

ASIA-PACIFIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT REPORT 2014

RECENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

ASIA-PACIFIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT REPORT 2014

RECENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

ESCAP is the regional development arm of the United Nations and serves as the main economic and social development centre for the United Nations in Asia and the Pacific. Its mandate is to foster cooperation between its 53 members and 9 associate members. ESCAP provides the strategic link between global and country-level programmes and issues. It supports Governments of countries in the region in consolidating regional positions and advocates regional approaches to meeting the region's unique socioeconomic challenges in a globalizing world. The ESCAP office is located in Bangkok, Thailand. Please visit the ESCAP website at www.unescap.org for further information.



The darker area of the map represents the member and associate member of ESCAP

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided that the source is acknowledged. The ESCAP Publications Office would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source.

No use may be made of this publication for resale or any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission. Applications for such permission, with a statement of the purpose and extent of reproduction, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Publications Board, United Nations, New York.

ASIA-PACIFIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT REPORT 2014

RECENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ASIA-PACIFIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT REPORT 2014

Recent Trends and Developments

United Nations publication
Sales No. E.15.II.F.2
Copyright © United Nations 2014
All rights reserved
ISBN: 978-92-1-120682-1
eISBN: 978-92-1-057112-8
ISSN: 2221-500X
ST/ESCAP/2701

For further information on this publication, please contact:

Mr Ravi Ratnayake
Director
Trade and Investment Division
ESCAP, United Nations Building
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Tel: (+66-2) 288-1902
Fax: (+66-2) 288-1027, 288-3066
e-mail: escap-tid@un.org

Reference to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars unless otherwise stated.

A space is used to distinguish thousands and millions.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Where the designation “country or area” appears, it covers countries, territories, cities or areas.

Bibliographical and other references have, wherever possible, been verified. The United Nations bears no responsibility for the availability or functioning of URLs.

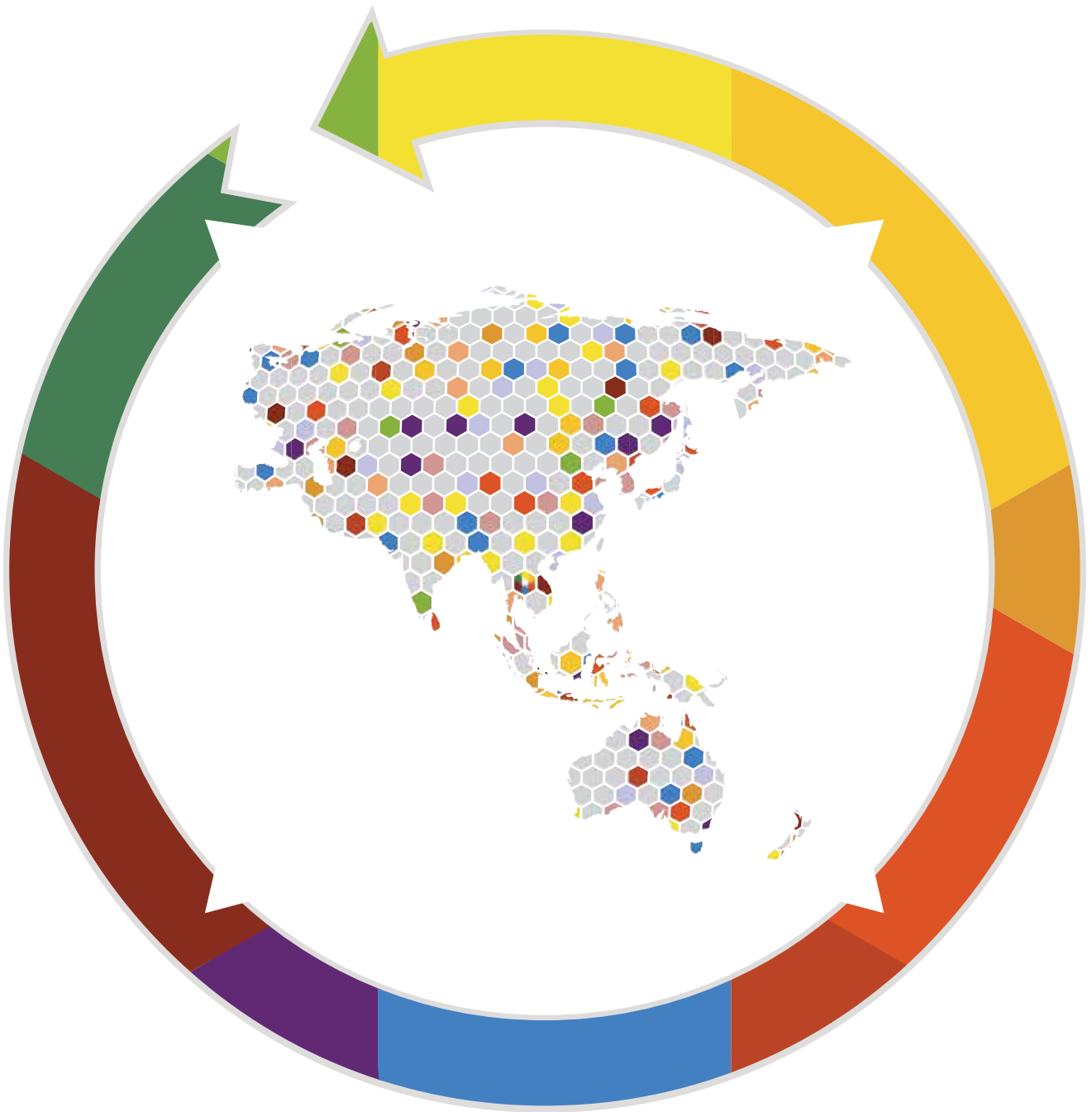
The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors or case study contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

The opinions, figures and estimates set forth in this publication are the responsibility of the authors and contributors, and should not necessarily be considered as reflecting the views or carrying the endorsement of the United Nations. Any errors are the responsibility of the authors.

Mention of firm names and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations.

The Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report and supporting online documents are the sole responsibility of the ESCAP secretariat. Any opinions or estimates reflected herein do not necessarily reflect the opinions or views of members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

This publication has been issued without formal editing.



RECENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS



FOREWORD

Trade and investment have been indispensable driving forces of economic growth in Asia-Pacific economies for more than two decades. Growing exports and rising regional economic integration helped countries in the region to create productive employment and to more widely share the benefits of such growth.

The 2008-2009 global financial crisis, however, provided powerful illustrations of the limitations of this approach. Increased volatility and deepened uncertainties, which continue today, create strong incentives for our region to adjust its model of export-led growth to mitigate the adverse impacts of the external environment. To more fully harness opportunities and improve public welfare, there is a need to exploit newer trade frontiers. Twenty-first century trade and investment offers a renewed opportunity to support and nurture sustainable development.

This edition of ESCAP's Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report (APTIR) shows that, while the Asia-Pacific region remains the most dynamic pole of the global economy, growth in trade and investment has yet to return to pre-crisis levels. Regional trade growth weakened in 2013, and in the first half of 2014, and although growth in 2015 is expected to increase to 7 per cent, ongoing uncertainties in global macroeconomic prospects mean this is far from assured.

The lengthy shadows cast by the crisis highlight the need for economic rebalancing. In part, this requires refocusing on domestic value addition of exports, rather than increasing gross exports alone. Regional economies also need to diversify away from dependence on traditional sources of export-demand in Europe and the United States, developing domestic demand and better integrating with other regional economies. In this context, it is encouraging that APTIR 2014 shows consolidated intraregional trade, with more than half of regional exports now directed to other Asia-Pacific countries.

A key finding of the Report however, is that concentrations of exports and imports remain uneven across the region. East and North-East Asia alone accounted for about 60 per cent of both total regional merchandise exports and imports in 2013. In a similar vein, 65 per cent of all services exports from the Asia-Pacific region are attributable to just six economies. This implies that large gaps remain between countries in terms of their trade competitiveness and level of diversification, and that great potential remains still untapped, especially in the services sectors of many countries. The availability of competitive business and trade services, which support industrial exports, is also increasingly essential.

Asia-Pacific attracted \$549 billion of foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2013, a rise of 6.6 per cent, accounting for almost 38 per cent of global inflows, yet this was still lower than the global increase and lagged behind other fast-growing regions such as Latin America. On a more positive note, the Report indicates a noticeable diversification in the destination of FDI within the region – with new locations and smaller players now attracting more foreign investors, and on a larger scale.

Intraregional FDI is also expanding in importance, with inflows through mergers and acquisitions totalling more than \$153 billion, accounting for almost one third of total regional FDI inflows last year, and also flowing to a diverse range of destinations. Given the importance of foreign investment in transferring technology and generating jobs, this is a promising development and augurs well for deepening global value chains, stimulating higher returns and generating decent jobs.

APTIR 2014 underscores the importance of countries remaining open to imports, and not resorting to unnecessarily trade-restrictive measures. The Report traces a worrying trend of increasingly restrictive measures across the region, dominated by behind-the-border non-tariff measures, many of which have had unintended and detrimental consequences for the region's least developed countries, presenting particular obstacles to small and medium-sized exporters.

Trade facilitation measures can reduce trade costs and boost competitiveness. ESCAP's analysis shows numerous hurdles to trade in the form of inefficient regulations and customs procedures, but encouraging progress is being made in introducing paperless trade and other trade facilitation measures.

Policymakers should take steps to lower barriers to trade. Progress in multilateral negotiations, including effective and speedy implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, would help. Regional trade liberalization agreements can also boost trade and integration, especially if many of the existing agreements can be consolidated. Completion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership as open-ended agreements, for example, could lead to the cancelling or consolidation of as many as 54 separate preferential trade agreements, and vastly simplify the Asia-Pacific "noodle-bowl" problem, while also addressing investment and other barriers to trade.

Asia and the Pacific must lead the way in fostering multilateralism to ensure that trade supports sustainable development and helps to deliver the future of inclusive and sustainable growth we want. The data and analysis in this 2014 Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report are valuable inputs to the work being done to mainstream trade considerations in the post-2015 development agenda.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shamshad Akhtar', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Shamshad Akhtar

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and
Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic and Social
Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report (APTIR) 2014 was prepared under the substantive direction and guidance of Ravi Ratnayake, Director, Trade and Investment Division (TID) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The core team of authors led by Mia Mikic, comprised TID staff (in alphabetical order) Witada Anukoonwattaka, Yann Duval, Adam Heal, Soo Hyun Kim, Rajan Ratna, Khan Salehin, Heini Salonen and Tengfei Wang. Many research assistants from the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT) as well as ESCAP interns contributed to the report through: the compilation and tabulation of statistical data; the preparation of country and subregional trade briefs; and undertaking background research and referencing. These were (also in alphabetical order): Maria B. Borda, Panit Buranawijarn, Yisi Chen, Romain Galgani, Daniela García Santibáñez, Alin Horj, Fiona Jing Huang, Benjamin Jourdan, Diana Lee, Teodora Mladenovic, Giovanni Palmioli, Maria Romera, Chorthip Utoktham and Pei Zhao. Several interns and ARTNeT associated researchers assisted ESCAP with the translation of country and subregional trade briefs into national languages for easier and more effective dissemination. These were Sven Callebaut, Mi Jin Choi, Phouphet Kyophilavong, Yuyuan Li, Dionisius Narjoko, Puspa Sharma, Angel Versetti, Enkhbold Voroshilov, Vu Hoang Dat and Mohammad Yunus. Eric Hermouet and Krisana Boonpriroje of the ESCAP Statistics Division and Panjai Limchupong of TID collaborated on the preparation of the trade performance indicator tables available from the ESCAP online statistical database.

We acknowledge with appreciation the efforts of the following peer reviewers for ensuring the quality and relevance of APTIR 2014. Reviewers from ESCAP were: Shuvojit Banerjee, Sudip Basu, and Marko Javorsek. Reviewers from other institutions were: Florian Albuero (CATIF), Zdenek Drabek (independent consultant), Jose Duran (ECLAC), Simon Evenett (St. Gallen University), Selim Raihan (SANEM and University of Dhaka), Srirat Rastapana (Government of Thailand), Xaysomphet Norasingh (Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic) and Martin Wermelinger (OECD).

Robert Oliver and Adam Heal provided substantive editing of the report, while Charuwan Chongsathien of TID and John Loftus of ESCAP's Editorial Unit performed final checks. The graphic concept, design and layout was originally created by Marie-Ange Sylvain-Holmgren for APTIR 2013 and was used again for this volume under the expert application of Clung Wicha Press Co., Ltd. ESCAP Strategic Communications and Advocacy Section provided support in disseminating and communicating APTIR's finding through media outlets, while Martin Dessart helped with arrangements for timely online publication, making sure APTIR 2014 is accessible by readers worldwide.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二

<https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?rep>