of trade with a partner to total trade of a country/region.

A higher share indicates a higher degree of integration between partner countries/regions.

Thailand: Trade with ASEAN partners

■ Trade Intensity Index ■ Trade Share (%)



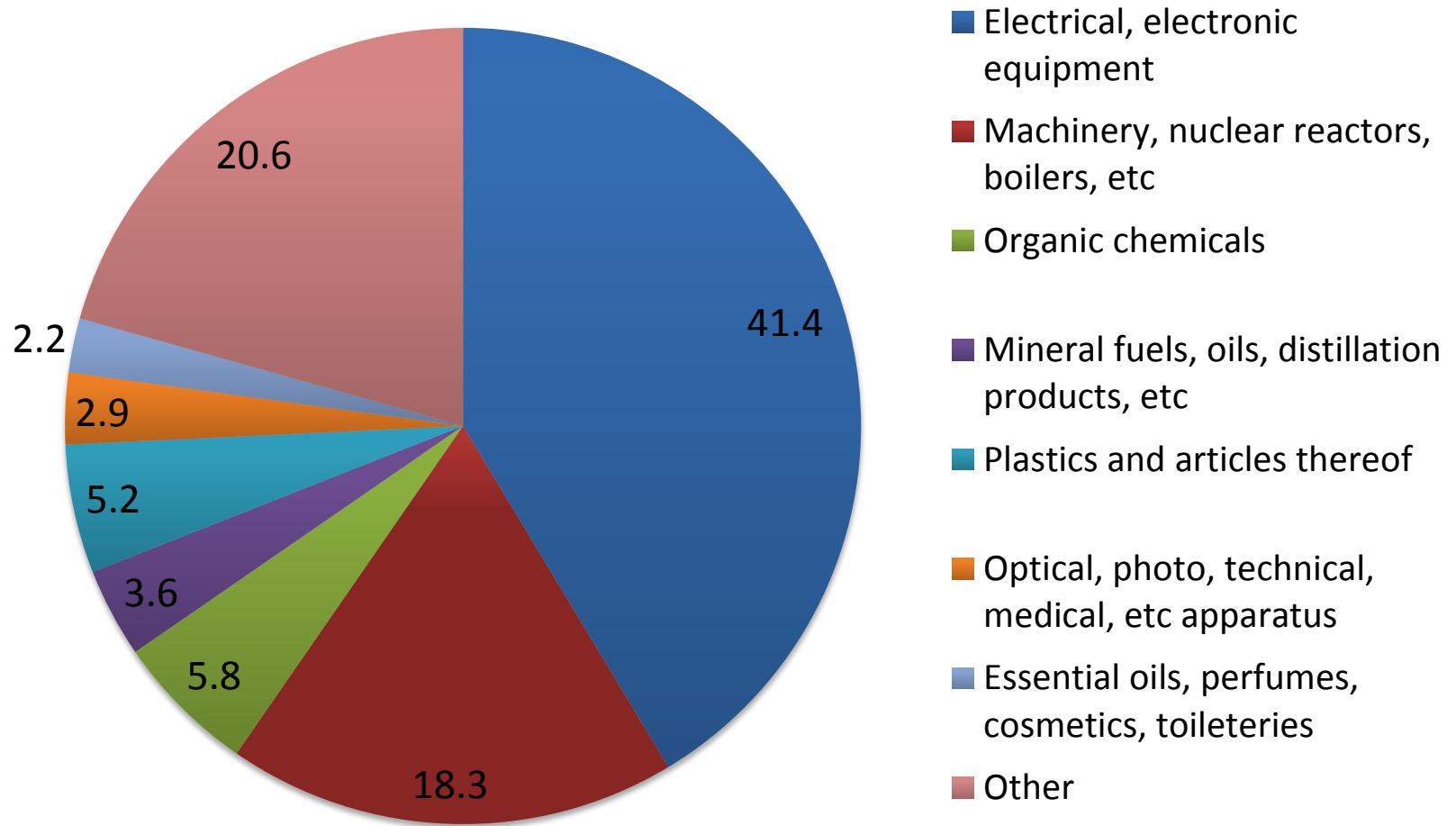
Engaging in foreign trade

- Thailand has increasingly become an ***integral part*** of the ***world*** economy.
- The degree of ***Asian regional integration*** of Thailand has been ***more*** pronounced through foreign investment in product fragmentation.

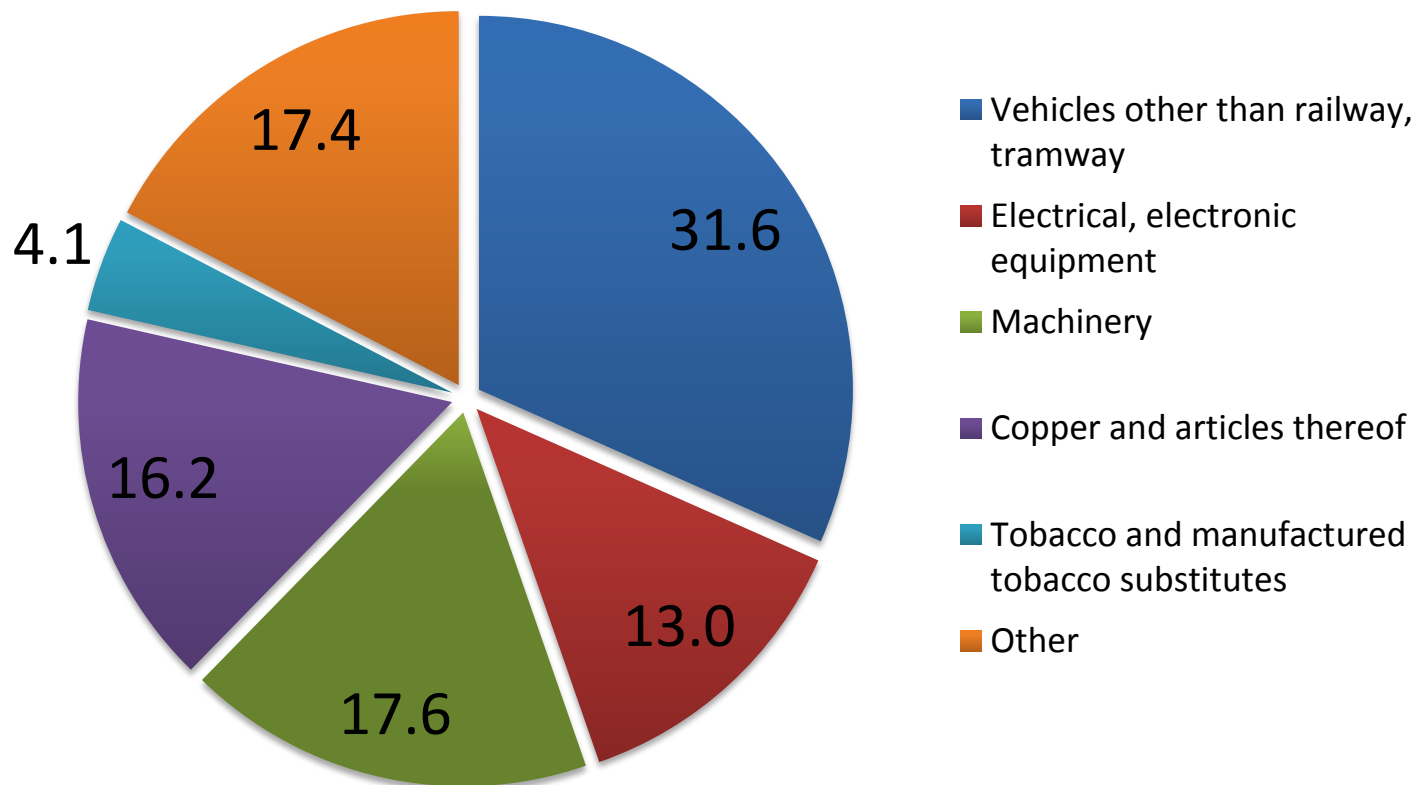
AEC in 2015

- The tariff rates among ASEAN countries were cut to 5 percent in 2005, covering about 95 percent of intra-ASEAN trade.
- Fully liberalized trade among ASEAN took place in 2010; for the *new* members (CLMV) by **2015**.
- The deadline has been set at **2015** for the establishment of ***Asian Economic Community*** (AEC).

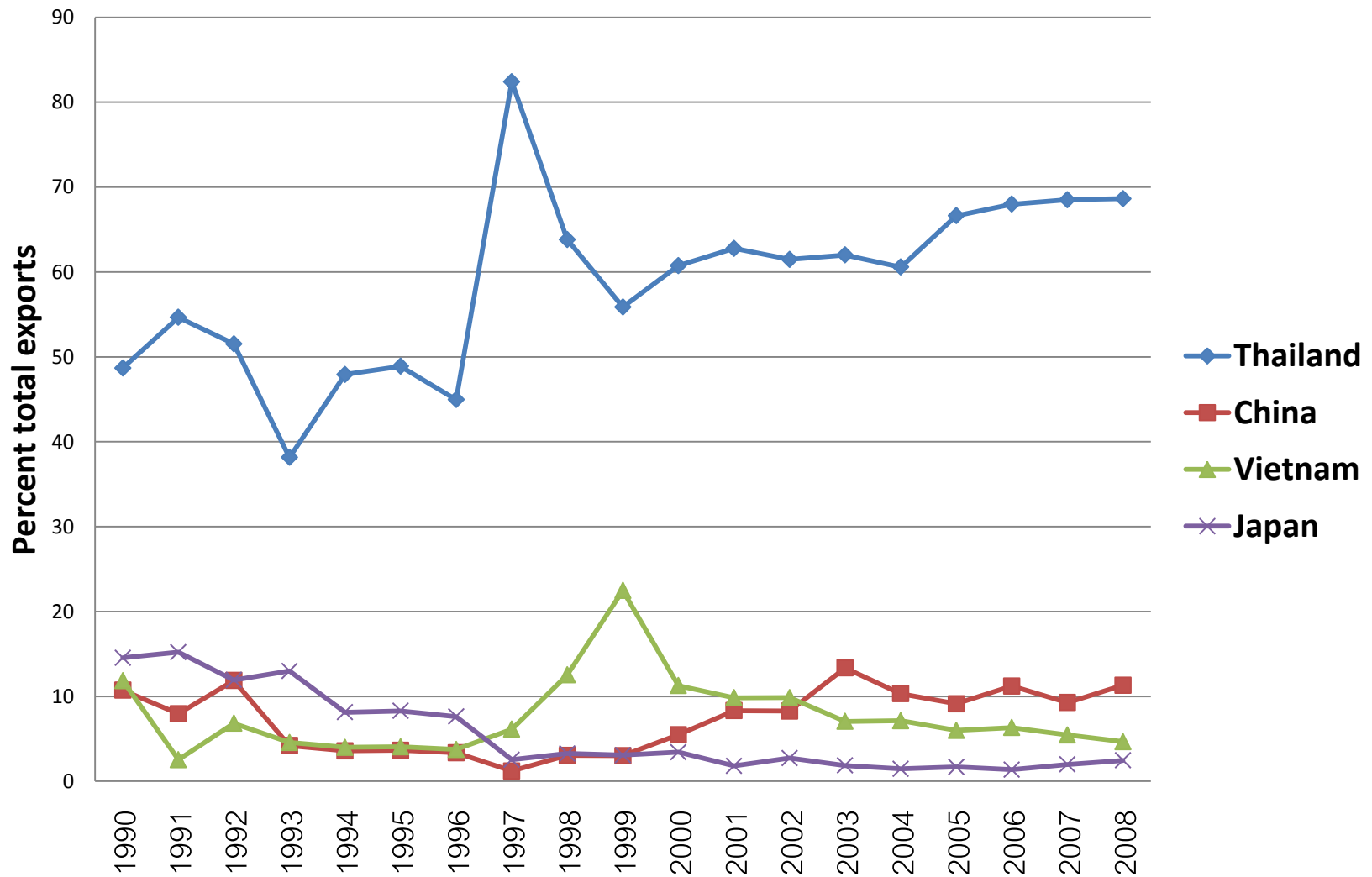
Exports of Singapore to Thailand: 2010



Philippines' Exports to Thailand: 2010



Laos' export destinations



Regional economic bloc in Asia

- FDI in Asian region had been ***declining***; a large part of investment was diverted into China.
- Foreign direct investment in ***industrial*** sector of Thailand declined sharply after 2001.
- For restoring the attractiveness of FDI in the region, ASEAN countries formed a **regional economic bloc** to ***attract*** foreign direct investment.
- Since Japan and Hong Kong are the largest investors in Thailand, the idea of establishing **ASEAN plus 3** and Asian Economic Community (AEC) provides some hope and lessens the fear of losing FDI to China.

Greater Mekhong Subregion

- GMS nations, comprising Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and **Yunnan** province in China, have agreed to promote trade and investment in the region.
- Asian Development Bank provided loans worth 770 million USD to finance transportation projects by establishing ***networks of roads*** between GMS countries and building bridges across Mekong River.

GMS Economic Corridors

- The ***East-West*** Economic Corridor (R9)
connects four countries from the port city of **Da Nang** on the ***South China Sea*** in Vietnam to **Mawlamyine**, a port city on the ***Andaman Sea*** in Myanmar, connecting roads passing through **Khon Khan** and **Phitsanulok** in **Thailand**, and **Suvanakhet** in **Laos**.
- On the ***North-South*** Economic Corridor (R3-through Burma) Chiang Rai province in Northern Thailand can be linked to Kunming in Yunnan via roads passing through Burma.
- Uneven qualities of the R3 road in three countries
- **Infrastructure-led growth Hypothesis**

Routes to link three ASEAN countries

- Laos and Vietnam jointly opened a highway for trucks in June 2009.
- The road is aimed to facilitate low-cost freight transportation.
- The 500-kilometre route links Thailand's northeastern province of Mukdahan with Laos' Suvannakhet city and its Dansavan trade zone, and Vietnam's Lao bao.

ASSOCIATED MAP FOR PROTOCOL 1



Boundaries are not necessarily authoritative.

North-South Economic Corridors and non-tariff trade cost

- Another route on the North-South Economic Corridor, goods can also be transported from Kunming to Chiang Rai via **Laos**.
- Bangkok can also be linked to Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Min City by the ***Southern*** Economic Corridor.
- The infrastructure development in the GMS would develop **secondary cities** along the road networks and provide access of **hinterlands** to sea ports.
- The planned **road networks** would ***connect*** six countries in the Greater Mekong Region, integrating these countries geographically more than ever.
- ***The GMS sub-regional trading bloc is a natural consequence of a reduction in non-tariff trade cost, reinforcing the trade pattern.***



High logistic costs

- Logistics costs relative to Thailand's gross domestic product (GDP) were expected to fall just one percentage point in 2010 year from 2009, due mainly to higher oil prices and interest rates.
- Rising oil prices have had a significant impact on logistics costs because the country is so overwhelmingly dependent on road transport.
- Can infrastructure investment lead to high growth?

High logistic costs

- The NESDB has set a five-year target to lower logistics costs from **19%** of GDP to 15% by the end of the 11th national economic and social development plan in 2016.
- The cabinet endorsed a rail system overhaul worth 1.7 trillion baht, including upgrading 660 kilometers of existing track and signaling infrastructure, buying more locomotives, and constructing five double-track routes to the northern, northeastern and southern regions.
- Examine the impact of two trillion baht investment in transportation development.

Factor endowment theory of international trade

- Until the end of the 1970s, the Heckscher-Ohlin theory for which Bertil Ohlin won the prize--Eli Heckscher died before the Nobel Prize in economics was instituted--dominated the field.
- This theory explained well why labor-abundant countries such as China exported labor-intensive products such apparel, toys and footwear and capital-abundant countries such as the United States would export machinery and aircraft.
- What is Leontief paradox?

What factor endowment theory cannot explain

- But it could not satisfactorily explain the two-way trade that was widely known to exist: Many countries exported automobiles and televisions, but they also imported them (Intra-industry trade).
- The Heckscher-Ohlin theory also did not adequately explain why rich entities such as Europe and the United States, which had very similar endowments of capital and labor, traded ***more intensively*** than those with very dissimilar endowments.
- While descriptive explanations of these phenomena existed, a tight theory explaining them was lacking.

Krugman on product variety

- Starting in 1979, Krugman published a series of papers that successfully tackled these and many other related questions.
- He postulated that consumers like *variety* in what they consume.
- For the same expenditure, their satisfaction is greater if they have a larger variety of products available.
- This creates the incentive for firms to produce a large variety of products.

Market size and distance

- But the production of a new variety has setup costs. This leads to declining per-unit costs as a larger quantity of the variety is produced and places a limit on the number of varieties the market can profitably supply.
- A firm produces a new variety only if it can capture a large enough market to allow profitable sales.
- Krugman won the Nobel Prize in 2008.
- Economies of scale explains intra-industry trade, while H-O theorem cannot.

New Economic Geography

Paul Krugman: Four propositions

- Transportation costs, or more broadly transaction costs across distance, play a crucial role in shaping international and interregional trade.
(Distance matters)
- The interaction of market size with increasing returns plays an important role in determining the location of production. Home market effect is a major explanation of trade through differences in population density and localized specialization.
- A cumulative process in which large markets attract production leads to agglomeration.
- The same processes that shape economic geography within countries also shape international trade.

Newton and law of gravity

- Newton's law of gravity: the gravitational attraction between any two objects is proportional to the product of their masses and diminishes with distance.
- Large economies tend to spend large amounts of imports because they have large incomes.
- They tend to attract large shares of other countries' spending because they produce a wide range of products.
- Trade between any two economies is larger, the larger in *either* economy.

Gravity model

- The value of trade between any two countries is proportional, other things equal, to the product of the two countries' GDP, and diminishes with the distance between the two countries.

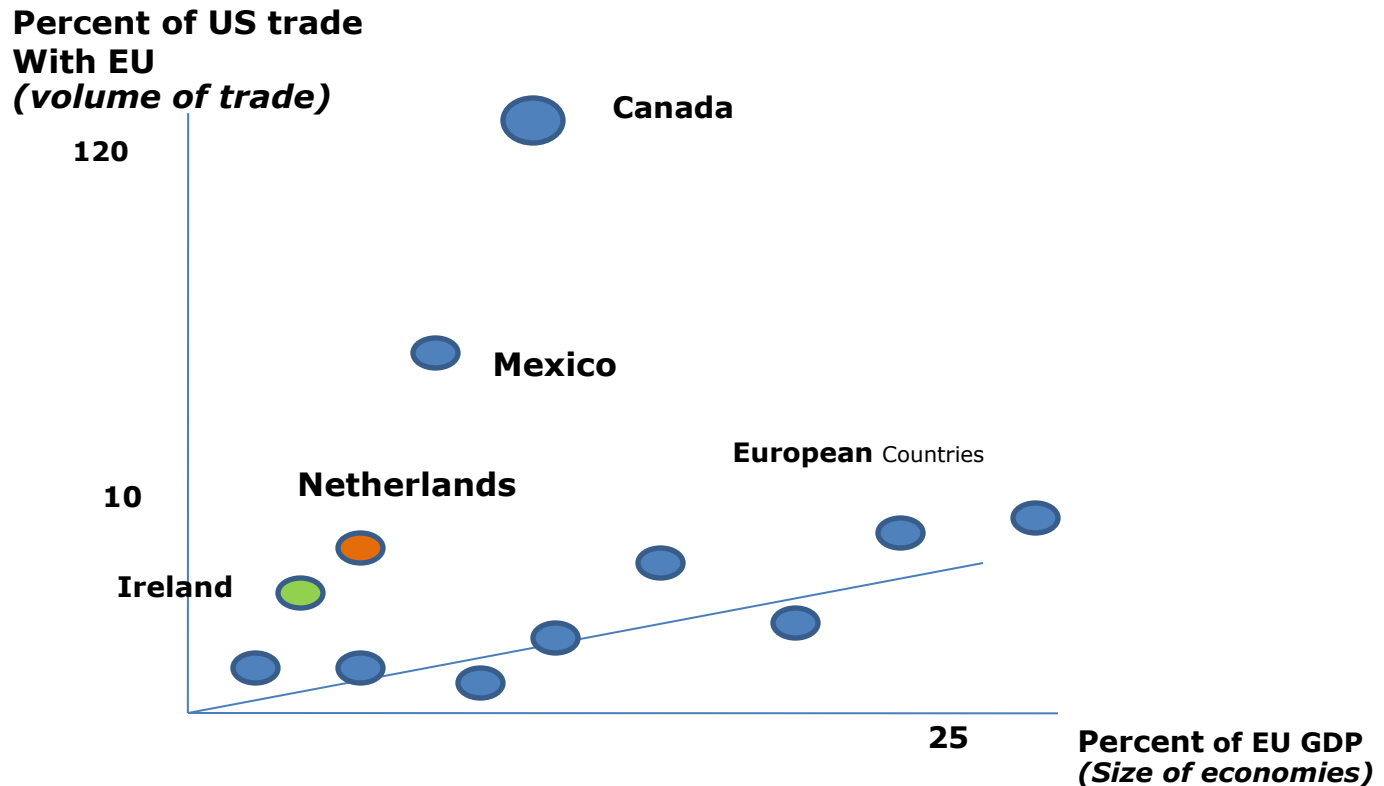
$$T_{ij} = A Y_i^{\alpha} Y_j^{\beta} / D_{ij}^{\delta}$$

$$T_{ij} = AY_i^\alpha Y_j^\beta / D_{ij}^\delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log(T_{ij}) = & \ln(A) + \alpha \log(Y_i) + \beta \log(Y_j) \\ & - \delta \log(D_{ij}) + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Trade volume depends on sizes of both economies and the distance between them.

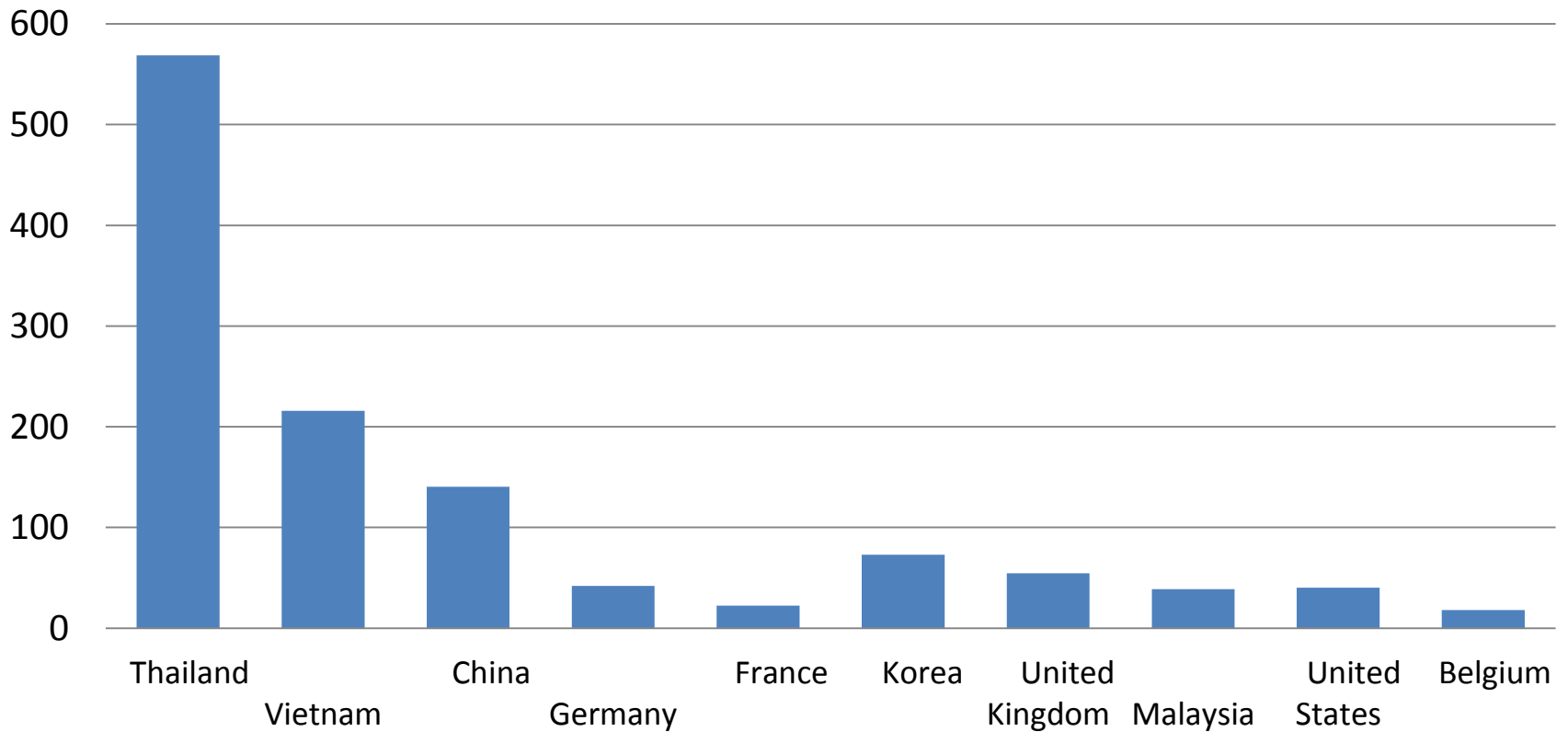
Size and distance matter for trade among nations



Distance matters

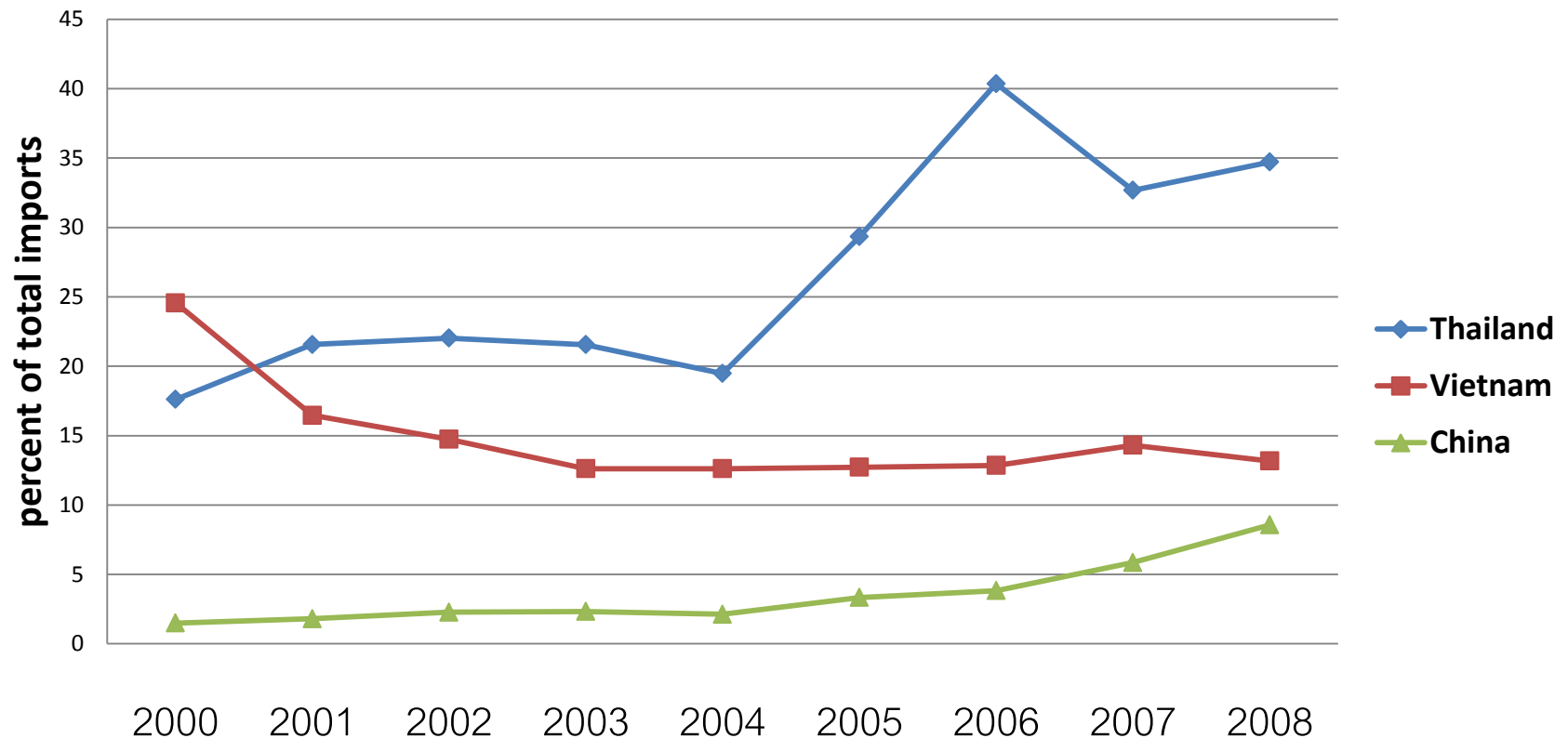
Lao's exports in 2008

Million USD



Does common language matter?

Sources of Lao's imports



Cross-border trade

- The ***closure*** of the Thai-Burmese border checkpoint between Mae Sot and Myawaddy since early July 2010 ***cost*** traders about 88 million baht a day, according to Commerce Minister (August 8, 2010).
- Both sides must negotiate to settle the problem. Cross-border trade had suffered significantly as goods could not be transported between the two countries.
- “Changing the battle field to the market place”

Trade diversion vs. creation

- Lower tariff rates among CLMV countries in the region would not create much **trade diversion** because their trade volumes with countries **outside** the bloc are small.
- On the contrary, **trade creation** effect would be welfare improving for the sub-region.
- Always check these two static impacts of trade integration

New Regionalism: Multiple FTAs

- Thailand's rush to negotiate FTAs with many countries, including USA, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Bahrain, India, China, Chile, and Peru, can be described as ***new regionalism***.
- Although Japan had already established FTAs with Singapore, Thailand was a ***more difficult*** case for Japan, since negotiations involved agriculture and labor issues.
- ***Singapore*** had already removed most of her tariff barriers, while the two countries' levels of per capita income do not differ much.

Regrettably?

- Thailand had to withdraw ***rice*** from the FTA negotiation with Japan.
- Rice is also excluded from Korea's FTAs with other countries
- Other **sensitive products** for Japan are chicken, sugar, and tapioca.
- Most of bilateral trade agreements **exempt** agriculture.
- *What commodity was exempted from the FTA between USA and Australia?*
- ***Perhaps*** the FTAs between Thailand and Japan can be an example of the FTAs that include agricultural sectors—albeit without rice.

Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): Beyond the FTA

- **EPA** between Thailand and Japan includes cooperation in education, environment, energy, sciences and technology, tourism, and human resource development.
- EPA goes ***beyond*** what WTO has stipulated since it allows partners to take advantage of **each other's strength** and recognize the **value of cooperation**.

ROO and NTBs

- **Rules of origin** (ROO) must be simplified to facilitate administration procedure without causing trade diversion or act as a hidden instrument to protect domestic industry.
- If Thailand continues to reduce **MFN tariff** rates, the cost associated with the rules of origin can also be reduced.
- The spaghetti bowl effect has been exaggerated.
- **Non-tariff barriers** such as Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) conditions must be agreed upon to make sure that they are not substitutes for the tariff reductions.

To forge ahead with FTAs

- There are **trade-offs** between benefits and adverse consequences of new regionalism.
- As long as the net benefits of expansion along the line of globalization exist, we should **cautiously** go ahead **with multiple FTAs**.
- We should not let **short-term micro** adverse impacts obscure the **long-term macro dynamic gains** from rapid integrating into the world economy.

Multiple FTAs, as of January 2010

COUNTRY	UNDER NEGOTIATION			CONCLUDED		TOTAL
	Proposed	Framework Agreement Signed/Under Negotiation	Under Negotiation	Signed	In Effect	
Australia	6	1	5	0	8	20
China	8	2	4	1	9	24
India	12	4	6	1	10	33
Philippines	4	0	1	0	7	12
Singapore	5	0	9	2	18	34
Viet Nam	2	0	2	0	7	11
Thailand	6	4	3	0	11	24

Concluding remarks

- Integrating the Thai economy with regional trade blocs can serve as an instrument to speed up **domestic reform**.
- **Temporary subsidies** to adversely *affected* industries are required to ease adjustment costs.
- Without **firm datelines** imposed by FTAs, there would be less enthusiastic efforts to carry out difficult reform.
- Utilization of FTA provisions remain relatively low due to high marginal transaction costs imposed by Rule of origin.
- A surge in the number of Thailand's FTA negotiations should not be interpreted as diminished **commitment** to the **multilateralism**.