



Impact of free trade on the economy of Asia

Dr. Supriya Patil¹, Najibullah Azizi²

¹ Professor and Head, Department of Commerce and Research Center, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India

² Student, Department of Commerce and Research Center, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Asia has been successful in negotiating a number of bilateral and regional FTAs, and has plans for several plurilateral agreements. This process is very recent; outside of AFTA (1992), the first bilateral FTA in the region, between Singapore and New Zealand, was signed only in 2000. If one includes all of the proposed agreements at various levels of discussion and negotiation, as well as the others that will emerge in response to these, it is easy to forecast a complicated web of formal relationships, of various degrees of depth, binding the region together. We consider some of the more salient components of FTAs that require close attention and analysis in the development of outward-oriented, efficient FTAs. They are including: Product coverage: Goods, Services, Rules of Origin, Customs Procedures, Intellectual Property Protection, Foreign direct investment, Anti-dumping, Government procurement, Competition, Technical Barriers to Trade (Michael G. Plummer, 2006). The research is based on primary data and secondary data drawn from sources such as journals. In this context, the present paper attempts to identify the role and significance of Free Trade on East Asian economy.

Keywords: free trade, Asean free trade, Asian economy

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Empirical analysis focuses on the domino theory of regionalism (Baldwin, 1997) ^[1]. The basic idea has two parts. First, trade diversion, or the threat of it, creates de novo political economy urges in third nations. These new forces favor pro-FTA forces and thus may tilt the balance towards a “yes” decision in nations that previously found it politically optimal to abstain. This is the first-round effect. The second round comes if new nations actually sign new FTAs as this then increases the threat of trade diversion on third nations. That is, the signing of agreements creates a sort of political economy momentum that can make it seem that FTAs are ‘contagious’, spreading like wildfire as it were.

Some previous empirical studies have already put emphasis in the “domino effect” as determinant of FTA, focusing in trade diversion as a key determinant in the willingness of membership to the European Union. A first attempt is Sapir (1997) ^[12], which estimates year-by-year cross-section gravity models and finds that trade diversion, tends to spike in a time pattern that explains tend to EU enlargements. Baldwin and Rieder (2007) ^[2] follow a similar strategy but estimating trade creation and diversion in a panel setting to then use the results for calculate the likelihood to become an EU member. Mansfield, Milner, and Rosendorff (2002) ^[9] empirically find that pairs of democratic countries are more likely to form a FTA, a result confirmed by Wu (2004) ^[17] that also claims that economic and trade uncertainty matter. After determining FTA that are effectively implemented, Holmes (2005) ^[7] show evidence of “mercantile interests” in assuring export market access are an important determinants.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

It is established that ASEAN countries will gain significantly increased market access in several semi-processed or processed agricultural products. Both the reduced demand for local agricultural products because of this and increased imports of close substitutes could lead to a fall in the prices of local crops, thus adversely affecting the domestic agricultural sector.

However, import liberalization in intermediate goods will impel to undertake production rationalization across the region, particularly in the transport equipment and machinery sectors. Apart from China and South Korea, ASEAN has also signed FTAs with a number of other major countries such as Australia and New Zealand. While India has signed CECA with South Korea, other countries could make use of the AIFTA to route their products through ASEAN into the Indian market. China is a major producer of agricultural goods and a variety of other manufactured goods. Therefore, there will be a lot of questions rising up in this path such as below questions which few critical of them will be answered in this project.

- How much the liberalization is important in import and export?
- How is Free Trade effect on the countries?
- How to get successful with FTA and bring positive impacts to East Asian economies?

1.3 Significance of the Study

FTA help businesses expend into overseas markets by supporting them to overcome practical barriers to trade with initiatives such as preferential treatment above competitors from other countries that have not secured an agreement. FTA is enhancing opportunities across the region. The

potential for business opportunities in Asia cannot underestimate.

1. To help overcome the FTA knowledge gap, we listed five things that business needs to know about FTA across Asia:
2. Lower tariffs on selected exported goods and access to cheaper and potentially better quality imports.
3. Provide clarity around standard regulation, customs administration, qualifications and competition policies.
4. Increase exposure to potential investment by offshore inventors
5. Certain imported goods maybe removes or made more lenient as a result of an FTA
6. Trading in the service industry, FTA can reduce regulatory barriers and provide greater access to local markets.

Not understanding FTAs puts businesses at risk of not being able to reach full growth potential and increased pressure from competitors.

Knowledge about FTAs is power – it could help business create a competitive advantage in an export market. It's important to take a close look at FTAs to see how they might benefit your business.

According to this, the main purpose of the study will be impact of FTA on economy in Asia.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The basic objectives of the study will be enumerated under the following heads:

- To find out the role and significance of Free Trade on East Asian economy.
- To find out the Free Trade impact on East Asian countries.
- To find out the effect of ASEAN Free Trade on other countries of the world.

2. Review of literature

2.1 Political Economy Logic of Trade Liberalization

▪ Then and now: Trade & tariffs, 1950 vs 2005

The US's 1930 Smoot-Hawley tariff had sparked tariff wars and defensive trade blocs (Kindleberger, 1989) ^[8] with Germany, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union leading trade blocs with explicitly autarkic aims and militaristic motivations. Small European nations formed the Oslo group, and Britain and France leaned on their empires with attendant tariff preferences.

How different things are today. A great deal of world trade is duty-free and tariffs average less than 4% on the bulk of the remaining trade (WTO, 2005) ^[16]. Of course a large number of economically small nations maintain high tariffs and tariffs are still substantial on a few low-volume items in the major trading nations, but neither exception makes much difference on the global scale.

▪ World trade patterns: 1950 versus 2003

World trade in 1950 is hardly recognizable from today's perspective, as can be seen from the regional groupings that GATT (1953) chose to illustrate the network of world trade in its first statistical publication. Most of today's nations were colonies and the commercial importance of Britain and her empire was still very much in evidence. The US and UK were pitted against each other in the GATT and this struggle threatened, at times, to throttle the GATT in its infancy (Zeiler, 1997) ^[18]. By 1963, the European Economic

Community (EEC) was in business, and Britain had formed the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and applied to join the EEC. Many of Britain's colonies were independent nations that had raised tariffs against British manufactured goods (Findlay and O'Rourke 2007) ^[5]. Japan's trade grew to over 5% of the world total and this was followed by the emergence of China and rapid growth in intra-Asian trade. Today Asia accounts for about a quarter of world trade.

2.2 Varieties of National FTA Strategies

▪ Northeast Asia

Japan has rapidly implemented bilateral economic partnership agreements (EPAs) with 10 countries, in addition to an agreement with ASEAN, and it is negotiating agreements with Australia, India, and the ROK. As the region's first developed economy, Japan also has the strongest base of giant MNCs involved in production networks and supply chains throughout Asia.

Toyota and Sony, among others, have been driving the fragmentation of production activity to the most cost effective locations along with just-in-time manufacturing practices. A primary motivation for Japan's engagement in FTAs is to provide a market-friendly and predictable regional business environment for its MNCs. By forging FTAs with the world's largest traders—the European Union (EU) and the United States (US)—the ROK has become even more aggressive recently in its FTA policy than both the PRC and Japan. In part, this reflects the country's ambition to act as an industrial and investment gateway to Asia.

▪ Southeast Asia

ASEAN, as one of the oldest trade agreements in Asia, is emerging as a major regional hub linking its member economies with the region's larger economies. Having earlier enacted FTAs with the PRC, Japan, and the ROK, ASEAN recently concluded negotiations on agreements ADB BRIEFS with India as well as Australia and New Zealand.

Meanwhile, the ASEAN–EU FTA negotiations, which were launched in May 2007, were temporarily suspended in March 2009. Following a green light from EU member states in December 2009, the EU is expected to pursue FTA negotiations with individual ASEAN member countries starting with Singapore in early 2010.

Singapore is by far ASEAN's most active economy in terms of its number of FTAs and their geographic coverage. With its strategic location, position as the region's most open economy, and world-class infrastructure and logistics, Singapore is the regional headquarters for many leading MNCs. Singapore is seeking access to new overseas markets, particularly in the services and investment fields. The country is a founding member of AFTA and it has implemented or concluded agreements with the largest Asian economies—the PRC, India, Japan, and the ROK—as well as economies outside the region, including Australia and the US. The US–Singapore FTA, which has been in effect since 2004, was the first such agreement made by the US in Asia and it is viewed as a model agreement in terms of its scope.

2.3 Asean

ASEAN provides a “reality check” for regionalism in East Asia and the wider Asia Pacific region. It can suggest the

kind of regional cooperation that can be promoted and the extent to which regional integration can be deepened.

Two points need to be made at the outset. The first is that the ASEAN region consists of a diverse set of countries, some of which have gained independence and sovereignty only within the previous generation. There are major gaps in their economic capabilities, and some have begun to open up economic and political systems only in the last decade. And yet, they have come together and committed themselves to the creation of an ASEAN Community. The second is that ASEAN has been engaged in efforts to promote cooperation and community building with other nations in the wider regional context of East Asia and the Asia Pacific region, both bilaterally through regular exchanges with Dialogue Partners and regionally in the ASEAN Plus Three (APT), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation process (APEC), and even inter-regionally with Europe through the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) and Latin America through the Forum for East Asia Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC). These interactions have an impact on ASEAN cooperation, and have also resulted in dynamic developments in the wider region.

ASEAN is pretty much in the forefront in developing comprehensive FTAs with a number of countries: China, Japan, Korea, India, and Australia and New Zealand. It is also exploring similar arrangements with the EU (European Union) and EFTA (European Free Trade Area). There is also the Enterprise for the ASEAN Initiative which will consist of bilateral FTAs between the US and selected ASEAN countries.

In addition, many Asian countries are forming bilateral FTAs with other countries inside and outside the region, causing problems of “managing an Asian noodle bowl”.

In theory ASEAN could play a significant role in maintaining coherence and consistency in all these initiatives because it is placed in the center stage. This is the main challenge for ASEAN as well as for the region as a whole, but ASEAN still lacks a clear and firm strategy to perform this critical role.

Strengthening of current initiatives: Rules of origin, Non-tariff measures, Customs, Standards, Trade in services, Investment, Intellectual property rights, Capital mobility, Priority integration sectors, Institutional strengthening, Development and technical cooperation.

3. Japan's FTA Developments

Japan had been a passive participant in FTA discussions until November 2002 when Japan proposed a possible FTA with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Japan had pursued trade liberalization under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) until the late 1990s, and therefore, the recent pursuit of FTAs by Japan is a reflection of the change in its trade policy from a single track approach based on the GATT/WTO multilateral trade liberalization to a multi-track approach including bilateral and plurilateral liberalization. One important reason is new developments in global trade the scene, where multilateral trade negotiations under the WTO are making little progress and regional trade agreements such as FTAs are rapidly increasing. Faced with this situation, the Japanese government recognized FTAs as an option for achieving trade liberalization. To put it differently, the Japanese government expects FTAs to play a

role promoting Japan's economic growth through providing business opportunities for Japanese firms in FTA member countries and promoting domestic policy reforms such as agricultural reform in Japan, which are necessary for achieving sustainable economic growth. The most serious obstacle in the negotiations was Japan's strong resistance to liberalization in agricultural products, specifically pork, beef, and chicken products, oranges and orange juice. In November 2003 Japan and ASEAN agreed on the framework for comprehensive economic partnership and agreed to start consultations in 2004. Japan and ASEAN started FTA negotiations in April 2005 with a target of concluding negotiations in two years. Japan is eager to establish FTA with ASEAN because of its importance to Japan not only in economic but also political and strategic aspects. Japan's trade and FDI relationship with ASEAN is still greater than its relationship with China. Japan is interested in improving the business environment in ASEAN by establishing an FTA, through which stable and reliable economic systems such as the protection of intellectual property rights may be developed to benefit Japanese firms operating in ASEAN. For Japan, economic prosperity, economic growth, political and social stability in East Asia is critically important, because of Japan's geographical proximity and close economic relations. Japan's establishment of FTAs with East Asian countries is expected to promote not only Japan's economic growth but also East Asia's economic growth, contributing to economic prosperity, social and political stability in East Asia. This in turn contributes to economic growth (Shujiro Urata, 2007) [13].

4. China Free Trade Area

The idea of a free trade area between China and ASEAN was first proposed by Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji at the November 2000 China-ASEAN summit. In October 2001, the China-ASEAN Expert Group on Economic Cooperation issued an official report recommending a “WTO-consistent ASEAN-China FTA within ten years.” A month later, at the November 2001 China-ASEAN summit, the relevant leaders endorsed the ideas of the Expert Group and the negotiation process officially commenced.

Economic relations between ASEAN countries and China developed only after the end of the Cold War, although historically China has had long trade and people relations with Southeast Asia. China first proposed an FTA with ASEAN in November 2000 as part of a process of confidence building. It seeks to allay ASEAN concerns over the China challenge in export markets and in attracting foreign investment, as well as to access ASEAN's sizeable regional market and energy and raw material resources. For ASEAN, it will force the group as a whole to have a constructive engagement with China. ASEAN also views China as a rapidly growing market for its products and services (including tourism), and as a new engine of growth. The deal was made attractive for ASEAN with the Early Harvest Program and with a special and preferential treatment and flexibility offered by China for CLMV. The China proposal will also bring ASEAN back to center-stage. Thus ASEAN did not hesitate to accept China's offer (Chia Siow Yue & Soesastro, 2007) [3].

5. The ASEAN-India FTA

India is in the process of signing a free trade agreement

(citation of South-East Asian Nations FTA) with the Asso- (ASEAN). On 28 August 2008, India and ASEAN concluded a Trade in Goods (TIG) agreement which will operationalize the FTA in merchandise trade.

(a) Impact on exports from India

When trade is liberalized with all ASEAN countries, India's largest market access is in Cambodia, followed by Thailand, Viet Nam, the Philippines, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Malaysia. In the event of full liberalization, Indonesia also becomes important as a market for India, due to the fact that Indonesia has a lengthy negative list. Singapore remains the least important destination (in terms of export volume) for Indian exports under all scenarios. All the sectors in India register increases in export demand. The sectors that register notable increases in exports to the ASEAN region are wearing apparel, textiles, food products, other crops, wood and wood products, fisheries, mineral products, machinery, beverages and tobacco, and leather and leather products. India's export markets in the ASEAN region following FTA implementation record the largest demand in Thailand under the current scenario and in Cambodia when all countries implement the FTA. Smaller countries such as Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Philippines also become large markets (Smitha Francis, 2011) ^[15].

(b) Impact on imports by India

The countries in the ASEAN region that register notable increases in their exports to India under the current scenario are Malaysia and Thailand. However, when all countries implement the FTA, Viet Nam and the rest of ASEAN register phenomenal increases in their exports to India. Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand register moderate increases in their exports. With full liberalization, Indonesia and Myanmar, to some extent, experience manifold increases in their exports to India. However, Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic gain virtually no additional market access in India under any of the three discussed above (Smitha Francis, 2011) ^[15].

6. Taiwan's FTA Policy and Strategy

At first Taiwan's FTA policy made a promising start, and various projects were initiated in November 2001. An informal ministerial level agreement between Taiwanese and Japanese officials was to initiate a private-level feasibility study on a bilateral FTA project. In the meantime, Taiwan had formally proposed a bilateral FTA project with Singapore, but had announced that it wished to exclude around 800 product lines from any future FTA with Singapore, mostly relating to textile and clothing products. Further informal discussions between Taiwan and New Zealand on a future bilateral FTA had also taken place in April 2002. Around this time, Taiwan and Panama – one of the Central American states with which Taipei conducts full diplomatic relations – announced their plans to commence bilateral FTA negotiations later that year.

The regionalization of Taiwanese business activity is already extensive, but this has become increasingly skewed towards mainland China, its natural commercial partner 'sub-region' within East Asia. As previously hinted, Taiwan's growing commercial dependence on mainland China poses a number of economic and national security dilemmas for Taipei. Regarding FTAs, although new agreements such as ACFTA and others that China signs could actually help those Taiwanese firms producing

mainland 'local content' products that are exporting to important Asia-Pacific markets, Taiwan's own lack of FTA progress could further deepen its commercial dependence on the PRC (Dent, 2001) ^[4].

7. Singapore Free Trade Area

Singapore, after Hong Kong, has the world's most liberal trade policies and is the world's most globalized economy. Unilateral liberalization and domestic regulatory reform, especially since the Asian crisis, have reduced protectionist barriers in some services sectors. Singapore has set an FTA precedent that other countries in the region, including ASEAN members, feel compelled to follow. But they have more complicated developing-country politics and economics. The danger is that they may draw the wrong lessons from Singapore's FTA-pathfinder role, and end up with a messy patchwork of weak, market-distorting FTAs (Razeen Sally and Sen, 2005) ^[11].

The reduction in barriers to Singapore's direct exports of services to Japan has a similar effect to that of tariffs on the rate of return.

By lowering the cost of investment goods in Singapore, there is an added boost to the rate of return. Not only has the rental rate on capital risen – due to increased demand for Singaporean products in Japan – but the cost of investing in Singapore has fallen. This is particularly true of customs automation which lowers the effective price of Japanese machinery and equipment in Singapore. As a consequence, these "new age" features of the FTA contribute the majority of the change in rate of return in Singapore.

The increased investment in Singapore, due to the higher rates of return over the 2006-2010 periods, dominates the increase in national savings as a result of higher incomes. Therefore Singapore's trade balance deteriorates, relative to the baseline simulation (Hertel Tomas, *et al*, 2001) ^[6].

8. Malaysia Free Trade Area

Malaysia was late to join the FTA bandwagon. It is now negotiating bilaterally with Japan and India, and is of course part of collective ASEAN negotiations with third countries. Malaysia's main trade-policy challenge is to liberalize pockets of protection through trade-and-FDI opening and domestic regulatory reforms. This is fundamentally a matter for unilateral action. But it can be complemented by a constructive, flexible, market-access-oriented stance in the WTO and by strong, WTO-plus FTAs. The danger is that an overly defensive, Third-Worldist stance in the WTO, combined with weak, trade-light FTAs, and could distract attention from necessary reforms at home (Razeen Sally and Sen, 2005) ^[11].

9. Thailand Free Trade Area

Thailand was the first ASEAN member to follow Singapore on the FTA track. FTAs are now front and center in Thai trade policy, dominating political attention and negotiating resources. But the wisdom and effectiveness of this policy is very much open to question.

Political will and symbolism is on abundant display, but economic strategy is less evident. Little thought and preparation have gone into assessing the costs and benefits of potential agreements, choosing the right negotiating partners, and formulating negotiating positions. There appears to be little idea of how FTAs fit into the broader national economic framework. Indications are that

agreements concluded or taking shape will hardly advance on the status quo, perhaps delivering modest liberalization in a few sectors but hedged about with restrictive rules of origin.

Overall, the present FTA policy seems to be geared more towards partial sectoral deals than ambitious liberalization. This diverts attention from both necessary domestic reforms and from multilateral liberalization in the WTO (Razeen Sally and Sen, 2005) ^[11].

10. Philippines Free Trade Area

The Philippines, like Indonesia, has never been among the most active of developing countries in the WTO. It suffers from relatively weak trade-policy capacity at home. It has been ambivalent about the Doha Round, complaining of the burdens of implementing Uruguay-Round agreements and exhibiting defensiveness on several negotiating issues. It is a leading supporter of exempting Special Products from liberalization in net food-importing countries. It has also been relatively defensive on services, liberalization of some industrial products, and on the Singapore issues.

The Philippines is negotiating a bilateral FTA with Japan in addition to being involved in collective ASEAN FTA negotiations with third countries. Like Indonesia, Philippine FTA policy appears reactive and ad hoc, with little sense of strategy (Razeen Sally and Sen, 2005) ^[11].

11. Impact of ASEAN Free Trade on other countries of the world

AFTA results in much trade diversion occurring in India and the ASEAN members. All countries lose a substantial share of their market in India – especially the South Asian countries of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, and China – as well as in some of the ASEAN members. However, the extent of their losses is much less in the ASEAN region than in India. The market loss is virtually none in Singapore and highest in Cambodia.

To conclude, it could be said that, in general, the ASEAN FTA is likely to provide many of the desired results for the countries involved (Sikdar, Chandrima & Nag, Biswajit, 2011) ^[14]:

- Improved welfare for most of the countries,
- Increased trade engagement,
- Better market access in the partner country and, to a large extent, trade diversion in the ASEAN region.

12. Findings

FTA, as well as their combined:

- Effect on international trade,
- Investment flows and,
- Growth in these two economies.

Towards this end, four FTA simulations were undertaken.

- The first simulation simply involves the removal of tariffs,
- The liberalization of direct trade in business services and construction,
- The implementation of improved security and common standards for e-commerce,
- Finally, Modern, web-based, customs clearance procedures designed to automate this aspect of international trade.

13. Conclusions and Observations

It is established that ASEAN countries will gain significantly increased market access in several semi-processed or processed agricultural products. Both the reduced demand for local agricultural products because of this and the increased imports of close substitutes could lead to a fall in the prices of local crops and thus adversely affecting the domestic agricultural sector.

India will also be competing with China and South Korea in the ASEAN market, which have already signed FTAs with ASEAN. Thus Indian SMEs will find it difficult to compete with these countries in such sectors.

Apart from China and South Korea, ASEAN has also signed FTAs with a number of other major countries such as Australia and New Zealand. While India has signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CECA) with South Korea, other countries could make use of the AFTA to route their products through ASEAN into the Indian market. China is a major producer of agricultural goods and a variety of manufactured goods.

We found that an East Asia FTA brings positive impacts to East Asian economies in terms of *economic growth* and *economic welfare*. As to its impacts on trade patterns for East Asian economies, the simulation results show relatively small impacts but they reveal some interesting patterns. We found that the sectors with a comparative advantage *increase output* and those with strong protection *increase exports*.

FTA shifts an incentive from domestic sales to export sales for protected sectors. Although exports of many sectors would increase as a result of an East Asia FTA, output production of some sectors is likely to decline. These potentially impacted sectors oppose an East Asia FTA. To overcome such opposition and to establish an East Asia FTA, financial and technical assistance should be given to potentially impacted workers to ameliorate the costs of adjustment. An East Asia FTA is found to promote regionalization in trade in East Asia, partly at the cost of exports from outside the region. Indeed, it has negative impacts in terms of economic growth and welfare on non-members. These findings argue strongly for the need to pursue worldwide trade liberalization under the WTO. Indeed, the formation of an East Asia FTA has to be regarded as a step toward multilateral liberalization.

14. References

1. Baldwin, Richard E. The causes of regionalism, *The World Economy*. 1997; 20(7):865-888.
2. Baldwin Richard, Roland Rieder. Test of Endogenous Trade Bloc Formation Theory on EU Data, CEPR Discussion Paper No, 2007, DP6389.
3. Chia Siow Yue, Hadi Soesastro. ASEAN Perspectives on Promoting Regional and Global Freer Trade, *The Pacific Economic Cooperation Council & The APEC Business Advisory Council*, 2007, 131-163
4. Dent Christopher M. Taiwan and the New Regional Political Economy of East Asia, *European Association of Taiwan Studies Conference*, 2001, 1-26
5. Findlay R, O'Rourke K. *Power and Plenty: Trade, War and the World Economy in the Second Millennium* (Princeton: Princeton University Press), 2007.
6. Hertel Tomas, Walmsley Terrie, Itakura Ken. *Dynamic*

- Effects of the “New Age” Free Trade Agreement between Japan and Singapore, GTAP Working Papers, 2001, 15. <http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/gtapwp>
7. Holmes Tammy. What Drives Regional Trade Agreements that Work? HEI Working Paper, No. 07/2005, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, 2005.
 8. Kindleberger C. Commercial policy between the wars, In P. Mathias and S. Pollard (eds), Cambridge Economic History of Europe, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 1989, 2.
 9. Mansfield Edward, Helen Milner, Peter Rosendorff B. Replication, Realism, and Robustness: Analyzing Political Regimes and International Trade, American Political Science Review. 2002; 96(1):167-69
 10. Michael G Plummer. Best Practices in Regional Trading Agreements: An Application to Asia. 2006; 1-56.
 11. Razeen Sally, Rahul Sen. Whither Trade Policies in Southeast Asia? The Wider Asian and Global context, ASEAN Economic Bulletin. 2005; 22(1):92-115.
 12. Sapir A. Domino effects in Western European Trade, 1960-1992, CEPR DP (London), 1997.
 13. Shujiro Urata. Japan’s FTA Strategy and a Free Trade Area of Asia Pacific, The Pacific Economic Cooperation Council & The APEC Business Advisory Council, 2007, 71- 86
 14. Sikdar Chandrima, Nag Biswajit. Impact of India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement: A cross-country analysis using applied general equilibrium modelling, ARTNeT Working Paper Series, No. 107, Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT), Bangkok, 2011.
 15. Smitha Francis. The ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement: A sectoral impact analysis of increased trade integration in goods, Economic and Political Weekly, 2011, 46(02).
 16. WTO. World Trade Report (Geneva: World Trade Organisation), 2005.
 17. Wu JP. Measuring and Explaining Levels of Regional Economic Integration, ZEI Working Paper B12/2004, Centre for European Integration Studies, Bonn, 2004.
 18. Zeiler T. GATT Fifty Years Ago: U.S. Trade Policy and Imperial Tariff Preferences, Business and Economic History Winter, 1997, 26(2).