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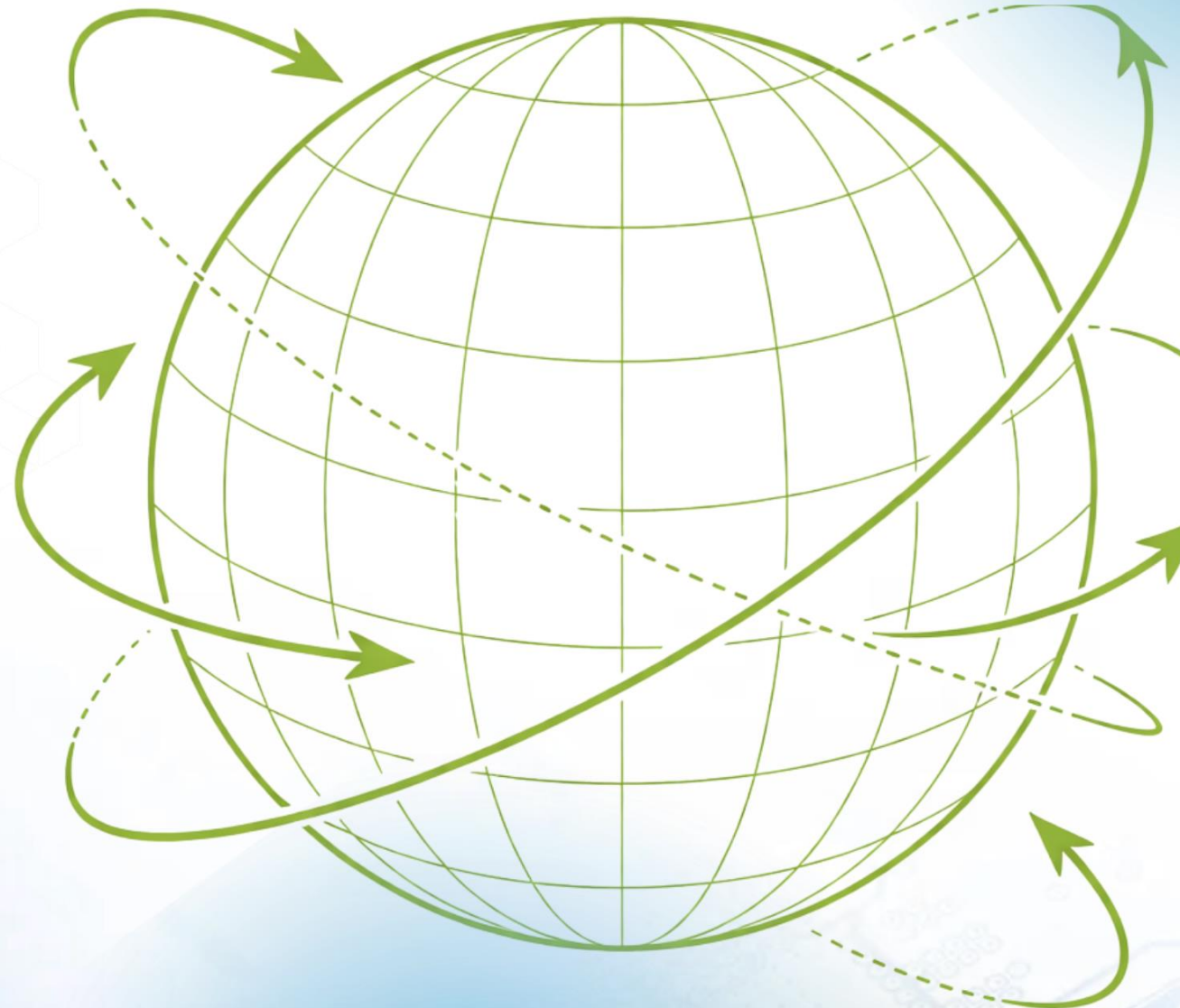
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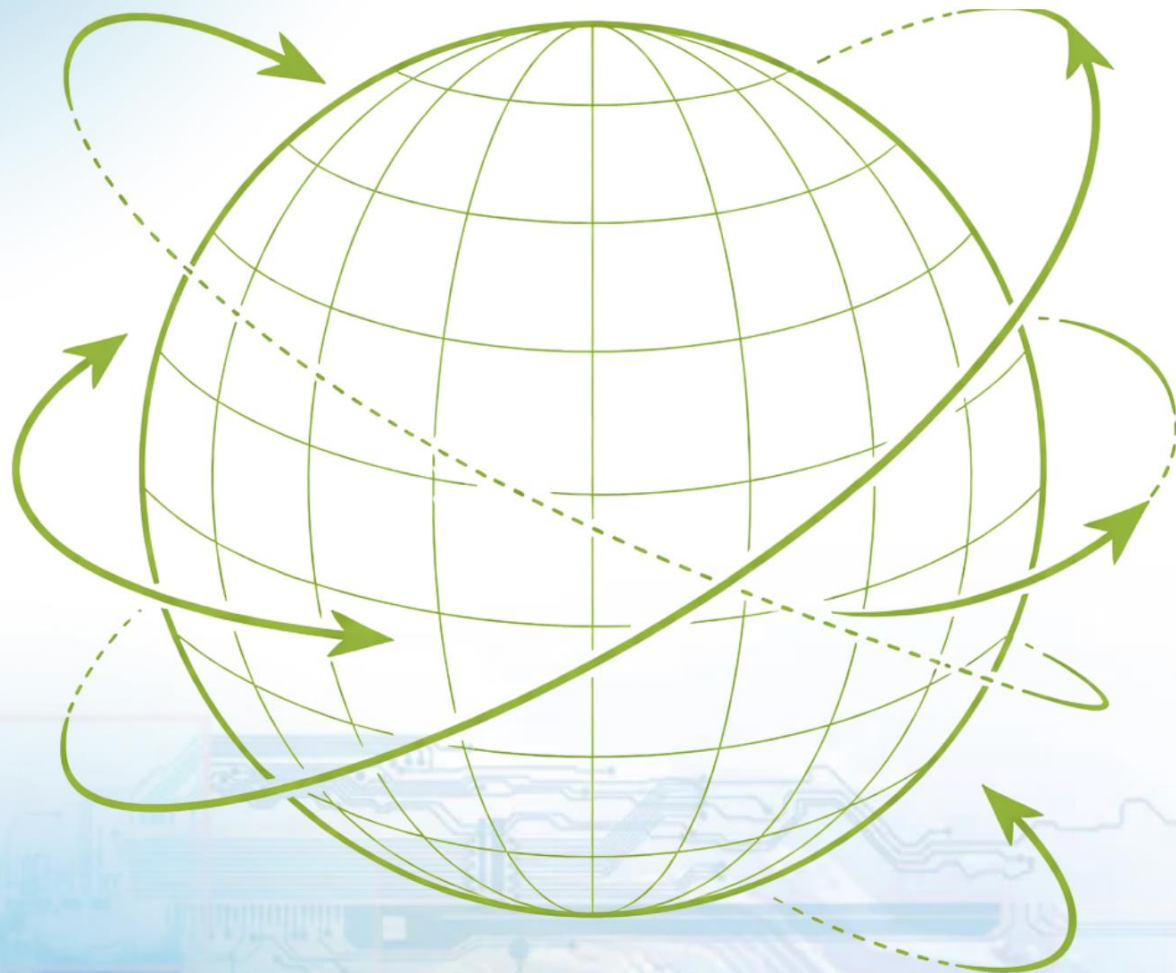


2026 TRADE FORUM

Trade Policy in a Fragmented World:
Accessions, Industrial Policy, and
the New Multilateralism

12-14 May 2026
Bangkok, Thailand





AI, Trade, and Industrial Policy in East Asia and Pacific

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East Asia and Pacific Chief Economist Office
World Bank



AI, Trade and IP in East Asia and Pacific (EAP)



1) 3 questions and 3 answers:

a) How relevant is AI for the recent patterns of trade and investments?

Very, with some words of caution

b) How much are *developing* EAP countries participating in high end of the AI value chain?

Not much yet, except for China

c) Can Industrial Policies help the EAP region upgrading participation in the AI value chain?

A qualified yes!

2) Looking at the future: **Data!**

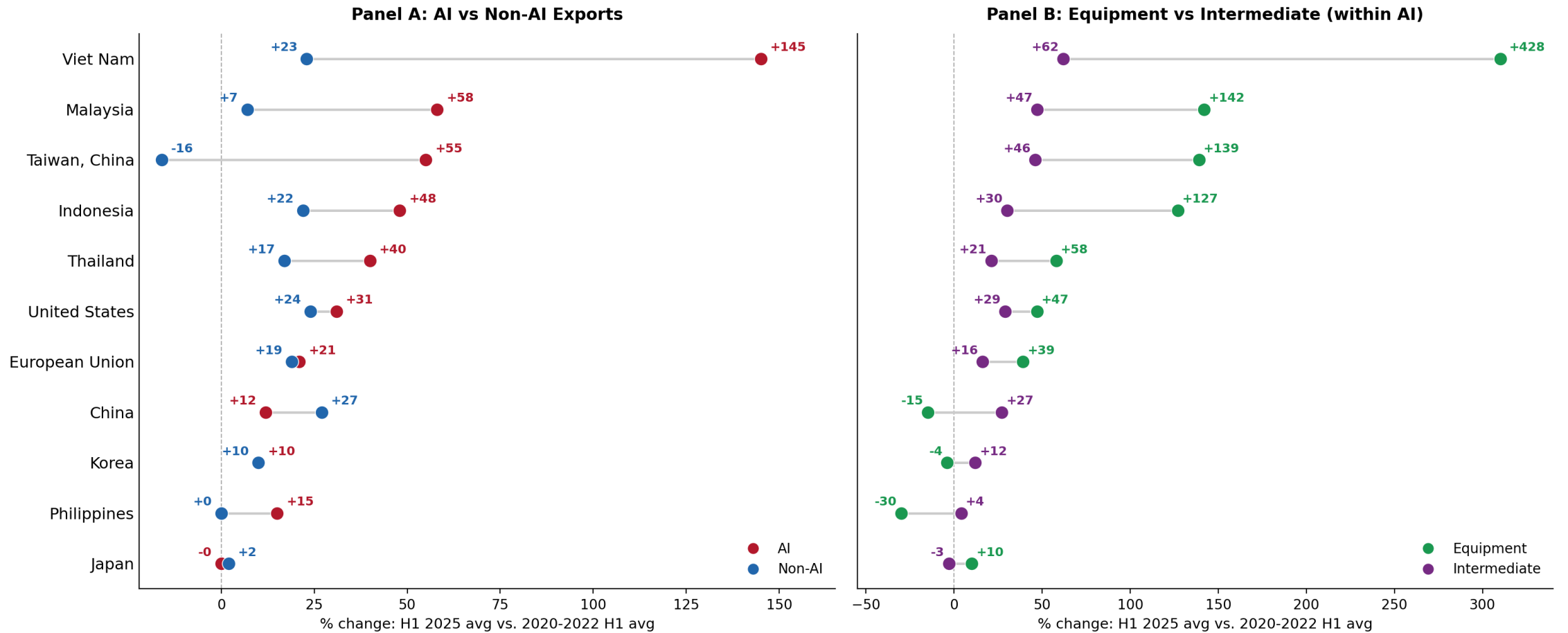
3) Conclusions: **not many answers...but 3 further (and broader) questions!**



AI-enabling products exports boom in EAP



Growth Rates in Exports



Source: World Bank staff estimates
 Note: Ai-enabling goods list follows WTO (2025)



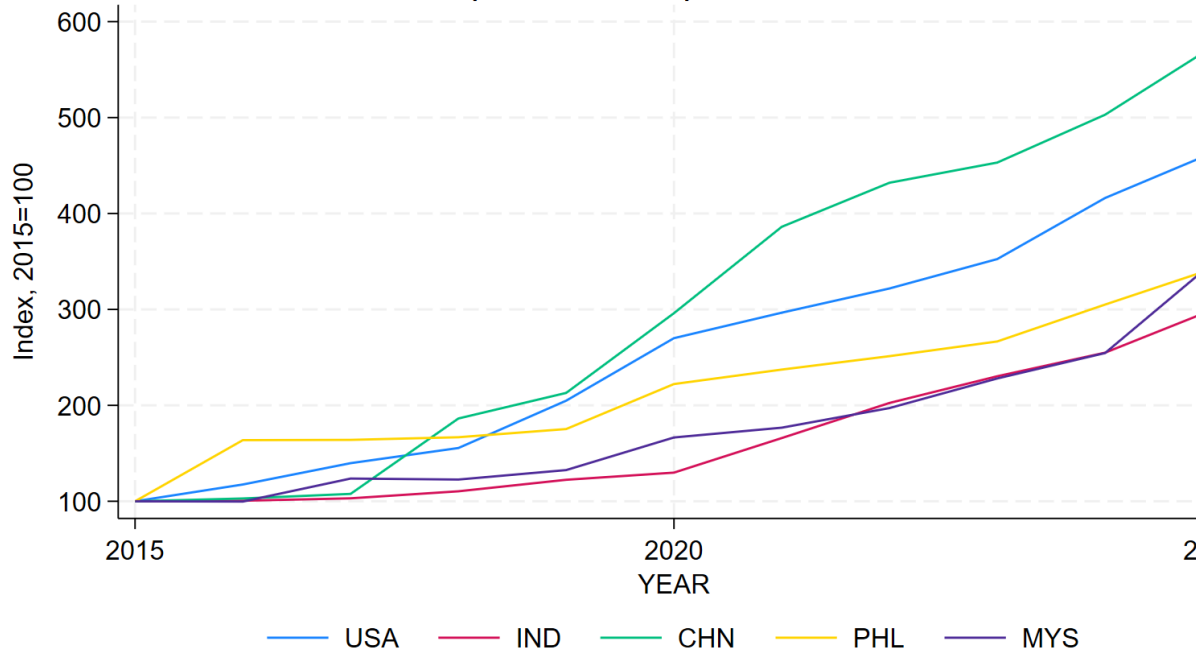
Digitally delivered services export boom



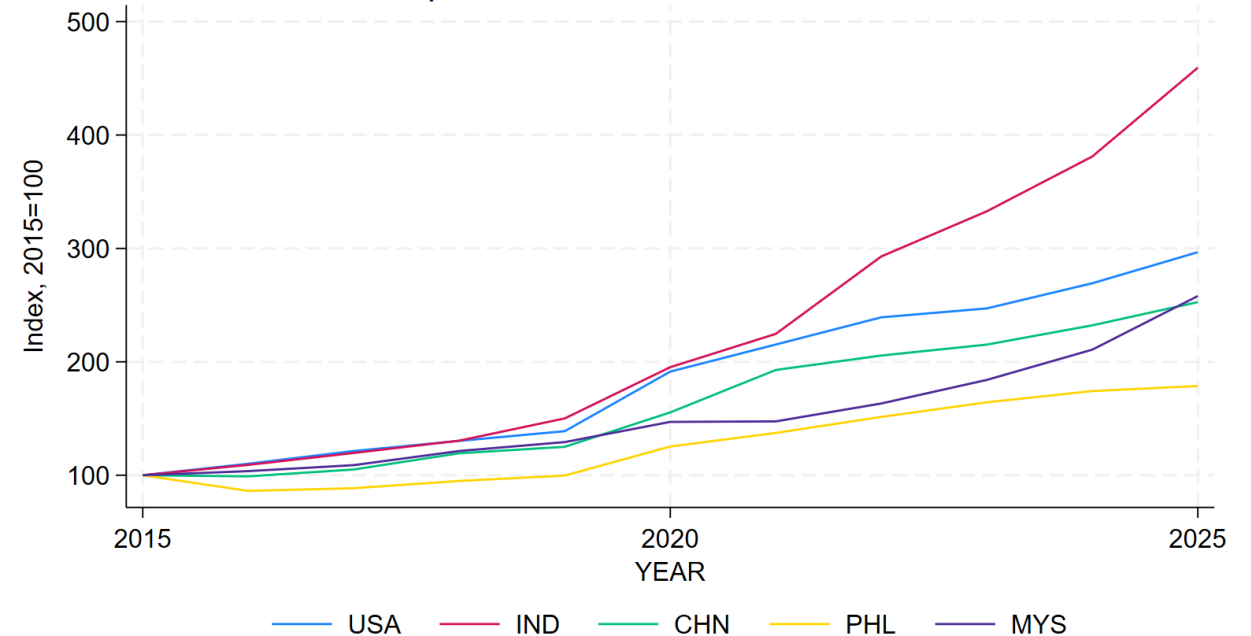
Computer services exports are booming in the US and China, but also in Philippines and Malaysia

“Other Business Services” exports grew more in India than the Philippines starting in 2020.

Exports of Computer Services



Exports of Other Business Services



Largest 2025 investment projects are AI-related



Home economy	Industry segment	Host economy	Parent company	Estimated capital expenditure (millions of dollars)	Estimated jobs created
United Arab Emirates	Data centers	France	MGX Fund Management	43 436	3 000
Taiwan, Province of China	Semiconductors	United States	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	25 000	3 000
Taiwan, Province of China	Semiconductors	United States	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	25 000	3 000
Taiwan, Province of China	Semiconductors	United States	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	25 000	3 000
Spain	Renewable energy	United States	Iberdrola	20 000	1 158
Australia	Coal, oil & gas	United States	Woodside Energy (Woodside Petroleum)	17 500	2 156
Canada	Data centers	France	Brookfield Asset Management	16 263	3 000
China	Metals	Kazakhstan	East Hope	12 000	3 000
Taiwan, Province of China	Semiconductors	United States	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	11 000	3 000
Taiwan, Province of China	Semiconductors	United States	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	11 000	3 000

Source: UNCTAD, based on information The Financial Times, fDi Markets (www.fDimarkets.com).

Note: There are five TSMC projects (Taiwan, Province of China) following the announcement that the company will build three new semiconductor fabrication plants and two advanced packaging facilities in Arizona.

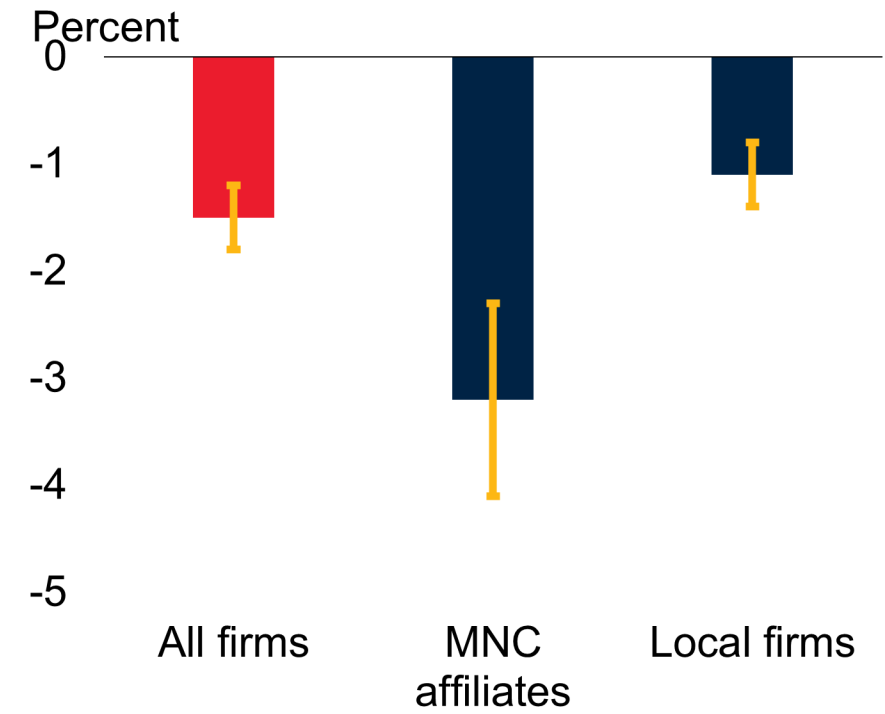
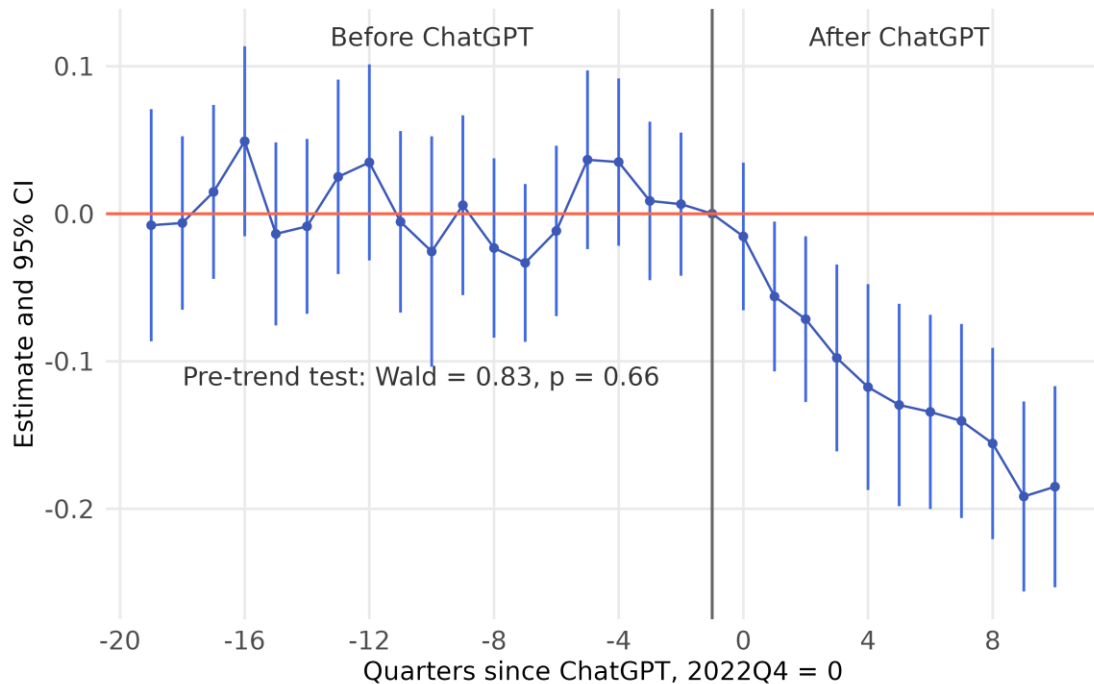


Words of caution (1): Long term gains, short term pain?



Models predict important gains from AI.
Preliminary evidence from the US suggests that short term costs might not be trivial, especially in some sectors

In South Asian countries, firms' exposure to gen AI pre-chatgpt resulted in lower hiring after 2022, especially in affiliates of multinationals.

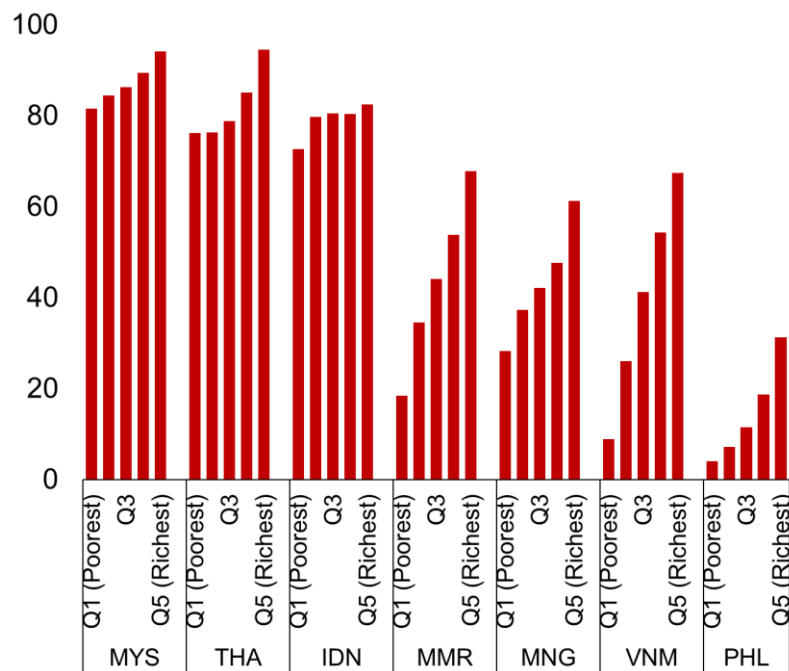


Words of caution (2): Will AI increase within countries inequalities?

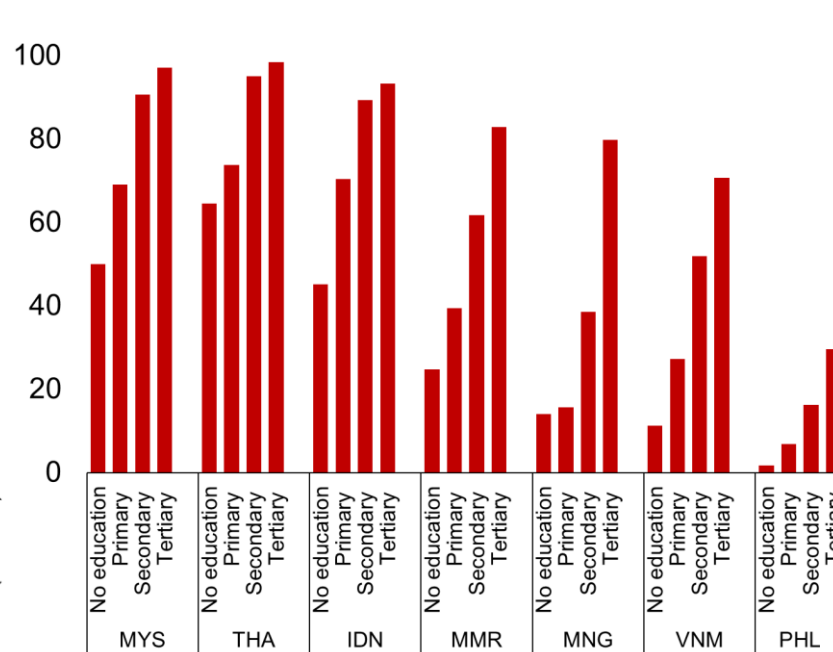


Connectivity is an obvious pre-requisite to harness the potential of AI...but connectivity is highly unequal...

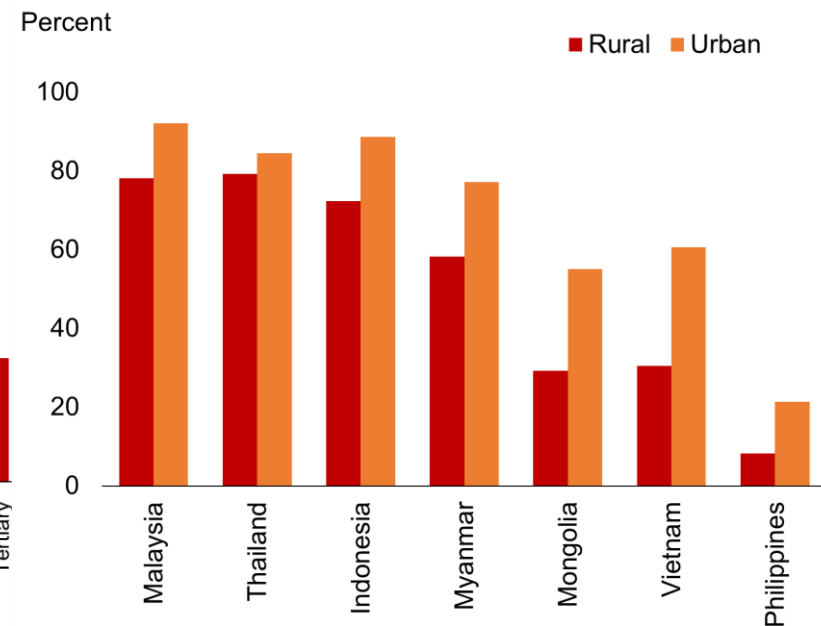
...by income...



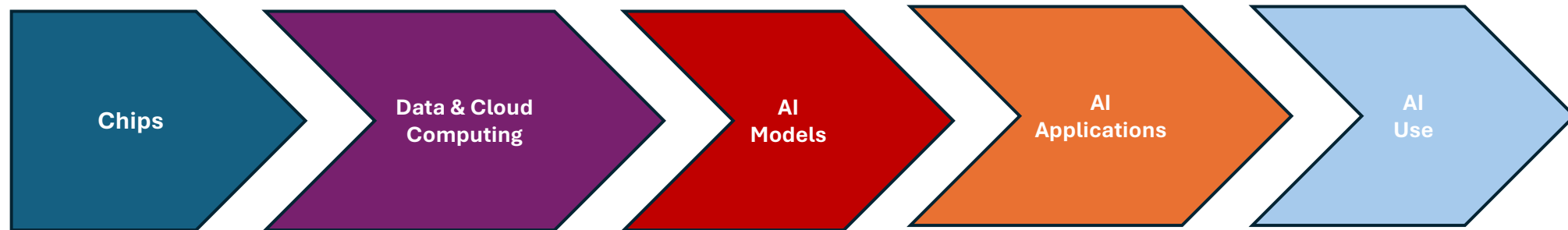
...by education...



...across regions...



A simplified AI value chain



Semiconductors
(e.g. GPUs)

Cloud data centers to
process training data
(e.g. AWS, Alibaba)

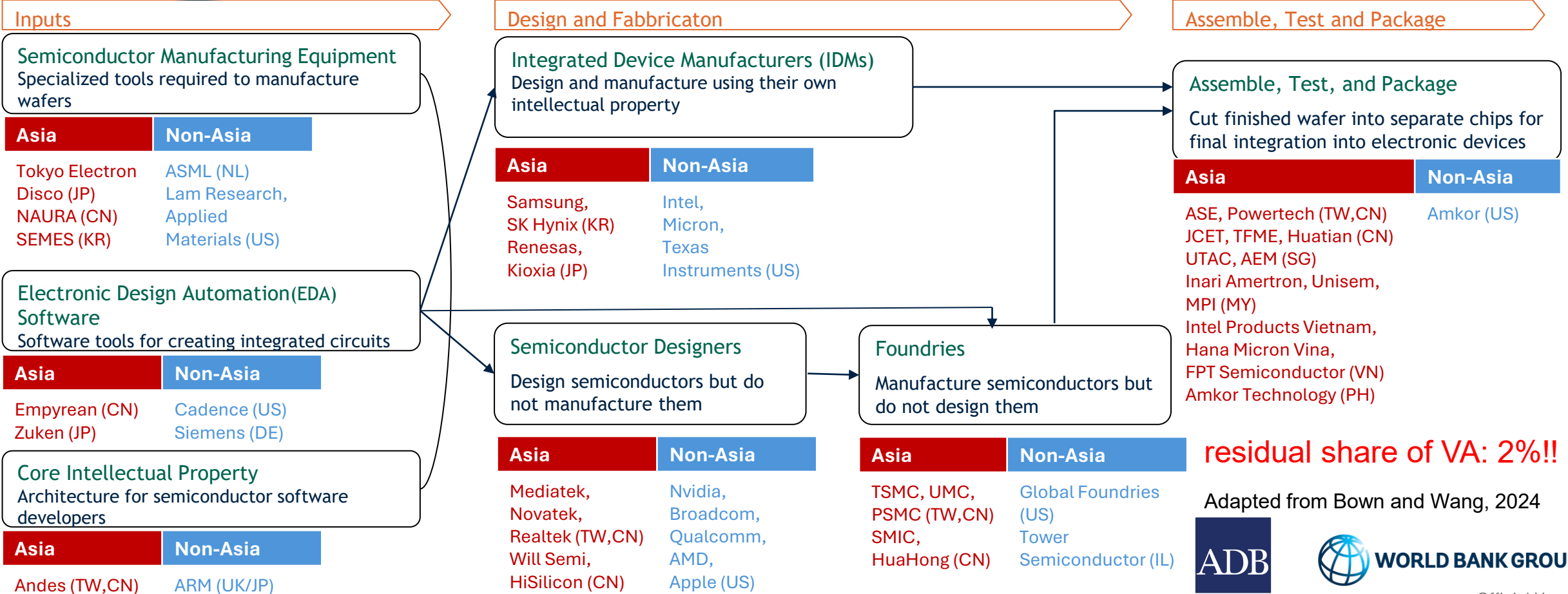
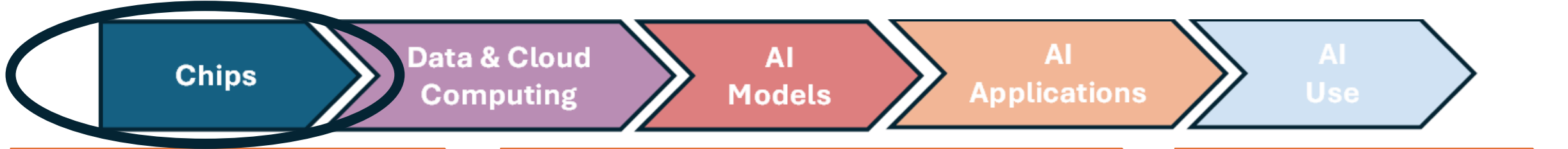
Large language model
development (e.g.
OpenAI GPT,
DeepSeek, Google
Gemini)

AI software
development &
customization (e.g.
ChatGPT, Copilot,
DeepL)

Use of AI
applications
governments

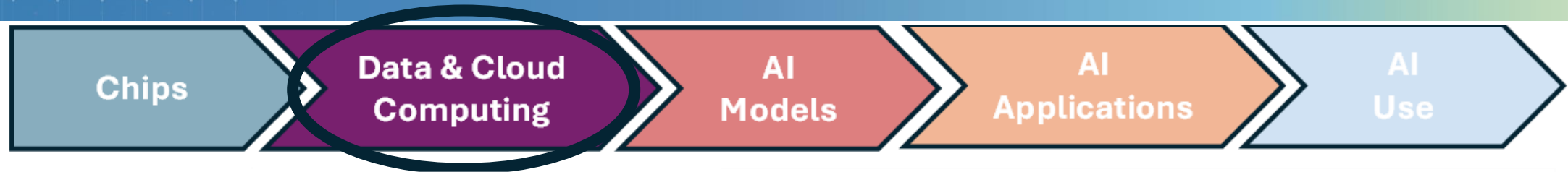


Companies from developing EAP (ex China) mostly in ATP

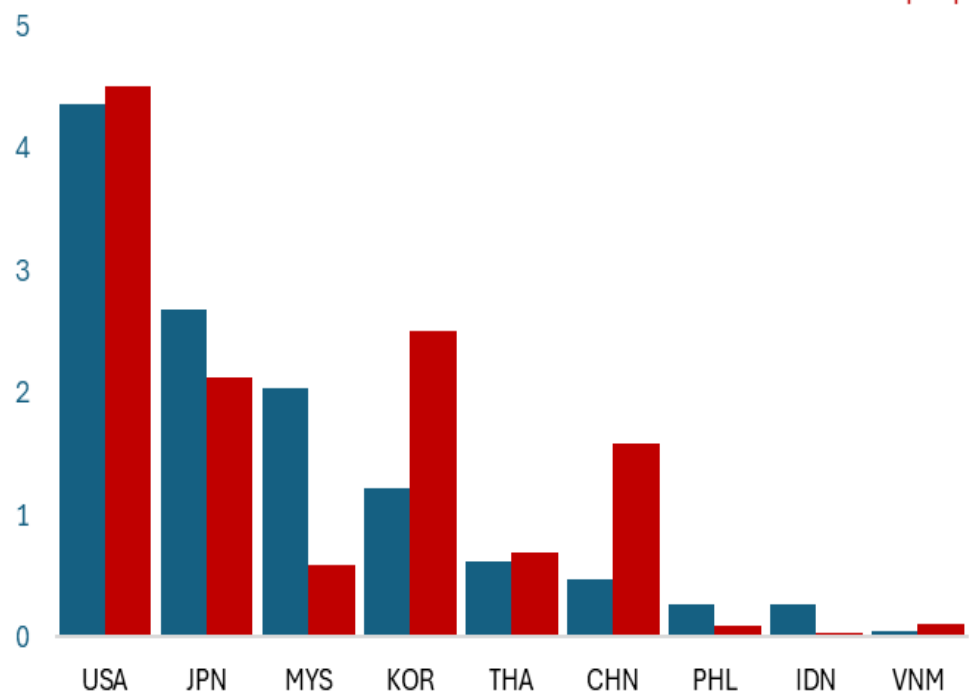




Data center are concentrated in few countries

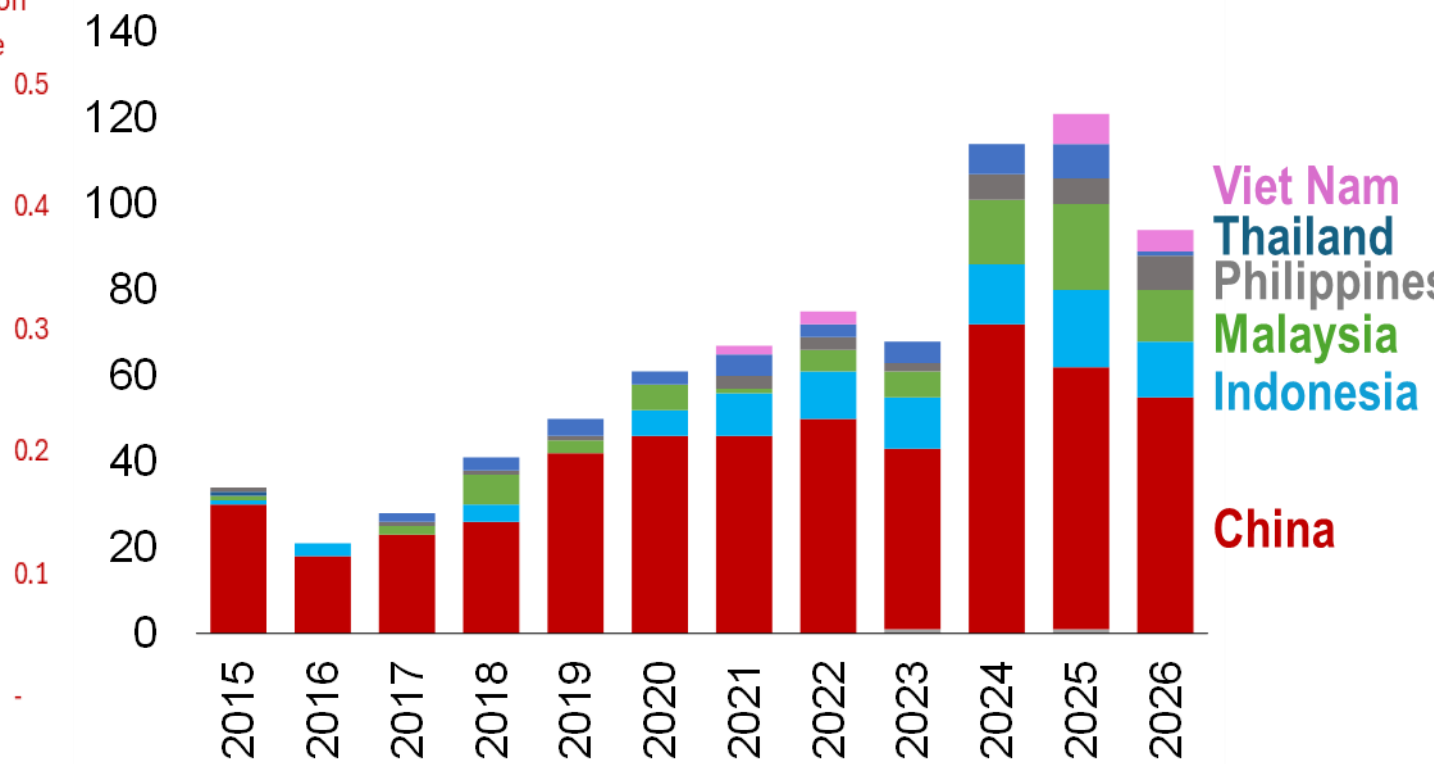


Data centers per million people



AI Data centers per million people

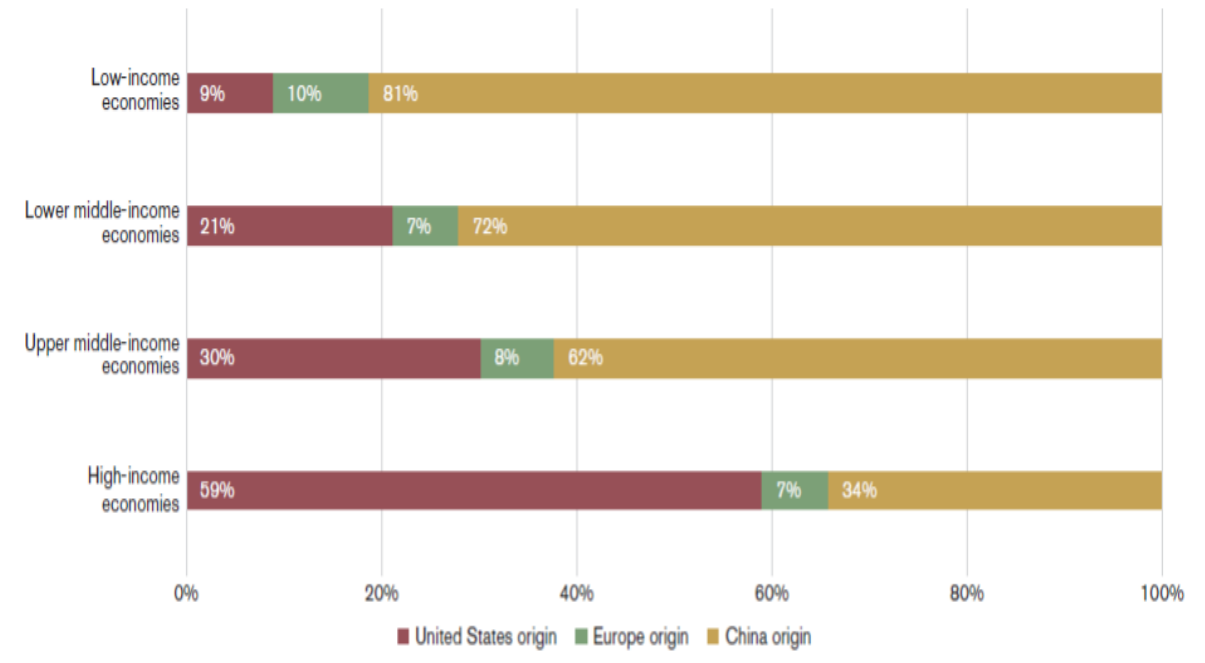
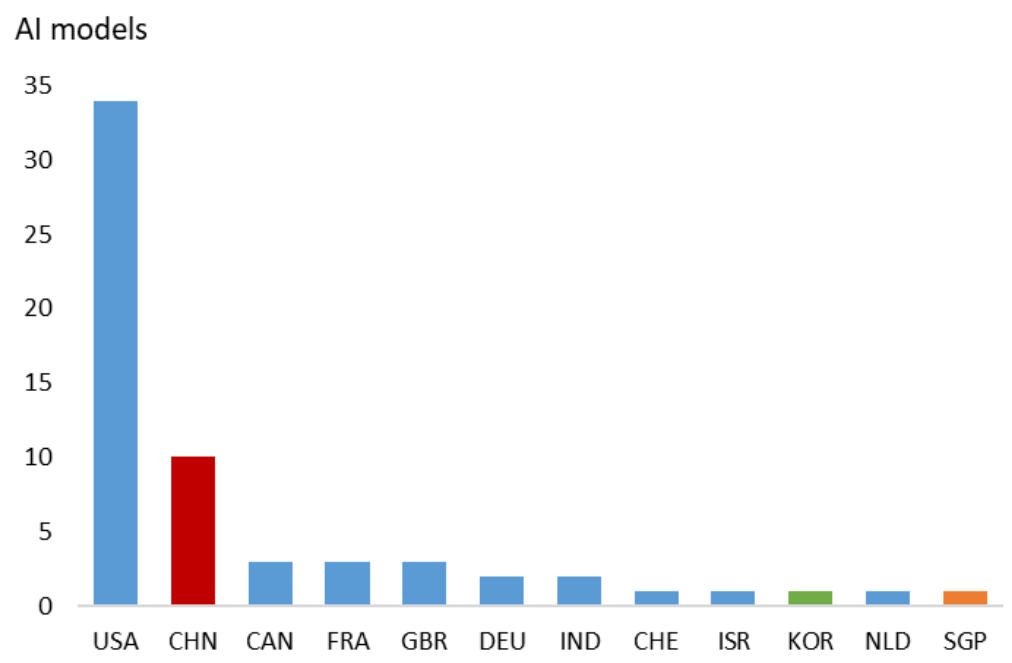
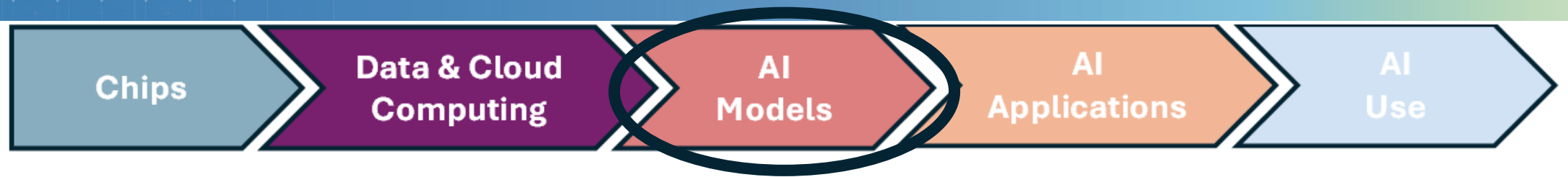
New cloud computing data centers



Source. Data Centers: "Infrastructure foundations: from current assets to future growth" (Straub et al., 2026). AI Data Centers (those with GPU chips) from Epoch.AI.

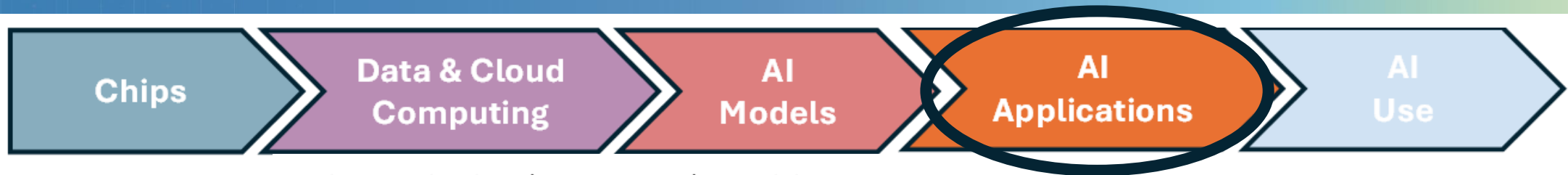


Different “models” about sharing AI models...

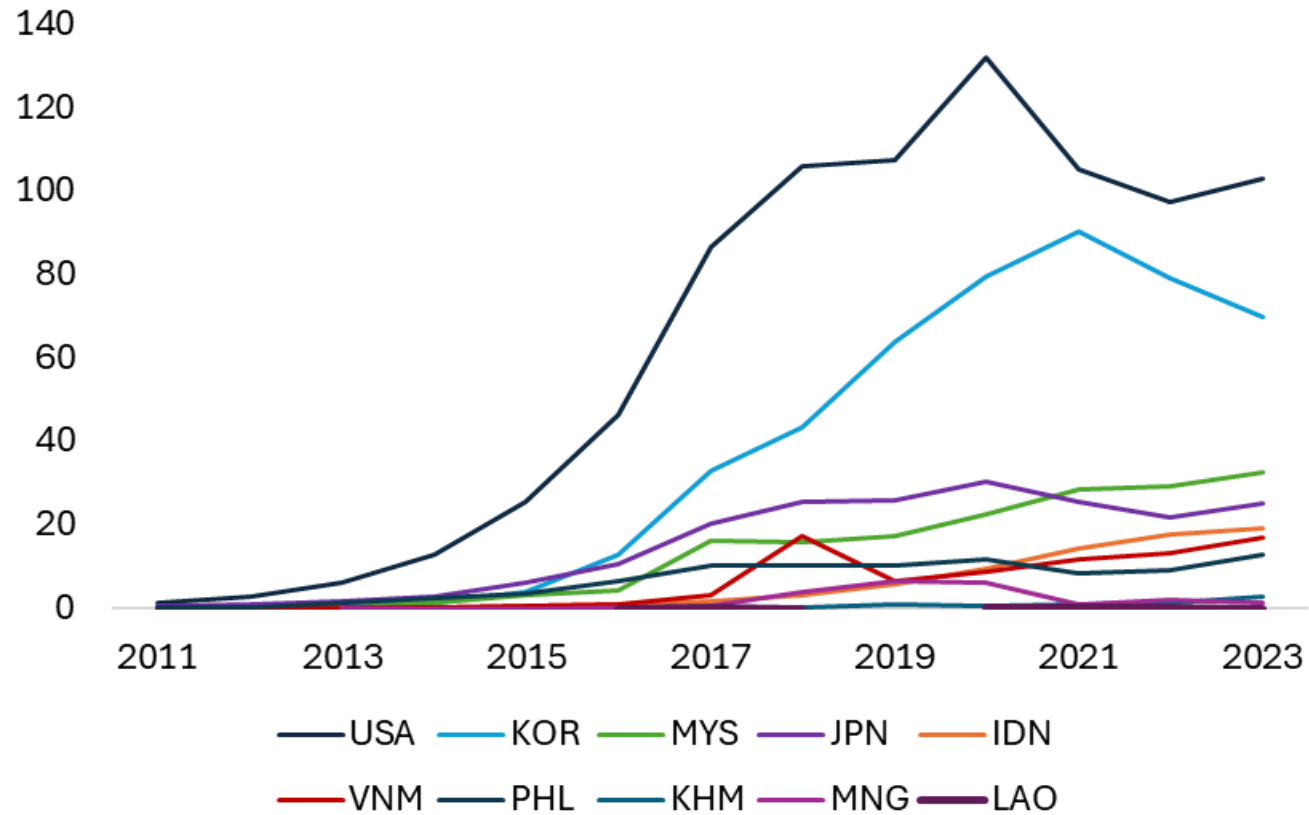


Source. OECD, AI 2026, WTO 2025

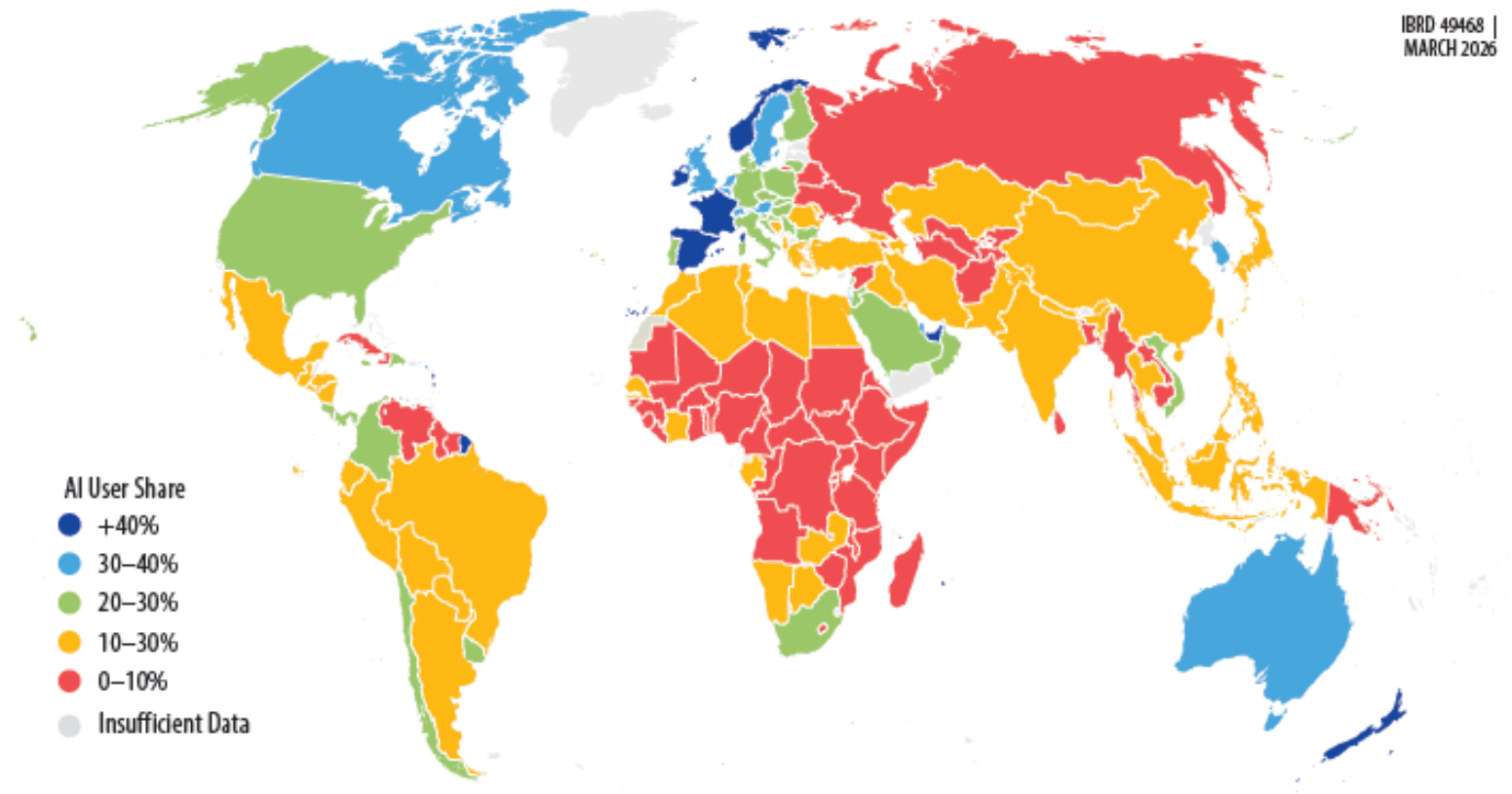
Limited contribution to development of AI applications



Coding contributions (to AI software) per million people



Limited use of AI compared to developed economies



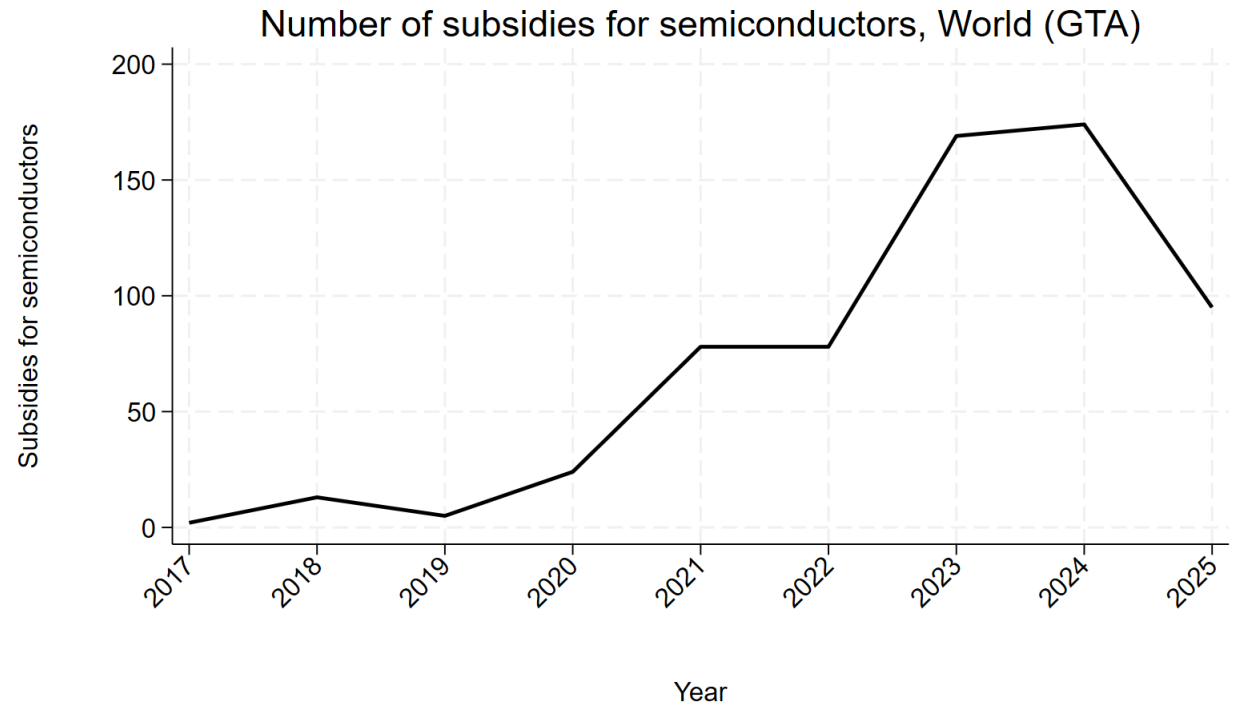
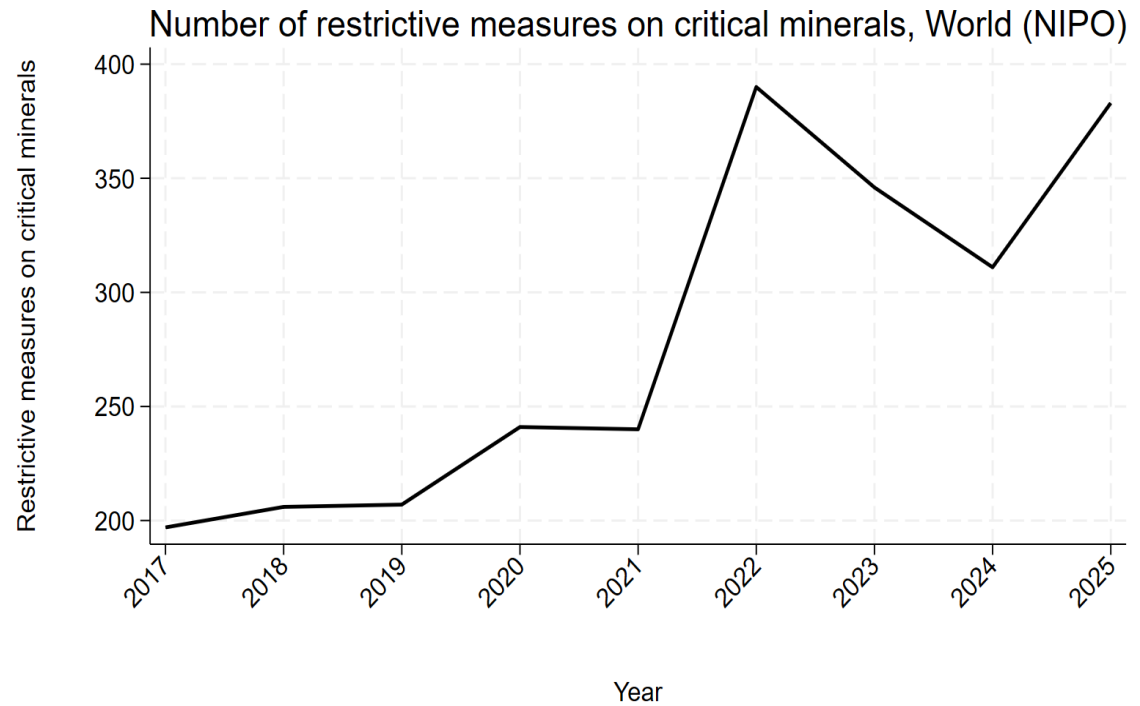
Source: Microsoft (2026)



Industrial Policy along the AI value chain



Data from NIPO reveals a substantial global increase in the number of new restrictive measures on critical minerals and semiconductors



Source: NIPO and Global Trade Alert, See also Evenett, S., Jakubik, A., Martín, F., & Ruta, M. (2024).



Industrial Policy along the AI value chain



Examples:



1. Vietnam "Semiconductor Development Strategy 2030"



2. China "Eastern Data Western Computing" policy



3. Indonesia Sahabat-AI LLM



4. Philippines National AI Strategy Roadmap 2.0



What can be learned from the Rep. of Korea?



3 Pillars for IP:

Foundational
Public Goods

Addressing
Policy Failures

Addressing
Market
Failures

Dom Labor
For Capital
For Tech

Assembly Phase
(1960s)

- Investments in education

- Opening to FDI

Dom Labor
Dom Capital
For Tech

Capital-Transition
(1970s~80s)

- Founding KIET (IBRD-financed!)

- Liberalizing Imports

- Electronics Act: financial and infrastructure support

Dom Labor
Dom Capital
Dom Tech

Tech Frontier
(1990s)

- Information Superhighway

- Govt-led joint R&D project
- Trade dispute support

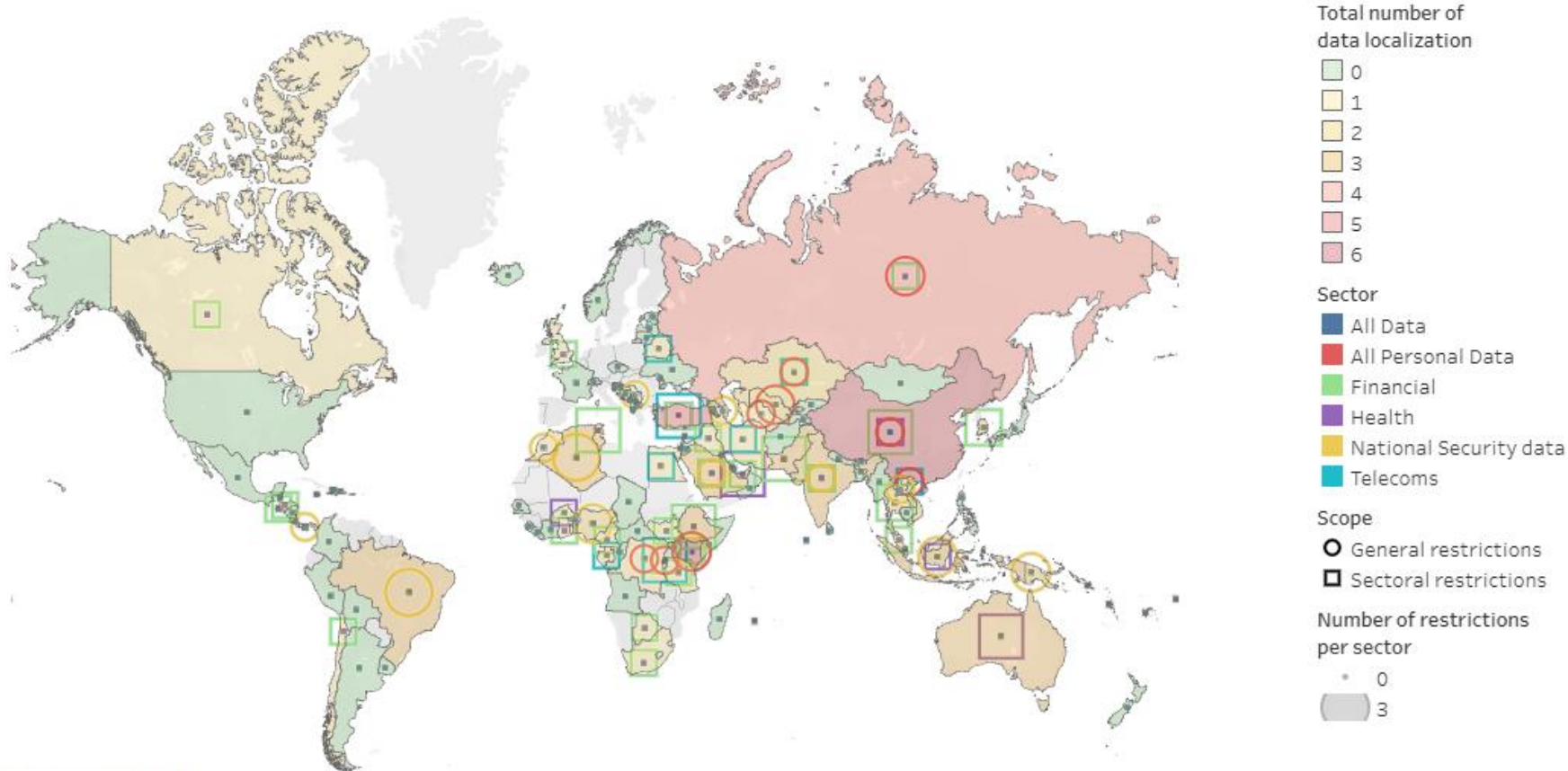


The future of trade and IP policies: Data!

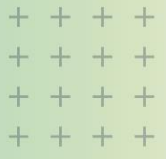


Digital Trade Regulatory Readiness (DTRR) Database

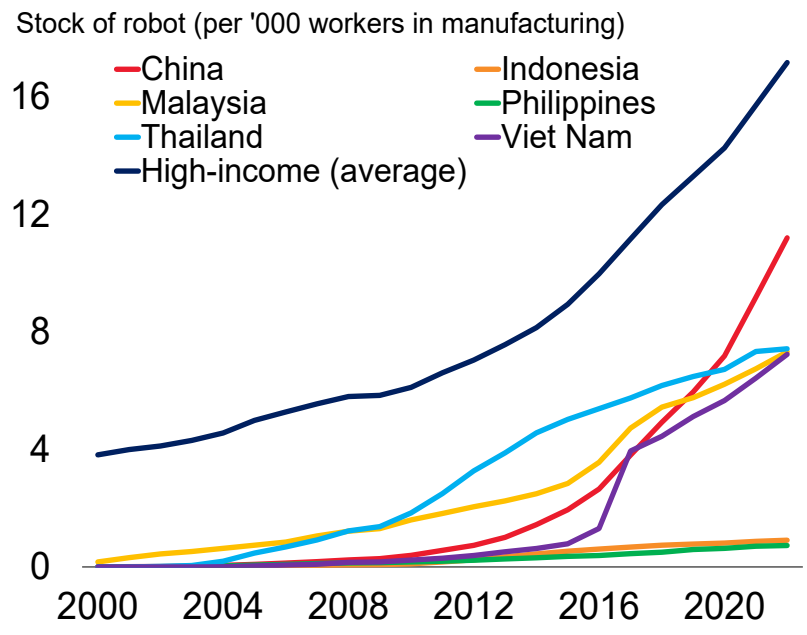
A new tool from the World Bank



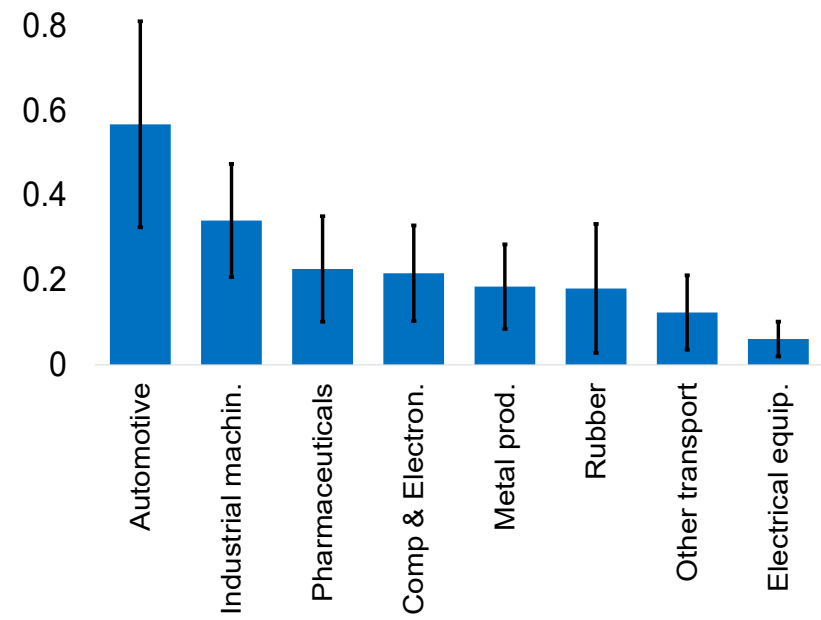
Conclusions Q#1: What about automation? and physical AI?



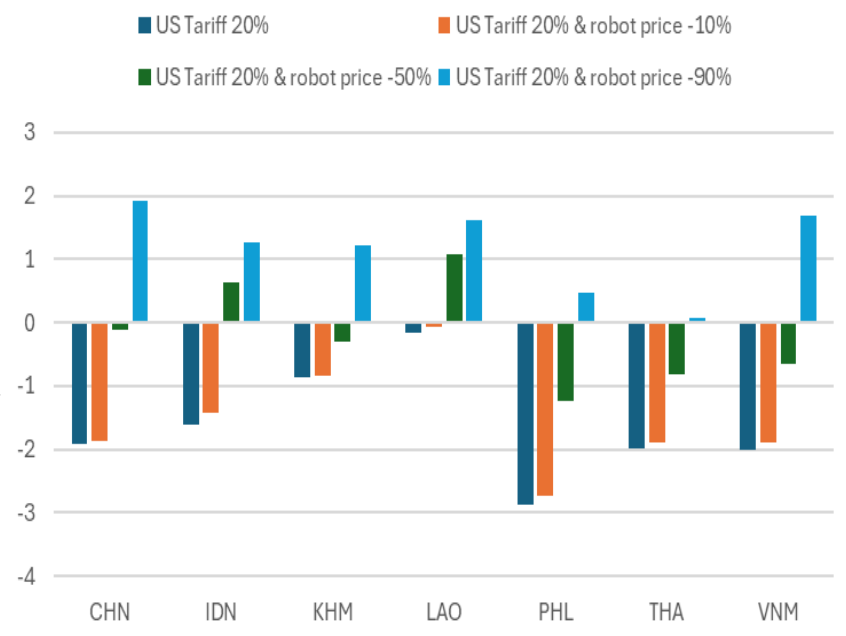
Robots' adoption increased significantly in EAP countries in the last decade



Automation can increase exports (higher productivity and quality)...



...and represent a potential response to protectionism...



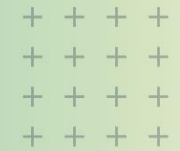
Source: A, B: World Bank (2024a), using International Federation of Robotics (IFR) and OECD Employment Statistics. C: Artuc, Barattieri, Leunga, Mattoo, in progress

Note: A. Evolution of the stock of robots per thousand workers in manufacturing in China, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Philippines, and the average across high-income countries (HIC), all countries with complete information in the IFR and OECD datasets (World), between 2000 and 2022. The number of workers is fixed in a baseline year (2000). B: Marginal effects from regressions at country-sector-year level including country, sector and year fixed effects. Sample: 52 developed and developing countries, over 2012-2020, for 19 industrial sectors. Panel C: A model with multistage production, tasks and international trade that allows robotization on the nature of performed tasks.



Conclusions Q#2:

What about liberating services? Transport!

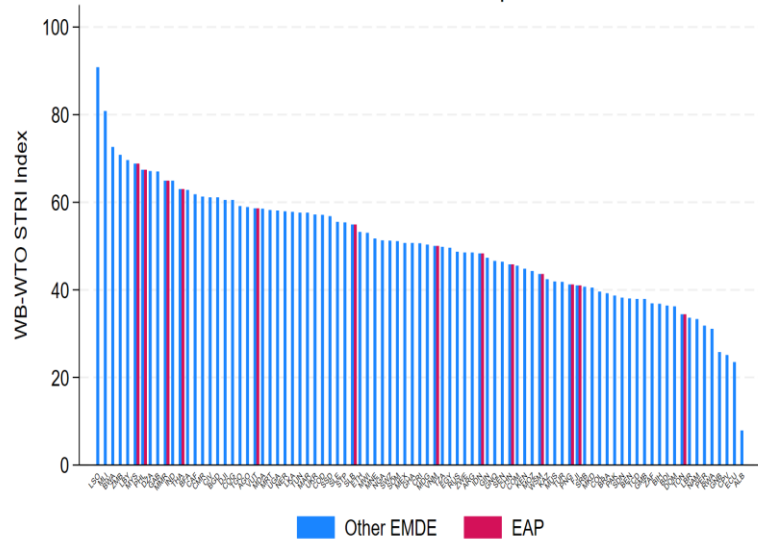


EAP countries are still very restrictive regime in transport

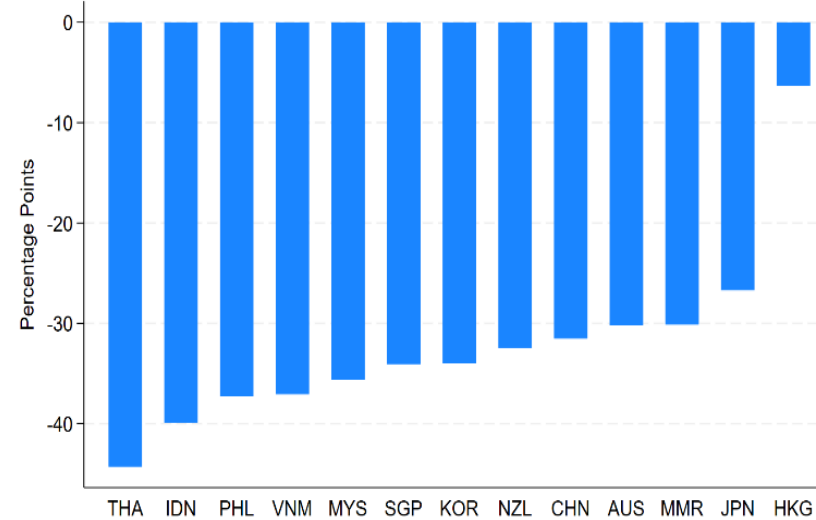
A full liberalization of transport services trade could reduce the trade costs for goods (median: 30%)

Model simulations show that liberating transport might increase per capita income by 20% in the long-run

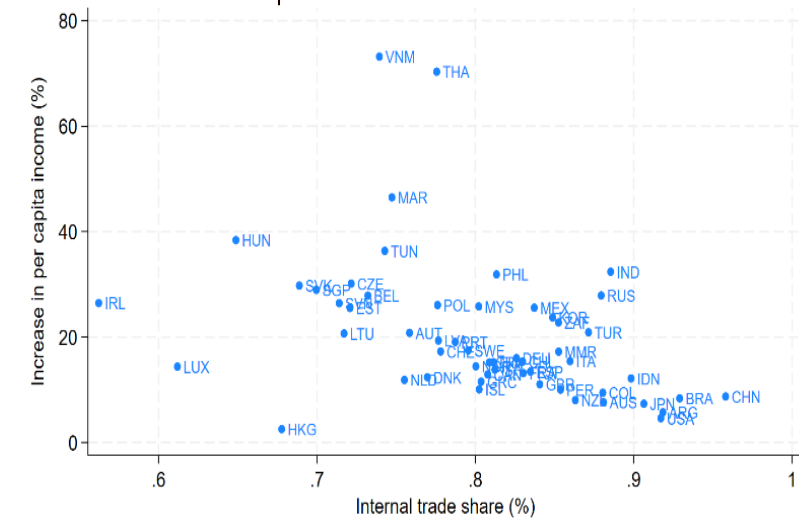
Restrictions to trade in Transport Services



Trade costs reduction following a liberalization in Transport Services



Real Per Capita Income Increase vs. Internal trade share



Source: Barattieri, Cosar, Osotimehin, Popov, in progress

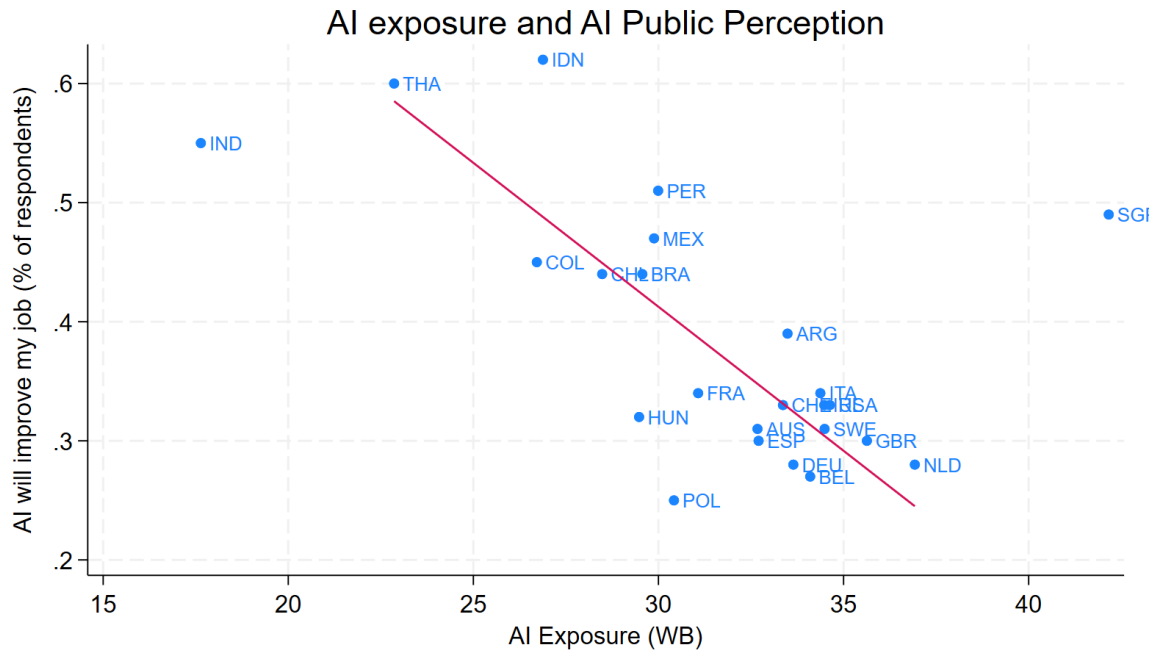
Note: Panel A: WTO-WB STRI in Transport. Panel B: The elasticity of trade costs to transport liberalization is estimated using sector-specific gravity regressions using data from OECD ICIO tables, including both internal and international trade and measuring the restrictions to trade in transports using the WTO-WB STRI indicator. Panel C: The picture reports results from a multi-country multi-sector model of trade featuring IO linkages. The model is used to simulate the impact of a reduction to zero of the STRI. The model's horizon is the long-run.



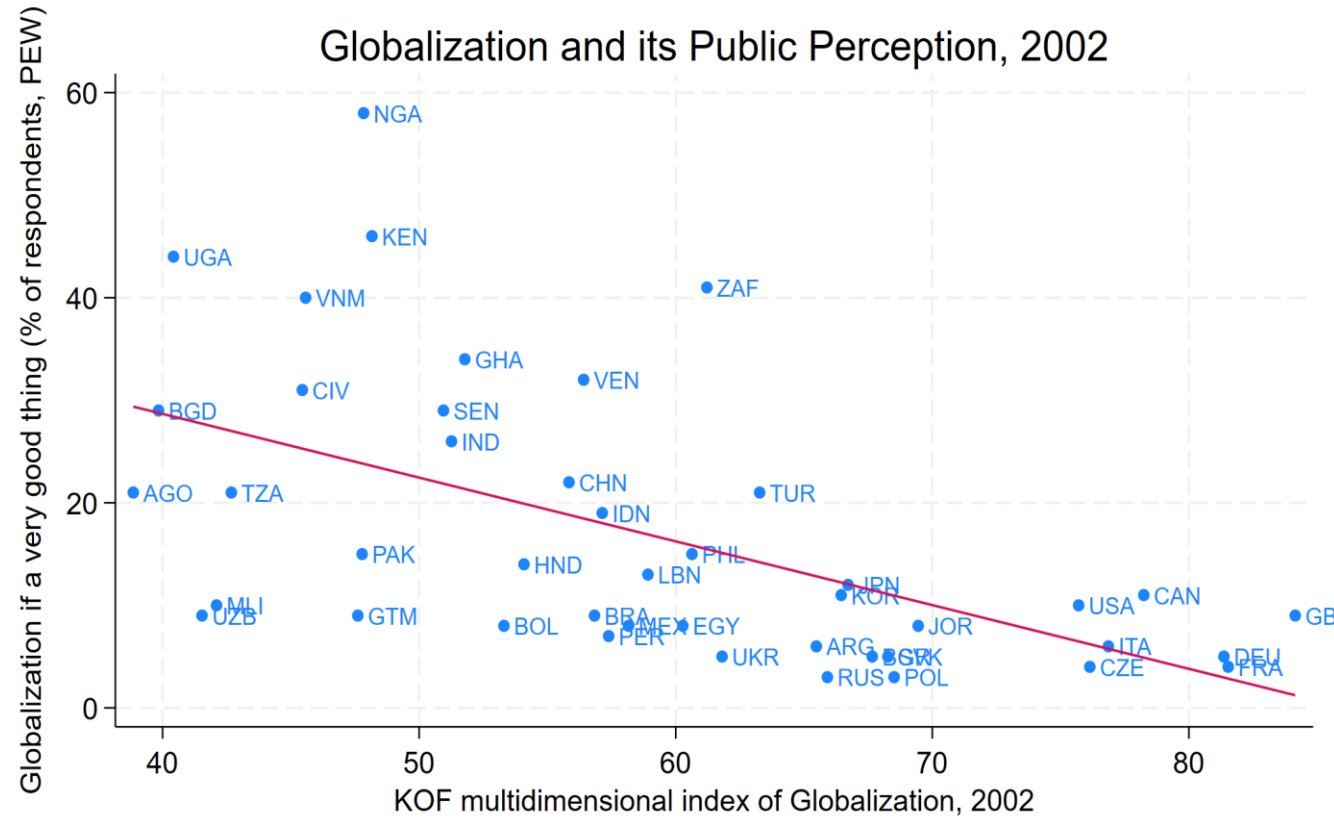
Conclusions Q#3: AI and public opinion: a tale of two backlashes?



In countries where jobs are more exposed to AI people are less optimistic about AI...



...as people were less optimistic about globalization in 2002 in countries which were more globalized



...a “second chance” for policymakers?

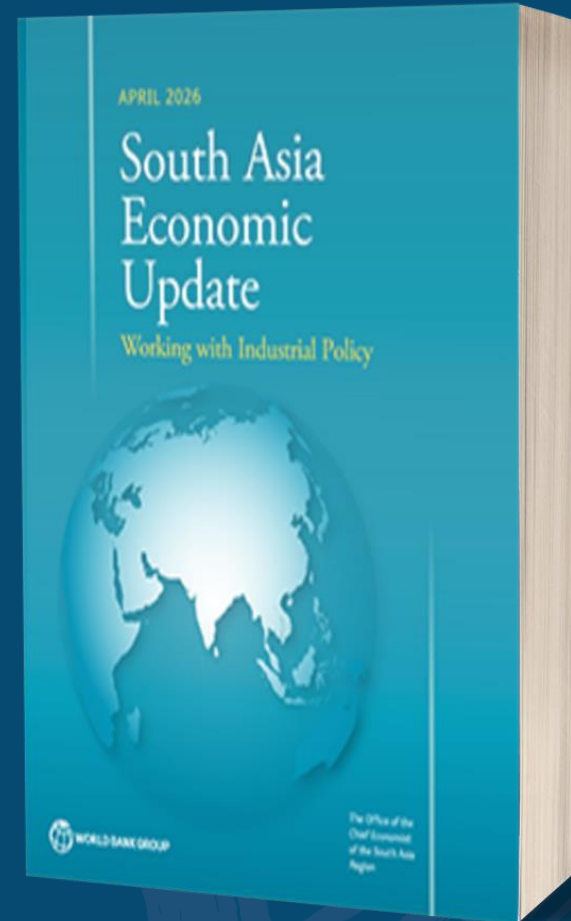
Source: World Bank staff estimates

Note: Public perception on AI from question 9.1.9 of HAI (2026), AI exposure from Gmyrek et al (2026). Public perception on Globalization from PEW Institute (2002) and KOF multidimensional index of Globalization.



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