Cross Regional Trade Agreements

An unacknowledged key feature of East Asian FTA diplomacy is the region's active cross-regional preferential trading relations. In sharp contrast to the Americas and Europe, where cross-regional initiatives gained strength after the consolidation of regional trade integration, East Asian governments negotiate trade deals with partners outside of their region at an early stage in their FTA policies. The book asks three main questions: Are there regional factors in East Asia encouraging countries to explore cross-regionalism early on? What are the most important criteria behind the cross-regional partner selection? How do cross-regional FTAs (CRTAs) influence their intra-regional trade initiatives? Through detailed country case studies from China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia, we show the ways in which these governments seek to leverage their CRTAs in the pursuit of intra-regional trade integration objectives, a process that yields a much more permeated regionalism.

Responses to Regionalism in East Asia

This book provides a comprehensive overview of developments in East Asian regionalism, combining qualitative evidence with empirical quantitative analysis. It argues that two dominant processes have formed East Asian regionalism: 1) regionalization, and 2) inter-regionalism. Klecha-Tylec examines the differences between traditional and new regionalisms as they apply to East Asia; the differences between East Asian and European regionalism; the role of the United States in shaping regional links; and the evolution of the three key structures of ASEAN, ASEAN+3, and Asia Summits. The book is unique for examining together the network, zonal, and geospatial dimensions of relations in East Asia as they apply at micro-regional, sub-regional, macro-regional, trans-regional and inter-regional levels. The book offers a detailed analysis of intra-regional links and the hybrid relationships between micro-regions and nation-states.

The Politics of Economic Regionalism

East Asian economic integration is on the rise. In the past decade, all of the region's powers have begun negotiating free trade agreements with their neighbors. They are also exploring broader regional options, such as the creation of an East Asian summit or free trade area. These developments have not always been welcomed by observers in other parts of the world. Some fear that they mark a turn away from integration into the global economy and herald the emergence of a closed, inward-looking bloc.
this timely and important book, Naoko Munakata offers an alternative perspective, based on her experience as an economic official and trade negotiator over the past 20 years. East Asian integration, she argues, is not driven by defensiveness or anti-Western sentiment. Instead, it reflects pragmatic calculations of economic interest, as well as a desire for mutual trust and a sense of community. Munakata makes her case by analyzing developments in the region since the mid-1980s, highlighting such important factors as the evolution of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the impact of the 1997–98 Asian financial crisis, and the rise of China. She also outlines possible future scenarios for the region and offers policy prescriptions for building on regionalism’s achievements to date. Over the coming decades, the rise of China, its relationship with Japan, and the institutional arrangements that bind those countries to the United States and the countries of East and Southeast Asia will become critical factors in the global balance of power. Transforming East Asia is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the roots of this transformation.

Regionalism in Southeast Asia

This book examines the distinctive evolution of the political and economic relationships of East Asia. It does this by placing East Asian development in the unique historical circumstances that have underpinned its rise to power over the last few decades. This detailed analysis provides the basis for an assessment of a unified East Asian region.

East Asia

While major theories of economic regionalism in the existing literature are primarily constructed to explore institutionalized regional integration, European integration in particular, the analytical framework developed in this work explains the unique process and pattern of regional integration in East Asia.

The Theoretical and Practical Dimensions of Regionalism in East Asia

Regionalism in Southeast Asia provides the reader with an historical analysis of Southeast Asia from the distinct perspective of regionalism. Southeast Asian history is usually written from a national point of view, which underplays the links between neighbouring states and nations and the effects of these bonds on the development of regionalism. This innovative book begins by defining the meaning of ‘region’ and ‘regionalism’ and then applies it to periods in history in Southeast Asia, looking at how patterns of regionalism have shifted through time to the present day. By focusing on the regional perspective Nicholas Tarling gives an original treatment of Southeast Asian history, its political dynamics and its international relations. Regionalism in Southeast Asia completes a trilogy of books on Southeast Asia by Nicholas Tarling published by Routledge, the other two are Nationalism in Southeast Asia and Imperialism in Southeast Asia.

Japan, China and Networked Regionalism in East Asia

Is ASEAN the foundation of a strong regional community in Southeast Asia? Or is it no more than an instrument used by its members to advance their individual interests? Addressing these questions, Shaun Narine offers a comprehensive political analysis of ASEAN from its creation in 1967 through the events of 2001. Reflecting both the accomplishments and the limitations of the organization, Explaining ASEAN explores issues of regional security, economic stability - and the growing expectations of the international community. Narine’s trenchant analysis makes it clear that, unless ASEAN can resolve the problems of inadequate resources and disagreements among the member states, its future as an effective, active international regime is doubtful.

Transforming East Asia

Regionalism in East Asia is driven by historical patterns of cooperation, the common challenge of the West, the century-long quest for an Asian identity, and growing economic interdependence and
integration. Its progress is, however, likely to be slowed by Sino-Japanese rivalry, Southeast Asia's reluctance to fold itself into a larger East Asia, and public indifference. Moreover, few East Asians envision an exclusionary bloc that would leave out the United States, which remains a key economic partner and the ultimate guarantor of regional security. But even with American participation, East Asia's movement toward a grouping patterned after the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) or anything resembling the European Union (EU) community would be incremental at best.

East Asian Regionalism

In this book, the authors highlight the influence of China in the region of East Asia and the significance of sub-regions within it, particularly the sub-region formed, or imagined, by Taiwan, Hong Kong, and their links with south China. In Part One, they analyse development by reference to the neo-governance of globalisation and regionalisation as well as the interplay of cultural and ethical values within East Asia. In Part II, they turn to the dynamics of sub-regional development and the role of China. The picture which emerges is complex and graphic, nuanced and intricate. East Asia is a focal point for the contestation of forces framed by globalisation, regionalisation, subregionalisation, state, and cultural values -- a changing morphology in which openness is associated with export-led growth and economic integration. It is a region in which change is at once welcomed and distrusted, a region where states are not merely powerful but authoritarian, one in which business is assumed to lead politics, and where old rivalries are typically transcended by desires to create new economic opportunities.

Explaining ASEAN

Plenty has been written about the political and economical aspects of regionalism, but the legal perspective has been neglected. East Asian Regionalism From a Legal Perspective is unique in synthesizing legal, economic and political analyses. In the first part, the book investigates the current features of regionalism from a comparative perspective, looking at economic and currency cooperation and comparing Asian regionalism with Europe and Latin America. In the second part, the contributors go on to look at the present legal features of regionalism, covering institutional frameworks, trade diversity and regional integration. The third part of the book is truly unique in proposing an essential groundwork for the institutionalisation of an East Asian Community. It conceives a draft East Asian Charter, an essential document that distils what East Asian nations have achieved, and also includes integral principles and fundamental rules for future cooperation among countries and peoples in the region. This book will be of interest to graduates and academics interested in regionalism, international relations, international law and Asian studies.

Regionalism in East Asia

The Roots and Implications of East Asian Regionalism

The study of regionalism is essential as it has become a vital trend with profound regional and global impacts. Japan, Korea and China are regarded as the key actors for such action in East Asia. While regionalization has created building blocks for economic integration, the act of exclusion from regionalism will only lead to marginalization. Therefore, it is important to learn how to make it work. This book analyzes the effect of China, Japan and Korea's trade strategy on ASEAN countries. As closer economic ties between countries in the area have expanded significantly in the last decade, economic regionalization in East Asia has proceeded in a much more dynamic fashion than regionalist projects. Hastiadi argues that regionalism in the form of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) is better than the present regionalization as it promotes sustainability in the future.

Financial Globalization and Regionalism in East Asia

An exploration of the evolution of regionalism and regional economic relations in East Asia since the
late 1990s. The book analyzes moves towards free trade agreements, cooperation in information technology, energy and environment, and agriculture, by highlighting preferences and actions of governmental and business actors.

China's Rise and Regional Integration in East Asia

With featuring far-reaching diversities and disparities among the regional states in their political, economic and social systems and cultural and religious orientations, East Asia is a microcosm of international society at large. Nevertheless, there are unique dynamics unfolding in East Asia at the turn of the twenty-first century, namely the rise of China as a contender for regional and global hegemony and a set of collective initiatives to integrate the region into a harmonious community. This book provides new arguments on China's rise and the transformation of East Asia and analyzes the foreign policy behavior of the regional states and relations among them. In doing so, the contributors show why and how China is rising, and how China's rise shapes the emerging regional structures and institutions in East Asia. Furthermore, given the East Asian context where the world's second and third largest economies coexist with much smaller states and with China's ascendancy likely to continue, this book challenges the pervasive dichotomy of hegemony and community. This allows for a fuller and more nuanced account of how China's role and the shifting regional policies in East Asia in which hegemonic cooperation does not necessarily lead to a hegemonic form of regional order. Presenting strategic, political, economic and historical perspectives on China's changing role in the region and the development of regionalism, China's Rise and Regional Integration in East Asia will be of great interest to students and scholars of Chinese politics, Asian politics, international relations and regionalism.

Regionalism, Globalisation and International Order

Institutional activities have remarkably transformed East Asia, a region once known for the absence of regionalism and regime-building efforts. Yet the dynamics of this Asian institutionalization have remained an understudied area of research. This book offers one of the first scholarly attempts to clarify what constitutes institutionalization in East Asia and to systematically trace the origins, discern the features, and analyze the prospects of ongoing institutionalization processes in the world's most dynamic region. Institutionalizing East Asia comprises eight essays, grouped thematically into three sections. Part I considers East and Southeast Asia as focal points of inter-state exchanges and traces the institutionalization of inter-state cooperation first among the Southeast Asian states and then among those of the wider East Asia. Part II examines the institutionalization of regional collaboration in four domains: economy, security, natural disaster relief, and ethnic conflict management. Part III discusses the institutionalization dynamics at the sub-regional and inter-regional levels. The essays in this book offer a useful source of reference for scholars and researchers specializing in East Asia, regional architecture, and institution-building in international relations. They will also be of interest to postgraduate and research students interested in ASEAN, the drivers and limits of international cooperation, as well as the role of regional multilateralism in the Asia-Pacific region.

East Asian Economic Regionalism

Analyses modern tendencies in the development of regional economic cooperation in East Asia which is considered by regional countries as their response to growing challenges of globalization.

Regional Cooperation and China's Strategy Towards East Asia

Three trends have dominated the political economy of integration during the last two decades: globalization, economic nationalism, and regionalization. This book explores comparative regional integration, focusing on both intra-regional integration and relations among regions in the context of power. The most common focus of integration studies has been on the logic of cooperation, but there is another logic of integration: power. The relevance of power today is represented by the relations within the Eurozone, especially between creditors and debtors. By the same line of reasoning, integration in
Asia cannot ignore the respective roles of China, Japan, and Korea, nor the unresolved disputes about Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the islands in the South China Sea. This edited volume addresses the role of power in regional integration in three contexts: (1) the role of hegemonic external actors (the US and China) in regional integration; (2) the role of core states within regions (Germany, China, Japan, and Brazil); and (3) the role of noncore states—smaller and middle range powers (Italy and Greece in Europe; South Korea and Malaysia in Asia; and Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, and Paraguay in Latin America). This book will benefit students and scholars of international relations and comparative political economy, especially those with an interest in integration studies and comparative regionalism.

The United States and China

In the decade following the Asian financial crisis, the East Asian political economy has experienced a radical transformation. This book thus investigates the responses of Japanese automotive makers to the processes of regionalism and regionalization by locating firm-level analysis in a broader political economy context.

China and East Asian Regionalism

East Asia is one of the world’s most dynamic and diverse regions and is also becoming an increasingly coherent region through the inter-play of various integrative economic, political and socio-cultural processes. Fully updated and revised throughout, this new edition explores the various ways in which East Asian regionalism continues to deepen. The second edition has been expanded to incorporate coverage of significant issues that have emerged in recent years including: Growing tensions in the region over maritime territory and historical issues Competing regional free trade agreement negotiations The impact of the global financial crisis on financial co-operation and engagement with global governance Obama’s ‘pivot to Asia’ and developments in US relations with East Asia The influence of new technology and social media on micro-level regional relations The growing importance of ‘new diplomacy’ issues such as energy security, climate change, food security and international migration. Key pedagogical features include: end of chapter ‘study questions’ case studies that discuss topical issues with study questions also provided useful tables and figures which illustrate key regional trends in East Asia Extensive summary conclusions covering the chapter’s main findings from different international political economy perspectives. East Asian Regionalism is an essential text for courses on East Asian regionalism, Asian politics and Asian economics.

Regionalism and Globalization in East Asia

Do Institutions Matter?

This book examines the distinctive evolution of the political and economic relationships of East Asia. It does this by placing East Asian development in the unique historical circumstances that have underpinned its rise to power over the last few decades. This detailed analysis provides the basis for an assessment of a unified East Asian region.

East Asian Regionalism from a Legal Perspective

Embedded in the evolving comparative regionalism literature, this book offers a systematic analysis of the factors positively and negatively influencing regional institution-building. The ruptures caused by the Eurozone crises, the coronavirus pandemic and by Brexit have renewed the interest in the impact of crises and critical junctures on regionalism here defined as regional institution-building. Drawing from critical juncture research and historical comparative analysis, this volume uses the cases of European and East Asian regional institution-building to systematically analyse institutional transformations during specific historical turning points and critical juncture moments. Wunderlich’s research offers an in-depth analysis of the interrelated drivers, spoilers and dissolvers of regional institution-building.
processes in Europe and East Asia, and addresses key questions including: Under what conditions does regionalism take hold? What is influencing the initial institutional design choices? What is the impact of historical experiences and well-entrenched norms and ideas? What are the roles of regional leaders? How do external factors influence regional institution-building? What turns a crisis into a critical juncture and are such junctures threats or opportunities? What accounts for variations in institutional responses to crisis events across different regional settings? This book will be a valuable resource for scholars of regionalism, region-building, regional governance and international relations of Europe and East Asia.

Democratisation, Governance and Regionalism in East and Southeast Asia

Regionalism and Globalization in East Asia

To convey the image of a responsible power willing to contribute to regional stability and cooperation, China has shifted from a single-minded preference for bilateralism to an active participation in East Asian regionalism in the recent decades. This development has inspired discussions over whether a rising China could play a leadership role in building an institutionalized architecture for regional cooperation in East Asia. Nevertheless, this has not happened as East Asian regional cooperation and relevant activities remain mostly ad hoc and informal, especially when compared to regions such as Europe. To what extent has China contributed or constrained the development of regionalism in East Asia? What are China's desired roles and objectives in East Asian regional cooperation? What is the level of trust that other regional players have for China in regional cooperation? This book seeks answers to these questions by exploring China's motivations and strategic calculations as well as its policy practices in East Asian economic and security cooperation. This book was published as a special issue of the Journal of Contemporary China.

Competitive Regionalism in East Asia

Beyond Japan

With increased resilience in the financial systems, emerging Asian economies were less affected by the recent global financial crisis, recovering more quickly from the crisis than major advanced economies. Yet, Asian financial systems remain underdeveloped. More open and efficient financial systems continue to be a key priority for Asia's development strategy. Emerging Asian economies need to tackle the new challenges to macroeconomic and financial stability posed by financial globalisation. This book identifies the key challenges to Asia's financial development in an era of rapid financial globalisation and discusses their policy implications for financial reforms and regional cooperation in East Asia. Particular areas of focus include: the impact of financial globalisation on economic stability and inequality in East Asian economies; the progress of Asia's regional financial cooperation and lessons from the recent European economic crisis; and the priority of financial reforms in individual Asian economies. Combining advanced econometric methods and in-depth case studies, this book provides rigorous and contextual analyses of the most critical issues for Asia's financial development. It offers a comprehensive and useful guide for students, academics, and policymakers interested in the current state and future prospects of Asian financial systems.

Routledge Handbook of Asian Regionalism

Something new is happening across East Asia. A region notable for its lack of internal economic links is discussing regional cooperation on trade, investment, and exchange rates. Because of negotiations elsewhere around the globe on regional trade—such as those that led to the consolidation of the European Union, the formation of the North American Free Trade Area, and the rapid proliferation of bilateral free trade areas—the talk is not surprising. Nevertheless, East Asia's past inertia with regard to
forming a regional partnership raises many questions about its emerging regionalism. Why has the region suddenly shifted from taking a global approach to economic issues to discussing a regional bloc? How fast and how far will the new regionalism progress? Will the region become a version of the European Union, or something far less? What is the probable impact on American economic and strategic interests—are the likely developments something that the U.S. government should encourage or discourage? Edward Lincoln takes up these questions, exploring what is happening to regional trade and investment flows and what sort of regional arrangements are the most sensible. Lincoln argues that an exclusive grouping is unlikely. Free trade negotiations have brought some economies in the region together, but they also have led to links with nations outside the region. Some regional governments most notably Japan, continue to have difficulty embracing the concept of free trade, even with favored regional partners. In the wake of the Asian financial crisis, governments also have looked at cooperating on exchange rates, but they have done little to move forward. The U.S. government must decide how to respond to these developments in East Asia. An exclusively Asian form of regionalism could run counter to American economic interests, and the U.S. government has reacted negatively to some of these proposals in the past. Because trade and investment links between the countries of the Asia Pacific region and the United States remain very strong, Lincoln argues that the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum remains the appropriate institution for pursuing regional trade and investment issues.

Trade Strategy in East Asia

This new collection of essays compares the development of central institutions of governance in the emerging democracies of East and South East Asia. Seven key countries are covered: Taiwan, Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. Save for Singapore and Malaysia, all have democratized over the past decade. Because of its constitutive implications for citizen identities, democratization is arguably of even greater potential significance than the economic take-off that preceded it. But there are distinctive features that give the experience of these seven states especial relevance. First, unlike analogous western patterns, democratic transitions in Asia have been top-down in character. Second, the implementation of basic democratic forms was highly compressed in time. Third there were (and are), in most countries, no major ideological or programmatic cleavages. Thus the bases around which contending political forces might organize are not immediately clear. This may affect the outlook for partisanship and mobilization. There has been no synoptic, comparative study of these developments on a region-wide scale. This book fills the gap extremely well.

Governance and Regionalism in Asia

Regional cooperation and integration have emerged as key issues for East Asia following the financial crisis. This book explores these issues, and examines the degree to which a new paradigm is emerging. It reviews the evolution of the concepts and practices of regionalism in East Asia, and considers the factors which are shaping new patterns of regional co-operation and integration. It includes discussions of historical developments, economic co-operation, socio-political factors, and defence and security. It considers the role of those states, including China and Japan, which have distinctive approaches to international relations, and assesses the role of regional international bodies such as ASEAN.

Power Relations and Comparative Regionalism

The Routledge Handbook of Asian Regionalism is a definitive introduction to, and analysis of, the development of regionalism in Asia, including coverage of East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia. The contributors engage in a comprehensive exploration of what is arguably the most dynamic and important region in the world. Significantly, this volume addresses the multiple manifestations of regionalism in Asia and is consequently organised thematically under the headings of: conceptualizing the region economic issues political issues strategic issues regional organizations A’s such, the Handbook presents some of the key elements of the competing interpretations of this important and
highly contested topic, giving the reader a chance to evaluate not just where Asian regionalism is going but also how the scholarship on Asian regionalism is analysing these trends and events. This book will be an indispensable resource for students and scholars of Asian politics, international relations and regionalism.

The Political Economy of Regionalism in East Asia

Viewing the rise of China from Japan's perspective, the author elucidates Japanese policy responses and their implications for regional institution building. It fills a gap in knowledge about the development of East Asian regional institutions and Sino-Japanese relationships.

European and East Asian Regionalism

China's strategy towards East Asian regional cooperation since the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997-98 since the Asian Financial Crisis of '97-98 China has taken a leading role in East Asian economic cooperation initiatives, centred around the powerful ASEAN Plus Three mechanism (The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, plus South Korea, Japan and China). This brand new book from the International Poverty Reduction Centre of China's Qianqian Liu outlines exactly how and why China has pursued economic and diplomatic cooperation throughout the post-crisis years. Methodical and richly detailed, it offers a unique empirical analysis of China's actions and involvements with ASEAN Plus Three and the East Asia Summit. Author Qianqian Liu's integrated theoretical approach captures and pieces together the intricacies of Chinese interactions with its East Asian partners - enabling the reader to better understand the dynamics of China's regional behaviour and foreign policy. Together with research-based insight and data covering all aspects of this critical subject, the author proposes two key assertions. Firstly that China-US relations have played a significant part in China's increasingly cooperative approach to China-East Asia relations. And secondly, that China has maximised mechanisms of regional economic cooperation as a means of enhancing its influence in East Asia.

Key features and benefits:
- Unveils China's perspectives on regional cooperation by extensively exploring Chinese source material and materials - information only now available thanks to increased openness and liberalisation. Offers a key contribution to wider theoretical debates on China's rise and regional intentions.
- Examines the vital interconnections between the key contemporary International Relations theories - realism, liberalism and constructivism - rather than examining them as separate elements to help fully explain China's strategies and goals.
- Analytical coverage of China's involvement with both ASEAN Plus Three and the East Asia Summit. Offers comparisons between European regionalism and East Asian regionalism. Reveals Chinese perspectives on how China-US relations have helped shape China's approach to East Asia economic cooperation.


Regionalism and Subregionalism in East Asia

In the decade since the Asian financial crisis the ten states of Southeast Asia that form ASEAN, together with China, Japan and South Korea have formed the basis of a community intended to support the well-being of its member states, markets and peoples. This highly successful regionalisation was not anticipated by the region's leaders, however, and as a result, policy makers are increasingly talking about 'meeting fatigue' and the need to find a better way to govern regional affairs. Among the reforms being considered is a shift towards a more rules-based culture as well as the more explicit incorporation of both private sector and civil society organisations into the policy processes. In short, ASEAN+3 is seeking to develop new norms and processes for its networks and institutions. This book explores the
pressures currently influencing East Asian regionalist policy debates, analysing the trend towards
deep integration and the emergence of a governance model for managing regional processes.
Combining state and subnational perspectives in conjunction with an examination of the role of the
business community and civil society organisations, this book highlights the policy challenges
confronting regionalism and governance in East Asia, including key issues such as the rule of law,
financial cooperation and a case study on disaster management.

**Continent, Coast, Ocean**

The use of the wind as an energy source is increasing and growing worldwide. Wind energy is an
important non-fossil option to supplement fossil (coal, natural gas and oil) and nuclear fuels for the
generation of electricity. Many parts of the world, particularly the coastlines of Western Europe, North
Africa, North and South America, India, Eastern Russia, China, the Philippines, Australia and New
Zealand, experience a high annual incidence of wind energy. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland, together with the Republic of Ireland form a particularly windy location, being favoured
with strong westerly winds. The technology of the design and installation of wind turbines and wind
farms are, in fact, well established. Operational practice, though, is still being developed as engineers
learn by experience. This book is written for electrical engineers concerned with the use of wind power
for generating electricity. It incorporates some meteorological features of international wind supply plus
a survey of the past and present wind turbines with technical assessment of the choice of turbine sites.
Detailed coverage is given to the different types of electrical generator machines used and the
electronic control devices employed in modern turbine systems. Importantly, this book devotes full
chapters to the integration of wind farms into established electrical grid supply systems, and the
environmental and economic aspects of wind generation. Engineers will be drawn to the practical
approach in this book, featuring worked numerical examples — complete with answers — at the end of
some chapters.

**Regionalism in East Asia**

This is the only English language publication with a distinctly Northeast Asian (outside Japan) and
Chinese perspective on pan-East Asian Regionalism (including both Northeast and Southeast Asian
Regionalism) published within the last 5 years that is distributed internationally. It traces the
development of Asian regionalism and analyzes China's role and policy on East Asian cooperation and
integration. The 15 chapters in this volume directly involve all major policy researches and project
designing in the process of the East Asia cooperation. They provide valuable information for knowing,
understanding and studying the ongoing process of regional cooperation in East Asia. Sample
Chapter(s). Foreword (39 KB). Chapter 1: East Asian Cooperation: Path & Approach (71 KB). Contents:
East Asian Cooperation: Path & Approach; Emerging East Asian Regionalism; Projecting East Asian
Community-Building; East Asian Cooperation: Where is It Going?; Northeast Asian Community: Is It
Possible to Turn Vision into Reality?; The Development of East Asian FTA; China's FTA Strategy: An
Overview; Designing East Asian FTA: Rational and Feasibility; How to Promote Monetary and Financial
Cooperation in East Asia; The Asian Financial Crisis and Regional Cooperation; Environment and
Energy Cooperation in East Asia; China's Economic Emergence and Regional Cooperation; China's
Accession to WTO and Its Impact on China-ASEAN Relations; China-ASEAN FTA and Its
Impact; Comparing China and Japan in Developing Partnership with ASEAN. Readership: Academics,
researchers and students interested in the development of the East Asia Cooperation Movement.

**Advancing East Asian Regionalism**

Have Japan's relative economic decline and China's rapid ascent altered the dynamics of Asian
regionalism? Peter K Atzenstein and Takashi Shiraiishi, the editors of Network Power, one of the most
comprehensive volumes on East Asian regionalism in the 1990s, present here an impressive new
collection that brings the reader up to date. This book argues that East Asia's regional dynamics are no
longer the result of a simple extension of any one national model. While Japanese institutional
structures and political practices remain critically important, the new East Asia now under construction is more than, and different from, the sum of its various national parts. At the outset of a new century, the interplay of Japanese factors with Chinese, American, and other national influences is producing a distinctively new East Asian region.

Institutionalizing East Asia

Developments in East Asia have progressed rapidly in terms of regionalism since the 1997 crisis. The end of the Asian miracle called into question not only the capacity of regional states to meet the needs of their attendant peoples, but also challenged the viability of regional organizations, such as ASEAN, to adapt and respond to the changing circumstances. Advancing East Asian Regionalism looks at the ways in which ASEAN has expanded since the crisis, and evaluates the potential of East Asia to come together in a regional formation - one capable of representing the region as a whole - akin to the European Community. It draws upon the knowledge and perspectives of academics and policy makers actively engaged in the contradictory issues of regionalism. Coupling case study material on regionalism, institutions, and sectoral cooperation, with theoretical debates on regionalization, this book is an invaluable resource that pushes our understanding of East Asian regionalism forward.

The FTAAP and Economic Integration in East Asia

New regionalism and globalization have been prominent themes in academic and political debates since the beginning of the 1990s. Despite the considerable amount of scholarly attention that the new regionalism has received in recent years, its full empirical and theoretical potential has yet to be fully investigated. This illuminating study provides an overview of new avenues in theorizing regionalism and proposes a consolidated framework for analysis and comparison. Offering a comparative historical perspective of European and Southeast Asian regionalism, it presents new and imaginative insights into the theory and practice of regionalism and the links between regional developments, globalization and international order.

East Asian Regionalism

East Asia is one of the world's most dynamic and diverse regions and is also becoming an increasingly coherent region through the inter-play of various integrative economic, political and socio-cultural processes. Fully updated and revised throughout, this new edition explores the various ways in which East Asian regionalism continues to deepen. The second edition has been expanded to incorporate coverage of significant issues that have emerged in recent years including: Growing tensions in the region over maritime territory and historical issues Competing regional free trade agreement negotiations The impact of the global financial crisis on financial co-operation and engagement with global governance issues such as energy security, climate change, food security and international migration. Key pedagogical features include: end of chapter 'study questions' case studies that discuss topical issues with study questions also provided useful tables and figures which illustrate key regional trends in East Asia Extensive summary conclusions covering the chapter's main findings from different international political economy perspectives. East Asian Regionalism is an essential text for courses on East Asian regionalism, Asian politics and Asian economics.

China and Asian Regionalism

Examines the dynamics of regionalism in Eastern Asia. Japan's diplomatic history as well as the heritage of its conquest of Eastern Asia is examined alongside China's cultural geography, paradigmatic dynamics, and intra-regional economics. Ties between East Asia and Southeast Asia, as well as the influence of American military power and European integration are also considered.