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READING REFERENCES

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EU-Japan relations



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BOOKS



EU-Japan security cooperation : trends and prospects

Kirchner, Emil J ; Dorussen, Han ; Kirchner, Emil ;
Dorussen, Han

Milton: Routledge , 2019

[Request via Ebook central](#)

This book assesses EU-Japan security relations, examining how they have developed in individual security sectors and how they could be affected by international developments. The conclusions of the Economic Partnership Agreement and the Strategic Partnership Agreement in 2017 demonstrate the steady growth in EU-Japan political relations. Since the 1990s, dialogues between the EU and Japan have benefitted from extensive trade and investment ties and shared liberal values.



Developing EU-Japan relations in a changing regional context : a focus on security, law and policies

Dimitri Vanoverbeke ; Takako Ueta ; Frederik Ponjaert ;
Nicholas Peeters ; Takao Suami

Taylor and Francis , 2017

[Request via Ebook central](#)

This book addresses the potential role of the EU, in cooperation with Japan, to craft a stable and prosperous mode of governance in the Asian region. In today's globalized world seemingly defined by waxing Chinese power and waning American power, the book reflects the lack of appreciation for an EU-Japan concert in maintaining and developing multilateral principles. It aims towards fortifying this relationship by acknowledging that in order to enhance the credibility and capabilities of such an alliance, it is necessary to take stock of where the partnership stands today, what kind of obstacles still need to be overcome and which options have been left untouched.

STUDY
Requested by the INTA committee



The EU - Japan Economic Partnership Agreement

The EU - Japan economic partnership agreement

Chowdhry, Sonali ; Sapir, André ; Terzi, Alessio

Brussels: European Parliament , 2018

[Online - OPEN ACCESS](#)

This report independently assesses the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. We find that the EPA establishes an ambitious framework to further liberalise and better organise trade, covering goods, services, intellectual property and investment, tariff- and non-tariff measures, and regulatory cooperation. Given its depth and breadth, and that it is unprecedented in including provisions on corporate governance, SMEs, and climate change, the EPA is set to become a benchmark for future trade agreements. Joining two open economies with high income levels and regulatory standards, the agreement is expected to generate benefits by boosting trade within sectors, minimising sectoral relocation and negative employment effects.



Policy Department for External Relations
Directorate General for External Policies of the Union
PE 603.880 - September 2018

EN



EU trade policy at work : creating opportunities, standing up for Europe's values and interest

Luxembourg: Publications Office , 2019

Online - [OPEN ACCESS](#)

In the past five years, this European Commission has negotiated and concluded more trade agreements than in any comparable period. Notably, the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force – our biggest deal ever. The EU now has 41 trade agreements with 72 countries – the largest trade network in the world, offering European businesses opportunities and a fair and predictable working environment on every continent. Importantly, these trade agreements also uphold and promote our values. Every comprehensive EU trade agreement now has legally binding commitments on workers' rights and the environment, including a specific reference to the Paris Climate Agreement. We have also not been afraid to hold our trade partners to account when they do not walk the walk.



EU-Japan relations, 1970-2012 : from confrontation to global partnership

Jö Keck, Dimitri Vanoverbeke, and Franz Waldenberger

[Request via Ebook central](#)

This book presents a comprehensive overview of EU-Japan relations from 1970 to the present. It charts developments over the period, analyses key specific areas of importance to the relationship, and concludes by assessing how the relationship is likely to develop going forward. Throughout, the book discusses the factors on both sides which motivate the relationship, including Japan's concern to secure markets for its advanced industrial products, and the factors motivating current negotiations for a deeper and more comprehensive economic and cooperative partnership.



EU-Japan cooperation
on global and regional
security - a litmus test
for the EU's role
as a global player?



Policy Department for External Relations
Directorate General for External Policies of the Union
PL 570-692 - June 2018

EN

EU-Japan cooperation on global and regional security: a litmus test for the EU's role as a global player? : in-depth analysis

Legrand, Jérôme

Brussels: European Parliament , 2018

Online - [OPEN ACCESS](#)

Within their partnership, the EU and Japan recognise each other as being essentially civilian (or 'soft') powers that share the same values and act in the international arena solely with diplomatic means. However, the evolution of the threats they face and the unpredictability now shown by their strategic ally, the US, have led both the EU and Japan to reconsider the option of 'soft power-only' for ensuring their security. They have both begun the — albeit long — process of seeking greater strategic autonomy. The EU's Global Strategy adopted in 2016 aims clearly to 'develop a more politically rounded approach to Asia, seeking to make greater practical contributions to Asian security'.



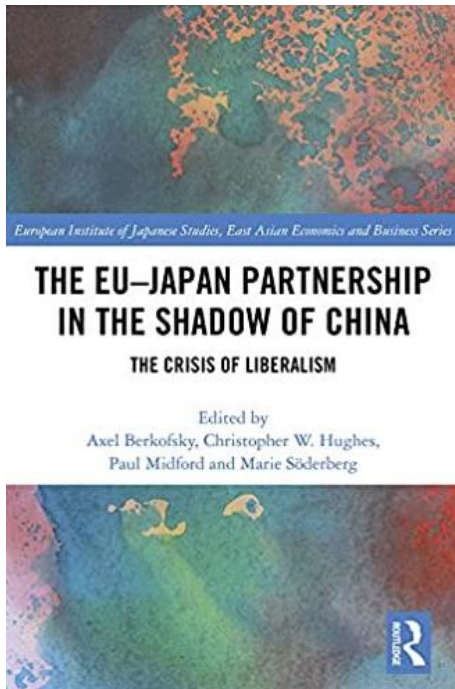
L'évolution stratégique du Japon: un enjeu pour l'Union

Régine Serra

ISS, 2005

Online - [OPEN ACCESS](#)

Pays atypique par sa modernité précoce, sa grandeur économique, sa relation de sécurité avec les Etats-Unis - unique dans sa définition et dans sa portée -, enfin par sa Loi fondamentale, unique également dans le pacifisme institutionnel qu'elle scelle, le Japon réunit tous les paradoxes. Il reste un acteur difficile à appréhender, dans la définition de sa politique étrangère, dans la place qu'il souhaite occuper en Asie et au sein de la communauté internationale. Absent des grands débats de la guerre froide, l'archipel a amorcé depuis une décennie un mouvement nouveau pour affirmer sa présence politique sur la scène internationale.



The EU-Japan partnership in the shadow of China : the crisis of liberalism

Berkofsky, Axel, editor.

London : Routledge; 2019

[Request via Ebook central](#)

This book explores these challenges faced by both the EU and Japan, providing a multidisciplinary approach to studying the relationship between the two. It analyses their cooperation in terms of security, defence and trade and examines how their shared normative values are ultimately implemented. Having recently concluded an Economic Partnership Agreement and with a Strategic Partnership Agreement in the pipeline, this book asks whether they can convert their latent and modest cooperation into an alternative form of leadership and an antidote to the illiberal tide sweeping the developed world? As the first book to shed light on the new Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and Japan, this book will be useful to students and scholars of Japanese Studies, as well as European Union politics and international political economy more generally.

SELECTED ARTICLES

All articles are available online (the titles include hyperlinks to full text).

Towards a substantial EU-Japan partnership

de Prado, César

Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands: Kluwer Law International

European Foreign Affairs Review, 2017-12-01, Vol.22 (4), p.435-454

[Online Access](#)

The EU and Japan have spent decades normalizing trade links and attempting broader cooperation. In July 2017, political leaders agreed in principle to an economic partnership agreement (EPA) and to a strategic partnership agreement (SPA) hoping to enhance collaboration on economic, political, security and other issues, all buttressed by fundamental values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The agreements will likely be finalized and ratified this decade, so a more substantial partnership between the EU and Japan may unroll in economic

and security fields as both sides adjust and converge their economic models and security paradigms. Yet, a comprehensive partnership based on shared values would take much more time to develop and galvanize the peoples of both sides.

The EU-Japan free trade agreement in evolving global trade politics

Yoshimatsu, Hidetaka

Asia Europe Journal, 2019-05-07

[Online Access](#)

The European Union (EU) and Japan began to search for the conclusion of a free trade agreement (FTA) around 2010, and formal negotiations on the EU-Japan FTA (EJFTA) began in April 2013. The negotiations took a longer time than expected, reaching a signature on the agreement in July 2018. This article, by taking into account the character of the EJFTA as a representative mega-FTA, examines how two variables—the influence of interconnected FTA structure and political leaders' responses to anti-multilateralism—influenced the development process of the EJFTA. This article makes two main arguments. First, the presence and substance of other FTAs in which the EU and Japan had been involved brought about both positive and negative effects on the development of the EJFTA. Second, moves towards anti-multilateralism and market disintegration in 2016–17 urged Japanese and European leaders to pursue a swift conclusion of negotiations on the EJFTA.

The new politics of trade : EU-Japan

Suzuki, Hitoshi

Routledge

Journal of European Integration: Writing the Rules of 21st Century Trade: The EU and the New Trade Bilateralism, 2017-11-10, Vol.39 (7), p.875-889

[Online Access](#)

Unlike the European Union's (EU) negotiations with the US and Canada, the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations have encountered few critics from civil society organisations (CSO) and therefore became an 'exceptional' case for the EU. There are four reasons. The first is that the main focus of the EPA is still on 'old' issues such as tariff reduction of motorcars, electronics and agricultural products. The second is the relative lack of innovative proposals compared to the American and Canadian case. The third is Japan's lack of ability and competitiveness to export its regulations, making Japan's attitude relatively defensive. Finally, the modest scale of Japan-EU trade compared to transatlantic trade. These four reasons made the level of contestation relatively low, but this has not led to an acceleration of concluding the EPA. Uncertainty caused by Trump and the Brexit referendum have made Japan's trade policy complicated and unpredictable.

Productivity versus employment : quantifying the economic effects of an EU–Japan Free Trade Agreement

Benz, Sebastian ; Yalcin, Erdal

Wiley Subscription Services, Inc

The World Economy, 2015-06, Vol.38 (6), p.935-961

[Online Access](#)

The European Union and Japan recently entered into negotiations over a bilateral free trade agreement intended to stimulate growth and create wealth. Since customs duties are already low, the success of the liberalisation process hinges on the elimination of non-tariff barriers. The purpose of this paper is to shed light on two possible liberalisation scenarios: a less ambitious liberalisation and a comprehensive liberalisation. In contrast to classic studies, our paper builds on the modern trade literature, accounting for the dominance of intra-industry trade in both economies and the existence of heterogeneous firms. Furthermore, we model a search-and-matching labour market, allowing us to quantify employment effects of trade liberalisation. We find that a comprehensive liberalisation increases Japanese GDP by 0.86 per cent, whereas the EU experiences only an additional 0.21 per cent of real GDP growth. Most of the growth in real GDP is due to firms' efficiency gains, whereas unemployment is reduced by only a small amount. Other world regions experience small reductions of GDP due to trade diversion effects.

Chronique Action extérieure de l'Union européenne - Signature de nouveaux accords commerciaux avec Singapour et le Japon : l'Union européenne poursuit sa politique conventionnelle du libre-échange en dépit des contraintes institutionnelles

Hervé, Alan ; Droit2HAL, Projet

Dalloz

RTDeur. Revue trimestrielle de droit européen, 2019-04-29 (1), p.141

[Online Access](#)

[Décis. (UE) 2018/1599 du Conseil du 15 oct. 2018 relative à la signature, au nom de l'Union européenne, de l'accord de libre-échange entre l'Union européenne et la République de Singapour, JOUE 2018, n° L 267, p. 1 ; Décis. (UE) 2018/1676 du Conseil du 15 oct. 2018 relative à la signature, au nom de l'Union européenne, de l'accord de protection des investissements entre l'Union européenne et ses États membres, d'une part, et la République de Singapour, d'autre part, JOUE 2018, n° L 279, p. 1 ; Décis. (UE) 2018/966 du Conseil du 6 juill. 2018 relative à la signature, au nom de l'Union européenne, de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et le Japon pour un partenariat économique, JOUE 2018, n° L 174, p. 1 ; Décis. (UE) 2018/1907 du Conseil du 20 déc. 2018 relative à la conclusion de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et le Japon pour un partenariat économique, JOUE 2018, n° L 330, p. 1]

East Asia–European Union relations : the case of Japan and South Korea in the last decade

Anna Skolimowska

in [Perceptions of the European Union's Identity in International Relations](#), London : Taylor & Francis Group, 2018, pp. 26-41

The EU is an important partner for the Japanese and South Korean foreign policy, because the economic power of both Asian countries makes them cooperate with the European market, especially because the EU as a whole is the largest economy in the world. Moreover, such common values as human rights and rules of democracy make both Asian democracies cooperate in the field of moral principles and norms. The aim of this chapter is to verify the hypothesis on the East Asian involvement in the cooperation with the EU in the field of economic cooperation, with additional references to the norms and values represented by the European Union, which can serve as a common point for cooperation between Europe and East Asian democratic countries. The social moods and political opinions on the issue of their country's relations with the EU are especially examined in this chapter.

Europe & Japan and beyond

Katarina Štrbac ; Jochen Rehl ; Arnold H Kammel ; Miloslav Hoschek ; Sanja Arežina ; Milan Igrutinović ; Karavias Zafeiris ; Michail Lagoudis ; Nenad Komazec ; Katarina Janković ; International and Security Affairs Centre (Belgrade, Serbia)

2019

[Online Access](#)

Due to the co-operative nature of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), partnerships are in the centre of successful crisis prevention, management and peacebuilding. Based on the strategic partnership agreement and the economic partnership agreement, the EU/Japan ties are closer than ever before. These two agreements also provide scope for closer sectorial ties in security and defence fields. These topics are high on the agenda of both partners, but also controversially discussed within the population.

On the economics of an EU-Japan free trade agreement

Bertelsmann Stiftung.

2017

[Online Access](#)

Electromobility, robots, computers – in many areas Japan is regarded as one of the most innovative countries in the world. At the same time its economy is facing significant challenges. The Japanese government's reform program (known as "Abenomics") wants to inject new impetus into the economy by negotiating free trade agreements. The EU and Japan are negotiating such a free trade agreement at the moment, that could lower duties and non-tariff barriers. Against this background, the study analyses the effects that a free trade agreement between the EU and Japan could have on economic welfare, trade and selected sectors of the economies involved.

Council of the European Union

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Japan and the EU in the global economy

Zsolt Darvas ; Joachim Fels ; Takuji Kinkyo ; Tomomi Miyazaki ; Kiyohiko G Nishimura ; Michael G Plummer ; André Sapir ; Wataru Takahashi ; Guntram B Wolff ; Masahiko Yoshii ; Bruegel.

2014

[Online Access](#)

Japan and the EU are both open economies with significant trade and financial links. Both economies are affected by the rise of emerging market economies, which represent a huge opportunity but also imply the need to continuously adapt the production structure to the new competition. Both economies also face comparable internal economic adjustments. This report sets out to address these issues, and to identify some of the channels through which Europe can learn from Japan, and viceversa.

EU-Japan : advanced economies shaping the next stage of inclusive globalisation

Luxembourg: Publications Office , 2017

[Online Access](#)

Global realignment around the interests of illiberal, authoritarian states. In short, there is existential pressure on the rules-based, international order that guided the decades following World War II. In this state of intense geopolitical uncertainty, an economic partnership like the one concluded between the EU and Japan surpasses mere business interests. It is a vow of collaboration between democracies and advanced economies that have among the world's highest environmental, regulatory and social standards. By strengthening economic and trade ties, the deal will also provide increased political clout when defending these high standards vis-à-vis other powers which might want to challenge them or undercut multilateralism going forward. Above all, the new EU-Japan partnership demonstrates to the world at large that mature economies do not have to be at the mercy of broader forces shaping the global economy and international governance system.

Japan : what power? what strategies?

Takashi Inoguchi

Institut Français des Relations Internationales

Politique étrangère, 2008-10-01, Vol.73, p.35-49

[Online Access](#)

Is Japan an absentee power? Or is it that Japan exists but its existence goes largely unnoticed? Given that its Gross National Product is second only to the United States', such questions seem strange. It is as if the Japanese state did not exist but the Japanese market existed as part of the global market.

Diplomacy in Japan-EU relations : from the Cold War to the post-bipolar era; EU-japan relations, 1970-2012

Gilson, J

International Relations of the Asia-Pacific, 2015-01-01, Vol.15 (1), p.177-181

[Online Access](#)

The European Union and Japan are, respectively, the world's leading and third largest economies by gross domestic product (GDP) and, when combined, make up one-third of global GDP. They are major trading partners and key actors in contemporary international politics, represented in all major international fora and participants in key security agenda, from peacekeeping to various multilateral security structures. And yet there remains very little scholarship on this important bilateral relationship. It is refreshing, therefore, to see the simultaneous publication of two volumes on Japan–EU relations.

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