Japan's role in Asia's Connectivity: ~US-Japan Cooperation~

Kohei Toyoda Director for international coordination Trade Policy Bureau Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Volume of Infrastructure Needs and Investments

ADB: Asian Infrastructure GAP (2016 – 2030)



McKinsey: Global Infrastructure GAP (2016 – 2030)

Gap: \$ 12 trillion

Investments: \$37.5 trillion

Infrastructure Needs \$49.5 trillion

Average annual gap: \$800 billion

(Source)

Asian Infrastructure: Asian Development Bank "MEETING ASIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS 2017" P.xi

Global Infrastructure: MCKINSEY GLOBAL INSTITUTE "BRIDGING GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE GAPS" In Brief

Quality of Infrastructure





APEC Guidebook on Quality of Infrastructure Development and Investment

Five Elements of Quality Infrastructure in the Guidebook

Alignment with Development Strategy/ Openness/Transparency/Fiscal Soundness

Stability/Safety/ Resiliency

Social and Environmental Sustainability

Economic and Financial Soundness:

Cost-effectiveness including LCC and utilization of markets

Local High-Quality Development:

Job creation/ capacity building and transfer of technologies

U.S.-Japan capacity building collaboration in APEC



U.S.-Japan financial cooperation

- NEXI/JBIC and OPIC signed a MOU on November 7, 2017.
- The 1st co-financing project in Jordan was announced in March 2018.



<Photo> The signing ceremony on Nov 7, 2017 at U.S. Embassy Tokyo



Promoting B2B cooperation

- 1) <u>The First Public-Private Sector Roundtable Discussion on</u> <u>U.S.-Japan Cooperation on Third Country Infrastructure in</u> <u>Sep. 2017 @Singapore</u>
- 2) <u>The Second Public-Private Sector Roundtable Discussion in</u> <u>Apr. 2018 @Washington, D.C.</u>
- More than 200 government officials and private sector representatives attended the roundtable and identified specific activities in the areas of commercial cooperation, joint financing and risk mitigation, policy advocacy, and capacity building.
- Participants discussed opportunities to cooperate more effectively in the fields of (1) energy, (2) transportation, (3) water and sanitation, (4) telecommunication.



Asia is Ready to Go Digital

TIME SPENT PER DAY USING MOBILE INTERNT



DIGITAL OPTIMISM *



⁽Source) Hoot Suite

* Percentage of the population that believes new technologies offer more opportunities than risks

Digital Leapfrog in Asian Emerging Markets

● No bank account → Rapid expansion of e-Payment system ● Traffic jam → Uprising ride-hailing

(2012 est.)	MarketDriver	Cap: 800M : 1B (2	(<i>'</i>	→ 11BB → 2.6B (· /	14 times 26 times
GO JEK (2010 GO JEK ^{est.)}	MarketDriver	Cap: 1.3Bl : 200K	B(2016) ((2016)	→ 7.8BB → 1M (20	· · ·	6 times 5 times
GO 🇞 RIDE GO 🕋 CAR	GOïfFOOD	GO भ्र MART	GO 😰 SEND	GO 🛤 BOX	GO 🥅 TIX	GO <i>∂</i> °MED
• Motor Bike • Private Vehicle GO C PAY	 Food delivery 	Grocery Shopping	Express Delivery GO The LIF	5	Ticket Purchase	 Delivery for Pharmacy
GO ∎ PAY GO BILLS	GO TPOINTS	GO 🛛 PULSA	GO 🚣 MASSAGE	GO ≪ CLEAN	GO ∕© AUTO	GO 🖗 GLAM
Mobile Utility wallet Bills	 Loyalty program 	 Mobile top up 	 Massage at home 	Home cleaning	 Car maintenan booking 	Beauty salon booking at home service

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Digital Silk Road

Building telecommunications infrastructure

[e.g.] Huawei, ZTE and China Unicom

5G, Land Cable, Submarine Cable

Expanding e-commerce offerings

[e.g.] Alibaba and JD.com

e-commerce, cloud computing, payments system,

digital free-trade zone

Supplying smart city projects

[e.g.] Alibaba

City Brain in Kuala Lumpur, New Manila Bay City of Pearl

(Source) USCC 2018 Annual Report P266~267

Chinese Tech Giants Go Global



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