

2004 FEALAC Young Business Leaders' Encounter in Tokyo

12 February 2004, Toranomon Pastoral Hotel



Selected East Asian Economies

(Real GDP, percent change, year-over-year averages)

(rear ob) you	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Hong Kong	10.2	0.6	1.7	3.0	4.5
Cambodia	6.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.5
Singapore	10.2	-1.9	2.2	3.0	4.0
Indonesia	4.9 🔪	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.0
Philippines	4.4	3.2	4.0	3.5	4.5
Thailand	4.6	1.8	5.2	5.8	4.5
Malaysia	8.3	0.4	4.1	4.5	5.5
South Korea	9.2	3.3	5.9	2.8	4.3
China	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.5	7.5

Source:IMF,OECD& country sources; all estimates & forecast by LAEDC *Forecast

Selected Latin American Economies

(Real GDP, percent change, year-over-year averages)

					7
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Argentine	-0.8	-4.5	-12.2	5,5	4.0
Venezuela	3.2	2.7	-6.7	-9.5	3.5
Brazil	4.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.0
Colombia	2.8	1.6	1.7	3.5	4.0
Peru	3.1	0.2	3.6	4.0	4.0
Mexico	6.9	-0.3	0.9	1.9	3.5
Chile	4.4	2.8	1.8	3.3	4.5

Source:IMF,OECD&country sources; all estimates & forecast by LAEDC *Forecast



Small numbers for big opportunities

- IN 2002, ASIA WAS THE TARGET OF ONLY 6.5% OF THE LATIN AMERICAN OVERALL EXPORTS
- REPRESENTED ONLY 8.8% OF OVERALL EXPORTS
- BUT...NEW AGREEMENTS OPEN A NEW SET OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE



JOEU-JAK

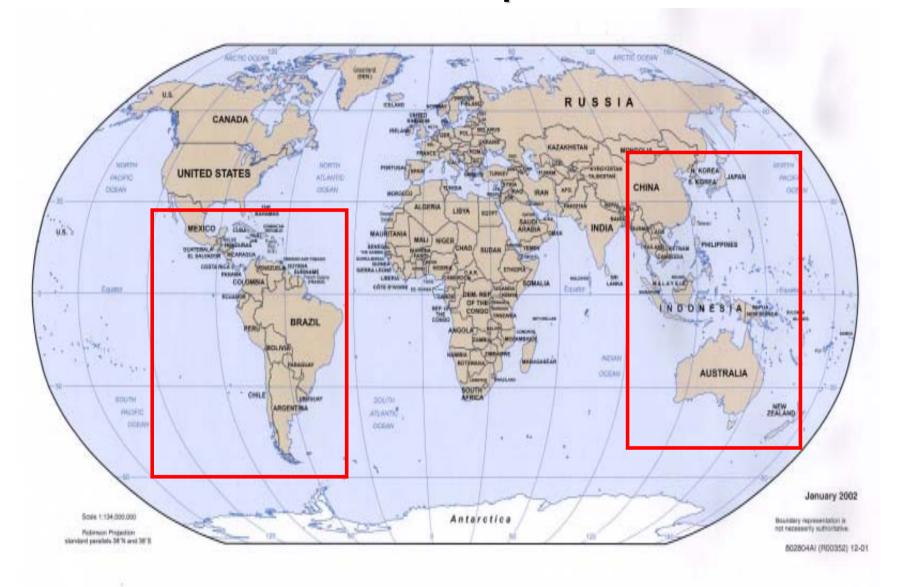


Group 2

AUSTRALIA, LAOS, THAILAND, ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA,
EL SALVADOR, MEXICO



World Map



INTEGRATION WITHIN LATIN AMERICA ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

- ALADI-Latin American Integration Association-(Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela)
- MERCOSUR Common Market of the South America-
- (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay/Chile, Peru, Bolivia as associated)
- CAN-Andean Community Nations (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela)
- •G3-Group of Three- (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela)
- CARICOM-Caribbean Common Market- (Antigua, Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, R. Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Santa Lucia, Saint Vicente & Las Grenadines, Surinam, Trinidad & Tobago, Anguila, Bermudas, Britannica's Island, Cayman Islands, Truces, Caicos Island)
- •CA4-Central American Group of Four- (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua)
- •Chile & Mexico, CAN, Mercosur, Central America, EU.

INTEGRATION WITHIN LATIN AMERICA ...

FREE TRADE AGREETMENTS

- NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) (Canada, U.S.A and Mexico)
- Chile & U.S.A.
- Chile & Korea
- Chile & EU
- Mexico & EU
- Panama & Taiwan
- CAFTA (Central American Free Trade Agreement)
 (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and USA)
 waiting for U.S Congressional Approval.
- Mexico & Japan (In progress)
- Panama & USA. (In progress)
- U.S.A & Colombia, Peru (Announced last November).
- FTAA (Free Trade Area of the Americas), 39 countries, In progress.
- CAN & MERCOSUR

East Asia Economic Integration

ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)

ASEAN (Brunei , Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) Tariff Reduction : To be implemented in 2005

ASEAN - China FTA

Agricultural products – Implemented in January 2004

CERTA between Australia & New Zealand

- Closer Economic Relationship Trade Agreement
- Started in 1985 & Completed
 - Common Regulatory Agencies i.e. Food, Chemicals, etc.
- Thailand Australia / Bahrain / China / India
- Singapore Japan / USA ~
- Australia Thailand / Singapore / EU / USA
- Korea Chile
- APEC —Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation— (Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; The Republic of the Philippines; The Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States of America; Viet Nam.)



- Multilateral Economic Integration
 - ASEAN-India
 - ASEAN-Japan
 - ASEAN-Korea
- Bilateral Economic Integration
 - Japan Mexico
 - Korea Japan / Mexico / New Zealand / Thailand
 - Thailand Japan

Future Prospects of Economic Integration

- Multilateral Economic Integration
 - **ASEAN-EU**
 - ASEAN-USA

Bilateral Economic Negotiations

Japan	Korea	Thailand	Australia
Mexico	Mexico	USA	China
	Thailand	Peru	EU
	New Zealand	Sri Lanka	
	Japan	Japan	

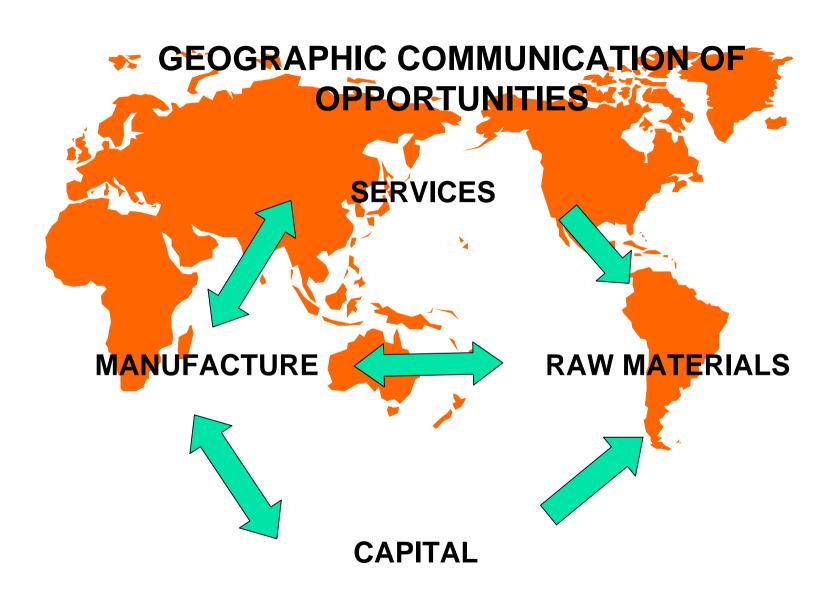


Myanmar, New Zealand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Uruguay

NTRODUCTION

- Latin American economies are based on rich natural resources and food supplies
- Asia economies offer capital and intermediate goods for manufacturing industries

HOW CAN WE CAPITALISE ON THESE COMPLEMENTARY RESOURCES?



RAW MATERIALS

- With its rich and fertile lands Latin America is primed to meet the increasing consumer demand from the populous East Asian region.
- Seafood a primary stable of nutrition in East Asia can benefit from the wide range of water resources in Latin America.
- The mining industry offers a wide a range of opportunities to East Asia.

MANUFACTURING

- Parts of East Asia have the economies of scale, technical ability and inexpensive labor to process materials efficiently.
- Latin America has an attractive investment climate and access to the purchasing power of the Americas to develop similar successful industries.



- Education/Training
- Information Technology & Communication
- **P**Tourism
- Logistics

CAPITAL

- In the current investment market value is hard to find. Developing these economic ties will create a synergy not available in the global market at present.
- Investment in infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, energy, mining to optimise use of natural resources in Latin America.

Conclusion

- The opportunity for leverage that can be generated for both Latin America and East Asia by realizing the goals of FEALAC is yet to be determined.
- We have shown some of the possibilities for increased economic interaction between both regions and would hope that from here some practical solutions can be found to make FEALAC a success.



Brazil, Brunei, Chile, China, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Singapore



Lack of Awareness

PROPOSALS

- 1. Business missions, participation in trade fairs
- 2. Increase positive media coverage print articles
- 3. Stimulate cultural exchanges arts, TV, movies,
- 4. Business exchange co-operations, seminars, networking platforms
- 5. Setting up of National Business Chambers & Associations
- 6. Understand different economic situations in Latin
- 7. Encourage tourism

Lack of Know how

PROPOSALS

- 1. Education & Training:
 - University student exchange, training of human resources, specialized courses.
 - Exchange of IT know-how.
 - Exchange of organic products know-how.
 - Clean products from Japan.
- 2. SME Associations exchange of experience between SMEs from the 2 regions.

Barriers to Free Trade

PROPOSALS

- 1. Bilateral and multilateral agreements such as FTAs
- Toster new areas for investment relations e.g. mining, agricultural business, development of software in Spanish
- 3. Stimulate agreements between economic blocks e.g.. ASEAN and MERCOSUR or Andean Community

Distance



Conclusion

EAST ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA: "A BRIDGE FOR FUTURE TRADE"

To strengthen the economic relationships:
between the two regions:

A. Cooperation:

- Economic and technical cooperation
- Elevate know-how, experience and best practices

B. Flexibility:

- New FTAs

*Leading to Diversity:

- Open new markets between regions
- Less reliance on traditional markets e.g. USA

Pro-active and practical support for FEALAC's objectives

- participants of FEALAC Young Business Leaders' Encounter e.g.: through official FEALAC web page www.focalae.net for interchange of specific projects and experience
- Continue FEALAC Young Business
 Leaders' Encounter on a regular basis,
 rotating hosts between East Asia and
 Latin America

