



Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia



PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE 2016 (April 2015 – March 2016)



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PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE

The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) regularly produces reports and publications to ensure that the rich findings of its studies and corresponding policy recommendations are shared and disseminated to its target audience. ERIA publications are written and published in different forms—as books, research project reports, policy briefs, and discussion papers. These publications are classified according to the following subject matters:

- Deepening Economic Integration
- Narrowing Development Gaps
- Sustainable Development
- Energy

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Deepening Economic Integration





East Asian Integration (First Edition)

By Lili Yan Ing

300 pages

ISBN: 978-602-8660-82-2

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) presents a historic opportunity for East Asia to deepen cooperative commitment to the reforms needed to secure its future as a dynamic centre of higher-than-average global growth and regional prosperity in an open international economy. This ambition is important to all regional economies. RCEP policy leaders can move boldly and expeditiously to form an agreement that entrenches and substantially deepens the openness of their economies, which has historically underpinned economic growth in the region. This is a time for leadership at all levels and strategies that are focused on the potential of economic cooperation to lift growth, not from defensive negotiating positions seeking to maintain the status quo that will serve only to undermine the welfare of future generations.



Framing the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Post-2015

**By Ponciano Intal, Jr., Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, Fauziah Zen,
Hidetoshi Nishimura, Rully Prasetya**

319 pages

ISBN: 978-602-8660-86-0

An inclusive, sustainable, resilient, and dynamic community that engages and benefits the people is what ASEAN aspires to in the post-2015 period. This vision reflects ASEAN's drive towards the building of an ASEAN Community that is people oriented and people centred. This book outlines the framework and key recommendations for achieving the vision. The key recommendations presented are necessarily context specific; nonetheless, the factors for their successful implementation would be similar.

It is hoped that the combination of the proposed framework and specific policy recommendations as well as key success factors outlined in this publication will result in the ASCC Blueprint 2016-2025 that is transformative and successfully implemented with broad support from the whole ASEAN Community.



The Use of FTAs in ASEAN: Survey-based Analysis

By Lili Yan Ing and Shujiro Urata

300 pages

ISBN: 978-602-8660-79-2

The study, entitled 'The Use of FTAs in ASEAN: Survey-based Analysis' is one of the flagship reports of ERIA. Based on a study of firms conducted between April 2013 and August 2013, this report provides insights on the use of free trade agreements (FTAs) across ASEAN countries, the constraints on the use of FTAs, and how to overcome these constraints to improve the use of FTAs in ASEAN.

AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Non-Tariff Measures and Non-Tariff Barriers

By Dionisius Narjoko

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-36

ASEAN has successfully reduced tariffs but not non-tariff measures (NTMs). Efforts to reduce NTMs always hit the debate surrounding justification of applying the measures; their efficient implementation also adds to another issue in the agenda to reduce NTMs. This paper addresses this issue. It examines whether the extent of NTMs affects the operation of firms in ASEAN member states (AMS) in doing business. Results show that (i) significant costs are borne by implementing NTMs in practice—the higher the cost of NTM implementation, the higher the production cost, and this is added to the price of output; (ii) procedures and transparency in acquiring licences, permits, and certificates to export/import are the critical factors, thus calling for the need for regulatory reform; (iii) there is need to improve the availability and the quality of testing facilities, found to be lacking in many AMS. These policy recommendations are critical in increasing the participation of small and medium enterprises in regional trade, utilising many preferential measures offered by the ASEAN Economic Community.

AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Investment Liberalisation

By Ponciano S. Intal, Jr.

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-32

This paper focuses on measuring and examining the progress and challenges in implementing investment liberalisation initiatives in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2009–2015. It also draws on country reports produced as part of the AEC Scorecard Project regarding other constraints on creating much better investment regimes in ASEAN countries. Results show that the foreign investment liberalisation rate, based on the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement, is high in manufacturing, with challenges to further liberalisation to be found primarily in Indonesia and Viet Nam. The main challenges for further investment liberalisation in the region include complex cultural, political, and security sensitivities regarding foreign equity majority control in some sectors. Strategic industrial, nationalist, and/or developmental gap considerations may also be working against foreign majority ownership in some manufacturing sectors in ASEAN member states. The paper ends with some recommendations for ASEAN investment liberalisation initiatives post 2015.

AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Service Liberalization

By Dionisius Narjoko

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-39

This paper examines the progress of liberalization of the ASEAN Framework Agreement in Services (AFAS). It measures the changes in the liberalization rate of AFAS commitments from the 7th to the 8th package negotiations. The comparisons show only marginal improvement in the depth of services liberalization rate between the two packages, albeit significant increase in the number of subsectors covered in the 8th package. Deeper examination of the commitments suggests that many ASEAN member states utilized a facility under AFAS (flexibility rule) to put a number of sensitive subsectors not subject to liberalization commitments. Mode 3 liberalization rate of package 8 increases significantly when the flexibility rule is considered. This suggests that many subsectors do not pass the threshold set by package 8.

AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Standards and Conformance

By Rully Prasetya and Ponciano S. Intal, Jr.

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-42

ASEAN aims to reduce, if not eliminate, technical barriers to trade through standards and conformance (S&C) initiatives towards a highly integrated economy, the so-called single market and production base. This paper evaluates the implementation progress and challenges of S&C initiatives in three ASEAN priority integration sectors—automotive, electrical and electronic equipment, and health. Through questionnaires and interviews with government officials and the private sector in 10 ASEAN member states, this paper reveals that, in general, there have been many improvements in reducing technical barriers to trade through the S&C initiatives in ASEAN compared to the 2011 mid-term review though progress varied across sectors and across member states. The main challenges include technical capacity, physical infrastructure, governance, and some country- and sector-specific ones. The paper concludes with recommendations for ASEAN S&C initiatives post 2015.

AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Trade Facilitation

By Ponciano Intal, Jr.

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-41

As intra-ASEAN tariffs are virtually eliminated, non-tariff measures and trade costs associated with moving goods and services across borders hinder intra-ASEAN trade. This paper focuses on reviewing the state of trade facilitation initiatives in ASEAN, especially on customs modernisation, the National Single Window, and the National Trade Repository. The study uses questionnaires and interviews with government officials of ASEAN member states, except Malaysia and Singapore. Despite significant progress in trade facilitation, a huge gap between the frontrunners and the tail-enders remains. The main challenges include inadequacy of funds, availability of technical talent, the long process of development of the technical infrastructure of the system, and coordination issues among agencies. For initiatives after 2015, the paper recommends amplification of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement at the regional level. The paper also notes that political will, human capital, and persistence are the key determinants for successful trade facilitation initiatives in the region.

AEC Scorecard Phase IV: Furthering the Implementation of the AEC Blueprint Measures: The Singapore Country Report

By Hank Lim, Bernard Aw, and Loke Hoe Yeong

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-47

Singapore is an open economy that is critically dependent on leveraging external resources to achieve its economic growth. Thus, the government is strongly committed to maintaining a free and competitive economy. On services liberalisation, Singapore is ready to integrate fully into the ASEAN Economic Community with most of its service sectors meeting or exceeding the requirements set forth by ASEAN member states (AMSs). On standards and conformance (S&C), its approach is to adopt and directly use international and technical standards for most sectors, which puts it in a good position to align itself with the agreed ASEAN standards. It has also transposed most ASEAN guidelines on S&C into national legislation. On the architectural and engineering services sector, Singapore has generally maintained a liberal immigration policy on professional mobility until recent years and there is still room to accelerate efforts towards regional integration and facilitation of movement of professionals by prioritising and establishing a template for other designated professions. On non-tariff measures (NTMs), Singapore is ranked highly as a liberalised trading economy. The agreed regulations on NTMs and their actual practice do not diverge, nor is there any bottleneck in implementing these. Finally, it has not experienced any problems in implementing the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement as its Reservation List is one of the shortest among those submitted by AMSs.

ASEAN: Regional Integration and Reforms

By Mari Pangestu and Lili Yan Ing

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-69

Over recent decades, ASEAN has advanced a policy of regional integration, starting with the ASEAN Free Trade Area, then the ASEAN+1 free trade agreements with its six main trading partners, and now with ASEAN+6. To further advance regional integration in East Asia, ASEAN should continue to focus on trade in goods, investment, and services to smoothen out the process of trade creation and investment realisation. East Asian integration is designed to be an 'extensive regional trade agreement' and a 'responsive vehicle' that consists of trade and investment commitments combined with facilitation, to make more effective the implementation of trade and investment agreements and the liberalisation agenda for all members. To keep regional integration viable, ASEAN should adopt an open regionalism policy.

Challenges of Indonesian Competition Law and Some Suggestions for Improvement

By Manaek SM Pasaribu

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-04

This paper discusses the problems in the implementation of Law No. 5 of 1999, the Indonesian Competition Law, explains its substance, and provides recommendations for its amendment. Existing loopholes in the enforcement of said law, both in substantive and procedural terms, have created difficulties in practice. One way to solve this problem would be to amend the competition law. The authors' suggestions for its amendment relate to institutional status, dawn raid authority, indirect evidence, leniency programme, procedural law, private litigation, legal aspects of cross-border enforcement, and merger notification. They expect that amending said law will result in a balance between procedural and substantive laws and that implementing the competition law will finally create legal certainty regarding its enforcement in Indonesia.

Competition Law and Policy in Singapore

By Burton Ong

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-53

This paper provides a bird's-eye view of developments in the field of competition law and policy in Singapore over the past 10 years, highlighting the progress made in the areas of enforcement, regulatory policy, and advocacy.

Competition Law Enforcement of Viet Nam and the Necessity of a Transparent Regional Competition Policy

By Phan Cong Thanh

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-86

Competition is becoming an important issue among ASEAN countries. However, having a transparent and positive competition policy is much more difficult than enacting a competition law. Competition policy strongly depends on the enforcement of competition law and the way government positions the law in its general policy for developing the national economy. This paper discusses the enforcement of Viet Nam's competition law and argues for the need to have a regional competition policy for the ASEAN and the East Asia area that would enhance an individual country's competition policy and prevents conflicts among countries.

Convergence of Opportunities: Resilience and the ASEAN Community

By Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-02

The year 2015 is a defining one for ASEAN. As it journeys forward in forging the ASEAN Community, disaster management continues to face challenges and opportunities brought about by increasingly complex disasters and the evolving humanitarian landscape. The year also ushers in global conversations that impact national and regional initiatives in disaster management and, conversely, provide opportunities for ASEAN to inform and influence these discussions. These conversations include, among others, the development of the successor framework to the Hyogo Framework for Action, the review and subsequent development of the post-2015 sustainable development goals, and the ongoing debates on climate change. At the regional level, the role of regional organisations in disaster management is deepening and becoming more pronounced and relevant to

the member states and the international community, particularly after large-scale disasters such as Cyclone Nargis and Typhoon Haiyan. As regional and global forces converge, ASEAN communities must become more resilient. Attaining a shared analysis and understanding of existing and emerging issues in disaster management would better equip ASEAN member states, ASEAN as a regional organisation including its ministerial and sectoral bodies, and the communities to continue building resilient communities post 2015.

This paper identifies key thematic areas arising from ongoing and emerging regional and global discussions on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, development of the post-2015 sustainable development goals, and protection issues arising from natural disasters, under the larger framework of resilience. It scans and analyses regional and global trends in disaster management, underscoring the emerging imperative of cross-sectoral and multistakeholder approaches, with a growing focus on issues of vulnerable groups and protection.

Deepening and Widening of Production Networks in ASEAN

By Ayako Obashi and Fukunari Kimura

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-09

This paper assesses the recent widening and deepening of machinery production networks in ASEAN and surrounding East Asia by employing highly disaggregated product-level international trade data over the period 2007-2013. Based on both traditional trade value data analysis and a novel approach to the diversification of exported products and destination markets, the authors confirm the steady development of back-and-forth trade links, notably with East Asian partners, centring on Singapore and Thailand. In addition to the five ASEAN forerunners, Viet Nam is an increasingly active player in such networking. Although their degree of participation is still limited, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar also show signs of joining production networks.

Defining Regulatory Management Systems

by Derek Gill

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-13

This paper explores what is meant by a regulatory management system (RMS) and what its elements are. It distinguishes between the formal system (what is in place) from the requisite regulatory management system (what is required for an ideal or high-performing RMS). Formal RMS means the set of special measures that apply to the development of new, or the review of existing, regulations but do not apply to other policy interventions. Requisite RMS means the full set of functionality that is needed in a high-performing or ideal system. This distinction was important in developing the case studies used in the project that discuss both how the formal RMS affected the outcomes of the case studies and how a requisite system might have changed those outcomes.

Development of Competition Laws in Korea

By Hwang Lee

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-78

Economic development policies that were focused on export and biased towards unbalanced growth were initially implemented through government-led initiatives in Korea since the 1960s. These resulted in many problems as well as a big success. Korean competition policies were born and developed to correct and complement economic development policies. Today competition policies have become a major force in Korea's economic policy. Many parts of industrial policies were replaced by sectoral competition policy in substance. After the 2008 global financial crisis, Korea has been faced with new challenges. Recent economic difficulties seem to ask for a bigger role to protect small and medium enterprises and fairness in society to address the so-called bipolarisation. The economic policy to improve productivity in the name of 'creative economy', designed to overcome limits of existing growth strategy, requires proper regulations against abuse and for stronger protection of intellectual property rights. All in all, Korea's antitrust policy remains generally very active in building sound market competition.

Empowering Communities and Countries to Conserve Biodiversity at the National and ASEAN Levels: Status, Challenges, and Ways Forward

By Percy E. Sajise

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-81

The importance of biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use to realise the ASEAN vision of promoting sustainable development and a green economy is well recognised. However, the current state of biodiversity in general, and agro-biodiversity in particular, is a matter of serious concern. There has been significant progress in the expansion of protected areas in the region and the setting up of both in situ and ex situ biodiversity conservation programmes. Nonetheless, urgent steps still need to be taken at the community, national, and regional levels to ensure biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. This paper analyses the opportunities and constraints of biodiversity conservation in natural and agricultural ecosystems. Such analysis has been used to identify important strategies and initiatives to promote community empowerment, as well as to promote and strengthen national and regional collaboration on biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use to realise the ASEAN vision.

Engendering ASEAN Identity: The Role of Film

By Jose Miguel R. de la Rosa

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-75

The role of film, used here in generic terms to include audiovisual images and animation, is a necessary ingredient in the general framework of development leading to the realisation of the ASEAN Community. Film is an economic tool as it brings unquantifiable benefits to sectors participating in the industry. It is an effective information mechanism translating messages in more meaningful ways that appeal to the emotions. Film mirrors the cultural lives of people and reflects their heritage, values, and traditions. With the advancement in technology, film now comes in different platforms and formats, and is not confined to cinema or theatre. Thus, the reach and influence of films are vital in the people-oriented and people-centred agenda of an identity search and ensure that stakeholders down to the community level in all ASEAN member states (AMS) benefit from this approach.

The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint clearly identifies the goals and strategies that the AMS should support through multilevel mechanisms. These goals and strategies can be facilitated and implemented by collectively engaging government agencies in charge of film development in the AMS under the management of a technical expert group, referred to as Film ASEAN.

Engendering Concerted National Efforts towards Improved Health Outcomes in the ASEAN: Status, Challenges, Targets, and Ways Forward

By Oscar F. Picazo

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-83

This paper reviews ASEAN's efforts to improve health outcomes in the region and describes the prospects for health post 2015. It reviews ASEAN performance on the blueprint for health and describes the regional vision for the three clusters of promoting a healthy lifestyle, strengthening health systems and access to care, and ensuring food safety. It then provides the indicators and targets in 16 specific areas. The paper focuses on the status, targets, and challenges in each of these 16 areas.

FDI Restrictiveness Index for ASEAN: Implementation of AEC Blueprint Measures

By Shandre Mugan Thangavelu

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-43

This paper is an extension of the FDI (foreign direct investment) restrictiveness index created for the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) in Thangavelu and Lim (2011). It provides more detailed and updated information for the index for AFTA; a new FDI restrictiveness index is also created for the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services Eighth Package (AFAS 8) and the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA). The study highlights the differences between the 2010 and 2014 FDI restrictiveness indices.

Firm-level Impact of Free Trade Agreements on Import Prices

By Kazunobu Hayakawa, Nuttawut Laksanapanyakul, and Shujiro Urata

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-33

This paper examines the impact of the use of free trade agreement (FTA) schemes on import prices by employing firm-level import data. These data would help identify the use of different tariff schemes, such as FTA and most-favoured nation (MFN) schemes. Unlike previous studies, the paper estimates the firm-level effects of FTA use on import prices by controlling firm characteristics. The study found that, on average, the use of FTA schemes raises (tariff-exclusive) import prices by three percent in total. Interestingly, the use of FTA schemes raises import prices even if FTA rates are the same as MFN rates. The study also found that large firms reduce the positive effects of the use of FTA schemes on import prices.

Framing the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Post 2015: Quality and Equity Issues in Investing in Basic Education in ASEAN

By Tereso S. Tullao, Jr., Miguel Roberto Borromeo, and Christopher James Cabuay

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-65

Basic education promotes social cohesion, cultural appreciation, and civic consciousness, and bestows economic benefits to individuals and society. Although basic education does not fit into the strict conditions of public goods, governments are willing to finance and even directly operate schools because of its extensive spillover effects. The paper reviews the quality and equity considerations in the provision of basic education in ASEAN as well as the regional and national initiatives in addressing universal access and improving quality of basic education. The paper also discusses the major issues confronting basic education and recommends the improvement of participation rates and survival rates by using developments in information and communication technology and alternative mechanisms of financing and delivery.

Government Strategy and Support for Regional Trade Agreements: The Case of Thailand

By Kazunobu Hayakawa, Nuttawut Laksanapanyakul, Pisit Puapan, and Sasatra Sudsawasd

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-37

Academic literature has theoretically discussed government strategy on regional trade agreements (RTAs) and has empirically identified some elements that play significant roles for that. This study aims to check the validity of these elements through a questionnaire survey of government officials in Thailand. For example, it asks how officials choose RTA partners, the products to be excluded from liberalisation, and the liberalisation patterns. Furthermore, to clarify who influences the decision of officials, the survey asks the order of priority among several kinds of stakeholders. The findings provide valuable insight on understanding the formulation process of trade negotiation strategy and the motivation for different liberalisation patterns from the perspective of policymakers.

How Do Exports and Imports Affect the Use of Free Trade Agreements?

Firm-level Survey Evidence from Southeast Asia

By Lili Yan Ing, Shujiro Urata, and Yoshifumi Fukunaga

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-01

Based on profit estimations, findings from a 2013 firm-level survey of 630 manufacturing firms across ASEAN countries showed that a 1 percent increase in the share of exports in total sales will increase the probability of using free trade agreements (FTAs) by 0.2 percent; whereas a 1 percent increase in the share of imports in total inputs will reduce the probability of FTA use by 0.4 percent. Results from locally weighted scatter plot smoothing show that the use of FTAs is tilde- and negative-shaped as a function of exports and imports, respectively.

Intensive and Extensive Margins of South-South-North Trade: Firm-Level Evidence

By Lili Yan Ing and Miaojie Yu

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-70

The main value added of this paper is twofold: the construction of a theoretical framework on how South-South trade will affect productivity cut-offs and the presentation of empirical exercises using highly disaggregated data, both based on the South-South-North trade framework. Using vertical integration between Indonesia and China and testing it by employing merged Chinese firms and customs trade data, the authors find that foreign tariff reductions, home output tariff reductions, and home input tariff reductions significantly increase home country firm productivity and exports via extensive and intensive margins. The findings are robust using ex ante and ex post productivity.

Linking Climate Change Adaptation and Food Security in ASEAN

By Mely Caballero-Anthony, Paul Teng, Goh Tian, Maxim Shrestha, and Jonatan Lassa

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-74

ASEAN food security can be comprehensively governed by the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Social and Cultural Community (ASCC). This paper reviews the ASCC Blueprint and argues that, within the ASEAN framework, the ASCC should address food security in relation to climate change and disaster risks. There are three main reasons for this: (i) the larger scope of environment security, climate change, and disaster risks under the ASCC; (ii) food security from beyond an economic standpoint under the flagship of the AEC; and (iii) climate change that alters regional food systems, agriculture, and fisheries, which contribute significantly to the livelihoods and well-being of all people in the region. Although the distribution of impacts and risks of climate change will be different from place to place and household to household, marginal farmers, fisherfolk, and poor urban consumers are likely to be impacted disproportionately; thus, the need for a shared governance of food security and climate change under the ASCC and AEC to comprehensively consider the availability, accessibility, utility, and stability of food for populations from both an economic and socio-cultural perspective.

Managing Labour Adjustments in an Integrating ASEAN

By Rene Ofreneo and Kun Wardana Abyoto

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-80

The integration processes of ASEAN are ushering changes in the labour market across the region. Unions complain that jobs are increasingly becoming precarious. Human resource managers find it difficult to retain talents which have become mobile under the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint allowing the free flow of skilled labour. And labour administrators are faced with three major policy issues: (i) how to promote human resource development in a labour market that has become regional, (ii) how to balance the demand of workers for more protection and the demand of industry for more labour flexibility, and (iii) how to maintain industrial peace in an integrating ASEAN. To address the foregoing, the paper argues for increased bipartite and tripartite social dialogue in accordance with the 'ASEAN Guidelines on Good Industrial Relations Practices' adopted by the ASEAN Labour Ministers in 2010.

Measuring the Costs of FTA Utilization: From Transaction-level Import Data of Thailand

By Kazunobu Hayakawa, Nuttawut Laksanapanyakul, and Shujiro Urata

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-38

This study measures the costs of the use of free trade agreement (FTA) tariff schemes. It uses shipment-level customs data on Thai imports which identify not only the firms, source country, and commodity but also the tariff schemes. The study proposes several measures as a proxy for FTA utilization costs. It also found that FTA utilization costs differ by rules of origin and industry.

Monitoring the Implementation of Services Trade Reform towards an ASEAN Economic Community

By Philippa Dee

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-44

This paper assesses the extent to which the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services is helping ASEAN member states achieve the ASEAN Economic Community's goal of free flow of services in the region. For the agreement to drive real reform, it needs to be more closely linked to the domestic policy development processes in each ASEAN member state.

Non-tariff Measures and Harmonisation: Issues for the RCEP

By Olivier Cadot and Lili Yan Ing

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-61

The upcoming Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a critical element of regional integration in East Asia and the Pacific. While tariffs are already low in this region, non-tariff measures (NTMs) remain a key issue in trade in goods. NTMs may bring consequences on sourcing and enforcement costs and may affect the structure of an industry. ASEAN countries have similar patterns of NTM imposition at the product level. International experience shows that regional trade agreements could reduce regulatory distance by 41 percent. RCEP could bring East Asian countries to improve transparency of their NTMs and encourage mutual recognition.

Promoting Rural Development, Employment, and Inclusive Growth in ASEAN

By Vo Tri Thanh and Nguyen Anh Duong

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-03

This paper looks at ASEAN cooperation on rural development, employment creation, and inclusive growth beyond 2015. Rural development policy has been implemented in various ASEAN member states but as a priority by itself rather than as a complement to industrialisation. Such efforts contribute to higher growth and more jobs in rural areas. This in turn makes way for alleviating rural poverty. Although the poverty incidence is scattered, the rural poverty gap attracts attention. The visions for rural development, job creation, and inclusive growth beyond 2015 should thus cover (i) diversified and climate-resilient rural economy, (ii) employability of rural labour, (iii) rural democracy and de-concentration, (iv) sufficiently upgraded rural infrastructure, (v) material improvement of living conditions in rural areas, (vi) sufficient rural-urban links, and (vii) ensured social protection and substantial reduction in chronic poverty. The paper also presents several recommendations for ASEAN and for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam related to the three main aims.

Regulatory Coherence: The Case of Japan

by Naohiro Yashiro

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-16

This paper reviews the coherence of the regulatory management system in Japan. It explores (i) the evolution of regulation in Japan from sector-based regulatory review through the adoption of a regulatory impact analysis and the current special zone approach, and (ii) how the regulatory management system was applied to two case studies of regulatory change: Agency Worker Law and Tax Revitalization Law.

Regulatory Coherence: The Case of New Zealand

By Derek Gill

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-12

(ERIA-NZIER-MPC Technical Paper Series on Regulatory Management, RURB, and International Regulatory Cooperation)

Part 1 of this paper explores the evolution of regulation in New Zealand from a sector-based regulatory review, through the adoption of a regulatory impact analysis, to the current increased emphasis of stock management. It reviews the coherence of the regulatory management system in New Zealand. Parts 2 and 3 explore how the regulatory management system was applied to two case studies of regulatory change—one failure (building controls) and one success (reform of motor vehicle licensing).

Regulatory Coherence: The Case of the Republic of Korea

by SongJune Kim and DaeYong Choi

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-15

(ERIA-NZIER-MPC Technical Paper Series on Regulatory Management, RURB, and International Regulatory Cooperation)

The Government of the Republic of Korea has made great efforts to improve its regulatory management system and to realise regulatory reform since the economic crisis of the late 1990s. This paper explores the evolution of regulatory reform and reviews the coherence of the regulatory management system in the Republic of Korea. It explores how this system was applied in two case studies of regulatory change: golf course regulation and the restriction of opening hours of food services businesses.

Services Productivity and Trade Openness: Case of ASEAN

By Shandre Mugan Thangavelu, Lili Yan Ing, and Shujiro Urata

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-56

Using fixed effect and Generalised Method of Moments estimations, this paper analyses the impact of trade on the labour productivity of the services sector—(i) wholesale, retail, and hotel; (ii) transport, storage, and communications; (iii) finance, insurance, and real estate; and (iv) community, social, and personal sectors—of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand in 1990–2005. The results show that more exposure to exports will improve labour productivity in the services sector in these countries. Based on input-output relationships, services play an important role as inputs in the manufacturing sector, notably in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand.

Shared Cultures and Shared Geography:

Can There Ever Be a Sense of Common ASEAN Identity and Awareness?

By Farish A. Noor

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-77

This paper looks at the state of identity politics in Southeast Asia today, and focuses on how the postcolonial nation-states of ASEAN have been trapped by the somewhat exclusive narratives of national history, as written by the first generation of postcolonial historians of the 1950s and 1960s. However, it is argued that such narrow national narratives overlook the fact that Southeast Asia has always been characterised by fluidity and movement, and where identities of individuals, communities, and nations were seldom fixed. For a deeper understanding and appreciation of Southeast Asian identity, a more comprehensive and less exclusive approach needs to be taken in the writing of history which takes off from the premise that the region has always been a fluid continuum and that societal development never takes on a linear trajectory. This paper calls for a different way of understanding Southeast Asian identity that accepts hybridity and complexity as the attendant realities of social life.

Spatial Patterns of Manufacturing Agglomeration in Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Thailand

By Toshitaka Gokan, Ikuo Kuroiwa, Nuttawut Laksanapanyakul, and Yasushi Ueki

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-68

Due to lowering trade and transport costs, participation in global value chains (GVCs) is becoming one of the most effective development strategies for many developing countries. Participation in GVCs, however, is not sufficient; the formation of industrial linkages and clusters is critical for sustained economic growth. This paper identifies the manufacturing clusters in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Thailand, using the method proposed by Mori and Smith (2013). The paper provides a map of industrial clusters by industry, which is tested against the hypothesis of spurious clusters. Moreover, the paper indicates the spatial structure of industrial agglomerations using the global extent and local density indices.

Tariff Pass-through of the Worldwide Trade: Empirical Evidence at Tariff-line Level

By Kazunobu Hayakawa and Tadashi Ito

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-34

This paper presents empirical evidence on the tariff pass-through in worldwide trade. Specifically, it estimates the effects of reduced tariffs on import prices for the tariff line-level data of 46 importing countries in 2007–2011. The estimation results show that the average pass-through rate for tariff reduction by regional trade agreements (RTAs) is higher than most-favoured-nation rates. In multilateral trade liberalisation, most of the tariff rent goes to the importer whereas in trade liberalisation, the tariff rent goes to the exporter. The study also finds that product differentiation could substantially impact the tariff pass-through for RTAs, so does the difference in income level of each country. Bargaining over prices between the importer and exporter might explain these results because the use of RTAs requires exporters to incur some costs for certifying the origin of products.

Thailand Country Study: ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint Mid-term Review Project

**By Saowaruj Rattanakhomfu, Sumet Ongkittikul, Nutthawut Laksanapunyakul,
Nichamon Thongpat, and Natcha O-Charoen**

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-46

This study aims to determine the progress in the implementation of the key measures of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) compared to the first monitoring effort in 2010-2011, and to compare the gap between the liberalisation rate in terms of commitments and actual policies. It also examines the bottlenecks in implementation and generates recommendations from stakeholders (in addressing such bottlenecks). Considering the importance of the private sector in successfully realising and deepening the AEC in 2015 and beyond, this study explores greater partnership with or engagement of the private sector through intensive consultations and interviews with key informants in the private sector.

The AEC measures of interest in this study are services liberalisation, non-tariff measures, trade facilitation, investment liberalisation, mutual recognition arrangements on professional services, and standards and conformance.

The Challenge of China and the Role of Deepening ASEAN Integration for the Philippine Semiconductor Industry Deepening Economic Integration

By Emily Christi A. Cabegin

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-31

From a rising share in the global semiconductor market in the 1990s, the standing of the Philippines has since weakened. Heavy reliance of the Philippine semiconductor industry on foreign capital, specifically from the United States and Japan in the last 20 years, has made it vulnerable to the trade risks faced by these countries. Lacking technological capability, the industry was pushed farther down the lower tiers of back-end manufacturing as it struggled to compete in this market with China. Unlike the more developed Singapore and Malaysia, the Philippines has failed to optimise the huge opportunity to tap into China's large and growing semiconductor market and to attract Chinese capital inflow. This paper recommends policy reforms for the Philippines to facilitate its transition to more knowledge-intensive, higher-value operations.

The Competition Act 2010—Issues and Development since Coming into Force

By Vince Eng Teong See

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-85

Competition law was almost unheard of in the first hundred years after the Sherman Act was passed. However, the number of jurisdictions with a competition law increased dramatically in the last 20 years. One country that joined the rank is Malaysia when it passed Competition Act 2010 and Competition Commission Act 2010. Competition Act 2010 represents an attempt to reduce the hitherto European competition jurisprudence to a concise piece of legislation supported by other guidelines. This paper will attempt to examine the two pieces of legislation and explore various issues, both normative and practical. It will also look into some developments that have taken place since the law came into force in January 2012, some cases, and initiatives of the Commission.

The Objectives of Competition Law

By Cassey Lee

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-54

This essay examines the nature of competition law objectives by visiting some of the theoretical and philosophical foundations underlying competition law. The key objectives of competition law are welfare, efficiency, and free and fair competition. There are distributive dimensions in competition law that are related to different notions of welfare (consumer surplus and producer surplus). The different types of efficiencies are subject to trade-offs within a given time (allocative versus productive) and inter-temporally (static versus dynamic). Theoretical, conceptual, and philosophical frameworks also influence competition law objectives.

The Role of China, Japan, and Korea in Machinery Production Networks

By Ayako Obashi and Fukunari Kimura

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-10

China, Japan, and Korea have been the three largest players in the machinery production networks of East Asia. This paper employs a new method of analysing finely disaggregated international trade data that applies the concept of zero trade flows, least-traded goods, and intensive/extensive margins of trade growth. The paper also scrutinises changes in the role of China, Japan, and Korea in machinery production networks between 2007 and 2013. Findings reveal that (i) China became a dominant player in global machinery production networks in terms of both export values and the diversity and density of product-destination pairs; (ii) the growth of Korea as a machinery parts and components supplier was also salient, and Korea's dependency on China rose sharply; (iii) Japan continued to stagnate and machinery production links between Korea and Japan weakened substantially.

Towards Responsive Regulations and Regulatory Coherence in ASEAN and East Asia: The Case of Australia

by Peter Carroll, Gregory Bounds, and Rex Deighton-Smith

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-14

(ERIA-NZIER-MPC Technical Paper Series on Regulatory Management, RURB, and International Regulatory Cooperation)

This paper aims to review the coherence of the regulatory management system in Australia and explore how the system was applied in two contrasting case studies of regulatory change. The paper explores the broad success of the National Competition Policy legislative review and the relatively disappointing outcome of the Seamless National Economy Agenda.

Trade Creation Effects of Regional Trade Agreements: Tariff Reduction versus Non-tariff Barrier Removal

By Kazunobu Hayakawa, Tadashi Ito, and Fukunari Kimura

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-35

This paper empirically decomposes the trade creation effects of regional trade agreements into those due to tariff reduction and to removal of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) by using the most disaggregated tariff-line level trade data in a large number of countries. Major findings are as follows: (i) for the whole samples, positive trade creation effects due to tariff reduction are significant whereas weak effects are detected for NTB removal; (ii) the effects of tariff reduction and NTB removal are smaller for differentiated products than for non-differentiated products; (iii) trade creation effects of tariff reduction and NTB removal are substantially large in cases of trade between low-income countries but weak in cases of trade including high-income countries; and (iv) although larger tariff margins on average lead to larger trade creation effects, the relationship between tariff margins and trade creation effects is highly non-linear.

Transboundary Haze Pollution Problem in Southeast Asia: Reframing ASEAN's Response

By Apichai Sunchindah

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-82

ASEAN has experienced periodic episodes of transboundary haze pollution resulting from land and forest fires caused by seasonal burning to clear vegetation on the ground for various purposes. Some of these incidents, as in mid-2013 and 2015, were severe for parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand as well as in early 2015 for portions of Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand. Despite more than a decade since the ASEAN Haze Agreement has been enforced, the problem still recurs, sometimes with serious consequences to health, transportation, tourism, and other activities. What is urgently needed is a reframing of the way the issue is being currently addressed, i.e. mostly tackling the tail-end of the problem of putting out the fires after they have been lit rather than preventing or curbing the illegal burning practices at source. It also represents balancing economic development initiatives with environmental protection and international relations concerns.

Non-Tariff Measures: Not All that Bad

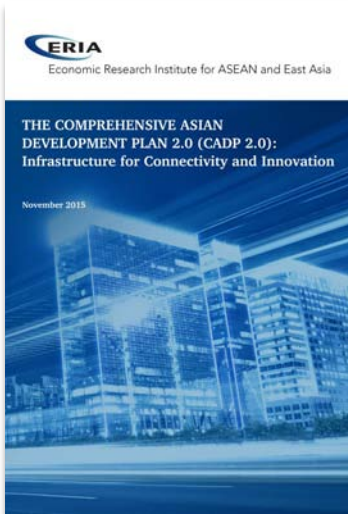
By Olivier Cadot and Lili Yan Ing

ERIA Policy Brief 2015-02

While tariffs have been reduced, the number of non-tariff measures (NTMs) is increasing, and is often blamed to be one source of the lack of integration in ASEAN. Yet, the discovery of Volkswagen's large-scale attempt to seemingly go around US emissions tests serves as a reminder of a stark truth: NTMs can play a role of check and balance for the quality of goods. To make NTMs work for the common good, ASEAN should break from the 'trade negotiation' approach and strive instead for three objectives: (i) a drive for transparency, (ii) cooperation in conformity assessment procedures, and (iii) dynamic disciplines. Such 'dynamic deep integration' would largely eliminate NTMs with highly visible political friction, are poorly designed, or are captured by special interests.

Narrowing Development Gaps





The Comprehensive Asian Development Plan 2.0: Infrastructure for Connectivity and Innovation

By ERIA CADP Research Team

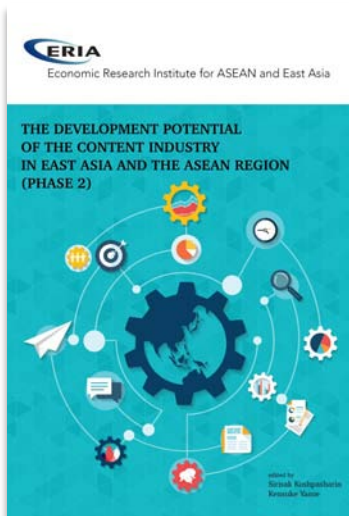
202 pages

ISBN: 978-602-8660-88-4

The original version of the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP), which was submitted to the East Asia Summit in 2010, presented a grand spatial design of economic infrastructure and industrial placement in ASEAN and East Asia and claimed to pursue both deepening economic integration and narrowing development gaps.

This publication, which was submitted to the 10th East Asia Summit in 2015, expands the framework of the original version of CADP to a new development strategy that guides the prioritisation and selection of hard and soft infrastructure projects for connectivity and innovation. CADP 2.0 also highlights the importance of 'the quality of infrastructure' and 'the quality of infrastructure projects'.

CADP 2.0 connects the conceptual framework with actual hard and soft infrastructure projects. It lists 120 projects by tier, sector, and target outcome (i.e. connectivity or innovation), which are selected from 761 prospective projects. CADP 2.0 makes the quantitative assessment of hard and soft infrastructure development in the horizon of 2030 with the Geographical Simulation Model of the Institute of Developing Economies and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (IDE/ERIA-GSM).



The Development Potential of the Content Industry in East Asia and the ASEAN Region (Phase 2)

By Sirisak Koshpasharin and Kensuke Yasue

284 pages

ISBN: 978-602-8660-87-7

Policymakers and experts from China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand who comprised the ERIA working group on content industry conducted a two-year research project to propose policy recommendations for developing the content industry in Asia.

Through interviews, questionnaire survey, and discussions among the members, the working group conducted a SWOT (strength-weakness-opportunity-threat) analysis of the content industry in each country and in the Asian region as a whole, and further evaluated policies for promoting the industry based on 'necessity' and 'effectiveness' of policies.

The study proposes the following policy recommendations: (i) communicate industrial development visions, master plans, statistics; (ii) establish international agreements; (iii) introduce incentive schemes to encourage investments; (iv) establish governmental financing schemes to promote private financing; and (v) introduce and review the management of intellectual property rights protection, and anti-piracy measures.

National Public-Private Partnership Framework in ASEAN Member Countries

By ERIA

ERIA Research Project Report

Public-private partnership (PPP) has been an important issue in ASEAN in recent years. It is viewed as one alternative modality to fulfil the massive infrastructure demand in the region.

The major part of the report is a set of individual country profiles that summarise PPP policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks, and recent developments in each member country. The report also compares PPP in the 10 ASEAN member countries, and contains an introductory essay and case studies. This publication, together with ERIA's *ASEAN PPP Guidelines*, will hopefully serve as an introduction for policymakers or practitioners.

Reforming the Intellectual Property System to Promote Foreign Direct Investment in ASEAN

By ERIA

ERIA Research Project Report 2013-16

ASEAN adopted the 'ASEAN Intellectual Property Rights Action Plan 2011-2015' in 2011, where ASEAN recognises the need to ensure the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights of trading partners to encourage foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region.

Through interviews and a survey questionnaire, this study investigated the current status of the intellectual property (IP) regime and IP policy of ASEAN member states (AMS), and how they could and should develop their IP-related policies to promote investments by multinational companies by clarifying the kinds of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights essential for FDI. Selected multinationals considering expansion into, and those that have already expanded to, the AMS were interviewed, to identify the opportunities and challenges of the IP landscape in said states.

Evolving Informal Remittance Methods of Myanmar Migrant Workers in Thailand

By Koji Kubo

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-45

This paper focuses on the diverse informal remittance methods of Myanmar migrant workers in Thailand. It examines the determinants in migrant workers' choice of informal remittance methods. Results indicate that accessibility of payment points in Myanmar is an important determinant. Migrants sending money can choose potentially more efficient operators who employ bank branches as payment points. Assuming that informal operators' use of bank branches stimulates competition among them, the paper argues that expanding the branch network of Myanmar banks adds to the efficiency of the informal remittance market.

Improving the Regulatory and Support Environment for Migrant Workers for Greater Productivity, Competitiveness, and Social Welfare in ASEAN

By Naomi Hatsukano

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-76

Migration between ASEAN member states will increase when the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) stimulates economic development within the region and demand for labour grows. The majority of migrant workers in ASEAN member states are lower-skilled workers; however, the free flow of lower-skilled workers is not addressed in the AEC. The ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers in 2007 and its Work Plan in 2008 aim to promote regional cooperation to protect the lower-skilled migrant workers. To reduce the waiting time and cost associated with the unclear and inefficient administration, and to add more value to regular migration, it is important to promote the use of official channels. Securing workers' welfare will also lead to increased productivity.

Investing in Higher Education, and Its Potential Impact on Research and Development for Technology Upgrading, Innovation, and Competitiveness

By Robin Sakamoto

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-52

This paper aims to review the state of higher education development in ASEAN and to formulate how research and development should proceed post 2015 to ensure technological upgrading, innovation, and competitiveness.

Investing in Workers and Firms as Learning Centres for Industrial Upgrading

By Hank Lim

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-84

Investing in workers and firms as learning centres for industrial upgrading is important for economic, social, and cultural development in the context of the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. The critical question is how best to impart learning and training of relevant skills in a rapidly changing and dynamic global environment. A collective approach of the government, firms, and workers as major stakeholders holds the key to this issue. This must be done proactively and should involve active participation by the stakeholders on a lifelong and sustained basis. Special programmes must be established for small and medium enterprises as they face structural constraints, including learning and training processes. Indeed, some ASEAN member states (AMS) have developed an effective and workable system for investing in workers and in firms for economic restructuring and industrial upgrading. In this context, AMS should seriously consider publicly funded workers' training and upgrading through various empirically tested schemes, initiated and supported regionally. For example, an ASEAN Academy for Human Resource Development and an ASEAN Labour Exchange initiative could be established for skills training and upgrading and as a platform for region-wide recognition of industries and firms with outstanding performance in investment in workers and firms as learning centres for industrial upgrading.

Market Concentration and Risk-Prevention Incentives:

The Case of the Hard Disk Drive Industry

By Hiroyuki Nakata, Yasuyuki Sawada, and Kunio Sekiguchi

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-07

This paper studies the impact of market concentration on risk-prevention incentives by closely observing the changes in the price and quantity of hard disk drives before and after the 2011 Thailand floods. The combination of high price and low quantity persisting after the floods indicates that the floods triggered the formation of a de facto cartel, and a shift in demand for hard disk drives alone is unable to explain the observed combination. The findings of this study have profound implications for Southeast Asia, since some firms may have perverse risk-prevention incentives at the expense of other parties; consequently, the region's reputation being prone to natural disasters may discourage foreign direct investment.

Neutralising the Advantages of State-Owned Enterprises for a Fair Playing Field

By Nguyen Anh Tuan

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-79

The attempts of Viet Nam's competition authorities to control state monopolies in domestic markets appear to be the key challenge of the country's competition regime. As the country transitions from a centrally planned economy to a market economy, the state-owned enterprises (SOEs) sector is perceived to ensure the socialist orientation of the economy and to preserve national economic goals. Thus, the government has offered SOEs several advantages—ranging from tangible incentives to latent conveniences—over privately owned enterprises. In this context, competition laws and policies should be able to neutralise the advantages of SOEs to level the playing field; otherwise, these would just be used to protect SOEs from their private rivals.

This paper looks into the issues of the SOE sector in Viet Nam's political economy and identifies the factors inhibiting the country's effort to control state monopolies in the last 10 years of competition law enforcement. It comments on the implementation of the country's competition laws and policies from the perspective of economic integration, particularly the ongoing Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations.

Technology Transfer in ASEAN Countries: Narrowing Development Gaps Some Evidence from Buyer-Provided Training Network Data

By Fukunari Kimura, Tomohiro Machikita, and Yasushi Ueki

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-40

Technology transfers are important for firms in developing countries to access new technology and initiate innovation. This paper examines the geographical pattern of technology transfers in the form of buyer-provided training in domestic and international production networks. The analysis reveals the following: (i) The probability of training provided by the main buyer presents a U-shaped quadratic pattern with respect to the geographical distance between the respondent firms and the main buyers; geographical proximity to the main buyer seems to be particularly important for local firms. (ii) Training is likely to be provided to both local and non-local firms when the main buyer is a multinational located in the same country. (iii) The probability of the main buyer providing training is high when it conducts research and development. (iv) Local and non-local firms whose training is provided by their main buyers are likely to provide training to their main suppliers. (v) Non-local firms that have upstream/downstream training are more likely to have product innovation with production partners. However, such links seem to be weaker in the case of local firms.

ASEAN PPP: From Institutional Development to Streamlined Implementation

By Norihiro Kawasaki

ERIA Policy Brief 2015-03

There is a growing momentum to set ambitious infrastructure development targets across ASEAN member states. ASEAN member states, aiming to mobilise private resources, have begun to put in a great deal of efforts to upgrade their enabling frameworks for public-private partnership (PPP). Yet, evidence suggests that implementation of PPP projects on the ground has fallen far behind expectations. This policy brief emphasises the importance of realistic and consistent project planning, preparation, and offering in streamlining the implementation process to accelerate PPP market development in ASEAN.

Sustainable Development



Addressing Poverty and Vulnerability in ASEAN: An Analysis of Measures and Implications Going Forward

By Sudarno Sumarto and Sarah Moselle

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-63

This paper reviews and analyses the mechanisms through which ASEAN quantifies progress vis-à-vis poverty and socio-economic development. Drawing on analytic literature and international experience, this paper details specific reforms that the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community could consider adopting to holistically capture the specific vulnerabilities faced by the region and more accurately measure progress in implementing the ASEAN post-2015 vision. These recommendations most significantly include revising the formulation of the purchasing power parity poverty line, harmonising data collection efforts and introducing an ASEAN panel survey, and leveraging the comparatively rich availability of household data among member states to create an ASEAN-specific multidimensional poverty index.

Can Thinking Green and Sustainability Be an Economic Opportunity for ASEAN?

By Venkatachalam Anbumozhi and Ponciano S. Intal, Jr.

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-66

ASEAN member states are confronted by serious environmental problems that threaten to undermine future growth and regional stability. This paper presents four major environmental challenges that ASEAN policymakers will need to address towards 2030: water management, deforestation and land degradation, air pollution, and climate change. These challenges exhibit the characteristics of wicked problems which, as developed in the planning literature, are dynamic and complex; encompass many issues and stakeholders; and evade straightforward, lasting solutions. Detailed case studies illustrate the complexity and significance of these environmental challenges and their nature as wicked problems. As environmental performance indicators show, there will be no easy or universal solutions to environmental problems across ASEAN. This is a caution against over-optimism for formulating sector-specific solutions, yet not a cause for despair. The paper suggests general principles which may be useful across the board to tackle the issues and accelerate green growth.

Increasing the Resilience of Asian Supply Chains to Natural Disasters: The Role of the Financial Sector

By Willem Thorbecke

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-08

The financial sector is a part of the vital infrastructure of the economy. It can play an important role in mitigating the economic dislocation caused by natural disasters. Resilient financial institutions can ease anxiety and maintain confidence following a disaster. Robust insurance markets provide funds for reconstruction and are an efficient way to prepare for catastrophes. Deep and efficient bond markets allow governments to finance expenditures for emergency relief at lower costs. This paper considers steps that ASEAN member countries can take to develop the financial sector in these ways and thus be better prepared for the earthquakes, typhoons, tidal waves, and other catastrophes that buffet the region.

Demographic Change and Fiscal Sustainability in Asia

By Sang-Hyop Lee, Jungsuk Kim and Donghyun Park

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-11

Changes in the population age structure can significantly affect fiscal sustainability since they can affect both government revenue and expenditure. For example, population ageing will increase expenditure on the elderly while reducing potential growth and, hence, revenue. This paper projects government revenue, expenditure, and fiscal balance in developing Asia up to 2050. Using a simple stylised model and the National Transfer Accounts data set, the authors simulate the effect of both demographic changes and economic growth. Rapidly ageing countries such as the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Taiwan will likely suffer a tangible deterioration of fiscal sustainability under their current tax and expenditure system. On the other hand, rapid economic growth can improve fiscal health in poorer countries with relatively young populations and still-growing working-age populations. Overall, our simulation results indicate that Asia's population ageing will adversely affect its fiscal sustainability, pointing to a need for Asian countries to further examine the impact of demographic shifts on their fiscal health.

Strengthening Natural Resources Management in ASEAN: National and Regional Imperatives, Targets, and Opportunities

By Kaliappa Kalirajan, Kazi Arif Uz Zaman, and Gaminiratne Wijesekere

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-59

The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint adopted in 2009 incorporated 'ensuring environmental sustainability' as one of its six broader characteristics. A mid-term review was carried out to evaluate the progress and effectiveness of the implementation activities in ASEAN member states (AMSs) and ASEAN as a whole. This paper aims to analyse the performance of natural resources management (NRM) of each AMS based on the review. This paper proposes an analytical framework to measure the performance of NRM with appropriate adjustments, relevant modifications, directions for the future, and corresponding way forward, while exploring opportunities for member countries and other Asian countries. It also proposes developing some standardised concrete indicators or benchmarks that may be used to measure NRM activities within a common framework for all ASEAN countries.

Strengthening Regional Cooperation, Coordination, and Response to Health Concerns in the ASEAN Region: Status, Challenges, and Ways Forward

By Jacob Kumaresan and Suvi Huikuri

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-60

The health and well-being of the population are a precondition for any successful country or region. ASEAN, as a well-established regional actor, has great potential to influence the health condition of its population through various measures and at different levels. This paper examines regional and sub-regional health concerns of the 10 ASEAN member states. It aims to give an overview of Southeast Asia's existing cooperation in health with regional and global actors; describe the current status of health—maternal and child mortality, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, health systems, and health financing; and provide recommendations on strengthening regional cooperation, coordination, and responses to existing and emerging health challenges, and improving health systems to meet the region's future needs.

Tourism Supply Chains and Natural Disasters: The Vulnerability Challenge and Business Continuity Models for ASEAN Countries

By Meinhard Breiling

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-06

The global development of tourism has been tremendous over the last decades, and is likely to continue. The value chain of tourism will be altered in ASEAN. Improving the tourism supply chains and the related supply chain networks will widely contribute to efficiency. On the other hand, natural disasters continue to challenge tourism, claiming 1.35 million lives worldwide in 1994 and 2013. Disaster management can be widely improved, and current international and regional efforts on strategies for disaster risk reduction can be accelerated. The Austrian experience provides insights on how tourism can develop and grow despite the presence of natural hazards.

Towards Reframing the Spirit of ASEAN Environmentalism: Insights from Japan's COHHO Experience and Studies

By Masaru Tanaka and Shigeatsu Hatakeyama

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-05

Japan has managed to keep 67 percent of its forest area over the last half century. However, fishermen and the scientific community has been noticing a gradual breakdown in the fundamentally important ecological link between its forests and surrounding seas. In response, the Kyoto University established the Field Science Education and Research Center, which initiated the Forest-Sato-Sea studies on the interdependence of forest and sea ecosystems. Simultaneously, a grassroots movement of coastal fishermen—'The Sea is Longing for the Forest'—had started to develop. With heightened awareness of environmental problems resulting from the massive earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear accident of 2011, the movement and the people behind the studies have closely collaborated, convinced that fundamental solutions to environmental problems would require environmental education for the next generation, one rooted in real-life experiences. Such experiences can be gained by studying and working to restore the interdependence among forests, seas, rivers, and wetland habitats that connect them. To this end, an ASEAN Center for Forest/Sea Studies is hoped to be established, affirming ASEAN's commitment to collaboratively creating a sustainable future by balancing economic prosperity with environment conservation.



Energy

Advancing the Energy Management System in the East Asia Summit Region

By Yanfei Li

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-39

This study aims to analyse the potential for deploying the Energy Management System (EMS) in the East Asia Summit region and to propose, upon identifying the policy challenges common in the region, policy recommendations for its promotion. This study targeted five member countries of ASEAN—Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. For the first-year study, the head office (Yayasan Building) of PT PLN in Indonesia and the Nonthaburi Office of the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) in Thailand were chosen as case studies on the potential of deploying the building management system. The potential for energy saving through implementation of affordable EMS measures and technologies in the two cases has been identified. This study will identify specific challenges in advancing EMS in the EAS region, and will propose policy options.

Building Guidelines and a Cooperative Framework in East Asian Countries for Radioactive Emergencies

By Tomoko Murakami

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-37

Several ASEAN member countries plan to introduce commercial nuclear reactors in the 2020s in order to meet their rapidly growing demand for energy; hence, the need for guidelines and a relevant framework in East Asia for emergency preparedness and response in case of radioactive emergencies. Such framework of close coordination among East Asian countries would significantly improve nuclear safety in the region.

A reliable information and communication network, a shared database, and a joint working group for establishing recommendations on practical methods for emergency preparedness would bring about benefits, such as systematic support to member countries. Specific support measures may include technical assistance for establishing guidelines on emergency preparedness and response, human resources development, and financing in related research and development projects. Sharing the database on nuclear facilities and alert systems across East Asian countries is recommended for accurate information to protect the health of their population and their environment .

Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Transport Sector through Transport Improvement and Smart Community Development in Urban Areas

By Ichiro Kutani, Yasumoto Sudo, and Yanfei Li

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-38

Da Nang City in Viet Nam plans to develop a bus rapid transit (BRT) system in the near future but does not have any blueprint for the necessary feeder line bus system that enables the BRT to perform better and, accordingly, avoid traffic problems and excessive demand for oil. This study, which focuses on the feeder line bus system issue, analyses how urban transport can be improved (and consequently improve the sector's energy-use efficiency) by promoting a shift in transport mode when a mass rapid transit system is introduced. The study investigates precedent actions and relevant policies worldwide and finds that many localities experienced significant economic loss and difficulties in addressing the problem because policies were not able to catch up with the rapid development of cities. Thus, to prevent such deterioration in the traffic system, this study reviews the framework of problem awareness in urban transportation and proposes.

Energy Outlook and Energy Saving Potential in East Asia

By Shigeru Kimura and Han Phoumin

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-33

Sustained population and economic growth in the East Asia Summit (EAS) region have significantly increased energy demand. Total final energy consumption is projected to increase by 1.7 times. Demand in the transport sector is projected to grow most rapidly, increasing by 3.4 percent per year, followed by industry average growth, and commercial and residential sectors' demand per year. Primary energy demand is projected to increase in 2035, with coal still having the largest share of primary demand. Projections on power generation in the region for 2012–2035 reveal that (i) it will grow at 3.3 percent per year on average; (ii) the share of coal-fired generation will remain at about 60 percent of the total; (iii) that of natural gas will be stable at around 12 percent; (iv) nuclear share will increase to 10.5 percent in 2035, depending on nuclear energy developments in Japan, China, and Viet Nam.

The increasing energy demand threatens energy security in the EAS region. Thus, potential energy saving is key to reducing energy demand and CO₂ emissions. This study shows energy saving potential using both the business-as-usual and alternative policy scenarios.

Macroeconomic Impact of Coal-Fired Power Plants

By Ichiro Kutani and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-43

Energy is critical for almost all modern economic activities and for broader human development. Yet, access to energy in middle-income countries such as India, Indonesia, and South Africa lags far behind industrialised, and even many industrialising, countries. However, economic growth in these countries has long been fed by coal, which accounts for 71 percent, 49 percent, and 94 percent of energy mix in India, Indonesia, and South Africa, respectively. To help inform these countries on formulating better policies for the sustainable development of the coal sector, a quantitative analysis is undertaken to estimate the macroeconomic impact of phasing out international public financing for coal-fired power plants (CPPs). Cumulatively, said financing accounts for about 10–30 percent of upfront investment cost of highly efficient low-polluting CPPs in these countries.

Results show that phasing out international public financial support to retrofitting existing CPPs or planned power plants will retard economic growth in the short and medium term by 0.11–0.5 percent in the countries of study. Restricted financing will further aggravate their current account balance, with India being most affected among the three, as it may go up to 33 percent in 2035. Decreased investments in CPPs will increase the average electricity price for households and industry from US\$2.5/kWh to US\$13/kWh. Given the enormous development benefits of highly efficient clean coal use, international public institutions should consider financing these initiatives as part of an overall policy to clean up the fossil fuel-based power sector.

Oil Stockpiling and Emergency Response Cooperation of East Asia

By Yoshikazu Kobayashi and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-32

Asia's energy security is usually defined in terms of security of oil supply, given the region's growing demand for oil, its flattening oil production, and its overdependence on regions such as the Middle East. Oil supply security can be attained through long- and short-term policy measures. Long-term measures include diversification of oil import sources, investment in alternative energy sources and technologies, and cooperation between oil producers and consumers. Short-term measures include information sharing, standby oil production, and drawdowns of emergency oil stockpiles. This study analyses the merits and demerits of oil stockpiling, which is regarded as an insurance against damage caused by any disruptions in oil supply. It also proposes a regional cooperation mechanism for oil stockpiling among ASEAN member states, Japan, and the Republic of Korea by ticketing and bilateral oil stockpiling mechanism based on market principles.

Scenario Analysis of Energy Security in the East Asia Summit Region

By Ichiro Kutani, Mitsuru Motokura, and Han Phoumin

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-35

This study uses the following scenarios as key factors affecting regional energy security: supply uncertainty in the Middle East and Russia, low oil price, and use of cheap coal. In each scenario, the plausible outcomes are generated based on expert analyses. This study further proposes the following policy recommendations:

- (i) Create a resilient-energy system which means that importing countries need to have diversified fuel mix, shifting from fossil fuel consumption to more renewable energy. For exporting countries, this means becoming less dependent on oil revenue for domestic economic growth.
- (ii) The exporting country needs to have an earning margin, which is also fair enough to reflect affordability of importing countries.
- (iii) Encouraging, implementing, and accelerating the deployment of highly efficient coal-fired power generation and other environmental technologies are key to using resources effectively and abating carbon dioxide emissions, thus, contributing to energy security.

Selecting the Best Mix of Renewable and Conventional Energy Sources for Asian Communities

By Yuki Kudoh and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-26

The ERIA Working Group on 'Feasibility Study on the Best Mix of Renewable and Conventional Energy Sources Sustainable for Various Asian Communities' conducted a two-year project (2013-2015) to establish guidelines on energy systems using renewable energy (RE) that is sustainable for communities in various Asian countries. Best mix represents the combination of energy resources available to a target community that achieves the maximum positive impacts for the three pillars of sustainability—environmental, economic, and social indicators. The guidelines comprise the following: (i) a screening method intended to provide users of the guidelines with a method to narrow down the possible options of energy systems before embarking on the more demanding exercise of selecting the best mix; (ii) the sustainability criteria for selecting the best mix consisting of energy demand, resource availability, technology availability, environmental indicators, economic indicators, and social indicators; and (iii) operational requirements to make the RE initiatives sustainable.

Target users are local governments and other stakeholders to RE initiatives. The guidelines are expected to contribute to strategies that will enable stakeholders to establish workable RE initiatives and regional energy policies to promote sustainable RE use in Asian communities.

Study on Effective Power Infrastructure Investment through Power Grid Interconnections in East Asia

By Kazutaka Fukasawa, Ichiro Kutani, and Yanfei Li

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-30

Dense cross-border power grid connections can benefit the ASEAN region through maximum use of untapped resources to generate power and stabilise power supply with low investment for power stations. This study aims to support existing initiatives—ASEAN Power Grid and Greater Mekong Subregion Power Master Plan—by quantitatively showing possible economic and environmental benefits of such power grid connections. This study selected specific routes from candidate international connection lines extracted from a FY2013 study on the same subject, and carried out preliminary planning and cost estimation for said selected routes and cross-border line per kilowatt-hour. The results indicate that although cross-border connection lines are capital intensive, the attainable benefits seem large enough to rationalise the investment. This study drew policy implications on how to resolve the remaining institutional barriers.

Study on the Strategic Usage of Coal in the EAS Region: A Technical Potential Map and Update of the First-Year Study

By Yasuo Otaka and Han Phoumin

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-35

The demand for coal in East Asia Summit economies is largely due to increasing electricity demand, half of which will be met by coal-fired power generation. Coal use in generating power has vastly increased in India, and future increases are also forecasted in the ASEAN region. As coal is priced lower than petroleum and natural gas, demand for it is therefore expected to continue increasing. Considering their level of development, emerging economies will likely use low-efficient coal-fired power plants such as sub-critical technology. Thus, disseminating clean coal technology for the clean and efficient use of coal in emerging Asia is of pressing importance. To facilitate informed decision-making in choosing appropriate coal-fired power generation technologies, this study examined various technologies—ultra supercritical (USC), supercritical, and subcritical—and compared their generation cost by boiler type and coal price. The study found that USC is both economically sound and environment-friendly; yet, it needs to have an attractive financial scheme to reduce its capital cost. Results also reveal that there is potential to (i) attract a US\$1,803 billion investment from the introduction of clean coal technologies and coal mines, (ii) create jobs, and (iii) reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Sustainability Assessment of Utilising Conventional and New Type Geothermal Resources in East Asia

By Keichi Sakaguchi and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-41

New methods of low-carbon energy production and use are crucial building blocks for sustainable development. Despite having a number of advantages over other forms of renewable energy production, geothermal still comprises a relatively small part of energy mix in Asian countries. To catalyse a significant shift towards the sustainable production and use of geothermal energy, new techniques, such as engineered geothermal systems, reservoir engineering, and monitoring and scale controlling, have to be introduced effectively.

This study analyses the application of such technologies in China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Practical guidelines and standards that have been implemented by the geothermal industry as best practice benchmarks of these techniques and that significantly improved the geothermal energy's uptake are also developed.

Sustainable Development of Natural Gas Market in East Asia Summit Region

By Ichiro Kutani and Yanfei Li

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-31

The role of natural gas in energy supply is increasing in the East Asia Summit region where energy demands are steadily growing. The driving factors of this trend include the effective use of domestic resource, diversification of energy source, and reduced environmental load. At the same time, rising import dependency of natural gas supply is seen in many member countries, which is casting energy security concern.

As such, implementing necessary and appropriate policy measures that can respond to this changing natural gas supply-demand structure is needed. This study will hopefully succeed in finding the answer to this important and difficult question: What will be required to achieve the sustainable development of the natural gas market and, thus, contribute to the economic growth of the region and of countries?

Engendering Liveable Low-Carbon Smart Cities in ASEAN as an Inclusive Green Growth Model and Opportunities for Regional Cooperation

By S. Kumar

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-57

This paper discusses the status, opportunities, and modalities for engendering liveable low-carbon smart cities in ASEAN as an inclusive green growth model and the opportunities for regional cooperation. Transforming cities to make them liveable through low-carbon green growth will not only increase the comfort for city dwellers by improving liveability but also minimise greenhouse gas emissions. Initiatives have been taking place in ASEAN to encourage cities to promote green growth though these are often implemented on a project basis, which are short term and lack a sustaining impact. A well-constructed, city-level, and market-driven framework that allows for participation of all stakeholders and that has a built-in monitoring and evaluation system with well-thought-out measurable indicators to track performance would be useful to systematically transform ASEAN cities. Regional cooperation has a role in strengthening the development of low-carbon green growth in the region. The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community will provide an excellent opportunity to model the benefits of low-carbon city development.

Low Carbon Green Growth in Asia: What is the Scope for Regional Cooperation?

By Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-29

This paper develops a framework to assess possible collaboration among countries pursuing low-carbon green growth since little attention has been given to how countries can work together to achieve this objective. Regional cooperation can help overcome resource constraints by providing additional resources for incremental costs, technical assistance, and policy support. The paper likewise examines several critical areas from technology to capacity building, where regional cooperation brings a more significant impact compared to a single country alone. The paper concludes with concrete policy actions to realise the potential of regional cooperation in developing Asia.

Market-Based Mechanisms to Promote Renewable Energy in Asia

By Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, Alex Bowen, and Puthusserikunnel Devasia Jose

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-30

Market-based instruments are increasingly favoured as an alternative to increase the uptake of renewable energy. Focusing on renewable energy industry and policy in Asia, this paper analyses the strengths and weaknesses of market-based approaches in the long-term interest of developing Asia. It is found that approaches such as renewable energy certificate are disadvantaged by a lack of market acceptance and strong institutional and programme support. A comparative analysis with the United Kingdom model revealed some fundamental issues around market-based approaches in Asia, underscoring the need for a policy design to address the concerns of buyers and sellers in the market.

Policy Effects on Total System Energy Efficiency:

Comparisons of Advanced and Developing Economies in the EAS Region

By Phoumin Han and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-67

The study attempts to assess the policy effects and investigate the patterns of Total System Energy Efficiency (TSEE) in the economies of selected ASEAN and East Asian countries. Using time series data for 1971-2011, a dynamic lag model of TSEE was formulated. TSEE in these economies is likely to be explained by both foreign direct investment (FDI) and domestic investment. Above all, the policy effect will be the prime investigation for all changes in TSEE. Results reveal that policy effects on TSEE are likely to have occurred in Japan, China, Philippines, Thailand, and India. Another key determinant of TSEE is FDI inflow as a result of which China and India have shown positive impacts. The findings led to the following key policy recommendations: China and India provided good examples of using FDI inflows to impact TSEE, and the developed economies of Japan, Republic of Korea, and Australia provided mixed outcomes in terms of how the Cebu Declaration is likely to have had an effect.

Renewable Energy Policies and the Solar Home System in Cambodia

By Han Phoumin

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-64

Only about one-third of households in Cambodia have access to commercial energy. Full rural electrification remains far from being achieved. Energy services are mainly delivered through fuel-based engines or generators to produce electricity that can then be stored in batteries, whereas biomass rather than electricity is used to power many small industrial processes. This study aims to review the current renewable energy policies in Cambodia and analyse the cost structure through the levelised cost of electricity of solar home systems compared with current electricity costs in rural areas. The results imply that promoting solar home systems would enable rural households to cut spending on electricity, thus increasing disposable incomes and the social well-being of rural communities.

Tracking Clean Energy Progress in ASEAN Member States and Analysis of Implementation Deficits

By Venkatachalam Anbumozhi and Han Phoumin

ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-87

The prevalence of extreme energy poverty in several ASEAN member states calls for urgent action. This paper shows how clean energy development can be made inclusive by involving low-income households as producers, employees, and business owners. From this perspective, it also analyses how ASEAN economies are stepping up clean energy ambitions and the implementation deficits. One imperative is clean energy with positive externalities that are not factored in either the production or purchasing decisions of consumers. If non-clean energy companies or products generate negative externalities but no tax or disincentive is levied, then governments may either tax these firms or give incentives to clean energy producers. It concludes that ASEAN member states need to link the clean energy paradigm and inclusive development policies as part of the environmental fiscal reform to strengthen the foundations for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

Power Grid Interconnections in East Asia: Investment in Several Key Projects Are Well Justified

By Yanfei Li

ERIA Policy Brief 2016-01

The recent ERIA report on 'Effective Power Infrastructure Investment through Power Grid Interconnections in East Asia' aims to support existing initiatives—the ASEAN Power Grid and Greater Mekong Subregion Power Master Plan—by quantitatively showing the possible economic and environmental benefits of such power grid interconnections. The study team selected specific candidate routes of cross-border transmission lines for further examination. They carried out the preliminary project planning and per kilowatt-hour cost estimation for the selected cross-border lines. The estimated results indicate that although these are capital-intensive projects, attainable benefits seem to be large enough to justify the investment well.

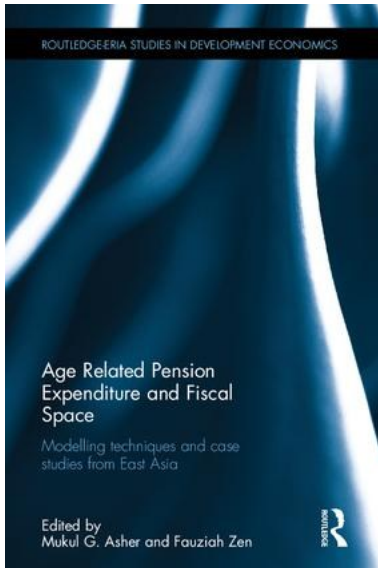
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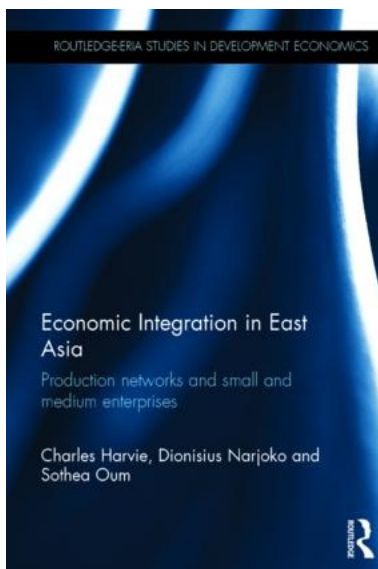
Age Related Pension Expenditure and Fiscal Space: Modelling techniques and case studies from East Asia

Edited by Mukul G. Asher and Fauziah Zen

<https://www.routledge.com/products/9781138825796>

This book explores the linkages between age-related pension expenditures and the fiscal space needed to fund them, as well as to organise the mix of financing methods with different risk-sharing arrangements. After critically assessing the existing models projecting age-related expenditure in the literature, the book focuses on the case studies of these interlinkages in four highly populated East Asian countries—China, Indonesia, India, and Japan—where nearly two-fifths of the global population live. Therefore, how these interlinkages manifest themselves and the initiatives in these countries for finding fiscal space will have an impact on how the ageing issues are addressed globally.

This book has several distinguishing characteristics, including exploration of interlinkages between age-related expenditure and fiscal space as well as application of country-specific methods to explore these linkages, rather than relying on standard macroeconomic models. In the process, the studies also bring out the limitations of standardised models used in the literature. Scholars and policymakers interested in the subject will definitely find the book valuable.



Economic Integration in East Asia: Production networks and small and medium enterprises

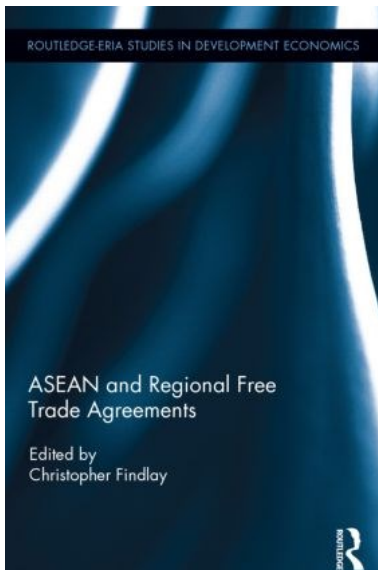
Edited by Charles Harvie, Dionisius Narjoko, and Sothea Oum

<https://www.routledge.com/products/9780415738637>

International production networks in manufacturing, particularly in the machinery industries, have rapidly developed over the last two decades, resulting in dramatic increases in intra-regional and intra-industry trade, providing a key source of regional growth, integration, and development in East Asia. This book provides a better understanding on how to effectively further increase participation of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in East Asian production networks and, in doing so, identifies key challenges and issues that they need to address. This book aims to fill the theory-practice gap and to lay solid foundations for designing national arrangements and a regional institutional framework to further encourage and support SME engagement and participation in regional and global production networks.

The book contains several country case studies and, by drawing upon individual country experiences at various stages of economic development, demonstrates the difficulties of SMEs in ASEAN member countries attempting to participate in regional production networks and highlighting differences in needs and policy priorities.

This book offers both a more focused theme on the assessment of globalisation and a rather unique approach by focusing on the particular importance of SMEs, and by utilising micro-level data at the firm or plant level. The policy insights and the richness and uniqueness of the empirical findings make it an invaluable contribution to understanding East Asian production networks.

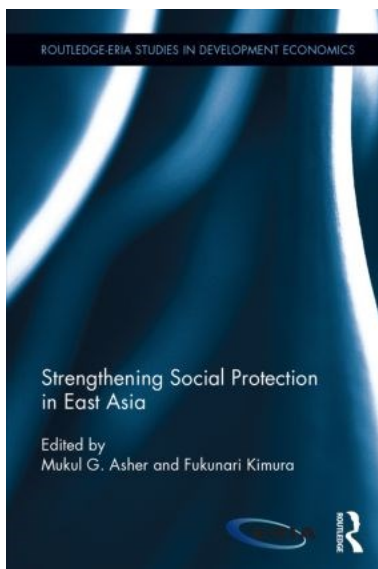


ASEAN and Regional Free Trade Agreements

Edited by Christopher Findlay

<https://www.routledge.com/products/9780415870726>

Efforts to use existing trade agreements to build a larger regional agreement face many challenges. This book considers this problem with reference to ASEAN's current agreements with key partners and the interest to build the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). The analysis of the options is framed by a focus on the use of supply chains in international business. Issues considered include those related to reductions in tariffs, trade facilitation, the treatment of investment and of services, and the definition of rules of origin. The work is informed by case studies of supply chains in automobile and electronics, and in a professional service sector. The book provides a set of priority actions for better progress in taking a bottom-up approach to building RCEP.



Strengthening Social Protection in East Asia

Edited by Mukul G. Asher and Fukunari Kimura

<https://www.routledge.com/products/9781138817142>

This publication focuses on relatively unexplored areas in pension and healthcare arrangements, including financing, in East Asia. It aims to fill the literature gap on social protection in East Asia by covering issues such as pension and healthcare arrangements in the depopulating high-income countries of Japan and Korea; the challenges of the payout phase in Defined Contribution arrangements in Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore; and the extension of coverage of social protection schemes in China, India, and Indonesia. It reviews social protection from a much wider perspective and extends its coverage in terms of both the proportion of the population with access to the social protection scheme and the types of risks faced by households and by society as a whole. The book also gives attention to reforms of civil service pensions.

About ERIA

The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) is an international organisation providing support to the ASEAN and the East Asia Summits through policy research. It conducts research under three pillars: (i) deepening economic integration, (ii) narrowing development gaps, and (iii) sustainable economic development.

ERIA was established by a formal agreement among 16 heads of government at the Third East Asia Summit in Singapore on 21 November 2007. It works closely with the ASEAN Secretariat, researchers, and research institutes from East Asia to provide intellectual and analytical research and policy recommendations.

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