

*The Changes in the China–ROK Trade Structure and the China–ROK FTA:  
With a focus on the case example of Jilin Province*

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**Summary**

The economic relations between the two nations of China and the ROK are deepening to a degree incomparable with those at the initial establishment of diplomatic relations. Looking at the trade statistics on the ROK side, at that time in 1992 the China–ROK trade total was a mere US\$6.38 billion, but in 2013 this had expanded to US\$228.92 billion. China is the largest trade partner for the ROK, and for China also the ROK's presence is high as an economic partner.

The China–ROK FTA negotiations which began in May 2012 have great potential to advance. The China–ROK FTA negotiations are expected to be intense for sectors such as agriculture, but ultimately they should progress toward conclusion due to the political decisions of the governments of both countries.

In this paper, in addition to considering the state of the China–ROK FTA negotiations, in the case where the China–ROK FTA is concluded, and based on the statistical data for the trade with the ROK of Jilin Province, which abuts the Korean Peninsula, we analyze the impact on the industrial development of China's Jilin Province. We make a number of policy proposals based on the separating out of the industries receiving a negative impact, as well as the industries getting opportunities for growth, and industries for which competition will become stiff, via the reduction and elimination of trade obstacles such as tariffs.

[Translated by ERINA]