# Chapter 2 Japan growing with Asia's development – Asia – Pacific framework toward sustainable growth

Chapter 1 clarified that, while the international economy gradually recovers from the global financial crisis, emerging economies, particularly those in Asia, are enhancing their presence with their growth rates and their size of economy in the world economy and the world economy is shifting from an unipolar model led by the United States to a multipolar pattern driven by emerging countries, particularly the Asian countries and regions.

This chapter will provide analysis on the Asian emerging countries and regions that will play the main role in this world economic structure change. Section 1 will introduce the Asia economy that is recovering from the global financial economy and section 2 will confirm the changes in the production networks in East Asia that has been supporting the economic growth of the region. Section 3 will present the current status and prospect for the Asian consumption market which has been expanding along with the economic growth. Section 4 will explain about the infrastructure development required for the further progress of the Asian economy. Meanwhile, since there are issues to realize sustainable growth, Section 5 will discuss challenges including declining birth rate and aging population and the environment and energy issues. At the end, Section 6 will emphasize the importance of cooperation in Asia and its extended region, Asia-Pacific, to achieve sustainable growth solving these issues and introduce the framework of APEC that Japan will assume the chairmanship this year, 2010.

#### Section 1 Asia increasing its presence in the world

Asian economy had been presenting so called a wild-goose formation economy development model having Japan as its leader followed by NIEs including Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore, then ASEAN, China and India. However, the rapid growth of China and India is recently changing the Asian economic growth model. Moreover, the immediate recovery from the global financial crisis has increased the significance of the status of the Asian economy in the world economy. It is becoming more important for Japan to contribute for the sustainable growth of the Asian economy which has been demonstrating brisk development and try to correlate the expansion of Asia with the growth of Japan.

This section will analyze growth factors for the Asian economy that is enhancing its presence and keeps expanding in the world economy primarily from the viewpoint of economic structure. Furthermore, we will confirm the recent trend of the Asian economy which quickly recovered from the global financial crisis ahead of other countries and provide analysis for the driving force of the economic recovery. Moreover, we will verify the trend of outward direct investment of China<sup>1</sup> that is rapidly growing and projected to become the world second largest economic power surpassing Japan in 2010.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> IMF "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2009"

#### 1. Asia in the center of the world growth

### (1) Overview of Asian economy

Backed by the leap of China after joining WTO in 2001 and the potential of India for further growth, the Asian economy is enhancing its presence in the world economy every year.

The size of Asian economy which was some \$2 trillion in 1980 reached some \$15 trillion in 2009 (see Figure 2-1-1-1). According of IMF's forecasts, it is expected to grow to an economic zone of some 24.4 trillion in 2015 superseding NAFTA and EU.

One of the characteristics of the Asia economy which is enhancing its presence in the world economy is the population size which accounts for 50% of the world population. Particularly, the comparison with NAFA with 440 million people or EU with 500 million people represents the significant, and the population of Asia, which is 3,300 million people, is more than 6 times larger than each (see Figure 2-1-1-2).

Another characteristic is low GDP per capita levels. In 2009, nominal GDP per capita in Asia was \$4,391, which is less than one seventh of the size of NAFTA of \$36,708 and EU of \$32,913. This is due to the low GDP per capita of the countries with a large population. Nominal GDP per capital of China with 1.3 billion people of population was \$3,658 while the number of India was \$1,031 in 2009. In addition, the disparity in Asia is large. GPD per capita by region in Asia in 2009 shows that the number of Australia, \$45,586, was the largest while the Myanmar's \$459 was the smallest. There is about 100 times of difference.

As of 2008, Japan's Asia-bound exports account for 42.4% of total exports and its imports from Asia consist of 43.7% of total imports. Japan's outstanding balance of the direct investment in Asia is 23.2% of Japan's total outstanding direct investment balance at the end of 2008. Geographically and economically, Japan and Asia have close relations.



2-1-1-1 Trends for Share of Countries/Regions of Global Nominal GDP

Note: "Other Asian Countries" includes ASEAN and other 6 countries except Japan and China. Source:IMF "World Economic Outlook Database, 2010 April "

Countries	67.34	57,937	8,604	32,550	16,019	16,531	682.4	829.3	132,320	617,400
Total of All					4,000					
Others	24.51	10,447	4.236	6.268	4.053	3,623	243.1	110.8	35,433	113,944
EU	5.00	16,447	32,913	10,810	5.901	6,152	62.3	143.4	,	146,058
(USA only)	3.07	14.256	46.437	3.180	1.300	2,955	66.6	143.4	44,617	204,584
NAFTA	4.49	16,468	36,708	4,472	2,048	2,955	79.0	177.1	46.375	214,013
Total of ASEAN+6	33.34	14,640	4,391	7,993	4,017	3,802	297.9	351.7	27,081	143,385
New Zealand	0.04	118	27,261	65	31	34	2.6	2.8	618	1,300
Australia	0.22	997	45,586	397	186	211	41.2	19.1	5,369	17,249
India	11.99	1,236	1,031	459	178	281	3.2	7.3	5,429	8,523
Total of ASEAN+3	21.09	12,289	5,827	7,072	3,623	3,275	250.9	322.5	15,665	116,313
South Korea	0.49	833	17,074	862	427	435	28.3	61.0	2,447	10,996
China	13.42	4,909	3,658	2,561	1,429	1,132	116.2	150.8	6,700	44,239
Japan	1.28	5,068	39,731	1,545	783	762	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OF ASEAN	5.91	1,480	2,504	2,104	984	946	106.5	110.7	6,518	61,078
Vietnam	0.87	92	1,063	143	63	81	8.5	8.6	1,130	2,986
Myanmar	0.60	28	459	14	7	7	0.3	0.2	-4	-
Laos	0.06	6	895	4	2	3	0.02	0.1	3	-
Cambodia	0.14	11	790	12	4	8	0.1	0.2	38	-
Thailand	0.67	264	3,939	352	173	179	19.7	33.6	2,093	18,533
Singapore	0.05	177	37,946	659	339	320	16.7	25.9	1.122	17.615
Philippines	0.92	161	1.750	110	49	60	7.7	7.1	737	7,042
Malaysia	0.28	191	6,838	356	200	123	21.7	19.6	618	6,990
Indonesia	2.32	539	2,325	266	137	129	4.2	15.1	739	7,699
Brunei	persons 0.004	persons 11	26,835	million 13	million 10	million 3	million 4.2	million 0.2	million 42	million
Ur	1 hundred it million	1 hundred million	\$	\$ 1 thousand	\$ 1 thousand	\$ 1 thousand	\$ 1 thousand	\$ 1 thousand	\1 hundred	
Yea	ar 2009	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	end of year 2008
	Population	Nominal GDP	Per-capita Nominal GDP	Amount of Foreign Trade	Total Amount of Imports	Total Amount of Exports	Amount of Exports to Japan	Amount of Imports from Japan	Direct Investment from Japan	Direct Investment from Japan
				Total						Balance of

## 2-1-1-2 Overview of Asian Economies

Note: Per-capita Nominal GDP = Nominal GDP / Population Source: IMF"World Economic Outlook Database April 2010" for the figures for the Nominal GDP / IMF"DOT" for the figures for the amount of foreign trade / Ministry of Finance, Bank of Japan "Balance of