

Chapter **1**

Overview

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Chapter 1

Overview

The economic development of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and East Asia occurs in three stages: participation in production networks, the formation of industrial clusters, and the realisation of urban comfort. The Comprehensive Asian Development Plan (CADP) 2.0 highlights the importance of infrastructure quality according to the stage of economic development. To realise this plan, we presented 761 concrete projects as hard and soft infrastructure improvements. The CADP 2.0 was submitted to the East Asia Summit in 2015, along with the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025, to continue efforts to improve the East–West Corridor and Southern Economic Corridor, and strengthen regional connectivity.¹

In this report, we review the progress² of these 761 projects in 11 sectors (roads and bridges, railways, ports and maritime, airports, other transportation, industrial estates and special economic zones (SEZs), energy and power, water supply and sanitation, telecommunications, urban development, and ‘other’ [containing the remaining projects]) in 12 countries (ASEAN, China, and India) in financial year (FY) 2018.³

We first summarise the progress of the CADP 2.0 projects in FY2018, and then show the progress of all 761 projects from 2015, both in total and by tier.⁴ We examine this progress based on the status of policy initiatives in each country. In addition, we detail the contents of and views on the projects, with a focus on each country. Within each country analysis, we indicate the tier of the projects highlighted due to their strategic importance with respect to domestic and regional development.

Infrastructure development takes many years from the conceptual stage through the construction stage to the operation stage. Although some of the projects listed in FY2015 have

¹ Vientiane Declaration on Promoting Infrastructure Development Cooperation in East Asia (Vientiane, 8 September 2016): ‘Continue efforts to make regional connectivity vibrant and effective through the early completion of projects listed in the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025 and the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 2.0 to improve the East–West Economic Corridor and Southern Economic Corridor.’

² This progress is evaluated in four stages: (i) conceptual, (ii) feasibility study, (iii) construction, and (iv) operation.

³ The survey period is from April 2018 to March 2019.

⁴ The CADP 2.0 classifies stages of development in terms of the degree of participation in production networks as follows: Tier 1—countries or regions already in production networks in which industrial agglomerations are beginning to form; Tier 2—countries or regions not yet fully integrated into rapid and high-frequency production networks; and Tier 3—countries or regions unlikely to come into rapid and high-frequency production networks in the short run, but that would like to provide a new framework for industrial development with the development of logistic infrastructure as a trigger.

been completed, there have also been some changes and discontinuations due to the policy changes taking place. We report on the current state of infrastructure development that will contribute to the improvement of ASEAN connectivity and development of innovation in FY2018.

The outline and progress of the 761 projects can be viewed on the CADP 2.0 digital map (<http://map.eria.org/>) launched on the website of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia in April 2019.

Figure 1.1: Comprehensive Asian Development Plan 2.0 Digital Map



Source: Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia. <http://map.eria.org/> (accessed 23 May 2019).