

## Annexe I : Table de comparaison des résultats de simulation

Table 1: Comparison of simulation results<sup>1</sup>

Study	GDP (ln % change)	Bilateral trade (ln % change)	Most affected sectors (% change in output or value added)	Employment (ln % change)	Real wages (ln % change)
DG Trade (2018)	Increase in EU GDP by EUR 34 billion (+0.14 %)	EU exports to Japan increase by 13.2 %  EU imports from Japan increase by 23.5 %.	EU: Textile, apparel and leather (+1.9 % or EUR 7 billion); Processed foods (+0.2 % or EUR 1.8 billion); Business services (+0.2 % or approx EUR 13 billion); Motor vehicles (-0.01 % or decline of EUR 140 million).  Japan: Motor vehicles (+2.5 % or approx. EUR 13 billion); Machinery and equipment (+1.1 % or EUR 2 billion); Textiles, apparel and leather (-2.2 %) and Dairy (-1.5 %)	n.a.	n.a.
Vicard (2018)	Increase by +0.07 % in EU's GDP per capita	EU goods trade with Japan increases by +0.5 % (in weighted average) for a GDP increase of 0.1 %.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ifo Working Paper (2018)	Long-run real income increases by USD 15 bn. (+0.10 %) for EU, similar across all scenarios.	EU exports to Japan increase by 73 % (USD 83 bn.) and EU imports from Japan increase by 63 % (USD 79 bn)	Value added in EU: Agri-food (+0.82 % or USD 7 bn); automotive (-1.6 % or decrease of USD 4.6 bn); electronic equipment (+1.07 %) services (increase by USD 13.5 bn)	Ifo Trade Model holds total employment constant, only allows for labour reallocation across sectors.	n.a.
Ifo Study (2017)	Average change for the EU-28 is +0.06 %.	EU exports increase by 61 % and EU imports increase by 55 %	Value added - EU: Pharmaceutical products (+1.5 %); food (+0.25 %) and motor vehicles (0.25 %)  Japan: Electronics (+4.5 %) and motor vehicles (+1.5 %); machinery and equipment (2.5 %)	Ifo Trade Model holds total employment constant, only allows for labour reallocation across sectors.	n.a.
TSIA (European Commission, 2016)	Long term impact for EU's GDP is +0.76 %	+34 % for the EU and +29 % for Japan	EU: Food exporters improve sales by 30-40 %; Motor vehicles (<0.1 %)	Adjust CIAR results by +192 000 jobs in manufacturing and services sectors	low skilled: 0.68 %  high skilled 0.70 %
Benz and Yalcin (2015)	+0.21 %	EU exports increase by 4.2 % and EU imports	n.a.	Employment rises by 0.01 %	EU wages increase by 0.2 %

<sup>1</sup> European Parliament. (Page consultée le 15 juillet 2019). The EU – Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, Directorate General for External Policies of the Union, [En ligne]. Adresse URL : [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2018/603880/EXPO\\_STU%282018%29603880\\_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2018/603880/EXPO_STU%282018%29603880_EN.pdf)

**Table 1 (suite)**

		from Japan increase by 11 %.			
CIAR (2012)	Asymmetric scenarios: +0.34 to 0.79 %	EU exports to Japan increase by 22.6-32.7 %  EU imports from Japan increase by 17.1-23.5 %.	EU: Electrical machinery (3.5-9.3 %); Processed foods (0.5-0.6 %); Other machinery (0.1-0.6 %)  Japan: Other machinery (5.2-11.5 %); Motor vehicles (2.5-3.4 %); chemicals (-3.5 to -11 %); processed foods (-3.3 to -4 %)	Low skilled: -0.001 to +0.002  High skilled: 0.0001 to 0.002 %  Electrical machinery for high and low skilled workers (+6.72 and 6.70 %); small increase in agriculture, processed foods, insurance, construction (between +0.1 and +0.2 %)	low skilled: +0.32 to 0.75 %  high skilled: +0.31 to 0.74 %
Copenhagen Economics (2010)	+ 0.10 to 0.14 %	EU exports to Japan +46-71 % of EU's 2008 baseline.  EU imports from Japan +40- 61 % of Japan's baseline exports to the EU in 2008.	EU: Motor vehicles (-3 %);Transport Services (1 %)  Japan: Motor vehicles(+12 %); Other machinery (-6 %)	n.a.	Low skilled: +0.17 to 0.25 %  High skilled: +0.17 to 0.25 %
Ecorys (2009)	-0.1 % for EU26	EU26 exports to Japan +0.4 %  EU26 imports from Japan +0.4 %	EU: Meats (+13 %); Motor vehicles (-8 %)  Japan: Motor Vehicles (+53 %) Meats (-84.5 %)	Low skilled: -7.8 % High skilled: -7.8 %	Low skilled: -0.1 %  High skilled: -0.1 %
Swedish National Board of Trade (2009)	-0.01 %	Trade flows increase by 34 %	EU: Pig and poultry meat (3 %), Iron and steel (8 %), Motor vehicles (-6 %)  Japan: Motor vehicles (+25 %), Meat (-18 %), Textiles (-9 %)	n.a.	n.a.