

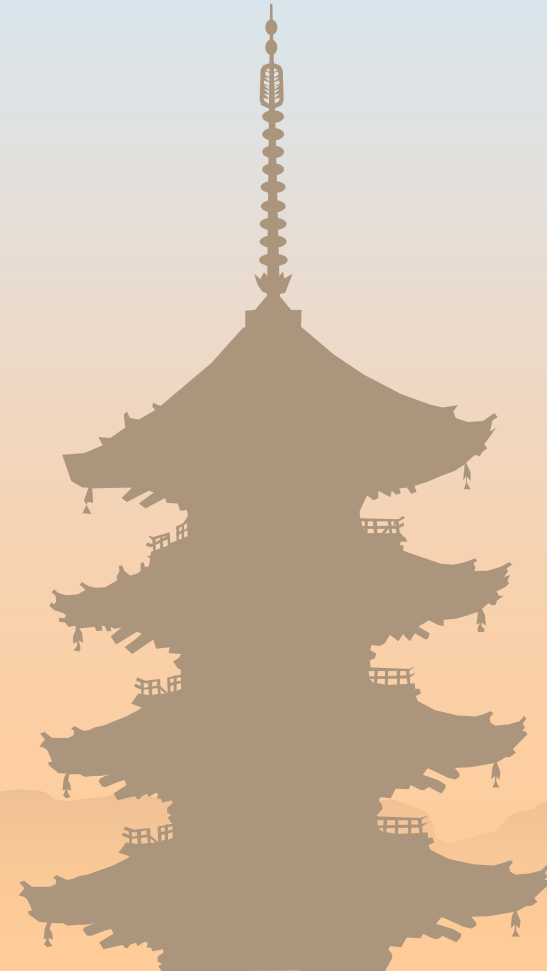
Subregionalism in East Asia

KAIS 2008 Annual Conference

TAGA Hidetoshi

多賀 秀敏

Waseda University



Sub-regionalism in East Asia

□ 1 Regional Cooperation: Typology

- 1) By UNU project; Comparative Regional Integration Studies
- 2) By EU; Interreg III
- 3) by others

□ 2 Comparison

- 1) Regionalism in East Asia
- 2) Regionalism in Europe
- 3) Difference between East Asia and Europe

□ 3 Future and Role of the Yellow Sea Region



United Nations
University

CRIS

Comparative Regional Integration Studies

By UNU/CRIS

- Micro-region
 - Micro-region
 - Cross-border region: the region above formed in cross-border area.
 - Macro-region
 - Sub-region:

Within the realms of Macro-regions one can also identify smaller regional entities, sometimes called 'sub-regions'. such as the Swedish, Baltic Empire,

But not only nations, also micro-regions can form a subregion. The old Hanseatic project in Europe seems to be revitalised today
 - Realm:

Europe, Russia, North America, Middle America, South America, North Africa, Southwest Asia, Sub-saharan Africa, South Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Austral Realm, Pacific Realm
-

Macro-region

A micro-region can be defined as a territorial area that is smaller than a state to which it belongs, but larger than a municipality. Typical examples of such microregions are provinces, districts, departments or even mega-cities. A special case of a micro-region is one that spreads across different states (cross-border region).

Micro-regionalism is related to macro-regionalism in the way that the larger regionalisation (and globalisation) processes create possibilities for smaller economically dynamic sub-national or transnational regions to get a direct access to the larger regional economic system, often bypassing the nation-state and the national capital, sometimes even as an alternative or in opposition to the challenged state and formal state-led regionalisms.

By EU, Interreg III

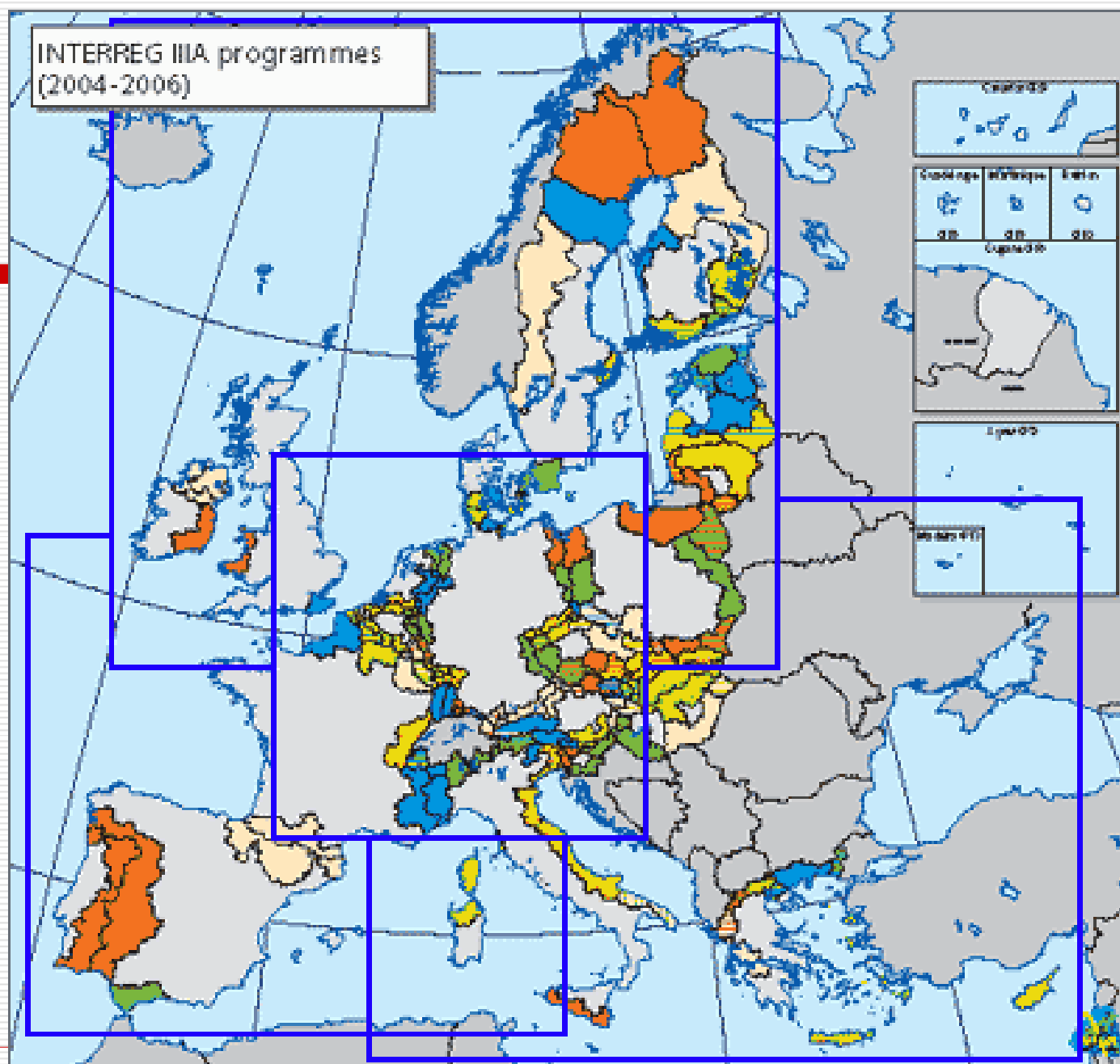
- ❑ Interreg IIIa: cross-border cooperation
 - ❑ Interreg IIIb: trans-national cooperation
 - ❑ Interreg IIIc: inter-regional cooperation
-

Interreg IIIa: cross-border cooperation

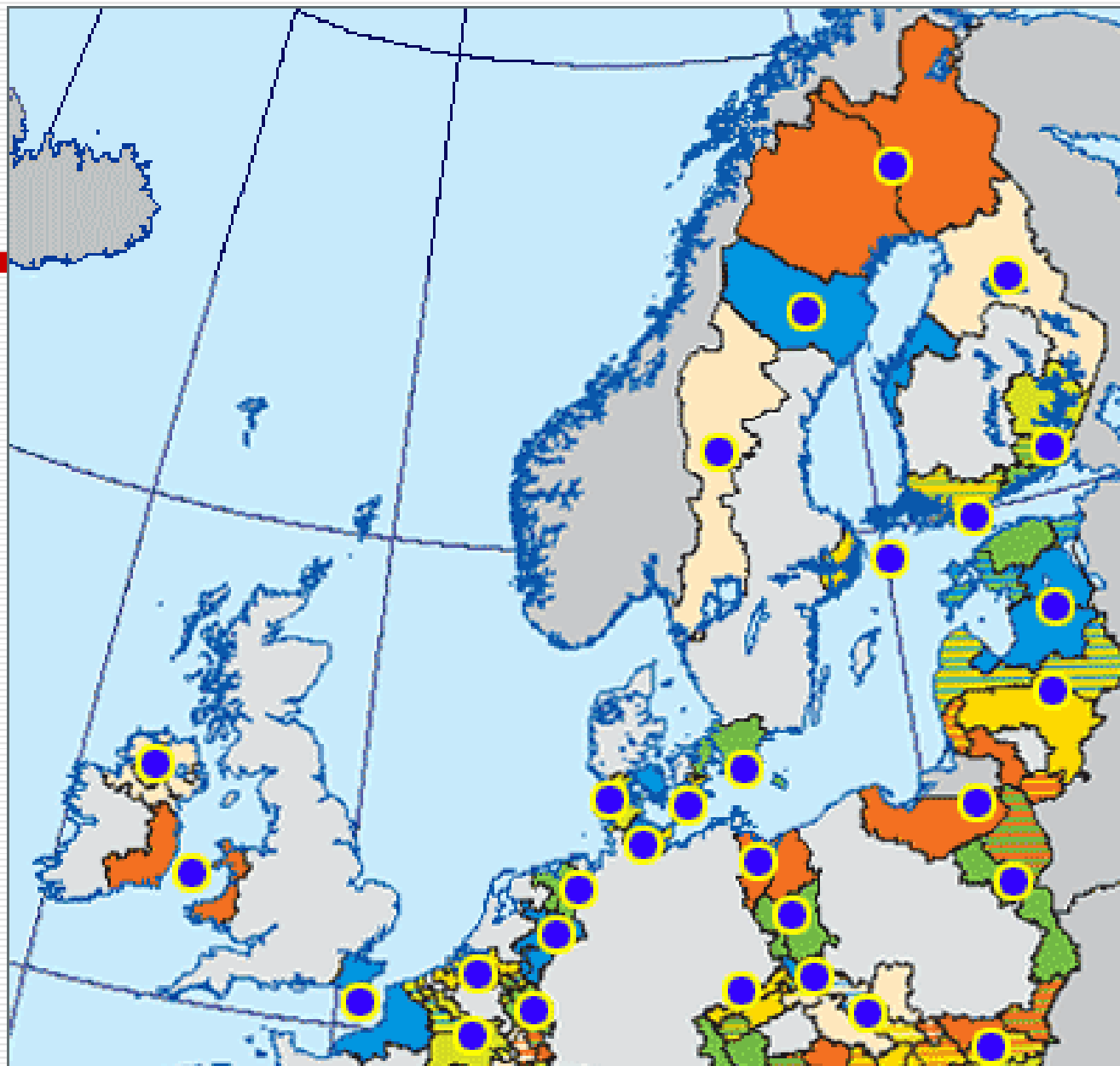
- Cross-border cooperation between adjacent regions aims to develop cross-border social and economic centres through common development strategies.
-

Illa, Priorities for action

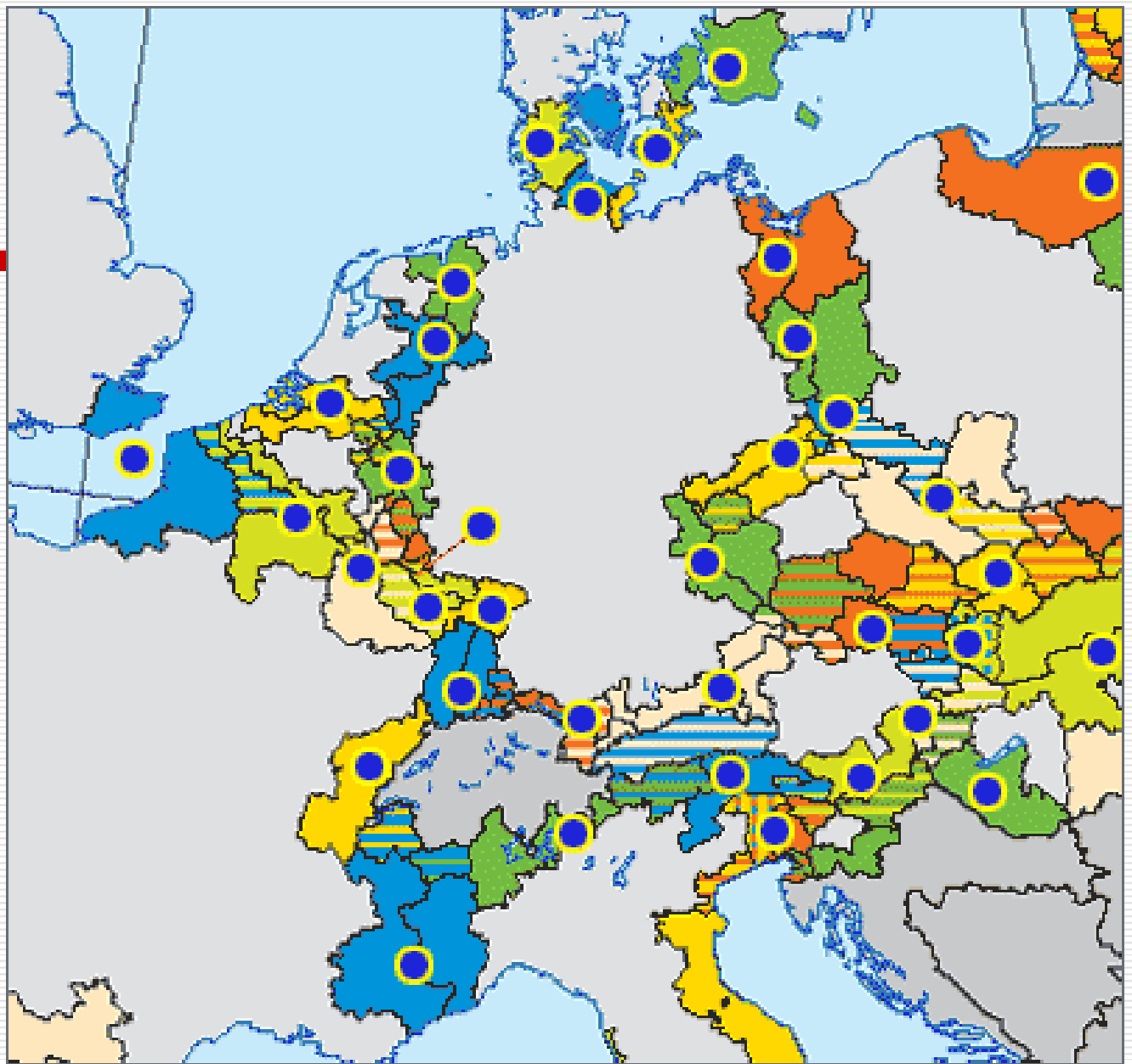
- Promotion of urban, rural and coastal development
- Strengthening the spirit of enterprise
- Developing small and medium-sized enterprises, including those in the tourism sector
- Developing local employment initiatives
- Assistance for labour market integration and social inclusion
- Initiatives for encouraging shared use of human resources, and facilities for research and development, education, culture, communication, health and civil protection
- Measures for environmental protection, improving energy efficiency and renewable energy sources
- Improving transport, information and communication networks and services, water and energy systems
- Increasing cooperation in legal and administrative areas
- Increasing human and institutional potential for cross-border cooperation

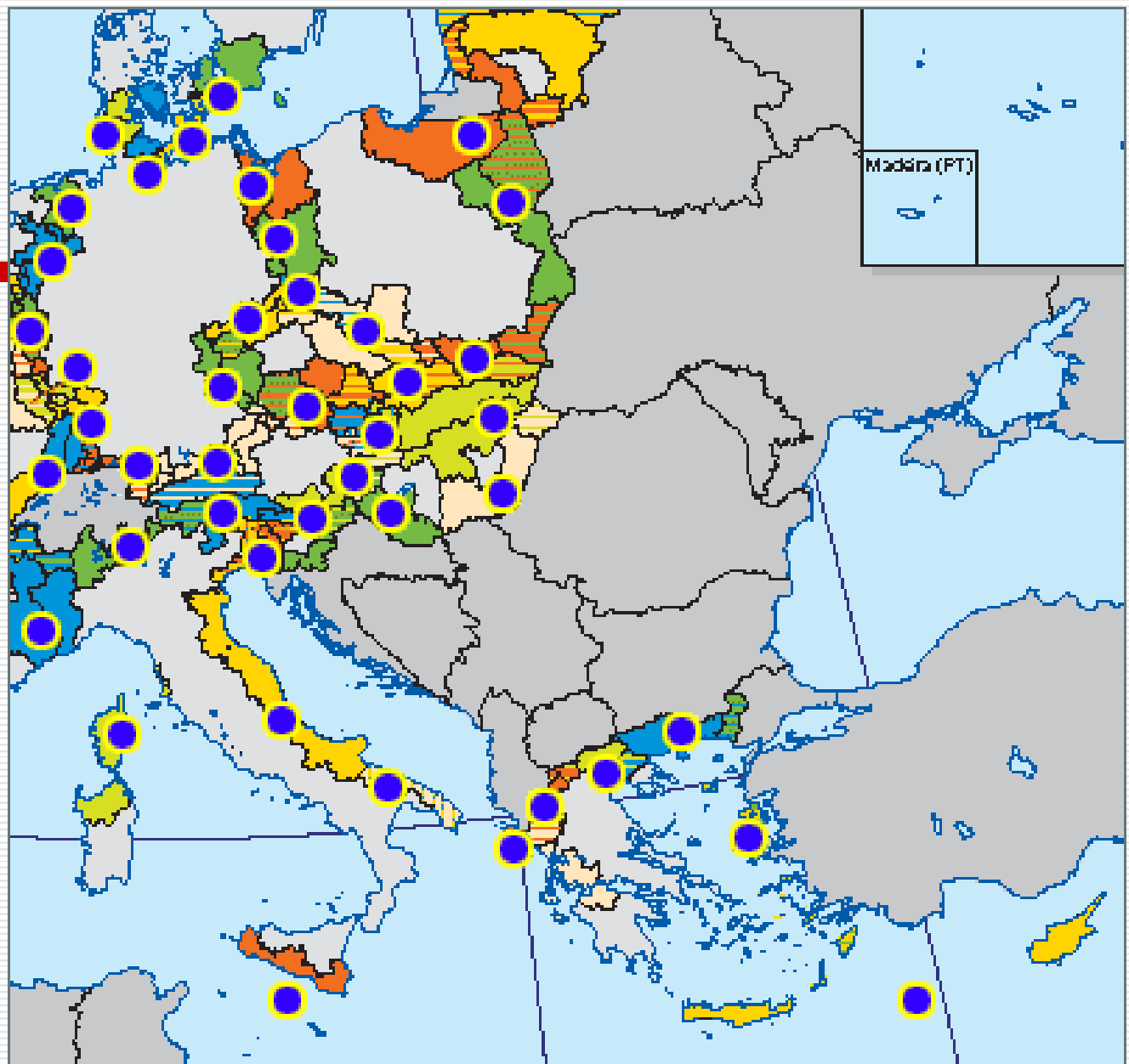


http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/interreg3/abc/voleta_en.htm



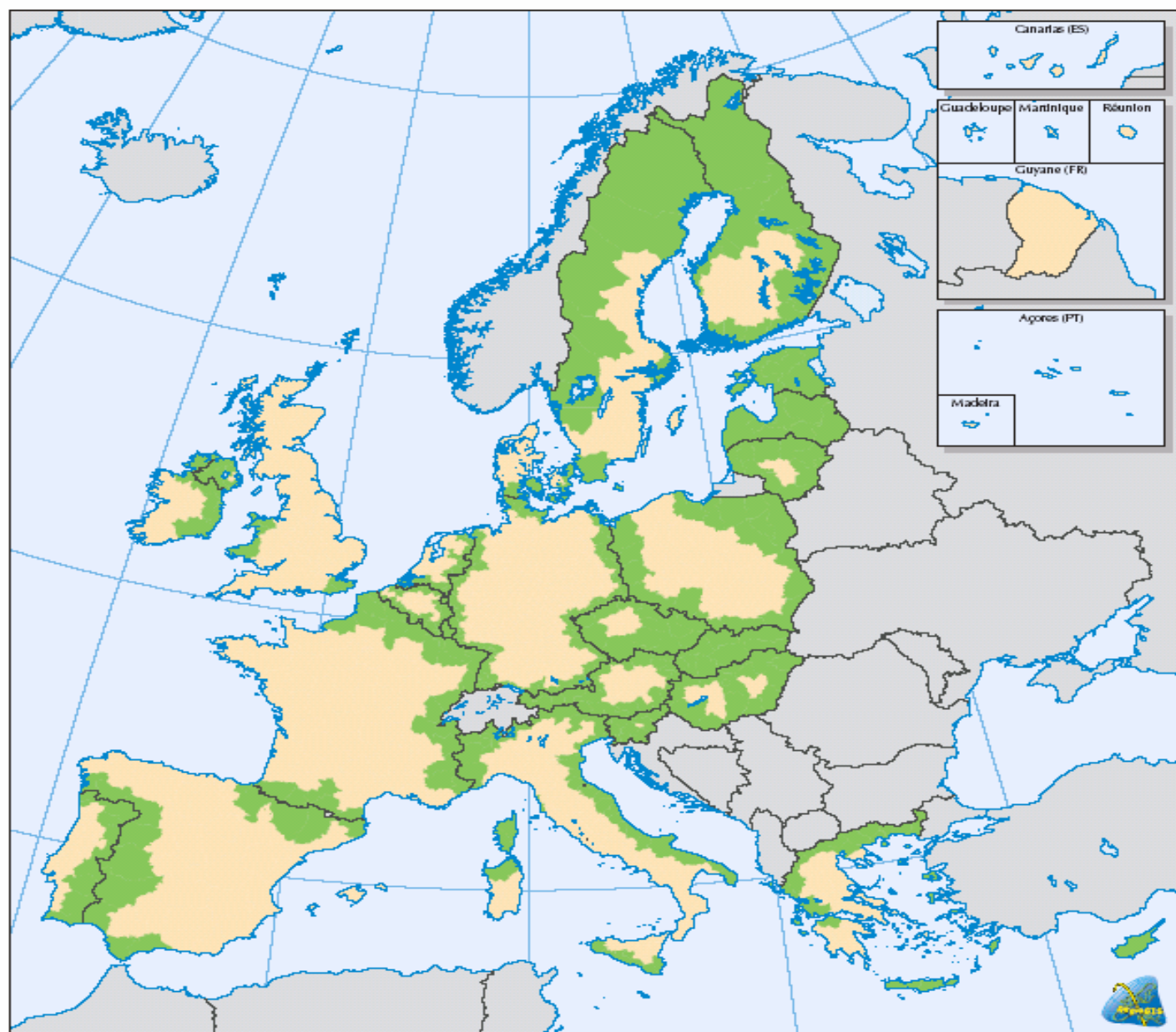
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/interreg3/abc/voleta_north_en.htm





http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/interreg3/abc/voleta_east_en.htm

Interreg IIIA



INTERREG IIIA (2004-2006)

- INTERREG IIIA regions
- other regions

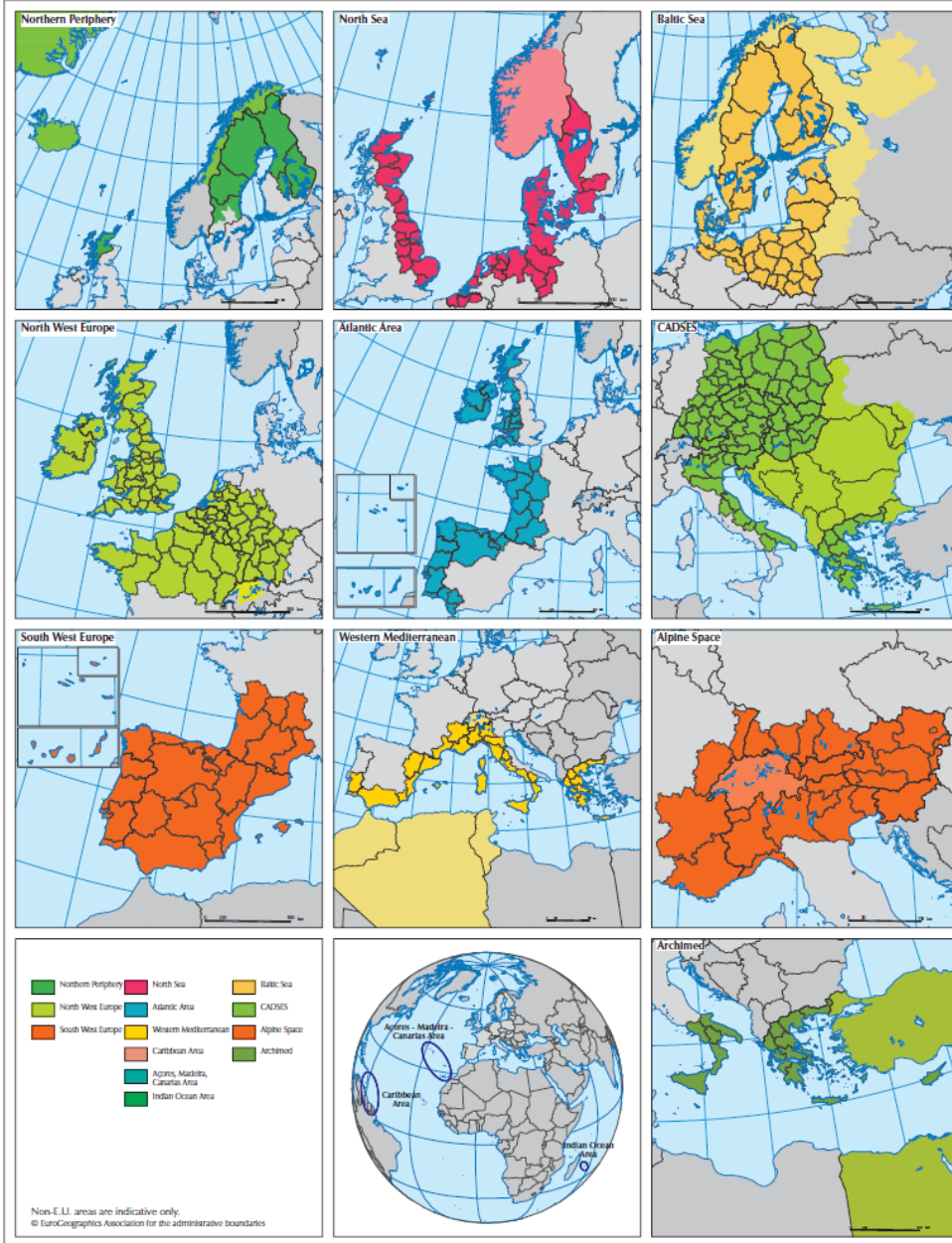
Interreg IIIb: trans-national cooperation

- ❑ Transnational cooperation involving national, regional and local authorities aims to promote better integration within the Union through the formation of large groups of European regions. Transnational cooperation programmes follow the recommendations of the [ESDP \(European Spatial Development Perspective\)](#) to encourage a sustainable and balanced development of the European territory. These programmes also promote better integration between the Member States and candidate countries and other neighbouring countries.
 - ❑ Within strand B, particular emphasis is placed on ultra-peripheral regions and island regions. It also provides opportunities for promoting cooperation between groups of regions facing common problems, such as mountainous areas.
-

IIIb, Priorities for action

- **Proposals for transnational cooperation must take account of :**
- Experience from [Interreg IIC](#) ;
- Priorities for Community policies, especially trans-European transport networks ;
- Recommendations made in the European Spatial Development Plan ([ESDP](#)).
- **Within this context, the priorities for action are as follows:**
- Drawing up regional development strategies at transnational level, including cooperation between towns or urban areas and rural areas
- Promoting effective and sustainable transport systems, together with better access to the information society. The aim here is to facilitate communication between island or peripheral regions.
- Promoting protection of the environment and natural resources, particularly water resources.
- **In the specific case of ultra-peripheral regions, transnational cooperation encourages the following initiatives:**
- Economic integration and improved cooperation between these regions and regions in other Member States
- Improved links with the countries of their wider geographic area (Caribbean, Latin America, Atlantic Ocean, North West Africa and the Indian Ocean)

Transnational Cooperation



Interreg IIIc: inter-regional cooperation

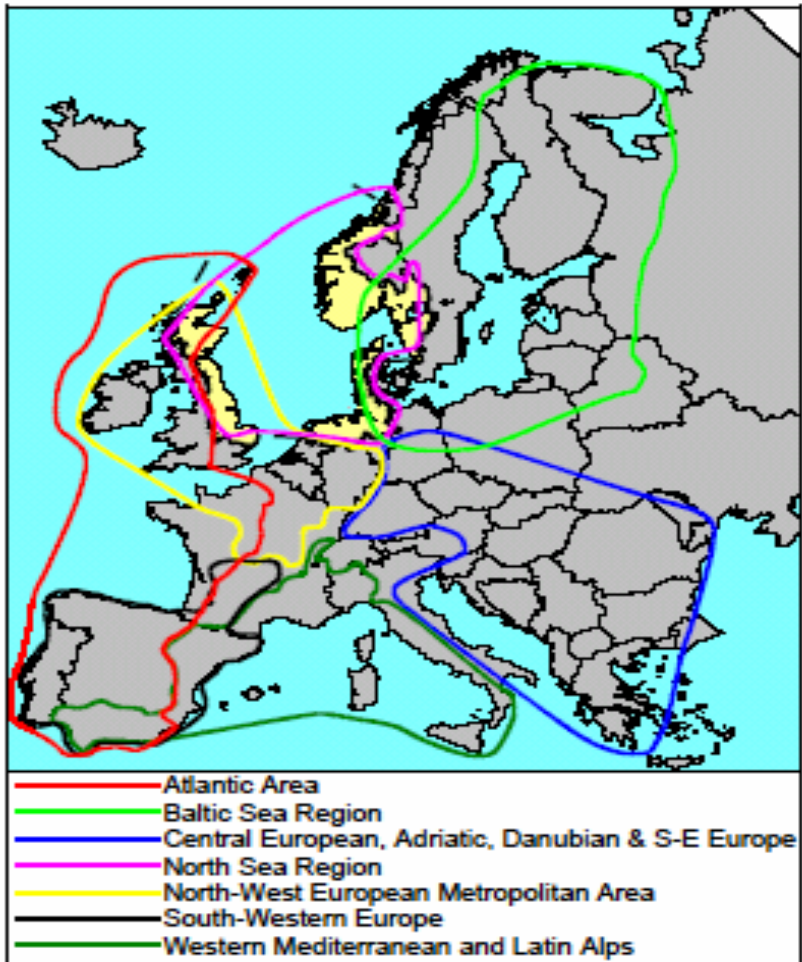
- Interregional cooperation aims to improve the effectiveness of regional development policies and instruments through large-scale information exchange and sharing of experience (networks). Strand C particularly focuses on underdeveloped regions and those undergoing structural adjustment. Interregional cooperation covers the RECITE and ECOS-Ouverture programmes, two innovative pilot project programmes ran under the former Article 10 of the ERDF regulation for 1994-1999.
-

IIIC, Priority action areas

- Exchanges of experience and good practice between Member States and with third countries concerning cross-border and transnational cooperation under Strands A and B of INTERREG III
- Cooperation initiatives in sectors such as research, technology development, enterprise, the information society, tourism, culture or the environment.
- The participation of island and ultra-peripheral regions in the various partner networks is particularly important, as it is too for candidate countries. In addition, cooperation between maritime regions, even bilateral cooperation, will be encouraged.

IIc, IIIc

European Interreg II C Regions



Source: DGXVI



http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/interreg3/abc/voletc_en.htm

Regionalism, subregionalism, microregionalism in East Asia

Level	Actors	Crossing border		
Regionalism	Nation-states	Yes, more than 3 countries. GMS, ASEAN		
Sub-regionalism	Sub-national actors (Local authorities)	Yes, more than 3 countries. The Yellow Sea Region if managed collectively by local authorities		
Micro-regionalism	Smallest Administrative Unit	Partly yes. Zhujiang Delta	No, but managed Internationally. Batam	No, within one country. FEZ, FTZ

Going along geography, or beyond geography, Spatial perspective in international cooperation

- ❑ Point to point: twin cities
 - ❑ Extension of line: formation of league
 - ❑ Line to plane: formation of region
 - ❑ Spatiotemporal-oriented
 - ❑ Issue-oriented
-

Going along geography

- What makes incentives to form a line

 - What prevents making a line between points
 - natural factor: high mountains, wide river....
 - political factor: control of border, institutional obstruction
-

2 Comparison

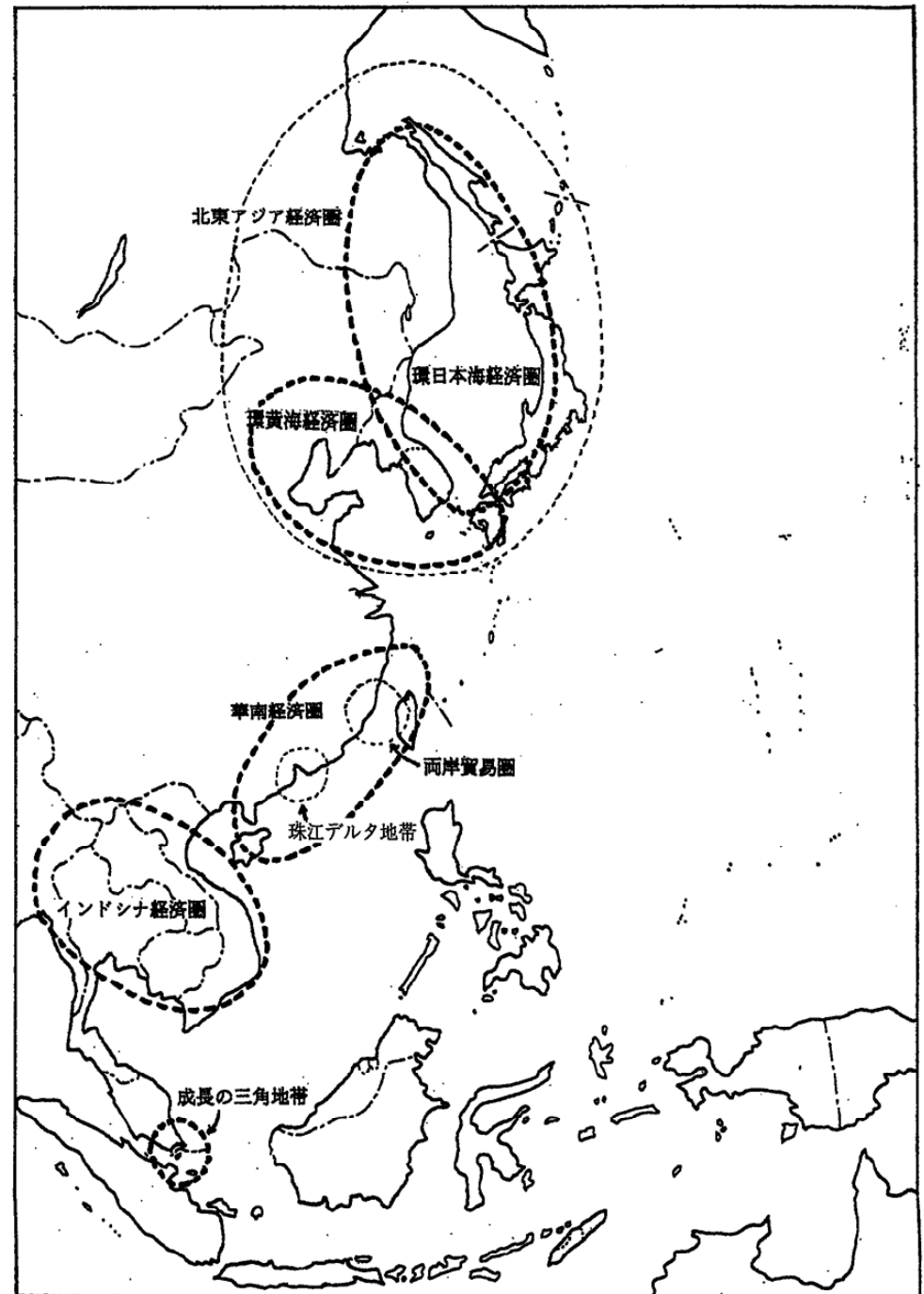
- ☐ East Asia
 - ☐ Europe
-

Recognition by Japanese Govt. in 1991 (MITI)

Development of Shanghai was out of sight, and the Name Indochina Economic Region changed to GMS including China's two provinces: Yunnan and Guangxi.
Other points have not changed for about tow decades.

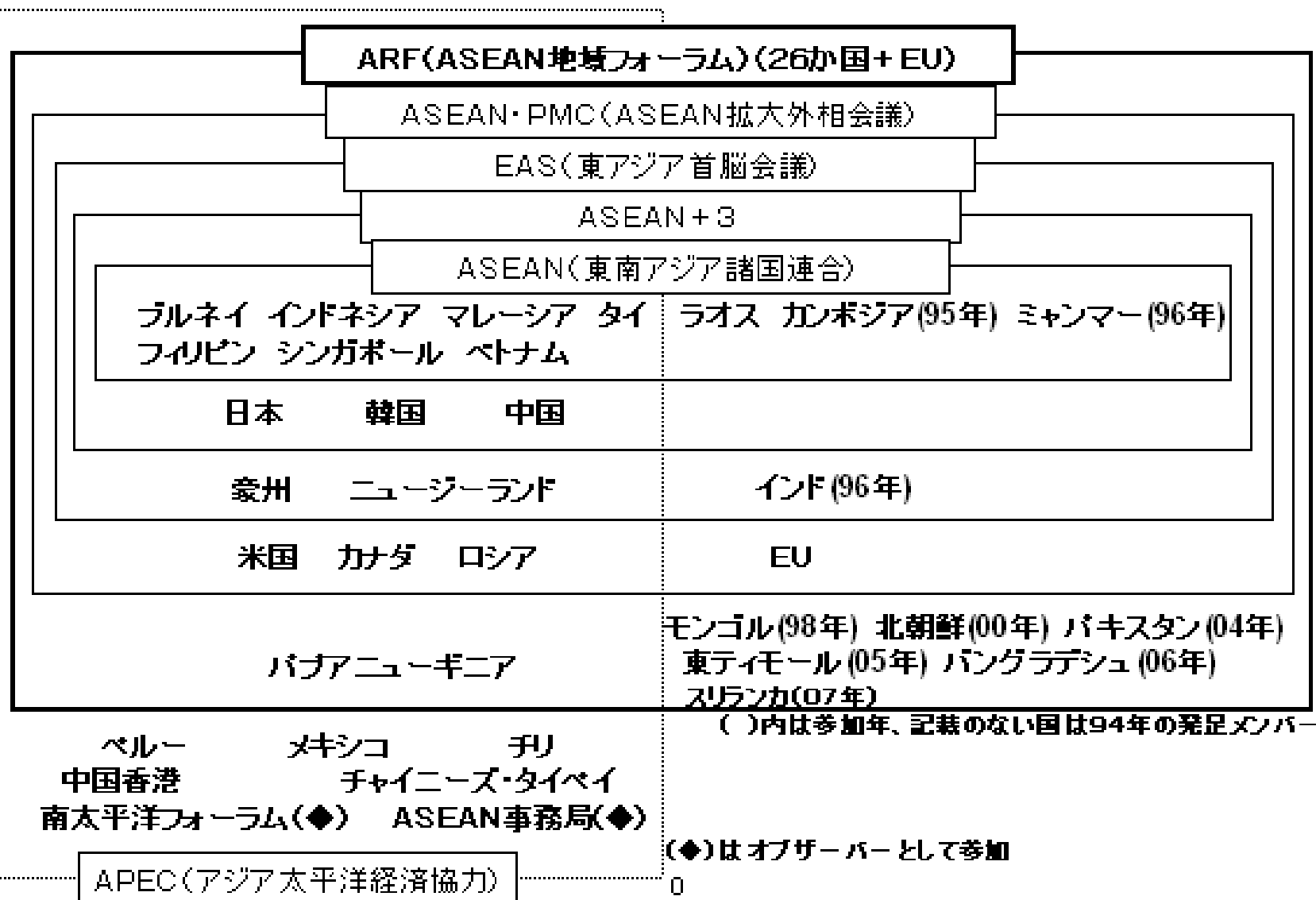
<http://wp.cao.go.jp/zenbun/sekai/wp-we91-1/wp-we91bun-4-1-11z.html> 経済企画庁『年次世界経済白書：平成3年：本編』第4章 市場経済の拡大と再編、第1節 西太平洋地域の分業の新たな展開、3 厚みを増す西太平洋地域の経済関係(西太平洋地域における局地経済圏の形成)

第4—1—11図 西太平洋地域における局地経済圏



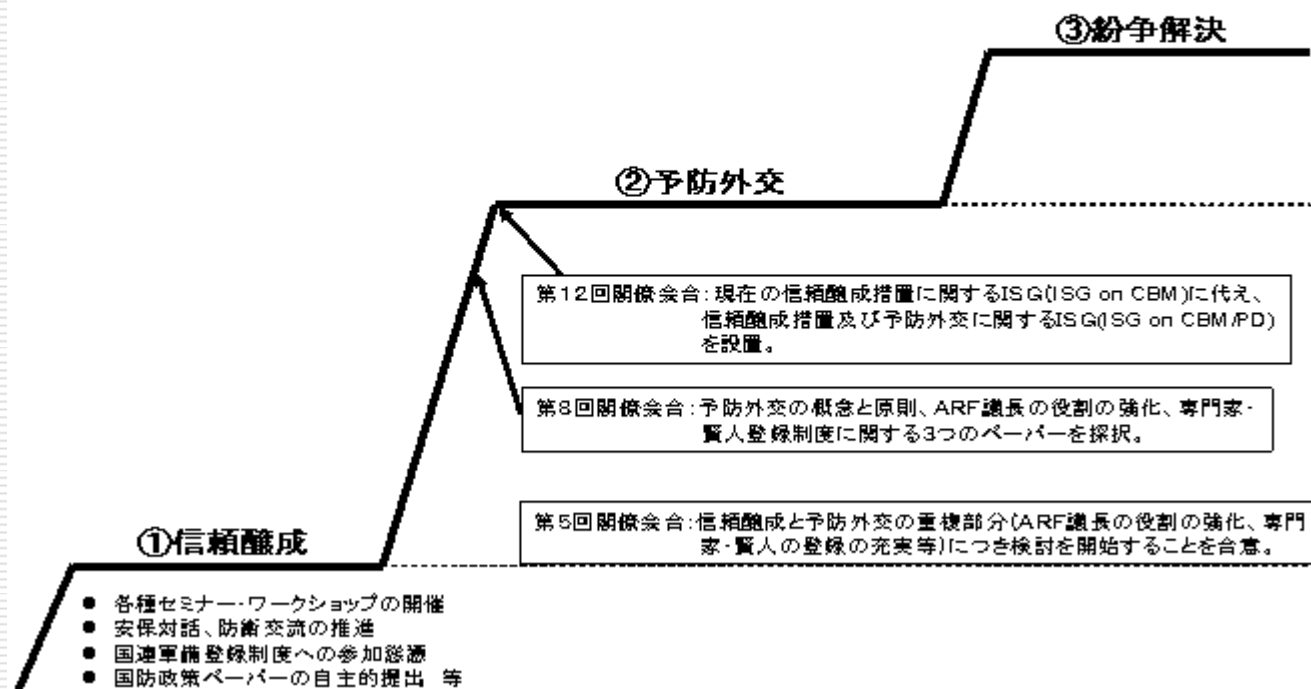
MOFA's
point
of view

アジア太平洋地域における国際的枠組み



ARF

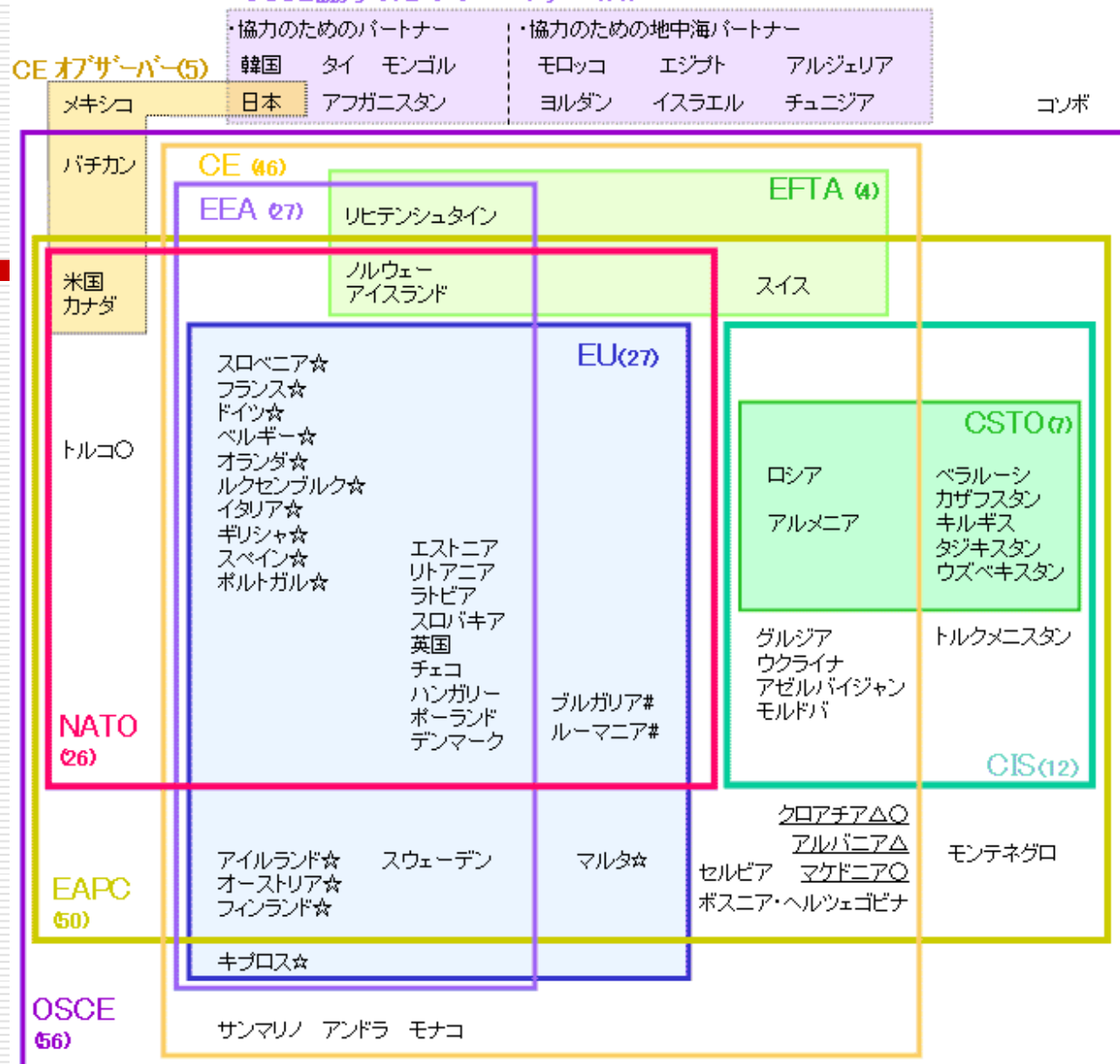
ARF3段階アプローチ



欧州の主要枠組み

- CE (Council of Europe) : 欧州評議会 (46)
- CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) : 独立国家共同体 (12)
- CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) : 集団安全保障機構 (7)
- EAPC (Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council) : 欧州大西洋パートナーシップ理事会 (50)
- EEA (European Economic Area) : 欧州経済領域 (28)
- EFTA (European Free Trade Association) : 欧州自由貿易連合 (4)
- EU (European Union) : 欧州連合 (27)
- NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) : 北太平洋条約機構 (26)
- OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) : 欧州安全保障協力機構 (56)

OSCE協力のためのパートナー(11)



<凡例>

○: EU加盟候補国(3)

☆: ユーロ参加国(15)

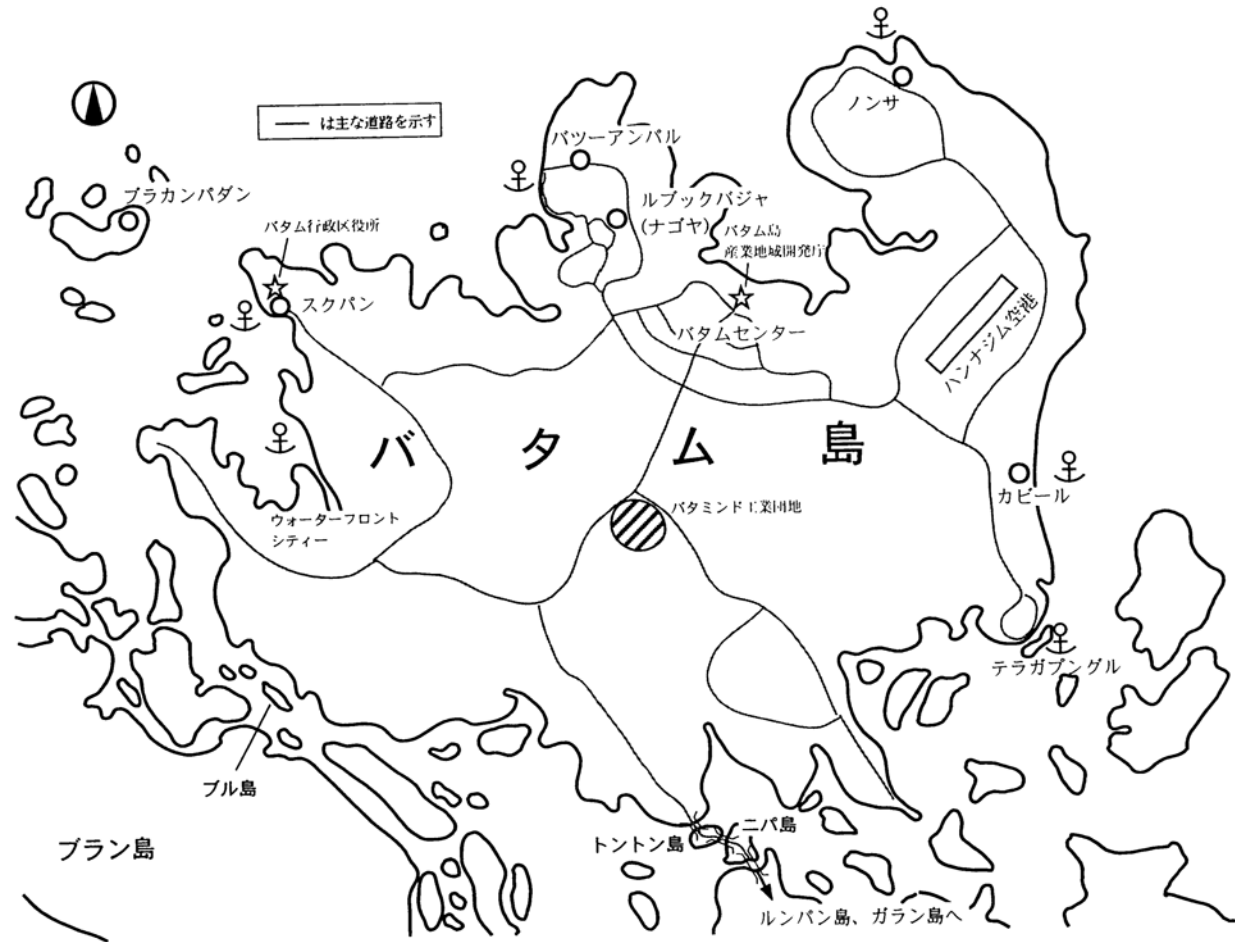
△: NATO加盟招請国(2)

—: NATO加盟のための行動計画(MAP)参加国 (3)

#: ブルガリアとルーマニアのEEA加盟に向け、現在EEA協定を改定中。

()内は参加国数

SI-JO-RI or BATAM



CLAIR REPORT

インドネシア・バタム島産業地域の開発と地方行政

Population growth in Batam

表1 バタム島の人口推移（1973～1998）²⁾

（単位：人）

年	1973	1978	1983	1988	1993	1998
人口	6,000	31,800	43,000	79,400	146,214	256,920

出所：バタム島産業地域開発庁「BARELANG」1998年3月

Labour cost and minimum wage

表3 バタム島と各地域の工場の労働コスト比較表（バタム島を100とした場合の比較）

労働コスト	バタム	ジャカルタ	ジョホール	フィリピン	シンガポール
通貨危機前	100	50	120	100	250
通貨危機後	100	50	200	180	500

出所：バタミンド工業団地資料(1998)

表4 地域別最低賃金（1998.8月～）

単位：ルピー/月

州名(地域名)	最低賃金	州名(地域名)	最低賃金	州名(地域名)	最低賃金
アチェ	147,000	西ジャワ	160,000	東南スラウェシ	139,000
北スマトラ	174,000		～198,500	中部スラウェシ	122,500
西スマトラ	137,000	中部ジャワ	130,000	北スラウェシ	135,500
		東ジャワ	134,000		
リアウ	174,000		～152,500	バリ	162,500
(バタム)	270,000			西ヌサトゥンガラ	124,000
ジャンビ	137,500	ジョグジャカルタ	122,500	東ヌサトゥンガラ	122,500
南スマトラ	146,500	南カリマンタン	144,000		
(バンカ・ベリタウ)	155,500	西カリマンタン	145,500	マルク	156,500
				イリアンジャヤ	195,500
ブンクル	146,500	中部カリマンタン	158,500	東ティモール	158,500
ランブン	145,000	東カリマンタン	176,000		
ジャカルタ	198,500	南スラウェシ	129,500		

出所：労働省

GMS

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION



<http://www.adb.org/GMS/img/gmsmap.gif>
70415

GMS



<http://www.adb.org/GMS/gmsmap.gif>

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-15.



Highways completed by 2006

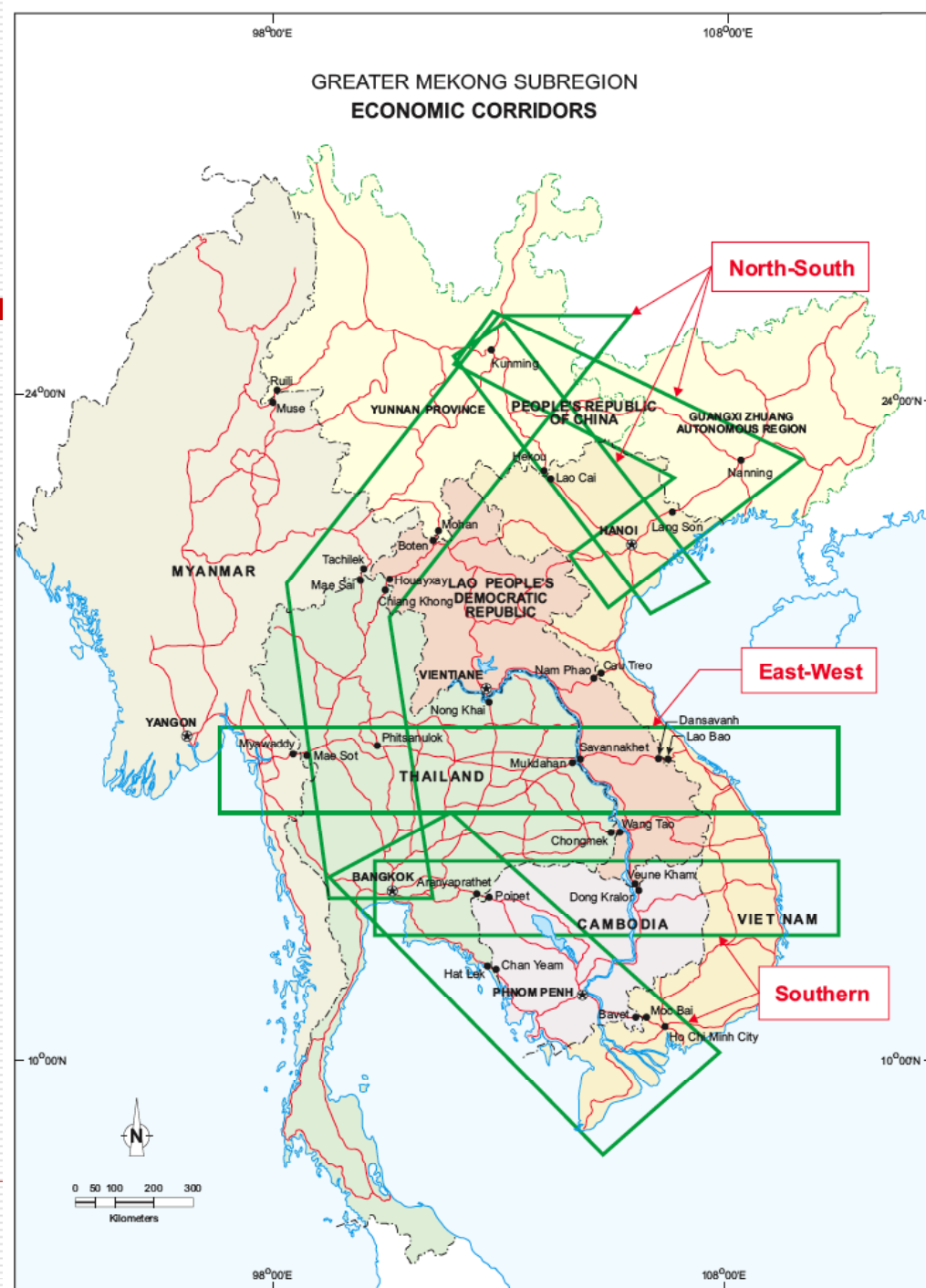


10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.



Economic corridors

North-south vs East-west
Or
China vs Japan

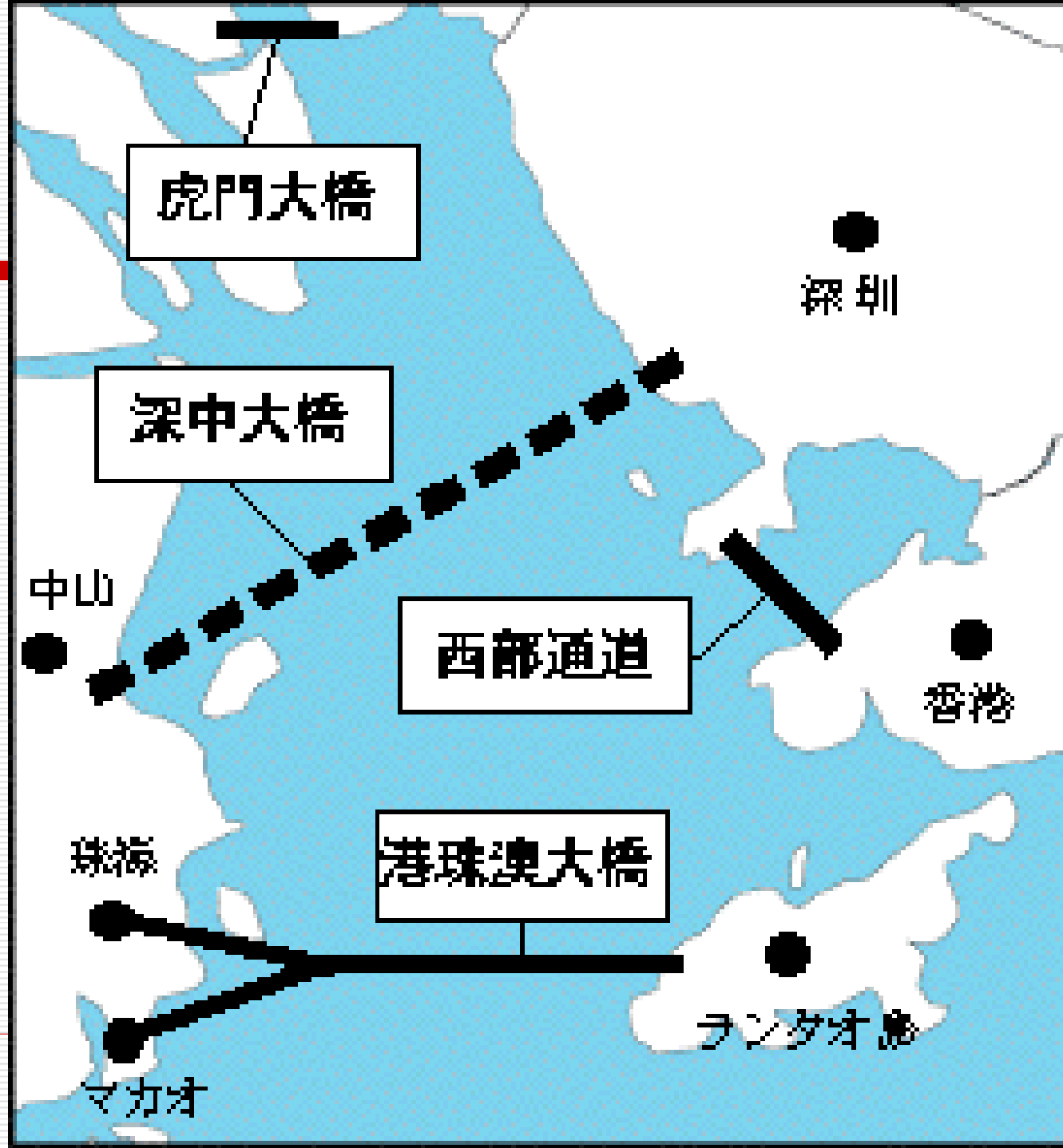


Zhujiang Delta

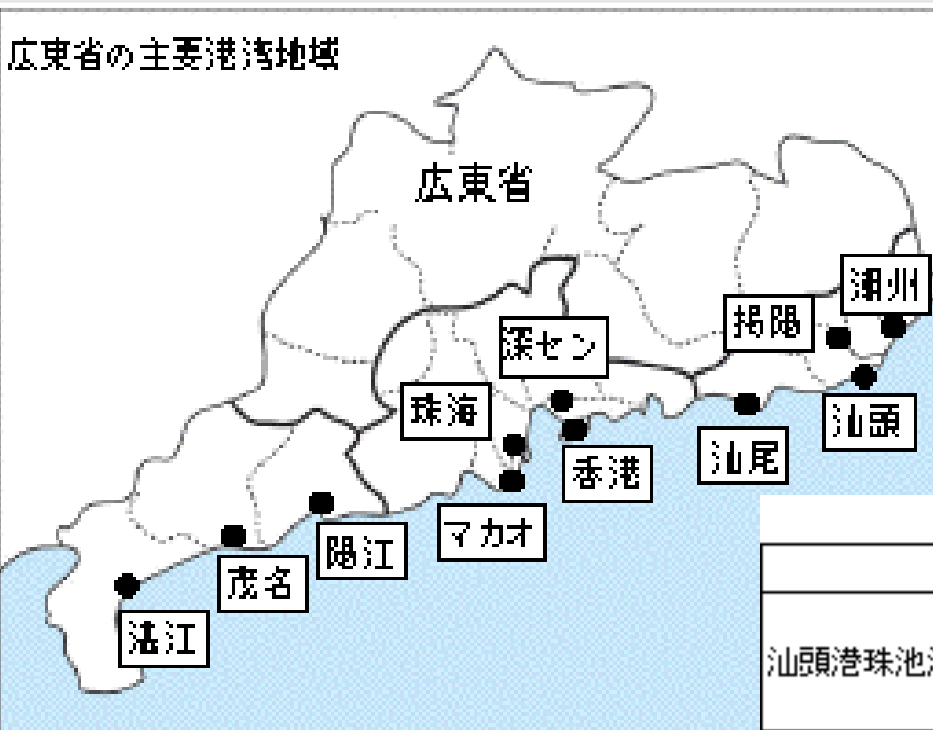
Electricity
supply



New transportation projects



Port Capacity Potential



広東省の今後の重点港湾整備プロジェクト

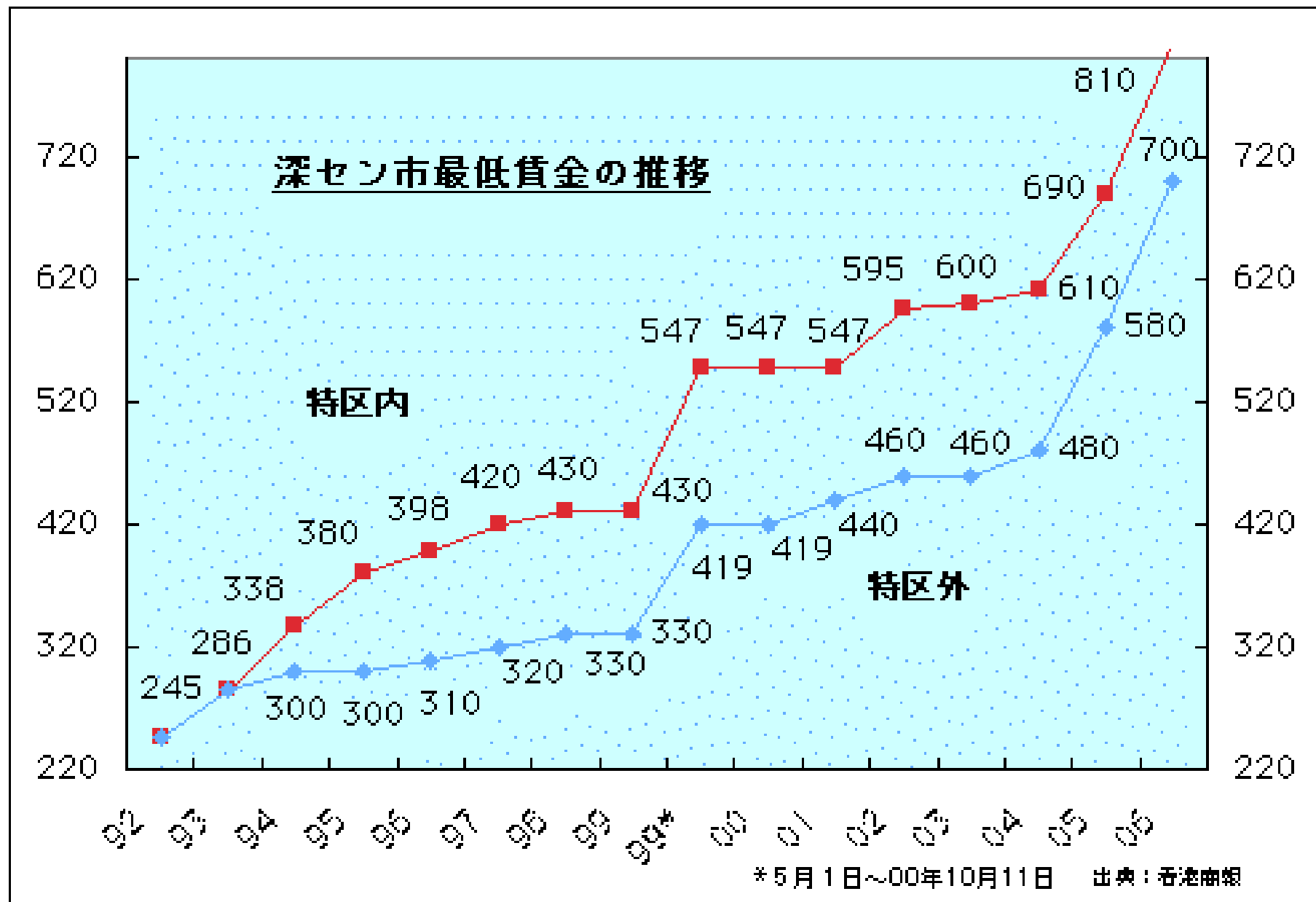
	建設規模	総投資額・人民元
汕頭港珠池港2期	1万トン級バース1カ所、1.5万トン級バース2カ所、2万トン級バース2カ所	10億3,700万
南沙港1期	計45万トン	19億1,600万
塩田港3期	5万トン級バース4カ所	55億6,600万
蛇口港2期	5万トン級バース2カ所	17億3,800万
珠海九洲港	5万トン級バース2カ所	19億
湛江港	30万トン級出海航道	9億4,000万
広州港	出海航道2期	7億5,000万

出典：12日付文匯報

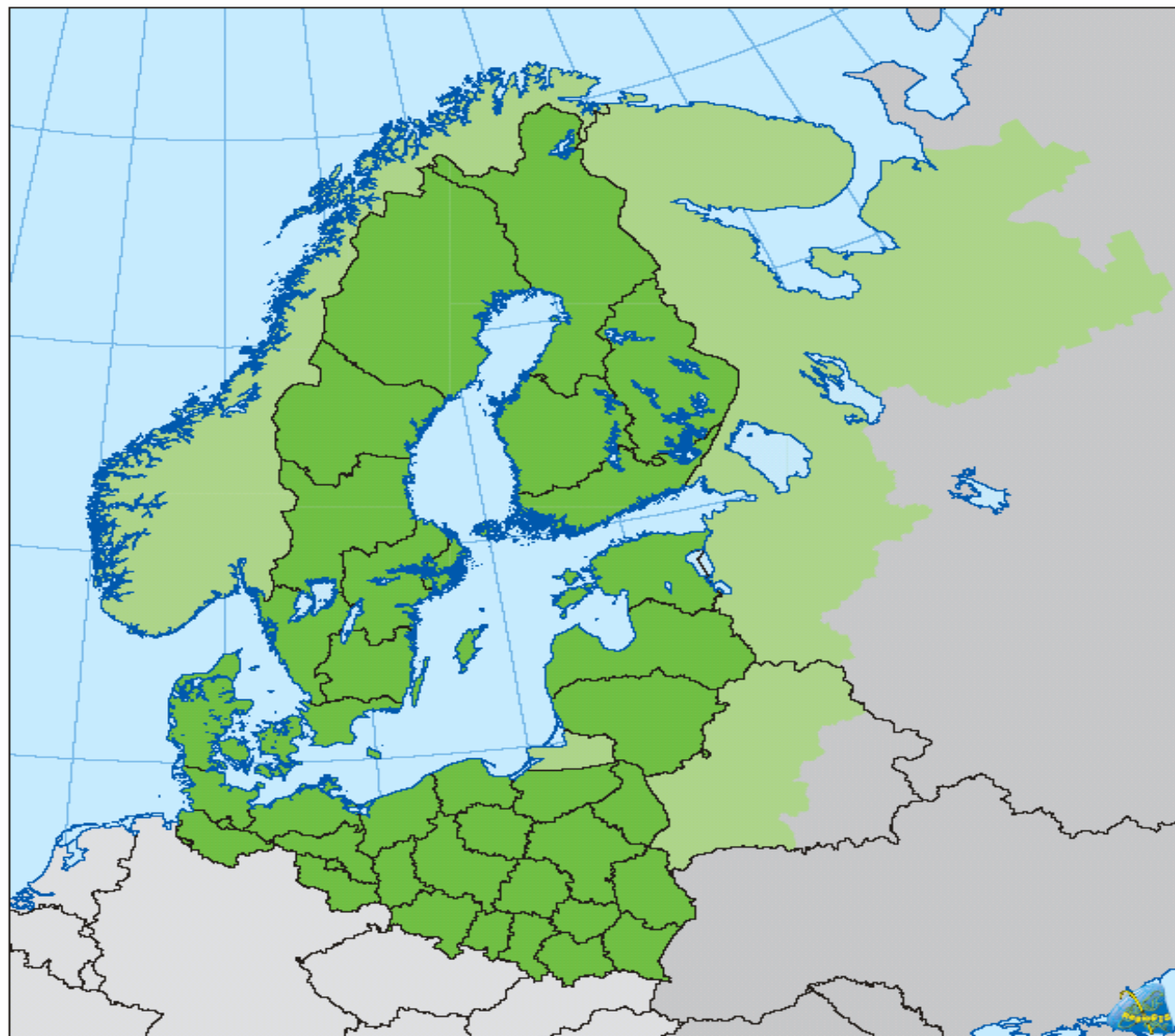
Minimum wage in China by province

各省・自治区・直轄市の最低賃金							
	実施日	最低賃金 (元/月)					
北京	05.7.1	580					
天津	06.4.1	670	650				
河北	04.7.1	520	470	420			
山西	04.7.1	520	480	440	400		
内モンゴル	04.7.1	420	400	380			
遼寧	04.11.11	450	400	350			
大連	05.1	500	450	380			
吉林	06.5.1	510	460	410			
黒竜江	06.5.1	620	590	475	450	420	380
上海	05.7.1	690					
江蘇	05.11.1	690	550	480	400		
浙江	05.12.1	670	610	560	490		
寧波	03.9.1	520	480				
安徽	04.10.1	410	390	370	360	350	340
		320	310	290			330
福建	05.7.1	470	430	400	350	320	
厦門	05.7.1	600	550	480			
江西	04.9.1	360	330	300	270		
山東	05.1.1	530	470	420	380	350	
青島	02.10.1	410	380				
河南	05.10.1	480	400	320			
湖北	05.3.1	460	400	360	320	280	
湖南	05.7.1	480	440	420	400	380	350
広東	04.12.1	684	574	494	446	410	377
深セン	05.7.1	690	580	[06.7.1以降810 700]			
広西	04.10.25	460	400	360	320		
海南	05.7.1	500	400	350			
重慶	04.5.1	400	380	350	330		
四川	04	450	400	340	280		
貴州	04.10.1	400	360	320			
雲南	04.10.1	470	405	350			
チベット	04.11.1	495	470	445			
陝西	05.7.1	490	460	430	400		
甘肅	04.1.1	340	320	300			
青海	04.10.1	370	360	340	330		
寧夏	04.2.1	380	350	320			
新疆	04.5.1	480	440	380	370	360	350
		320	300				330



Minimum wage in



Interreg IIIb Baltic Sea



INTERREG IIIB - Baltic Sea

-  E.U. regions
-  zones outside the E.U.

Non-E.U. areas are indicative only.
© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

0 50 200 km

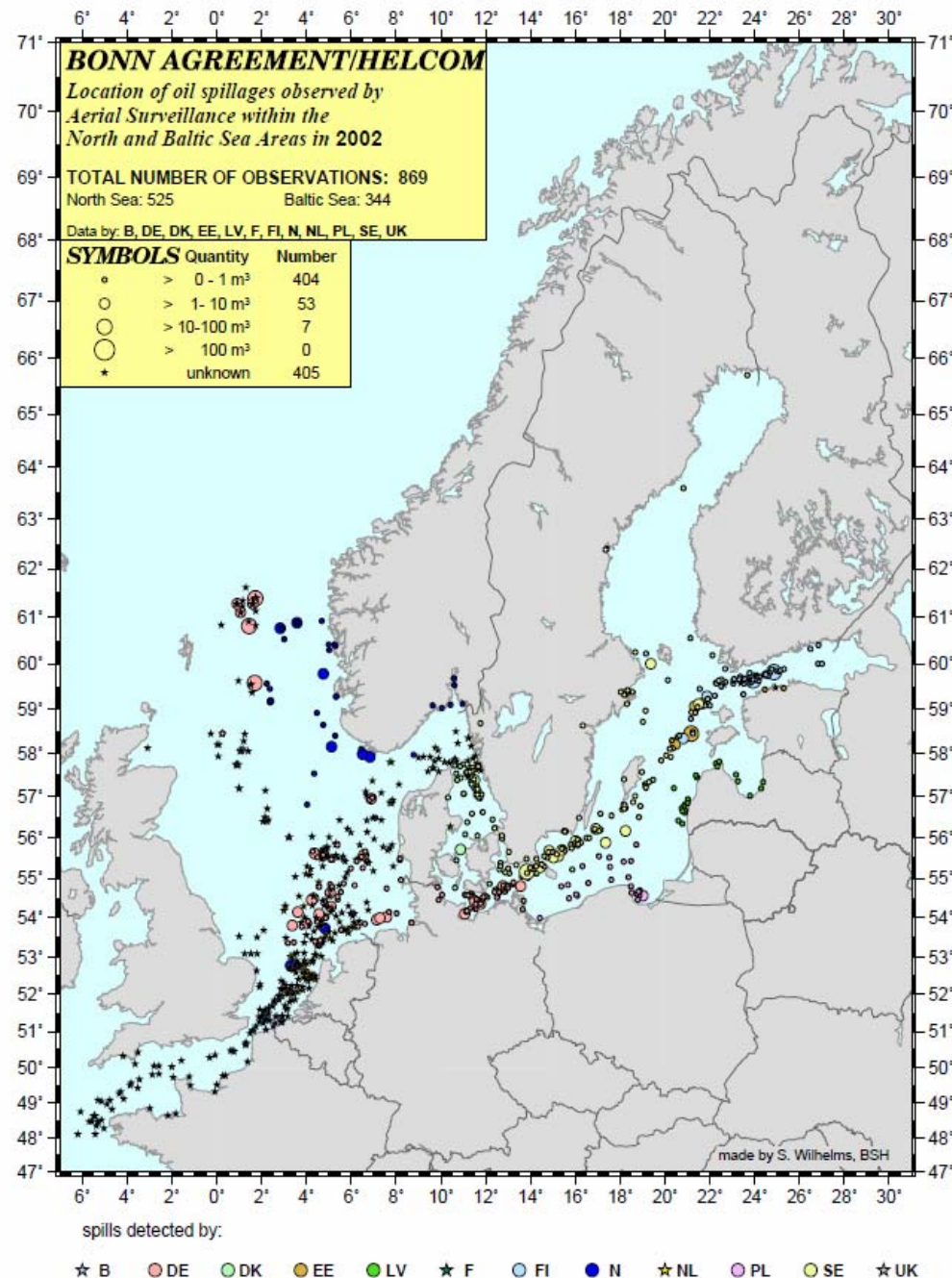
Helsinki Commision: HELCOM



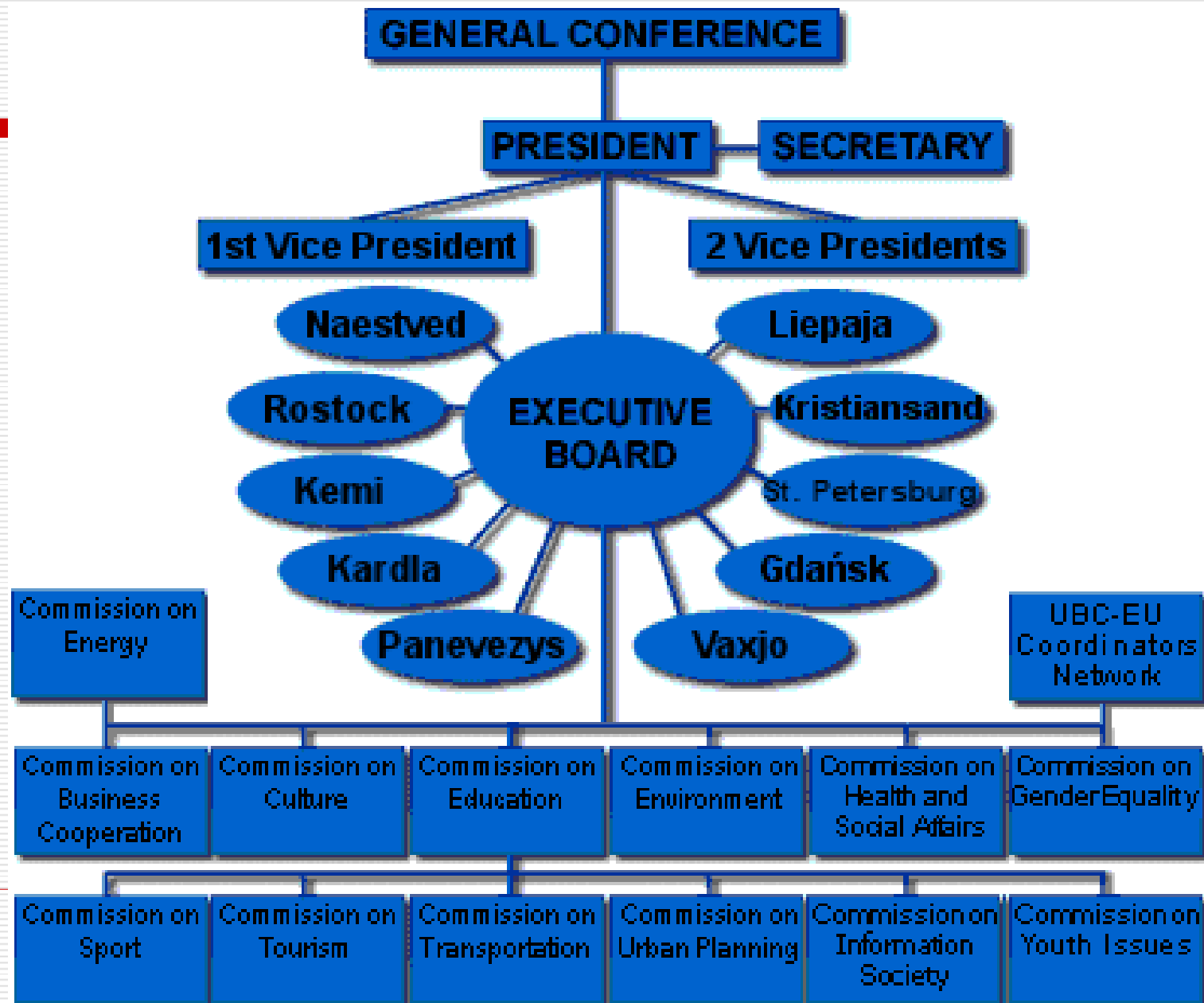
The Baltic Sea catchment area

- ❑ **Revisions in the observer status of NGOs**
- ❑ The Helsinki Commission has reviewed the status of its observers, and has prolonged the observer status for 16 international non-governmental organisations which have shown a strong and active interest in the work of HELCOM and its subsidiary bodies. Many of these international organisations provide useful and important contributions to the protection of the Baltic Sea environment.

Protection of Natural Environment in Baltic Sea Region



Union of Baltic Cities: UBC



<http://www.ubc.net/organisation/organisation.html>



Member Cities

The UBC is a constantly growing organisation with members in all ten countries surrounding the Baltic Sea. Here you can see the UBC network on the map and the countries lead you to the home pages of each individual member cities. Currently there are 106 Member Cities in the UBC.

<http://www.ubc.net/members/members.html>

Multi-strata structure



☐ Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)



☐ Baltic Sea Parliamentary Conference (BSPC)



☐ Baltic Sea States Subregional Cooperation (BSSSC)



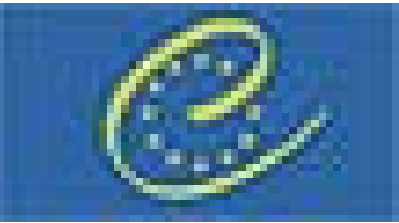
☐ Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe (CPMR)



- Helsinki Commission
- Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea Region - Baltic 21
- Nordic Council and Nordic Council of Ministers
- The Baltic Assembly
- Baltic Sea Chambers of Commerce Association (BCCA)
- VASAB 2010
- Baltic Sea Tourism Commission
- Baltic Ports Organisation (BPO)



Baltic Development Forum
Baltic Sea Forum
Baltic Sea Region INTERREG III B



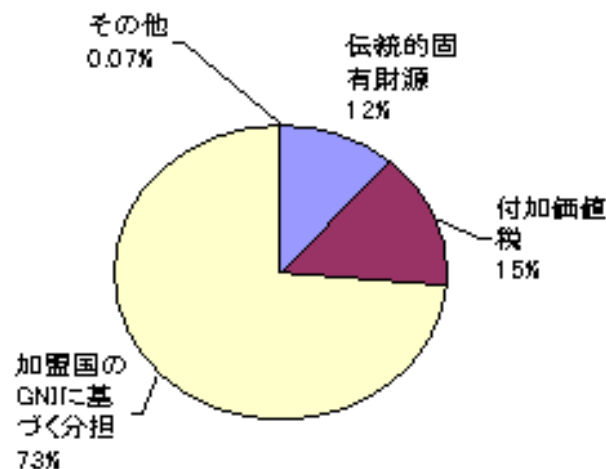
Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE)



CEMR brings together almost 100,000 local and regional authorities in Europe, from Lisbon to Göteborg, Brest to St Petersburg, Oslo to Palermo, federated through 38 large national associations of local and regional authorities in 27 European countries. Hence, CEMR, since its fusion with IULA (International Union of Local Authorities), is by far the most representative association of local and regional authorities in Europe.

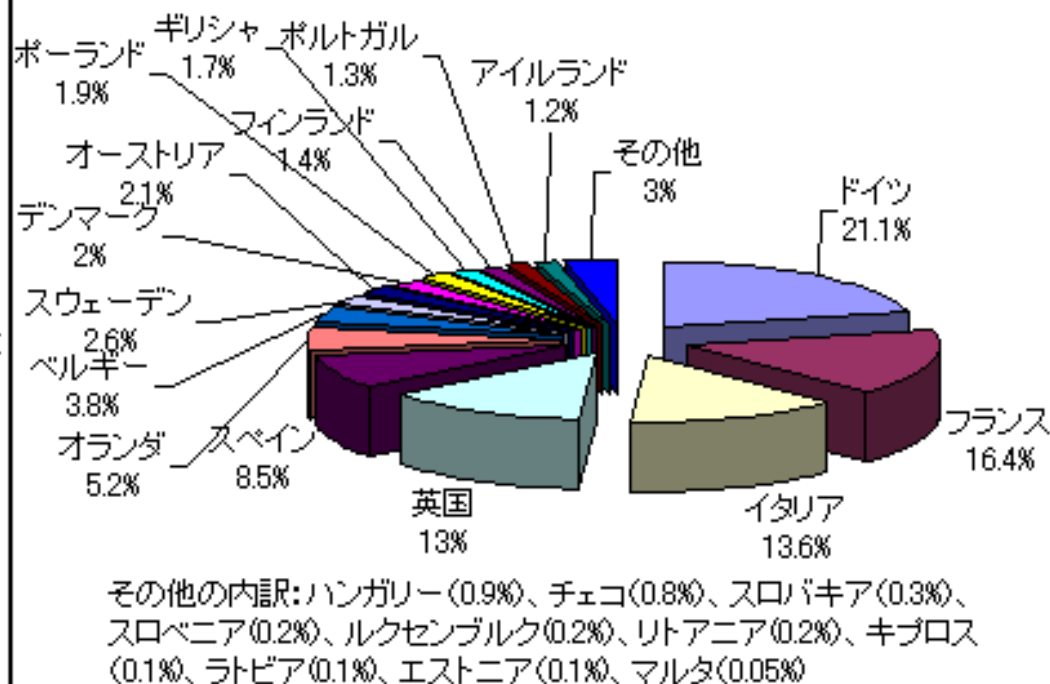
EU Budget

歳入内訳(05年)
(出典: EU官報掲載の予算を基
に作成)



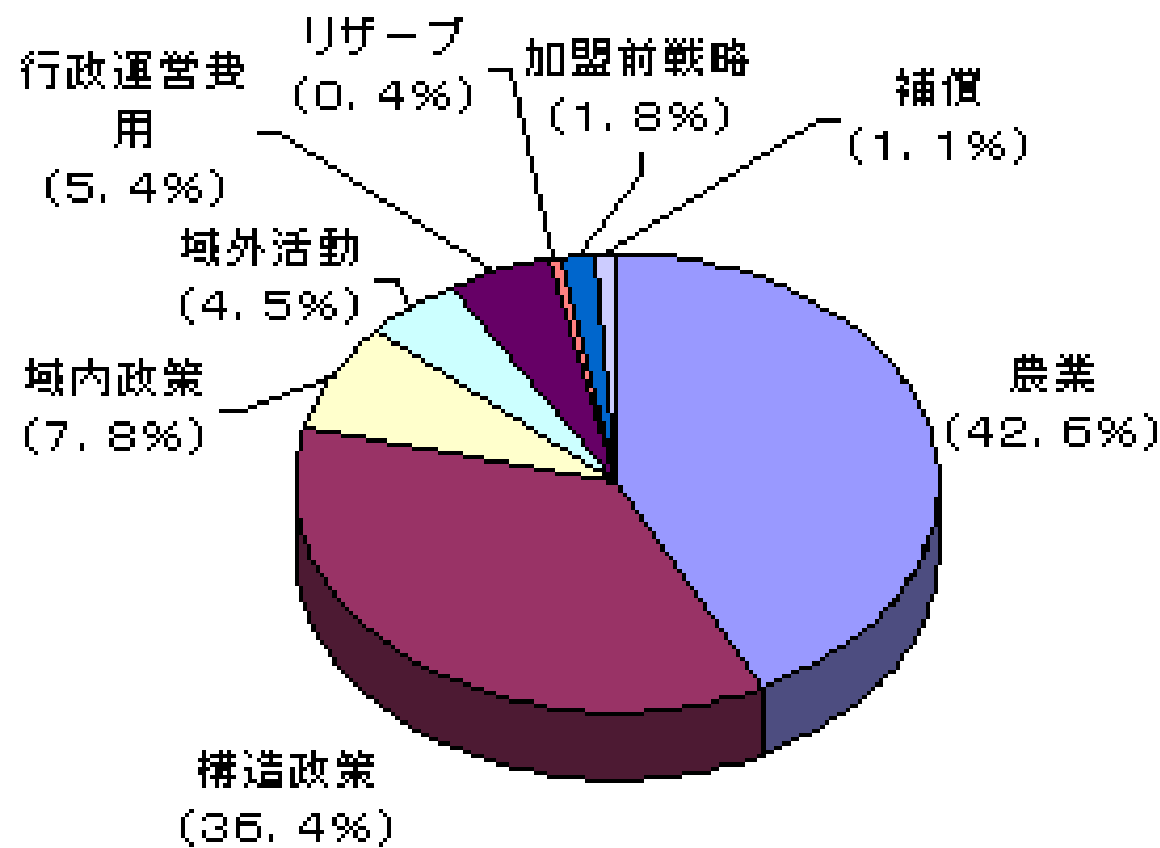
EU予算の国別拠出割合(2005年)

(出典: EU官報掲載資料を基に作成)



- (1) 伝統的固有財源: 関税、農業課徴金、砂糖課徴金(砂糖・グルコースにかかる税)
- (2) 付加価値税(加盟国の付加価値税課税ベースの約1%)
- (3) 各加盟国の分担金(GNI比に基づく)・・・分担率は、他の2つの財源からの歳入額および当該財政年度の歳出見通し額に照らして、財政手続きの下で毎年定められる。

EU予算の分野別割り当て (2005年:欧州委員会)



Comparison

	Europe	East Asia
Priority object	Interaction, CBM first	Economic development
Umbrella org.	EU and etc.	Almost none
Stratum	Multi-strata	Single-stratum
Actors	Various incl. local authorities, regional org., NGOs	Mainly central govt. almost no regional org., nearly neglecting NGOs
Ultimate DM	Decentralised	Centralised
Gap among members	small	large
Financial support	EU and others	ADB, ODAs
Serious hostile relation	Mostly cleared, partly being cleared	Missing links btwn Japan and North Korea, lesser extent North and South Korea, least extent China and Taiwan

3 Role of the Yellow Sea Basin

- ❑ Stand local authorities in the front
 - ❑ Make environment first agenda so far
 - ❑ Go-between by double membership
 - ❑ Set up plural permanent regional orgs.
 - ❑ Make exact plans openly
-

Stand local authorities in the front

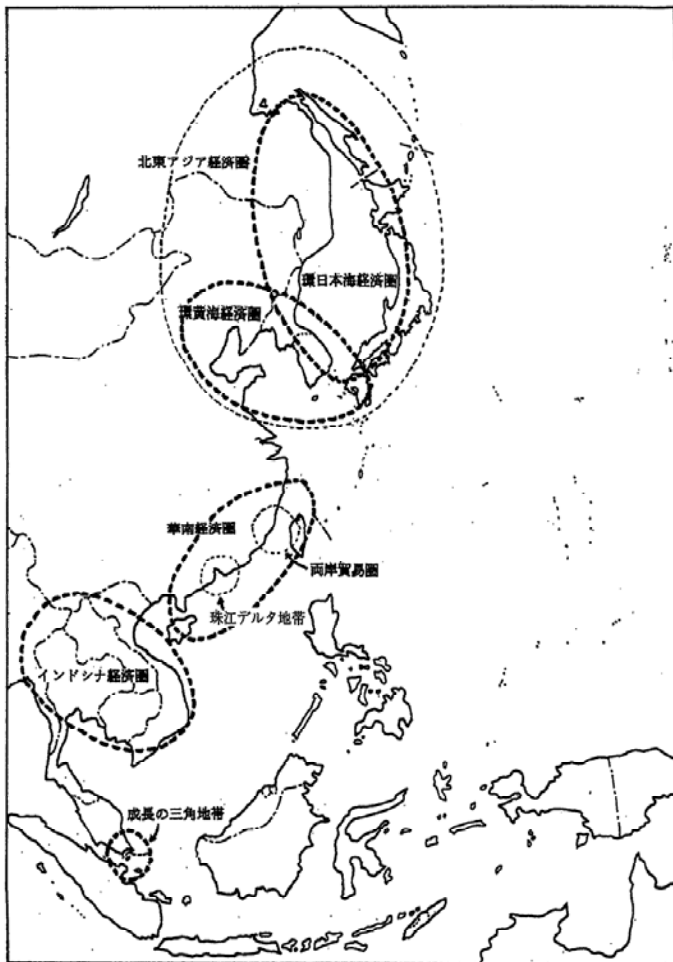
- ❑ Local authorities have real know-how to fulfill dwellers demand in daily life
 - ❑ Similarly technology concerning environment, natural disaster and others are accumulated in local authorities
 - ❑ DM would be done most closely to the citizen
 - ❑ Usually free from using military factor
-

Make environment first agenda so far

- ❑ Not rushing in economic development, it's only "earning money," but not real economic development
- ❑ Environmental issue is one of the most urgent problems to resolve, everyone could find difficulties to stand at other side officially
- ❑ The seeds has already sown in this area, reaping result to show is easier
- ❑ Common energy plan, wastes disposal, city planning and etc. are good to put on next agenda

Go-between by double membership

第4—1—11図 西太平洋地域における局地経済圏



- Cities and/or regional org. in the Yellow Sea Basin can connect other micro-regions into Asian Mediterranean corridor.
 - See, OGAWA Yuhei, *Higashi ajia chichuukai keizaiken*, Sept. 2006, Kyushudaigaku shuppankai
-

Set up plural permanent regional orgs.

- We need permanent regional organisations in this area established by local authorities.
 - (already come into effect:「北東アジア地域自治体連合」(NEAR:The Association of North East Asia Regional Governments, YS major city conf., JR coastal mayors)
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Make exact plans openly

- ❑ Like Interreg III, regional org. that have considerable budget should open the discussions to citizens.
 - ❑ Then open work-shop-like meeting could make an exact plan
 - ❑ Feasible and futuristic plan would be welcome
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- 経済志向性が圧倒的に強い
 - 各国内に地域性(含む地域格差)がありながら中央集権的である
 - 現場により近い問題解決の具体的ノウハウは地方政府が蓄積している
 - 重層性が欠如している
 - 分断された関係がある 日本-北朝鮮 less degree 韓国-北朝鮮 more less degree 中国-台湾
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