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Member Countries

16
COUNTRIES

Australia - Brunei Darussalam - Cambodia - China - India -
Indonesia - Japan - Lao PDR - Malaysia - Myanmar -
New Zealand - Philippines - Republic of Korea -
Singapore - Thailand - Viet Nam





Message from the President



◀ Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura

Greetings!

Fiscal year (FY) 2015 was significant for ERIA as it saw the completion of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), thus marking a new starting point for further regional economic integration in ASEAN and East Asia. With AEC 2015, ERIA will deepen its research to support economic integration in the region in the next decade.

In the area of research, ERIA's contribution to the region in FY2015 focused on infrastructure development. In November 2015, ERIA published its flagship report on infrastructure, *'The Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 2.0 (CADP 2.0): Infrastructure for Connectivity and Innovation'*, which contains information on over 750 infrastructure projects in ASEAN and East Asia. This report will hopefully be useful for international donor agencies and funding institutions in taking coordinated or harmonised action to improve the development of infrastructure for regional connectivity and innovation. Leaders of East Asia recognise this report as an important document towards the revision of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, as expressed in the Chairman's Statement of the Ninth East Asia Summit.

In January 2016, the Global Think Tank Report 2015 ranked ERIA as number 31 among the top 81 International Economic Think Tanks

ERIA focused not only on the AEC but also on the equally important ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC). To support the ASEAN Community achieve a people-oriented community that is 'inclusive, sustainable, resilient, and dynamic', ERIA came up with the report on 'Framing ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Post 2015', outlining the framework and key recommendations which hopefully will be incorporated in the ASCC Blueprint 2016–2025 and successfully implemented.

This is because almost all long-term and common economic problems, such as disaster management, food security, migration, and labour mobility, fall under the ASCC. ERIA submitted the final draft of this report at the 10th Coordinating Conference of ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community and the book at the ERIA International Symposium



held in Malaysia in November 2015, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Malaysia and the ASEAN Secretariat.

FY2015 highlighted ERIA's recognition of the important role of energy development in supporting the region's economic growth. ERIA's energy research has been growing significantly every year, lately comprising roughly 40 percent of its studies. The ERIA Energy Unit has been focusing on power grid interconnection systems, the eco town model, social acceptance of power plants, and oil stockpiling technology, among others. ERIA also jointly published the *Southeast Asia Energy Outlook 2015* with Paris-based International Energy Agency. In the Energy Ministers Meeting in October 2015, the Ministers welcomed the Energy Research Institute Network and ERIA's high enthusiasm for and focus on energy research.

ERIA commemorated the first anniversary of the landmark signing of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2014. It held the ERIA–OECD MoU First Anniversary Symposium on 'Inspiring the ASEAN Community Towards 2025' in Jakarta, Indonesia. The joint policy research between

the two organisations is hoped to be useful in promoting economic growth and good practices on trade and investment policies in Southeast Asia, including building resiliency in ASEAN.

One of our important activities is holding frequent meetings with Ministers of member countries to input policy recommendations. Thus, in FY2015, ERIA co-organised the 'Mekong Five Economic Forum: Current Status and Prospect of Advancing Frontier Markets' in Tokyo, Japan. The forum was held at the sidelines of the Seventh Mekong–Japan Summit Meeting in July. All five Mekong leaders were invited to discuss the investment advantages and the growth strategy in their region.

As regards resiliency and disaster management, ERIA co-organised the 'Symposium on Building National Resilience: Recognising World Tsunami Day' and 'Enhancing Global Awareness on Disaster Management and Prevention', both held in November. These events aimed at sharing information on disaster management to strengthen national resilience against disasters and to raise awareness of the World Tsunami Day, which the United Nations adopted and recognised.

In March 2016, ERIA successfully held its first Extraordinary Governing Board Meeting in Tokyo, Japan. The meeting emphasised the need for ERIA to regularly review its policy focus, giving due consideration to (i) deepening East Asian integration, (ii) realising an inclusive ASEAN Community, and (iii) addressing issues extending beyond the region, such as innovation. ERIA will continue to conduct activities under the cooperation of member countries.

We have also paid successful courtesy calls to the Deputy Prime Minister and Prime Minister of Japan, explained the plan of reformation starting in March 2016 and the proposed support for the Lao chairmanship this year, and showed deeper appreciation for their continuous support to ERIA.

ERIA's efforts in 2015 did not go unnoticed, with regional leaders commending ERIA's continuous support through the Chairman's Statements of various ASEAN and East Asian summits. In the 10th East Asia Summit, the Leaders encouraged ERIA to continue its support to the Chair of the ASEAN and East Asia Summits. ERIA was also recognised as one of the strategic and essential organisations that would help accomplish the goal of the AEC Blueprint 2025, thus deepening economic

integration and fostering the building of the ASEAN Community.

In January 2016, the Global Think Tank Report 2015 ranked ERIA as number 31 among the top 81 International Economic Think Tanks. ERIA's flagship report on the AEC 2015, *ASEAN Rising*, was ranked number 21 in the Best Policy Study-Report Produced by Think Tank 2015.

These, I would proudly say, are a confirmation that ERIA's research has been highly valued not only by East Asia but also globally.

Despite these achievements in 2015, we in ERIA continue to be prepared, yet humbled, by the daunting task we face. We will remain committed and work harder towards deeper ASEAN economic integration and economic development in East Asia.



Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura
President



**Event
Highlights**



MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

1 April 2015, Malaysia

Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, then Executive Director (now President) of ERIA, and senior ERIA officials, paid a courtesy call on Malaysian Prime Minister, Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 1 April 2015. Prof Nishimura expressed ERIA's readiness to contribute, through its research and related activities, to the success of the Malaysian chairmanship of ASEAN.

Prime Minister Najib noted ERIA's contribution as a Sherpa organisation of ASEAN and EAS and its research contributions to the Asian region. He acknowledged and encouraged ERIA's activities in 2015 to support the Malaysian chairmanship.



SEVENTH ERIA ACADEMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

13 April 2015, Indonesia

During ERIA's Seventh Academic Advisory Council (AAC) Meeting, presided by Prof Dr Hank Lim Giok-Hay of the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) as AAC Chairperson, Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA Executive Director (now President), reviewed the activities of the past year and reported on overall progress.

Prof Fukunari Kimura, ERIA Chief Economist, presented ERIA's projects for 2015 and 2016, to which AAC members gave their feedback and suggestions.



ERIA–IDE JETRO–CSIS INDONESIA POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

20 April 2015, Indonesia

ERIA, the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-JETRO), and Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) Indonesia organised this conference, whose theme focuses on ERIA's fundamental mandate since 'ERIA is one of the institutions to promote economic integration and the narrowing of development gaps in East Asia at the same time.'

Around 30 experts and policymakers gathered and exchanged ideas on what policy measures are required for equal development as globalisation increases the development gaps among nations and regions.

The heads of the three institutions—Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura of ERIA, Dr Takashi Shiraishi of IDE-JETRO, and Dr Yose Rizal Damuri of CSIS Indonesia—delivered the welcome and opening remarks.



SECOND TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON DECONSTRUCTING EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT REGULATORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ASEAN AND EAST ASIA

20–21 April, Malaysia

This workshop, attended by 10 country study authors as well as representatives from the Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC) and the New Zealand Embassy in Jakarta, was a continuation of the first workshop held in September 2014.

The 10 country study authors presented two case studies on regulatory improvement in their respective countries, followed by econometric analysis on regulatory management system elements table as well as a discussion on insights and key findings of the study.

The study is a joint project between ERIA and New Zealand Institute of Economic Research, supported by the New Zealand Government and the MPC.



SECOND MEETING OF THE ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE NETWORK (ERIN)

21 April 2015, Singapore

During this meeting, ERIA reported its achievements in FY2014 and study plan for FY2015. In his closing remarks, Prof Nishimura stated that ERIA would like to implement energy research proposals from ERIN members and derive policy recommendations for the Energy Ministers Meeting in the latter part of 2015.

ERIA will pursue strengthening cooperation with other organisations inside and outside the East Asia Summit region, such as ACE and IEA respectively, and with academia, including research students in universities.



ERIA-OECD MOU FIRST ANNIVERSARY SYMPOSIUM

4 May 2015, Indonesia

The First Anniversary Symposium of the ERIA-OECD memorandum of understanding (MOU), entitled 'Inspiring the ASEAN Community Towards 2025', was opened by H.E. William Danvers, OECD Deputy Secretary-General. H.E. Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General, in his video message from Paris, said that the joint research between the two organisations could be used to promote economic growth and good practices on trade and investment policies in Southeast Asia.

H.E. Mr Toshihiro Nikai, Chairman of the Parliamentary League for ERIA, and H.E. Dr A.K.P. Mochtan, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for Community and Corporate Affairs, also delivered opening remarks.

Speakers of the symposium were Dr Surin Pitsuwan, former Secretary-General of ASEAN; H.E. Prof Mari Elka Pangestu, former Indonesian Minister of Trade as well as Tourism and the Creative Economy; H.E. Mrs Stephanie Lee, New Zealand Ambassador to ASEAN; H.E. Dato' Hasnudin Hamzah, Permanent Representative of Malaysia to ASEAN; Dr Alexander C. Chandra, Executive Director of the ASEAN Business Advisory Council; Mr Larry Maramis, Director for Cross-Sectoral Cooperation Directorate, ASEAN Secretariat; and ERIA Senior Economist, Dr Ponciano S. Intal, Jr.

Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, then Executive Director (now President) of ERIA, delivered the keynote address in the session on building resiliency in ASEAN and wrapped up the symposium.



COURTESY CALL ON MYANMAR PRESIDENT U THEIN SEIN 26 June 2015, Myanmar

Myanmar President U Thein Sein, during this courtesy call by ERIA President Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, expressed his gratitude to ERIA for its contributions to, and support for, Myanmar's Chairmanship of ASEAN in 2014 through its symposia and capacity building seminars and research products. Foremost of these is the Myanmar Comprehensive Development Vision (MCDV), which offers long-term growth strategies and provides valuable inputs to the National Comprehensive Development Plan of the government.

After presenting the Myanmar-language version of the MCDV to President Thein Sein, Prof Nishimura also explained ERIA's proposed direction and development strategy for the Dawei Special Economic Zone. President Thein Sein said that he 'would like to ask ERIA for its continued support for the future development of Myanmar.'



FIRST RESEARCH INSTITUTES NETWORK MEETING FOR FY2015 25 July 2015, Thailand

The first Research Institutes Network (RIN) meeting for FY2015 consisted of two sessions:

Session 1 was moderated by Prof Yasuhiro Yamada, President of BRC-JETRO. Prof Fukunari Kimura, Chief Economist of ERIA, reported on ERIA research activities conducted in 2014 and 2015 and on ERIA research programmes slated for 2015 and 2016. Mr Izuru Kobayashi, ERIA Chief Operating Officer, briefed attendees on recent ERIA activities.

In session 2, moderated by RIN Chair Dr Hank Lim of the Singapore Institute of International Affairs, Dr Yasushi Ueki, ERIA economist, made a presentation on industrial clusters studies. In his closing remarks, Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, asked RIN members for their continued support of ERIA's work.



THE THIRD EAS ECONOMIC MINISTERS MEETING 24 August 2015, Malaysia

Prof Nishimura, ERIA President, briefed the Ministers in attendance on ERIA's activities on the ASEAN Economic Community 2015 as well as on key research projects. One such flagship project is Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 2.0, which provides a framework for stages of industrialisation in East Asia that guides the prioritisation and selection of hard and soft infrastructure projects. Prof Nishimura also announced that ERIA will organise with the Government of Malaysia a 'Global Symposium on ASEAN Post 2015.'



SEVENTH MEKONG–JAPAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS MEETING

24 August 2015, Malaysia

Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, presented ERIA's research activities related to the Mekong Industrial Development Vision. ERIA's research shows that the Mekong subregion has made significant progress in infrastructure development, and that additional infrastructure development will accelerate economic growth through industrial agglomeration. However, clustered industrial activities are vulnerable to natural disasters. To better understand the impact of disasters on supply chain development in Southeast Asia, ERIA is conducting studies on (i) developing business continuity plans, (ii) using space technologies and Trans-border Information Platform, and (iii) developing a policy index of natural disasters. Prof Nishimura expressed his hope that ERIA's studies will contribute to a better understanding of the Mekong Industrial Development Vision.



THIRD ERIA ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE NETWORK (ERIN) MEETING

27 September 2015, Indonesia

Dr Asclepias Indriyanto, Chair of the Executive Board, Indonesian Institute for Energy Economics, delivered the keynote remarks. Mr Shimpei Yamamoto, Managing Director for Research Affairs of ERIA, briefed participants on ERIA activities in 2015. Mr Shigeru Kimura, Special Advisor to the President on Energy Affairs, explained selected ERIN research projects for the year.

Mr Masakazu Toyoda, CEO and President of the Institute of Energy and Economics, Japan, introduced the draft ERIN statement and policy recommendations to the Ninth EAS Energy Ministers Meeting in October.

In his closing remarks, Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, stated that ERIA would like to implement the energy research proposals from ERIN members during the meeting and present those as policy recommendations to the next Energy Ministers Meeting.



EAS REGULATORY ROUNDTABLE II

29 September 2015, Indonesia

The governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, and New Zealand, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, and ERIA organised this roundtable II entitled 'Engendering GRP, Responsive Regulations and Regulatory Connectivity in ASEAN and East Asia'.

H.E. Rahmat Pramono, Indonesia's Permanent Representative to ASEAN, and H.E. Trevor Matheson, New Zealand Ambassador to Indonesia, opened the roundtable. H.E. Dr Rizal Affandi Lukuman, Deputy Minister for International Economic and Financial Cooperation Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Indonesia, gave the keynote speech. H.E. One Keng Yong, Former Secretary General of ASEAN, and H.E. Mr Dato' Hasnudin bin Hamzah, Malaysia's Permanent Representative to ASEAN, gave their presentation as panellists.

In his closing remarks, Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, highlighted the importance of regulatory connectivity and hoped that key results and recommendations from the roundtable would be significant inputs to the ASEAN Coordinating Committee and Connectivity and would benefit Malaysia's Chairmanship of ASEAN.



NINTH EAS ENERGY MINISTERS MEETING

8 October 2015, Malaysia

Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, presented the key findings of ERIA's energy studies to the Energy Ministers, saying that a unified energy market interconnected by a power grid will optimise Asia's energy resources. He also explained clean energy and smart communities, enhancing the use of existing fossil fuel resources, improving electric power infrastructure, and coordinating emergency response policies.

The Ministers noted the importance of the Energy Research Institute Network (ERIN) and its first statement in support of ERIA's activities. Russian and US delegates expressed great interest in becoming members of the academic network. As Brunei Darussalam is the current chair of ERIN, the Minister took the opportunity to approve the request from Russia and the US to become ERIN members.



HIGHLIGHTS OF 33RD ASEAN MINISTERS OF ENERGY MEETING AND ITS ASSOCIATED MEETINGS

5–9 October 2015, Malaysia

Launch of the Southeast Asia Energy Outlook 2015 Report

The Southeast Asia Energy Outlook 2015, a joint report by ERIA and the International Energy Agency (IEA), highlights grid interconnection as an opportunity to enhance energy security. Removing the technical, economic, institutional, and political barriers in power grid interconnection is a challenge that warrants further research.

During the launch of the report, Prof Nishimura, ERIA President, said he is 'looking forward to further collaboration with IEA, ASEAN Centre for Energy, and ASEAN member states in information sharing, undertaking joint studies, and capacity building activities.'

Bilateral Meetings

Prof Nishimura held bilateral meetings with the Cambodia Secretary of State to discuss the establishment of the Energy Research Institute in Cambodia; the Chief of HAPUA (Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities Authorities), to discuss support for its research on power grid interconnection; and the Malaysian Minister of Energy, to discuss the Malaysia–ERIA joint research projects on the economic impact of the removal of energy subsidies.



ASEAN CONNECTIVITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE (ACCC) MEETING

15 October 2015, Malaysia

Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, presented the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP) 2.0 at this ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee Meeting. CADP 2.0 expands the framework of a new development strategy along stages of industrial development by bringing in infrastructure for innovation. The expanded framework guides the prioritisation and selection of hard and soft infrastructure projects for connectivity and innovation.

He also emphasised reducing non-tariff institutional and regulatory barriers through institutional and regulatory connectivity, and the need for adequate regulatory coherence through good regulatory practices and the development of a well-performing regulatory management system.

ERIA presented CADP 2.0 to the Third EAS Economic Ministers Meeting in August 2015. The Ministers welcomed the report and acknowledged the importance of developing quality infrastructure.



SIXTH ASEAN CONNECTIVITY SYMPOSIUM

16 October 2015, Malaysia

The Sixth ASEAN Connectivity Symposium, themed 'Connectivity Agenda for an Integrated ASEAN Connectivity', was organised by the Government of Malaysia with the support of ERIA.

H.E. Dato Muhammad Shahrul Ikram Yaakob, Director-General, ASEAN-Malaysia National Secretariat, opened the symposium.

In his opening remarks, Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, explained the importance of quality infrastructure and regulatory connectivity highlighted in ERIA's new deliverable 'Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP) 2.0'. He added that the elements of the CADP 2.0 and regulatory connectivity would be essential and significant core inputs to the post-2015 agenda for ASEAN connectivity.

Hon. Dato' Sri Reezal Merican Naina Merican, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, delivered the keynote address, and Prof Fukunari Kimura, ERIA Chief Economist, made a presentation on CADP2.0.



INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: STRONGER ASSC, CLOSER ASEAN 16 November 2015, Malaysia

Distinguished guests from government, academia, and the private sector attended this international symposium sponsored by ERIA and the Government of Malaysia. Mr Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, ASEAN Deputy Secretary General for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), H.E. Mohamed Nazri Abdul Aziz, Malaysia's Minister of Tourism and Culture, gave the keynote speech, and H.E. Abhisit Vejjajiva, Former Prime Minister of Thailand, gave his special address.

In his opening remarks, Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, highlighted the importance of driving towards a greater sense of ASEAN identity and deeper regional cooperation on a wide range of areas such as education, disaster management, culture, and innovation.



27TH ASEAN SUMMIT, 10TH EAST ASIA SUMMIT AND RELATED MEETINGS 21–22 November 2015, Myanmar

ERIA submitted its flagship report for the year, Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP) 2.0, to the 10th East Asia Summit. Leaders recognised the potential contribution of CADP 2.0 to the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity and encouraged ERIA to continue its support to the Chair of the ASEAN Summit and the East Asia Summit.

Summit participants also welcomed the ERIA-sponsored symposium called 'ASEAN Connectivity symposium' on 16 October 2015 in Kuala Lumpur.



DIALOGUE BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (AIPA) AND THE PARLIAMENT OF JAPAN

24 November 2015, Indonesia

This ERIA-organised dialogue discussed ASEAN–Japan cooperation, including disaster management and the role of ERIA. Fifteen members from Japan’s Parliament, including H.E. Mr Toshihiro Nikai and H.E. Mr Motoo Hayashi, both from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and six AIPA members exchanged their views.

In his remarks, H.E. Mr Nikai requested AIPA members to frankly express their expectations of Japan. H.E. Mr Fadli Zon, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives for Politics and Security, Indonesia, encouraged AIPA members to promote the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, stressing the importance of ASEAN–Japan cooperation.

Dr Surin Pitsuwan, former Secretary-General of ASEAN, pointed that the Japan–ASEAN relationship has always been productive. He urged AIPA members to establish a caucus to support ERIA among ASEAN countries, AIPA being similar to the Japanese ERIA Parliamentary League.



ERIA EDITORS ROUNDTABLE

4 December 2015, Malaysia

This event gathered 60 journalists and editors from ASEAN member states and beyond to discuss the future of ASEAN under the theme ‘The ASEAN Community Post-2015 Vision’.

The roundtable was divided into four sessions: ASEAN Community Post-2015 Vision, ASEAN Identity, Dialogue with the Secretary-General of ASEAN, and the Role of Media.

In his opening remarks, Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, focused on how ASEAN members would fully implement the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, on the importance of the next 10 years, and on raising awareness on the importance of the ASEAN Community Post-2015 Vision.

H. E. Dato' Reezal Merican bin Naina Merican, Malaysian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and H.E. Mr Le Luong Minh, Secretary General of ASEAN, also attended this event.



NATIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE FORUM: DEVELOPING AN AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN IN THE MEKONG REGION 14 December 2015, Viet Nam

This forum, organised by ERIA and Viet Nam's Ministry of Industry and Trade, supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, is part of ERIA's capacity building programme. More than 10 deputy directors general from the Mekong Five countries participated in this Executive Leadership Programme.

His Excellency Mr Tran Quoc Khanh, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam, opened the forum. Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, highlighted in his opening remarks the importance of innovation, infrastructure, and connectivity to build value added agriculture and agri-business in the Mekong region.



SECOND RESEARCH INSTITUTES NETWORK (RIN) MEETING IN FY 2015 31 January 2016, Malaysia

The second meeting of the Research Institutes Network (RIN), under the chairmanship of Dr Hank Lim from the Singapore Institute of International Affairs, comprised of two sessions.

In session 1, moderated by Mr Daisuke Hiratsuka, President of BRC-JETRO, Prof Fukunari Kimura, ERIA Chief Economist, reported on recent ERIA research activities; Mr Izuru Kobayashi, ERIA Chief Operating Officer, presented ERIA's strategy to recommend specific policy options to ministers.

In session 2, moderated by Dr Hank Lim, ERIA economists Lurong Chen and Masahito Ambashi made a presentation on the economic impact of the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

In his closing remarks, ERIA President Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura urged the members to continue to support ERIA in its research and related activities and expressed his gratitude for the Malaysia Institute of Economic Research that hosted the dinner.



SEVERAL MEETINGS WITH LAO PDR GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

1–2 February 2016, Lao PDR

During the meeting with H.E. Dr Bountahavy Sisouphanthong, Vice Minister of Planning and investment, ERIA President Prof Nishimura explained ERIA's new project 'Lao PDR at the Crossroads', and informed him that Lao PDR will be the Switzerland of ASEAN.

Prof Nishimura likewise briefed H.E. Mr Alounkeo Kittikhoun, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, on ERIA's contributions to Lao's chairmanship deliverables such as the Lao PDR at the Crossroads and the NTM database projects. The Minister agreed with the importance of enhancing transparency by using the NTM database and looked forward to the crossroads projects.

Prof Nishimura also discussed with H.E. Ms Khemmani Pholsena, Minister of Industry and Commerce, the deliverables for the Lao chairmanship.



Research

Deepening Economic Integration



East Asian Integration: Analytical Approach

This study on ASEAN integration aims to:

- Analyse how trade gains differ across member countries and affect dimensions such as welfare, foreign direct investment (FDI), and domestic regulations in labour or investment, and find out how the ASEAN Economic Community may drive ASEAN countries to be more protectionist.
- Examine how regional trade agreements (RTAs) can drive unilateral reforms of small economies in a multilateral world. Through theoretical framework and empirical analyses, the study team will deeply examine how RTAs transform domestic trade, labour, or other economic policies.
- Link the theoretical and empirical work of regional integration to potential policy implications and options specifically on how to move forward the agenda of regional trade blocs towards multilateral blocs. The study presents an overview of recent trends, empirical analysis of underlying drivers and impacts of regional integration, and summarises potential policy options, drawing on the experiences of ASEAN and others.

Country case studies also provide greater depth and nuance to the quantitative results, which present evidence of trends and impacts of regional integration over time.

Economic Impact of TPP and RCEP on ASEAN and East Asia Countries

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) are two substantial mega free trade agreements (FTAs) in which Asian economies are involved. TPP is said to be a US-led 21st-century economic partnership agreement that will set up new rules and global standards governing international trade and investment in order to facilitate international production sharing and to support sustainable development. TPP will enter into force in 2017 at the earliest. Hence, in the future, the new rules and standards of TPP are expected to have various and unequal economic impacts on Asian countries, both TPP and non-TPP member states. RCEP is an ASEAN-led arrangement participated in by Asia-Pacific countries. It tries to consolidate the five existing 'ASEAN-plus-one' FTAs with emphasis on ASEAN centrality in regional integration and the commitments on the compatibility with World Trade Organization rules. Ministers from 16 countries expressed their determination to conclude the RCEP negotiations in 2016. But no matter when it will be concluded, RCEP could be another milestone of institution building in Asian regionalism.

A shift from WTO-centred multilateral system to plurilateral governance, such as TPP and RCEP, could be a double-edged sword. On one side,

mega FTAs include trade and investment rules that meet the need of developing countries for global value chains; on the other, they may contain conflicting and inconsistent rules that go against developing countries. Therefore, ASEAN member states and other Asian countries need to respond to these changes promptly and properly.

This ERIA study aims to provide decision-making support to policymakers based on solid economic analyses that help ASEAN and East Asian countries formulate their trade policies in the new era. Whereas TPP and RCEP can potentially change the pattern of trade and foreign direct investment in the region, their impact on regional economic growth and development could be different. For that reason, this research intends to estimate the economic impact of these agreements on ASEAN and East Asia countries by utilising a computational general equilibrium model.

Globalisation, Structural Change, and Growth

This study is eighth in the series of ERIA Microdata research conducted annually, under a different theme, to gauge the impact of globalisation on economic growth in the region using firm-level data. Despite the large number of studies on the effect of globalisation on economic growth, our understanding of this issue is far from satisfactory. Particularly when economic growth is defined as a sustained increase in per capita income

level, our knowledge on whether and how exactly globalisation affects economic growth remains quite limited. Although macroeconomic growth models exist, which show a positive effect of globalisation on long-term economic growth, there remains the controversy on the effect among cross-country empirical studies. Whereas the heterogeneous firm trade theories and empirical studies based on those theories have uncovered several new mechanisms of the aggregate welfare and productivity effect of trade, most, if not all, of the studies tend to focus on one-time level effect, not growth effect.

Meanwhile, sustained economic growth is almost always accompanied by structural changes: changes in the composition of industries, firms, and activities toward more capital-, skill-, and technology-intensive ones. Without structural changes defined in this way, an economy may not be able to achieve sustained improvement in living standards. In this vein, a better understanding whether and how globalisation affects structural change is expected to enrich our understanding of the effect of globalisation on economic growth and of its mechanisms.

Against this backdrop, this project raises the following key questions. Does globalisation in trade and foreign investment promote sustained economic growth? Can we find evidence that globalisation promotes structural changes? If

so, what are the specific mechanisms? How are globalisation, structural change, and economic growth linked? In answering these questions, does it matter to distinguish between the effects of trade and investment liberalisation policies and the effects of trade and investment activities?

India as an Economic Hub for Integrating East and Southeast Asia with the Rest of Asia

India's recent economic dynamism, including its future prospects as the fastest growing economy in 2016, has been highlighted by various credible projections. This, coupled with emphasis of the country's policymaking on the Make in India initiative, suggests that India can emerge as an economic hub in integrating East Asia, ASEAN on one hand with South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, and even the eastern coast of Africa, on the other. However, this proposition needs to be posited in a broader framework, building on the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 2010.

The study aims to (i) provide analytical and empirical basis to make India an economic hub for integrating different parts of Asia, (ii) identify dimensions and sectors across sub-regions where India can play such a role, and (ii) suggest policy measures and modalities to create enabling conditions for the above. To achieve these objectives, some of the dimensions/themes that are being explored include (i) a conceptual



basis to regional value chains; (ii) potential trade and regional value chains in manufacturing and services; (iii) infrastructure and connectivity; (iv) India as an R&D hub; and (v) mapping, building, and harnessing skill complementarities. The study, expected to be completed by September 2016, would come up with policy recommendations on the subject of enquiry.

International Migration and Production Sharing in East Asia

International migration is an important element of economic globalisation. The second unbundling of globalisation is associated with international fragmentation and offshoring of production. Now, competitiveness can be determined on the sub-stage activities rather than the whole production process. The characteristics and productivity of labour are now defined in varied details and in various categories. The expansion of global production sharing leads to a finer division of labour and a new pattern of international trade.

Liberalising the movement of people tends to further optimise the allocation of human resources in the region, which will enforce the gains from regional trade and investment liberalisation and sharpen the region's competitive edge in global value chains (GVCs). However, knowledge about the pros and cons of international migration and regional development is still limited, especially in

the context of GVCs and 21st century free trade governance.

This study aims to (i) better understand the patterns, causes, and consequences of international migration; and (ii) help to formulate better immigration policy in a perspective to increase the gain from trade and investment liberalisation.

In particular, the project will emphasise quantitative studies using micro-level data, especially first-hand data drawn from survey designed and conducted by the participants. The survey data will complement the available data released by statistical agencies. With the focus on migration issues in East Asian countries, the survey and the related analyses could either explore the general pattern and characteristics at the country level or investigate the specific features of the sector(s)/region(s).

The research team is composed of country teams from Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Viet Nam, each team consisting of two to four experts. The country reports will be based on the analyses of first-hand survey data in each country. The consequent empirical exercises will be done using careful descriptive analysis and robust econometric exercise.

Maritime Connectivity in Southeast Asia: Its Role and Challenges towards Integration

One pressing issue regarding regional connectivity in East Asia is maritime development. Indeed, as acknowledged by the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC), maritime transport is the most important mode in terms of the traffic volume in international trade. However, ASEAN still has a big task regarding its marine development. The MPAC identifies three key challenges:

- Port infrastructure. Many facilities needed for reliable and efficient shipping are still not available.
- Maritime services. Key services such as sea traffic control and navigation, as well as mechanisms to handle emergency situations and sea-environment-related issues, are still inadequate.
- Port performance needs improvement as most of the gateway ports of ASEAN member states are already fairly full in capacity. This means that investment to expand port capacity is needed to meet growth and deliveries expectation in the future.

This study focuses on maritime status and port development in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Australia.

Non-tariff Measures in ASEAN

Non-tariff measures (NTMs) in general are defined as policy measures, other than ordinary customs tariffs, that can have an economic effect on international trade. These thus include a wide and diverse array of policies having an economic effect on international trade in goods, changing the quantities traded, or prices, or both (UNCTAD, 2013). The number of NTMs recorded by the Global Trade Alert, a think tank, rose substantially between 2008 and 2011. However, such increase in NTM number across the globe is not necessarily a bad sign for the economy. As consumer wealth rises around the world, the demands on governments for health, safety, and environmental protection rise as well.

The latest official data on NTMs by HS-4 digit for ASEAN countries are available only in 2009, as released by the ASEAN Secretariat. A number of surveys have been conducted to fill the gap, but more work is needed. In this context, the project seeks a strong multi-agency collaboration between ERIA and UNCTAD supported by experts on NTMs to (i) collect, validate, and classify NTMs data from official sources issued by governments; (ii) improve the general understanding of these measures and their impact on world trade; and (iii) provide insights on policy recommendations for streamlining NTMs and trade regulation reforms. Once NTM data are collected according to the MAST NTM classification and UNCTAD's NTM data



collection approach, analyses can be prepared and policy options devised to appropriately assess the trade and development impacts of such barriers to trade.

The project aims to contribute to developing export capacities by improving NTM transparency and providing trading partners with access to NTM-related information. This project would provide impact assessment analyses of trade-related reforms by providing reliable and up-to-date NTM information, conducting rigorous analyses on NTMs and how these will affect trade policy and overall trade performance, comparing NTMs in the ASEAN region to those of other regions, and providing inputs in streamlining NTMs in this region.

Reducing Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens on Business and Engendering Informed Regulatory Conversations in Priority Integration Sectors in ASEAN

Two critical challenges facing ASEAN member states (AMS) in an increasingly open and integrated ASEAN are promoting a conducive business and investment environment, and improving economic performance and productivity. To meet these challenges, AMS would need to focus on reducing the burden of government regulations on business, together with minimising border barriers and promoting greater investment in infrastructure

and people. An important means of enhancing investment attractiveness as well as productivity and competitiveness of industries in ASEAN is reducing the unnecessary regulatory burdens (RURB) on business, particularly in sectors with significant export potential.

Minimising unnecessary regulatory burdens maximises efficiency and effectiveness of regulations. RURB addresses unnecessary costs arising from poorly designed or excessive regulation, as well as from poor administration and enforcement of regulations.

Regulations in the region have not typically been crafted using established principles of good regulatory practice (GRP), and most regulators do not have established GRP principles to follow. Undertaking a thorough regulatory review of existing practices would identify the regulatory burdens that are of most concern to the sector. Through RURB, the sector then becomes more attractive to investments and more competitive in an increasingly integrated ASEAN.

With this in mind, ERIA and the Research Institutes Network, under the guidance of the Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC), has embarked on this research project. The project focuses on RURB, particularly in the trade-related activities of firms in a selected priority integration sector with significant export potential in each of the

nine AMS (excluding Singapore) covered in the study. It follows MPC's RURB approach that helps businesses identify regulatory burdens, suggest solutions, and then present these to regulators in a credible way.

The study team will review and analyse regulations and regulatory agencies to identify areas where regulation can be improved, consolidated, or simplified without compromising underlying policy objectives. They will identify any redundant, unnecessarily burdensome, and outdated regulation and propose options to reduce the unnecessary burdens in order to achieve a dynamic, modernised business ecosystem. Informed regulatory conversations between businesses and regulators will then be undertaken to discuss the policy options, help identify the best option(s), and build consensus in favour of the best option(s).

The project also incorporates a capacity building component for Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar teams. The assumption is that one best way to capacitate the bureaucracy is to bring government technical people in the research process itself.

The project officially started in August 2015 and is due for completion in November 2016.

Services Supply Chains – Implications and Opportunities for RCEP

The key rationale of the supply chain is the ample opportunities for countries at various stages of growth to be able to participate in the production value chain from end to end of the supply chain. Thus, it might be important to examine the key fundamentals that might be needed for countries in various stages of growth and with services sector growth to participate effectively in the services supply chain.

Increasingly, supply chain activities in services are turning independent of their linkages to manufacturing supply chain activities. For example, the development of the services sector such education, business services, wholesale activities, and others is part of the supply chain that is independent of the manufacturing sector. In this respect, the current study intends to examine the development of services supply chain activities in the region.

This study attempts to extend the work on services from a supply chain perspective and a deeper assessment of the implications for the policy coverage and design of commitments in RCEP related to services. It is composed of 10 papers covering Japan, China, the Republic of Korea, Australia, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. These papers examine various issues within the broader topic of the project, utilising the rich firm- or plant-level data set from all countries covered.

Narrowing Development Gaps



ASEAN at 50: Retrospectives and Perspectives on the Making, Substance, Significance, and Future of ASEAN

This research project is being undertaken upon the request of the Government of the Philippines as part of the commemorative events to celebrate ASEAN's 50th anniversary in 2017, when the Philippines assumes chairmanship of ASEAN.

The project will produce a commemorative publication that brings the (i) retrospectives and perspectives of key people who have been involved in the making and working of ASEAN; (ii) voices from the ASEAN people; and (iii) analytical insights, perspectives, and reflections of eminent

persons and experts on the evolution, substance, and future of ASEAN. The commemorative publication will consist of three volumes:

- Volume 1—'The Making and Working of Emergent ASEAN: Leaders' and Officials' Retrospectives and Perspectives'—features the retrospectives and insights of key figures, such as ASEAN Leaders, ASEAN Secretaries General, ASEAN senior officials, and Leaders of ASEAN dialogue partners, on the making and evolution of ASEAN over the past 50 years.
- Volume 2—'The Substance of ASEAN: The State, Challenges, and Impact of ASEAN Integration and Community Building'—addresses the questions on what (i) ASEAN

means to people; (ii) the status of the ASEAN 'project'; (iii) its impact on countries; (iv) the challenges in embedding ASEAN into the national consciousness, polity, policies, and programmes of ASEAN member states; and (iii) how it compares with other regional integration efforts in the world, especially the developing world.

- Volume 3—'Reflections on the Significance and Future of ASEAN'—brings the insights, perspectives, and reflections of eminent persons and experts on the significance of the ASEAN project on regional integration and East Asia, on implications of developments in East Asia and Asia-Pacific on the ASEAN project, and on the future of ASEAN. The essays would focus more on ASEAN moving forward.

The publication will be launched at a High-Level Symposium on 'ASEAN at 50: Reflections and Perspectives' in the run-up to the second ASEAN Summit in 2017.

Capturing Value-Added in Agricultural Value Chains: Challenges for Less-Developed Countries in Southeast Asia

For less-developed countries, integration into the regional and global economy has offered both opportunities and challenges. Economic integration signifies expansion of the value chains—the steps of the production system and the linkages of various agents from producers to consumers—into less developed countries. Whereas economic integration has facilitated the transfer of technology to less-developed countries and their access to external markets, it has accompanied reorganisation of production units across borders, with less-developed countries potentially locked in low value-added production whereas high value-added activities remain elsewhere.

Benefits and risks of economic integration are observed in the agricultural sector of less developed countries in Southeast Asia. Foreign firms from China and Thailand have embarked on operations as buyers in contract farming or as investors in food processing such as rice milling. Also, China has emerged as the top destination of Myanmar's rice exports in recent years. The South–South trade could reduce less-developed countries to the suppliers of low value-added and less quality-standards-intensive commodities.



This study attempts to shed light on the agricultural value chains of Southeast Asian countries, and aims to identify channels where these countries can capitalise on economic integration, acquiring higher value added. This study consists of five papers on maize exports from Lao PDR to China and Myanmar's rice exports to China as examples of low value-added production, Thai exports of organic rice as a case study of high value-added production, an input–output table analysis of the agricultural sector in Southeast Asian countries, as well as an overview of the agricultural value chain analysis.

Economic Globalisation, Firms' Employment Policy, and Human Capital Formation in East Asia

International production fragmentation has been a global trend for decades, becoming especially important in East Asia. Observers now widely believe that joining global production networks is crucial for a country's successful economic development. However, most firms find it difficult to participate in global production networks as only a tiny fraction of firms can export or import, for example. Also, workers are increasingly demanded to seek appropriate labour skills in the globalised economy because international production fragmentation accentuates international division of labour at the 'task' level.

Based on these observations, this project conducts the following two studies. The first study attempts to investigate the mechanism of internationalisation (i.e. participation in global production networks) through the lens of firms' management practices: (i) how firms change management practices to seize opportunities to start export or business transactions with foreign firms; and (ii) firms' employment practices because human resource management appears crucial in implementing other management practices, and affects job quality and human capital formation through various channels, such as training and performance pay.

The second study, from a macroeconomic perspective, investigates the relationship between work-related values of the population and output per worker growth of the economy. It is widely believed that 'motivated' labour is important for productivity improvement and economic development. However, empirical evidence is still limited to what (work-related) values may affect workers' decisions and support labour motivation. This study tests how five aspects of work-related values—importance of work, hard work and patience, independence and creativity, interpersonal relations, and rewards on productivity—affect economic growth in the standard framework of growth regression.

Industrial Deepening and Local Supplier Development in Southeast Asia: The Case of Thailand

As often pointed out, local supplier bases in Southeast Asia are relatively weak compared with those in Northeast Asian countries, such as China, Korea, and Taiwan. Development of local supplier bases and the formation of industrial clusters are crucially important to strengthen the competitiveness of industries and to sustain economic growth. However, empirical evidence is still lacking.

This study focuses on the automobile industry of Thailand, which has developed rapidly and has become an indispensable part of global value chains. The government has played a critical role in establishing a basic policy and institutional framework, which has shifted from inward-looking to outward-looking strategy since the early 1990s.

The study examines the effectiveness of industrial policy in Thailand, particularly focusing on a policy framework that supports local supplier industry. Simultaneously, empirical research is conducted to measure the strength of spatial linkages, local supplier development, and formation of industrial clusters. The trend of industrial linkages and local supplier development is examined by employing the inter-country input-output data of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Also, the automotive

industry directory is used to construct a data set on spatial location and business type of parts and vehicle makers in Thailand.

The study consists of two papers. One is a trade in value-added analysis of the Thai automotive industry. In particular, a new method of value chain mapping is developed and applied to OECD data. It is helpful to understand how the Thai automotive value chain has been shaped in both upstream and downstream transactions. The second paper focuses on the clustering process of the Thai automotive industry. The paper examines when local suppliers participated in the automotive supply chain, and specialised in which types of parts. It also examines how automotive clusters extended geographically, using the information on location of establishments.

Industrial Development along the Global Supply Chain: Organisational Evidences from Southeast Asia

The central question of this project is how firms have achieved product and process innovations without a formal research and development (R&D) unit or personnel. This study examines innovation processes from several angles to address this question. It studies the organisational aspects of industrial development, domestic transactions, and cross-border trade for firms without a formal R&D



department or personnel, and attempts to find out what types of organisational changes are needed for these manufacturers to sustain technological and product changes.

A right understanding of innovation and production in firms and industries in emerging economies can contribute to these three important features of East Asian industrial and trade policies under an interconnected economy: (i) entering global production networks by specialising in qualified products, (ii) upgrading products and services in cooperation with production partners, and (iii) diversifying products and services at the firm level.

This research helps academia and policymakers in ASEAN and East Asia to get a deeper understanding of firm-level facts about industrial development where firm-level investment in R&D is not ubiquitous. It covers case studies in Indonesia, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, the Philippines, and Viet Nam and two micro-econometric papers which can cover several countries. The case study papers examine how different types of manufacturers without formal R&D units could achieve innovations even within narrowly defined industries in each country. These case studies describe the first stage, idea formation, to the last, when product innovation is out in the market or when process innovation is practically introduced, as well as how internal

departments in the firm and external parties worked together to overcome 'resistance to change'.

This study, the ninth in ERIA's innovation project series since 2007, attempts to shed light on how firms and industries in emerging economies in Southeast Asia could achieve upgrading. It attempts to get a clear understanding of whether and how internal capability and external linkages have affected the performance of local firms compared to foreign affiliates of multinational corporations or joint ventures. To continue to address this question, key variables of industrial upgrading should be identified for policy planners working towards sustainable economic development in East Asian economies.

International Mobility of Highly Skilled Professionals: Lessons for Developing Countries

In the era of global competition for talent, the international mobility of highly skilled professionals is universal. Such type of mobility is significant both for firms and governments, and has been attracting much attention from scholars and policymakers. Earlier studies showed the mobility of highly skilled professionals has a lot of merits, such as technology transfer, productivity increase, innovation capability building, and others.

This study investigates how the international mobility of highly skilled professionals from developed countries to developing countries occurs. It focuses on cases where Japanese engineers were scouted by Korean and Taiwanese firms. The engineers were interviewed to develop a qualitative study which provides insights and policy implications about international mobility of highly skilled professionals from developed countries to developing countries.

Major policy findings revealed that highly skilled professionals (i) are likely to leave the country if its social system does not allow professionals to continue working after retirement, they are retired or are about to retire, and their job satisfaction drops significantly; (ii) are likely to be scouted by firms in developing countries if they have long work experience, are more 'visible' to other companies, and they know and/or are provided enough information about work and living overseas; (iv) are likely to take offers from firms in developing countries if the supporting system for work and daily life is efficient, which also aids their performance; (v) consider the stability and security of a developing country in deciding to go and work there.

Lao PDR at the Crossroads: Industrial Development Strategy 2016–2030

This project was initiated upon the request of the Minister of Industry and Commerce of Lao PDR. The government has been concerned that despite economic growth increasing per capita income by more than seven times—from US\$235.2 in 1991 to nearly US\$1,800 in 2015—growth has been based on a few sectors that are dependent on exhaustible mineral resources, with energy and resource industries hardly generating sufficient jobs required for inclusive growth. Development gaps have also widened between and within regions.

This research aims to present potential inputs from different perspectives, particularly to medium- and long-term comprehensive industrial development strategies. It includes concrete policy recommendations likely to contribute to the realisation of further development and growth in Lao PDR. It also aims to pose policy measures that can turn the weakness of Lao PDR, its landlocked location, into its strength. Thus, the term 'crossroads' in the research title refers to the time the country needs to make a significant decision regarding its future path, as well as the place where it is centrally located at the Mekong region.

The unique viewpoints presented are based on geography and connectivity, and how they affect



industrialisation and economic development. Both connectivity and geography are analysed in the framework of 'production networks', 'second unbundling', and 'new economic geography.' In particular, this study demonstrates that the formation of midsize agglomeration, participation in production networks, and regional core cities and rural development are important. To go up to these development stages, the study lays out potential industrial strategies, such as hard/soft infrastructure development, human capital development, nurturing efficient financial sectors, and others. A geographical simulation also estimates the impacts of the above-mentioned measures on the country's economy.

This research is expected to assist the government to achieve (i) inclusive and sustainable economic growth, (ii) upgrading of its industrial structure, (iii) export diversification, (iv) tighter connectivity, and (v) the narrowing of geographical development gaps.

New Developments for Cross-border Transport Facilitation in the Inland ASEAN and Establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community

The year 2015 was a milestone for ASEAN with the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community. It was also the targeted year for the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC).

Accordingly, this study surveyed some of the roads to be upgraded in the MPAC and the newly developed roads in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam. Many roads listed for upgrading in the MPAC did not appear to be justified for upgrading because their conditions were not so bad. Similarly, many completed roads did not appear to be in good condition. Regarding new roads, people expected the expressway to bring about many benefits of development along the road, such as increase in foreign direct investment and demand for agricultural products in metropolises, which also needed to be verified.

In conducting this study, technical requirements of vehicles such as height, width, length, and maximum weight of vehicles were checked. The standards of the technical requirements are similar to the criteria shown in the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Goods in Transit.

Road signs were checked because the difference in signage can cause serious accidents when the vehicles cross borders freely. Most road signs were found to be similar, with some differences such as signs against overtaking of other vehicles and facility signs of hospitals. Some signs are written only in the local language. A survey on the composition of road traffic laws and transportation laws was conducted as a preparation for a comparative study on transportation laws.

Rethinking Migration Governance in the Mekong Region: From the Perspective of the Migrant Workers and their Employers

The labour market in the Mekong Subregion is integrated as a matter of practice, even though the free movement of unskilled workers is not mentioned in the ASEAN Economic Community. Thailand now receives more than 3 million unskilled workers from neighbouring countries—which include Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar—who support Thai industries. Workers' households in their home countries are supported by remittances from these migrant workers. The huge demand for migrant workers in Thailand is due to the recent chronic labour shortage in Thailand. The workers too are seeking better opportunities that cannot be found in their home countries.

The role of migrant workers in economic activities and regional industrial development is increasing each year. This study aims to understand the overall impact of migration on regional development and development strategies by examining migration governance, which includes the overall system and practice of legal and economic institutions in the Mekong Subregion. Workers decide whether to migrate and how they migrate, and employers decide whether to employ migrants under certain governmental rules and economic conditions. Specifically, an analysis of migration governance entails examining the

motivations and the consequences of both workers and employers and the government policy of Thailand.

SME Participation in ASEAN and East Asian Regional Economic Integration

ASEAN and East Asian economies have become increasingly integrated. This process of regional economic integration has been driven by mutually reinforcing market forces and regional and preferential trade agreements. A major area of concern among policymakers has been the extent to which small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are participating and benefiting from regional economic integration, a valid concern given that about 95–99 percent of all firms in the region are SMEs. SMEs are also likely to be more resource constrained (compared to large firms) to take advantage of the benefits from trade and investment liberalisation. Despite their importance, systematic and comprehensive research on these issues is lacking.

This research project aims to undertake a systematic, comprehensive, and comparative analysis of SME participation in ASEAN and East Asian regional economic integration. It poses the following key research questions:

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- What is the state of SME participation in regional trade, production networks, and investment activities?
 - What are the enabling factors and obstacles to SME participation in regional trade, production networks, and investment activities?
 - How have regional and preferential trade agreements affected the activities and performance of SMEs?

- What are the policy imperatives at the national and regional levels to promote active participation of SMEs in regional trade, production networks, and investment?

The findings of this research would help governments and line ministries on trade and investment liberalisation draw out their policies

Sustainable Economic Development



Developing Sustainable Collaboration Model for Implementing Integrated Space-Based/ Geospatial Disaster Management Infrastructure to Strengthen the Resilience in ASEAN Community

Strengthening the resilience of social infrastructure has been an important issue for the economic development of East Asian and ASEAN countries. The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) developed the AADMER Work Program 2010–2015 to cover all aspects of disaster management.

The ERIA study project, 'Applying Space-based Technology for Building Resilience in ASEAN

Region' conducted in 2014, concluded that geospatial and space technologies can potentially strengthen this resilience although sustainable mechanisms for integrating the technologies in practice for disaster risk management (DRM) is still not well established. The study pointed out the necessity of (i) transborder mechanisms to deliver the geospatial and space-based information from data providers to end users in disaster-affected areas with support of international activities; and (ii) financial schemes involving public–private partnerships (PPPs) to collaborate on integrating technologies in sustainable and practical manners.



To establish the transborder mechanism with PPP scheme, the study proposes to establish a transborder DRM platform as a DRM service infrastructure for public disaster management agencies and private companies in the ASEAN region. The platform comprises the following components: (i) data resources interoperable and expandable in regional and global scale; (ii) knowledge on how to apply DRM technologies in practice; and (iii) human network of stakeholders including national and local governments, technology providers, and financing partners. To ensure sustainable operation, the platform collects operation fees from DRM service providers while the latter develop businesses using the platform.

This study aims to (i) analyse the feasibility of the proposed platform in terms of technology and finance, (ii) design the platform based on the feasibility study, and (iii) lay out strategies to establish and operate the platform in a practical and sustainable manner.

Economic Policymaking in the Indonesian Economy

With the new era of globalisation with lots of modernisation movements, many of Indonesia's economic policies still lack economic rationale. To contribute more to providing a rational

background for Indonesia's economic policies, ERIA and the Centre for Strategic and International Studies – Indonesia invited prominent experts on the most fundamental subjects on Indonesia's economic policies to share their thoughts, through policy briefs, on how such policies could take shape to provide maximum benefits to the country.

The issues covered in the policy briefs are related to investment and business climate, infrastructure, trade and market openness, service sector development, and social protection. On investment and business climate issues, emphasis was on discovering incentives for investment, revisiting the Negative Investment List, and evaluating the ease of doing business. Encompassing financing and regulatory issues is among the main points covered under infrastructure policy briefs. Opportunities arising from more participation in foreign trade agreements and other trade openness movements are captured in the policy briefs on trade and market openness. Addressing efficiency issues are the topics covered under services sector development in general and in financial services sector in particular. Finally, food security issues and investigating productivity improvement for food security are among the main points covered in the policy briefs.

Industry 4.0: Empowering ASEAN for Circular Economy

The emerging economies of Asia are experiencing strong growth, accompanied by increased production and consumption. Ample evidence suggests that the regional economic development experienced in ASEAN, China, and India is associated with industry 1.0 (through introduction of mechanical production facilities powered by water and fossil fuel energy). This slightly differs from industry 2.0, where mass production is based on the division of labour and renewable electrical energy, and industry 3.0, where electronics, information and communication technology (ICT), and robots played a key role in automating production. For the last several years, analysis of industries 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 has been largely absent from the assessment of integrated economic and environmental policy formulations. Recent agreements on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions by major developing countries of the East Asia Summit (EAS) also highlight the importance of understanding the improvements in resource efficiency that will drive industrial revolution 4.0.

Industry 4.0, where a new economic model replaces the linear approach to industrialisation and which considers the resource constraints and application of product and process innovation, will become an economic and social imperative for the EAS region. Linking economic opportunities

within ecosystem boundaries of industrialisation requires a disruptive paradigm shift. In an effort to keep control over valuable natural resources, wisely using critical inputs such as energy, and reducing carbon emissions, some economies such as Japan, Korea, and Germany are finding innovative ways of 'disruptively shifting' towards a circular economy. Their success also provokes bolder questions to other rapidly growing ASEAN countries to leapfrog into industry 4.0. By evaluating the policies and practices available at different levels and their applicability to the emerging EAS economies, this study addresses the following: Will a circular economy and a new type of eco-industries deliver enough social and economic benefits during the transition? What is the role of ICT? How could competitive markets for a circular economy be developed through regulations? What are the uncertainties that may hinder the investment decision on circular economy at the firm, sector, and economy levels? If there are experiences on regional cooperation, how could the power of that architecture be leveraged?

Reducing the Vulnerability of Supply Chains and Production Networks

The global supply chain and production network is a paradigmatic example of an economic structure on which the impact of unexpected events propagate rapidly through the system.



Despite several studies oriented to investigating direct impacts on specific geographical areas or production networks, and to quantifying the cascading economic effects of extreme weather events and economic crisis on production networks, the great complexity of the global economic system, coupled with methodological and data gaps, makes it difficult to estimate the interrelated effects of unexpected events.

Recently supply chain vulnerability and supply chain risk management have received considerable attention from academics and policymakers. The impact of one entity on the global supply chain or failure of a particular component of the production network can affect a number of interrelated entities in the supply chain and, in some instances, disrupt the whole supply chain. The risk implications of the entwined regional and global marketplace that characterises Asian production networks and supply chains had been evidenced vividly in Japan's earthquake and Thailand floods. Incidents such as the seemingly unlikely volcanic eruption in Indonesia make companies and policymakers aware of how little control they have over many vulnerabilities. Still, some companies appear to be able to weather, and recover from, hazardous events more effectively than others.

The apparent ability of some supply chains to recover from inevitable vulnerabilities more effectively than others has triggered an important policy debate on supply chain resilience. Those supply chain risk studies provided normative guidelines based on single best-practice examples or vulnerability events which have implications for developing integrated response strategies. Since clearly understanding possible consequences is a fundamental step in building socio-economic resilience, this study aims to (i) define the conceptual and sectoral domains of supply chain risk management and resilience by examining the welfare effects of extreme weather events and other economic shocks on the selected global supply chain in East Asia Summit economies; (ii) conduct an in-depth analysis on the scope of public-private partnerships in tackling the risks by exploring empirically the effects of supply chain risks and information management, and the four formative supply chain capabilities of flexibility, velocity, visibility, and collaboration; and (iii) propose a regional cooperation framework in the context of major manifest supply chain vulnerability events, such as disasters and global financial crisis.

Energy



Achieving Integrated, Trans-boundary Energy and Electricity Markets in Southeast Asia: Identifying, Analysing, and Offering Solutions to Overcoming the Economic, Technical, Institutional, and Geopolitical Barriers to Regional Energy Integration

The research is divided into four interdependent research clusters, with each cluster drawing on a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. The project as a whole will be informed by a preliminary literature review covering:

- Analysis of the positive and negative experiences of energy and electricity market integration in Europe, particularly the recent interconnection of Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic to the West European system after decoupling from the East European (Russian) system.
- Compilation and assessment of the range of evaluations and recommendations provided from previous studies by ERIA, HAPUA (The Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities), Asian Development Bank, and International Energy Agency.



While the scope of the project covers ASEAN as a whole, Clusters 1 and 2 use smaller case studies on the BIMP countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines) to gain sufficient depth of analysis to be useful in the time available. Cluster 3 focuses on the non-economic factors that influence the desirability and feasibility of greater integration, especially in relation to the geopolitical dimensions of massive infrastructure projects. Cluster 4 performs a benchmark study on successfully operating electricity pool models. It reviews papers and reports that analysed how and why a regional electricity pool operates successfully. It conducts structured interviews to exchanges, utilities, regulatory agencies, and individual power producers of the successfully operating regional electricity pool. It also compares the regional electricity pools and designs a feasible business model for a pan-ASEAN electricity pool.

A high level of interaction between the research clusters is anticipated to ensure that the insights and analysis from each cluster can be used to 'cross-fertilise' the others and for the researchers themselves to learn from one another and build capacity within and between the members of the Energy Research Institute Network.

A Two-Country CGE Model for Indonesia and Malaysia

The energy subsidy in Indonesia started in 1967. With unrestricted purchase and retail of subsidised fuels and electricity, the distributional effects have been unequal and have favoured the rich who are more capable of consuming more. The energy subsidies appeared to drive for more inefficient use of fuels and electricity, distort the market signals for energy-related investments, and burden government as these limit the capability of fiscal policies to stimulate economic growth (Widodo et al., 2012).

Malaysia also subsidises petroleum fuels and electricity. Subsidies on electricity have two channels: (i) through the natural gas supplied to Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Malaysia's national power corporation; and (ii) through special rebates for low-income households. However, such subsidies were believed to incentivise the use of outdated and dirtier technologies with negative environmental impacts (Hamid and Rashid, 2012).

The impact of the removal of Indonesia's energy subsidy has been the subject of a few studies which arrived at controversial conclusions: (i) Hope and Sigh (1995), IEA (1999), and Mourougane (2010) estimated that gross domestic product (GDP) could be stimulated rather than depressed; (ii) Clement et al. (2007) estimated a two percent real output loss in the case of Indonesia; (iii) Widodo et al. (2012), using a social accounting matrix method,

show a negative impact of subsidy removal on GDP although reallocation of the subsidy to targeted sectors could offset the negative impacts to a large extent.

The Government of Malaysia is considering a 'rationalisation of subsidies', implying liberalisation of pricing to reflect the cost of supply while keeping the subsidies to targeted social groups. Hamid and Rashid (2012), studying the impact of Malaysia's energy subsidy removal, show painful effects on the economy, including declining wages and rising costs of production factors which could substitute for reduced use of fuels. However, they emphasise that such is healthy to Malaysia's long-term economic growth and boosts the competitiveness of its industries.

Indonesia and Malaysia are not just geographically close; they are also well linked. As the two countries share a lot in terms of culture, language, and economic structure, it makes sense to ask how energy subsidies on both sides have affected each other. Both countries are also massively reducing energy subsidies. It is also interesting to see what would be the cross-border impacts of such actions. Lastly, it would be interesting to know which sectors of the two economies would be affected most and how policies to reallocate the fund of energy subsidies as public transfer for investment and consumption in different sectors would affect real output and welfare of each sector.

Building a Network on Collaborating Towards a Social Acceptance of Nuclear and Coal Power in Asia

The radioactive disaster at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station on 11 March 2011 seriously impacted regional society. More than 100,000 local residents were forced to abandon their homes. People in emerging Asian economies were greatly shocked not only because it was one of the three severe nuclear accidents so far but also because it happened in Japan, one of the most advanced countries in technology and infrastructure.

Meanwhile, economic efficiency is an inevitable element that should be considered in developing power stations in Asia. In this light, coal-fired power stations become an appealing option because of their supply stability and economic efficiency. However, although there are technologies that allow the use of coal with lesser environmental burden, concern over their emission sometimes harms deployment of coal-fired power stations.

Therefore, cultivating mutual reliance and agreement among stakeholders—such as government, the licensee, and local municipalities—is crucial when a nuclear and coal facility would be built and operated. Intense and practical research on issues such as the specific feature of nuclear/coal power, its role on energy



security and on climate change, social influence, and disclosure of risk information would be highly appreciated. Collaboration towards social acceptance of nuclear/coal in Asia and taking practical action are of immediate necessity and would contribute greatly to the smooth development and utilisation of these types of energy in Asia.

Cost Assessment of Energy Security Improvement in EAS Region

Energy security is a centre pillar of energy policy in all East Asia Summit countries. Self-sufficiency in energy supply forms the basis of energy security, and there are many policy options to improve it. Enhancing oil production, increasing use of domestically available renewable energy, and improving the efficiency of energy use are examples of effective policies.

Meanwhile, governments are requested to utilise their tax income economically and effectively. Since each policy option has different costs and effects, careful assessment is required before choosing a policy to gain maximum utility under a limited budget. This study attempts to assess and compare the costs and effects of different policy options to determine which is more economically effective. Such assessment is expected to help policymakers choose which policy option will improve self-sufficiency in energy supply, thus, the country's energy security.

Development of Eco Town Model in ASEAN Region through Adoption of Energy-Efficient Building Technologies, Smart Grid, and Transportation

The East Asia region has experienced rapid rates of urbanisation in the last few years, and this trend is likely to continue for some time. Thus, the Eco Town Model (ETM) will largely contribute to green energy and energy efficiency. ETM in this study refers to a town, scalable to any size based on the geographical and socio-economic features of an ASEAN country, seeking to become low energy or low carbon with a quantitative reduction target for CO₂ emissions and a concrete low energy development plan irrespective of its size, characteristics, and type of development (greenfield or brownfield development).

The model aims to promote the development of eco towns in the region by providing a basic principle that can assist central and local government officials in planning effective low- and energy-efficient policies and formulating an appropriate combination of low-energy measures while taking into account socio-economic conditions and city or town specific characteristics. The study will look into three main areas: building technologies, smart grid system and design optimisation, and vehicle fuel economy regulation and fuel savings analysis.

Electricity Supply Mix and Role of Policy in ASEAN

Increasing electricity demand and relatively lower income level are urging ASEAN countries to develop large-scale power generating capacity in an economically efficient way. In addition, mitigating environmental burden in this development is becoming important more than ever; that is, the simultaneous achievement of three elements, the so-called 3Es—energy supply security, economic efficiency, and environmental protection—in power development has become indispensable to the energy policy of ASEAN countries.

To this goal, each country has its policy/target for future power supply mix. The question is how to implement such policy into actual business. Without an appropriate implementation tool, a policy/plan will obviously not likely to be implemented.

In addition, the earlier ERIA study indicates the importance of having a pan-regional planning coordination function to maximise regional benefit in power development. Basically, the power development plan of each country does not consider regional benefit or effect for neighbouring countries. Thus, such coordination function can make it possible to implement a policy on regional power supply mix into a market.

This is not only for ASEAN. Many developed countries have also experienced challenges on this issue; thus, ASEAN could learn much from these experiences. In this light, the study aims at suggesting possible policy tools to achieve the appropriate power supply mix.

Energy Connectivity in Myanmar

Myanmar has achieved a consistently high growth rate for the past several years, emanating from the need to find sustainable energy sources. In countries of the Mekong River Basin, the electricity and gas networks or grids were the symbol of progress itself, with increasing numbers of grid-connected people a measure of economic development. Nevertheless, more than half of the population in Myanmar does not have access to modern electricity. There are several limitations to the monolithic model of grid based development. Even with access, the grid in many regions is often unreliable, with power cuts being a common frustration. This study focuses on developing an energy road map for Myanmar, similar to other Mekong River Basin countries. The following four themes have been identified as significantly important in enhancing rural and national electrification in Myanmar: (i) comparison between mini-grids and national grid extension, (ii) possible financial mechanism to support rural electrification, (ii) potential of hydropower development focusing on small and

midsized hydropower projects, (iii) possible role of foreign investment, particularly from neighbouring countries.

These four core themes will be examined through the methodologies described below. A comparative analysis is also undertaken on common energy challenges of Mekong River Basin countries, such as rural electrification and connectivity. Human resource development and capacity building activities will likewise be conducted for government officials/researchers of Myanmar.

This study has three components:

- Simulation analysis that examines the economic rationale of the comparative advantage between mini-grids and the national grid extension to enhance the electrification in Myanmar
- Understanding the enabling conditions for the successful electricity development in the rural areas of Myanmar. Extensive fieldwork generated new data that filled the knowledge and information gaps.
- Stakeholder analysis to understand regional perspective on Myanmar's affluent energy and resources, such as natural gas and hydros.

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

The study conducted in FY2012 and FY213 analysed how to improve traffic flow—thus, energy efficiency of the transport sector—in major cities of the East Asia Summit (EAS) region. Jakarta, Indonesia was the subject of the case study. One key finding was that appropriate forward-looking investment is required in the initial stages of urban development. For instance, traffic congestion in Jakarta has deteriorated considerably, and measures to improve the situation are limited. The situation also requires greater change in the existing system and massive short-term investment, which may cause negative side effects for the economy.

Meanwhile, the EAS region has many midsized to small cities that are about to launch or have just launched explosive urbanisation and motorisation. From the initial development stage, appropriate measures must be implemented in an ex ante manner to allow these cities to realise sound development.

In this light, as in the FY2014 study, the case study in FY2015 will target a midsized to small city, Da Nang of Viet Nam, in its initial development stage, and will analyse policy and infrastructural measures for improving traffic and, consequently,

energy efficiency. From this analysis, the study group aims to derive policy recommendations for many cities in the EAS region.

Energy Outlook and Analysis of Energy Saving Potential in East Asia Region

Sustained population and economic growth in the East Asia Summit (EAS) region has significantly increased energy demand. The Total Final Energy Consumption (TFEC) is projected to double from 2012 to 2040. Demand in the transport sector, among others, is projected to grow most rapidly, followed by demand of the industry and commercial sectors, and finally, that of the residential sector. The increasing energy demand poses a threat to energy security in the EAS region. Thus, potential energy saving is key to reducing energy demand and CO₂ emissions.

This study will show the alternative policy scenario in the EAS region that could potentially save energy consumption by 2040 from the business-as-usual scenario. Finally, the study will provide recommendations based on the project trend of energy consumption in which energy efficiency policy and its target, together with investment, will be crucial to realise the hidden fuel, and contribute to sustain growth.

Globalisation of Low-Carbon Technologies

In recent years, tremendous strides have been made to advance low-carbon energy systems—innovating, scaling up investment, bringing down system costs, implementing the right policy frameworks, and interconnecting large amounts of variable renewable energy supply into the grid. Reflecting this, many countries have put forward ambitious plans to increase low-carbon energy in power generation. Combined, the low-carbon renewable energy plans of China, India, and ASEAN will increase from approximately 9,000 TWh in 2012 to 20,000 TWh in 2030.

In addition, a number of promising initiatives currently being implemented will buttress the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). Some 40 implementing agreements in the areas of renewable energy, fossil fuels, fusion power, and energy efficiency are being carried out. To find solutions, the public and the private sectors must work together. Technology-focused alliances, such as the International Solar Alliance, Global Geothermal Alliance, and Mission Innovations, will play an important role in enabling countries to harness the full potential of low-carbon energy resources at their disposal. The movement on 100-percent low carbon is growing, with over 600 cities committing to this target and an increasing number of companies joining this initiative. Thus, INDCs can provide an important impetus to enhance and achieve global



efforts to mitigate carbon emissions, double the share of low-carbon energy in the supply mix, and accelerate green growth.

There is growing awareness of the urgent need to turn INDCs into analytical works and concrete actions. INDCs can and must change the current trends in energy supply and use that are patently unsustainable, but this will take a revolution and low-carbon energy technologies will have a crucial role. Yet policymakers, academics, and the business community perceive several barriers to diffusing these low-carbon technologies at the national and regional levels. This study is designed to identify the opportunities and barriers in INDCs for diffusion of low-carbon energy technology and to propose the incentive mechanisms at the local, national, and regional levels to the required scale.

Institutional Strategy and Economic Impacts by Energy Subsidy Removals in the EAS Region

ERIA and the International Energy Agency (2013) estimated that fossil fuel subsidies amounted to US\$51 billion in Southeast Asia for 2012 alone. It is widely accepted that fossil fuel subsidies encourage wasteful energy use, burden government budgets, defer investment in energy infrastructure and efficient technology, and further undermine renewable energy uptakes. While some ASEAN countries have taken actions to remove subsidies, these must be accompanied by

careful strategy and steps to do so, as it is often a politically sensitive subject. On the other hand, energy subsidies incentivise consumption and can increase energy demand. When these subsidies are inefficient, they can lead to fiscal pressure, harmful emissions, and potentially undermine sustainable green growth in East Asia countries. In theory, reduced subsidies will encourage more energy-efficient consumption, leading to a positive impact on international energy prices and energy security, and will make renewable energy and technologies more competitive. Reducing local pollution and cutting down greenhouse gas emissions further benefit the environment and society.

Integrative Strategy and Policies for Promotion of Appropriate Renewable Energy Technologies in Lower Mekong Basin Region

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam are neighbouring countries in the Lower Mekong Basin Region with great potential and opportunity for cooperation and development. Exploitation of renewable energy (RE) sources is one appropriate option to meet the increasing electricity demand, and to increase energy security and economic competitiveness. That is why RE technologies in the region were researched and promoted in the past decades, though not large scale. It is found that Thailand has achieved early success in RE power development mainly by relying on important support measures, including

subsidies and feed-in tariffs. However, this success is based on RE capacity expansion and is lacking if measured against other indicators of success. Moreover, an integrated strategy on priority setting of RE technologies to be achieved is still lacking in Thailand. These experiences and the weaknesses of Thailand could be used as lessons learnt to be shared and could help advance the development and use of green energy throughout the region.

This study aims to set up the strategy and policies for RE development for countries in the Lower Mekong Basin River to foresee the prioritised RE technologies and the social, economic, and environmental benefits in a strategy for RE development. The prioritised RE technologies will be selected based on the major criteria on reduction potential of greenhouse gas; abatement cost; government's priorities; and sustainable development benefits on the economy, society, and the environment through cost-benefit analyses. The calculations of costs and benefits for each RE technology will be put in a long-term energy system, and outputs of calculations will be used as a base for selecting prioritised RE technologies and the appropriate future-installed capacity for each RE technology in the region. The calculations of cost-benefit for each RE technology and the impacts of RE technologies on low-carbon and sustainable development will be carried out for Viet Nam as a case study. To support these strategies and action plans, the RE

policy instruments applied effectively in other countries will also be reviewed and analysed based on the country-specific financial conditions to get the effective policies that could reduce the project costs of RE technologies.

Multilateral Joint Study for LNG Market

Many East Asia Summit countries show an increase in energy demand. The role of natural gas in energy supply becomes increasingly important in various aspects, which include economic efficiency, diversification of energy, effective use of domestic resources, and reducing environmental burden arising from energy use.

Meanwhile, the global LNG (liquefied natural gas) market has seen big changes in recent years. In terms of supply and demand, while many new LNG importers are coming into the market, LNG demand for large importers such as Japan, China, and Europe is becoming uncertain. At the same time, new liquefaction capacities are coming into operation within the next few years. Yet, both oil-linked and spot prices are experiencing a downward trend. Importing countries may welcome this trend. But we should pay attention to the side effect for supply-side investment.

The Asian LNG market cannot be insulated from these changes in the global market. Although this recent price trend seems to indicate that the



Asian premium issue in LNG price has diminished, the essential problem has not been resolved. The Asian premium will easily come back again depending on crude oil price. Therefore, it is requested to pursue resolving substantive reform in the Asian premium to achieve sustainable and sound development of the global LNG market. With this background, this study aims at deriving policy recommendations for the global LNG market.

Possible Cooperation Framework for Oil Stockpiling and Emergency Response System of East Asia

As ASEAN economies expand, energy demand has likewise shown remarkable growth in the last decade. While all sources of energy have increased, oil demand in particular has recorded the largest increase. Due to stagnant indigenous oil supply in ASEAN, the growth in oil demand has resulted in increased oil imports, making ASEAN countries more vulnerable to external supply disruption or highly volatile international oil prices.

As for sources of oil import for ASEAN countries, the share of Middle Eastern countries will continue to increase, suggesting that oil supply in ASEAN will contain more risk factors given the persistent political instability in the Middle East. Also, as the oil supply security system in ASEAN in general is still at the development stage, international

cooperation is needed to promote and invigorate oil supply security arrangements in the region. Given the global and integrated nature of the oil market, promoting regional cooperation for oil supply security arrangement in ASEAN benefits all East Asian countries.

Based on the above, this study aims to explore and evaluate potential cooperative actions among East Asian countries to promote their oil supply security.

The study has three components. Component 1 provides potential scenarios of oil supply disruption in ASEAN. Two scenarios are developed to describe the serious consequences for ASEAN countries in case of unexpected supply disruption, thus suggesting an urgent need for ASEAN to develop oil supply security measures, such as stockpiling. Component 2 explores the options of oil stockpiling. The chapter on component 2 provides an overview of traditional stockpiling types, such as onshore tank or underground tank. It also considers lower cost options to start stockpiling as many ASEAN countries have budgetary constraints. Component 3 discusses how government and industry can collaborate to attain oil supply security. This chapter reviews the experience of International Energy Agency member countries in this regard and draws policy implications. It will highlight an incentive system for private players in stockpiling development.

Preparation of Energy Statistics and Energy Balance Construction for Setting Up a Sustainable Energy Development Plan in Cambodia

The lack of information and inadequate capacity to carry out comprehensive planning are identified as the main contributing factors to the current circumstances of the energy sector in Cambodia. The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) requested support to build capacity in developing a reliable energy balance on which energy development planning could be built. The MME requested ERIA's support in developing energy statistics and constructing energy balance for a sustainable energy development plan in Cambodia. The project aims to strengthen the MME to be capable of employing advanced techniques, methodologies, and modelling tools in institutionalising the collection, processing, and analysis of energy statistics in Cambodia and of establishing and managing an energy information system. Through this project, Cambodia is expected to establish the systematic collection of energy data from various energy supply companies and other government agencies/corporations with the objective of compiling accurate energy statistics for sustainable energy planning.

Sea Lane Security of Oil and LNG for Asia

This is one of the energy studies selected at the September 2015 meeting of the Energy Research Institute Network in Jakarta. The study is conducted by ERIA in collaboration with the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India. To add to the quality of this study, ERIA invited four experts on oil and LNG (liquefied natural gas) transport in Indonesia, the captain of Petronas LNG shipping company, a researcher from China on ocean issues, and a researcher from the Petroleum Institute, Thailand.

According to ERIA's energy outlook, oil and gas demand in the East Asia Summit (EAS) region will continuously increase in the future and majority of external oil and LNG supplies into Asia will cross the choke points of sea transportation. More imports mean that naval transportation from and to Asia would be more congested, and naval accidents would more likely happen in narrow passages, such as the Strait of Hormuz and Malacca Strait. Piracy issues will remain a large concern in the Straits and their near seas, too. These factors may seriously affect the trade flow of oil and LNG transportation to Asia, and thus seriously threaten regional energy security.

This study consists of three parts: (i) IEEJ forecasts oil and LNG trade flow up to year 2040, including future alternative routes such as North America

to Asia; (ii) TERI studies future congestion of the choke points based on the IEEJ forecasting results, and sea lane security issues from the Middle East to East Asia, such as accidents, terror attacks, piracy, natural disasters, and regional conflict and their countermeasures; (iii) experts' review of current sea lane security issues.

The final report of this study will be completed around June 2016.

Study of Renewable Energy Potential and its Effective Usage in EAS Countries

East Asian Summit (EAS) countries increased their imports of crude oil and petroleum products in recent years to meet the corresponding increase in energy demand of the transport sector. Each country has promoted the introduction and uptake of biofuel produced from feedstock grown domestically. On the other hand, the fuel consumption of EAS countries predicted from the types of vehicle fleet is quite different from each other and does not always adjust to the national policies that promote biofuel utilisation. From the viewpoint of effective use of resources and solution to the problem of oil refinery capacity, it is important to balance biofuel demand and supply through international trade.

This study has the following components: (i) potential study of diversified transportation energy

mix, (ii) research of next generation biofuels, and (iii) biomethanol as an energy carrier. On component (i), the trend of energy consumption until 2030 is estimated using an original simulation method, and the possibility for achieving the energy policy target is examined based on detailed data (such as vehicle information, energy conservation, and others) supplied by each country. Then, the gap between energy consumption trend and policy target will be shown and measures to minimise the gap will be investigated. Based on the results, the study team will propose the policy that requires multilateral cooperation among ASEAN countries.

The production cost of biofuel is generally higher than that of petroleum fuel. Government usually gives financial support to promote biofuel use. According to the cost simulation, raw material cost accounts for the most part of fuel production. The use of low-grade and waste material seems to be effective in reducing raw material cost. In this study, the technical constraints to the next generation fuel production from low-grade material will be identified to propose solutions by investigating research articles and experimental works. In addition, utilisation of next generation fuel as a sustainable aviation fuel will be discussed. For component (iii), biomethanol production is being investigated and the role of methanol as an energy carrier will be discussed.

Study on the Advancement of Energy Management System (EMS) in the EAS Region

The rapid economic growth in East Asia Summit (EAS) countries has driven the formation of new industrial and commercial facilities as well as energy supply infrastructure, and this trend is expected to continue. Therefore, concrete efforts for controlling energy consumption will be required to maintain sustainable economic development in these countries, which otherwise will have to increase the energy supply significantly in order to meet the demand.

Experiences in developed countries have shown that an important perspective for improving energy efficiency on the consumption side is to promote the diffusion of highly efficient energy equipment and to formulate an institutional framework for efficient energy use, such as an energy conservation law, at the initial stage of capital accumulation and the development of industrial/commercial facilities.

As a result of the 1970 oil crisis and the rise of climate change issues since the 1990s, developed countries have devised various political and technical approaches for energy management. In particular, the advancement of information and communication technology since the early 2000s has greatly helped the development of the energy management system (EMS), which is now widely called xEMS.

Furthermore, efforts have been accelerated to relate the load management functions of xEMS with the demand response. With economic growth, changes in industrial structure, and changes in energy consumption pattern in EAS countries, it is worth studying the prospects of the advancement of EMS that meet the specific needs of each country in the region. Conducting a study on this subject as an ERIA research project to identify the common policy challenges to advance EMS in the EAS region is expected to contribute to the sustainable economic growth of the region.

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

In an attempt to maximise the potential use of renewable energy sources, many Asian countries have been developing their geothermal resources, although the types of geothermal resources vary from country to country. Countries with rich high-temperature geothermal resources have utilised their potential by conventional steam power generation. Even in countries without volcanoes, heat extraction from the deeper underground using EGS (Enhanced/Engineered Geothermal System) techniques and/or from shallow underground for direct use have been studied and pilot-schemed.



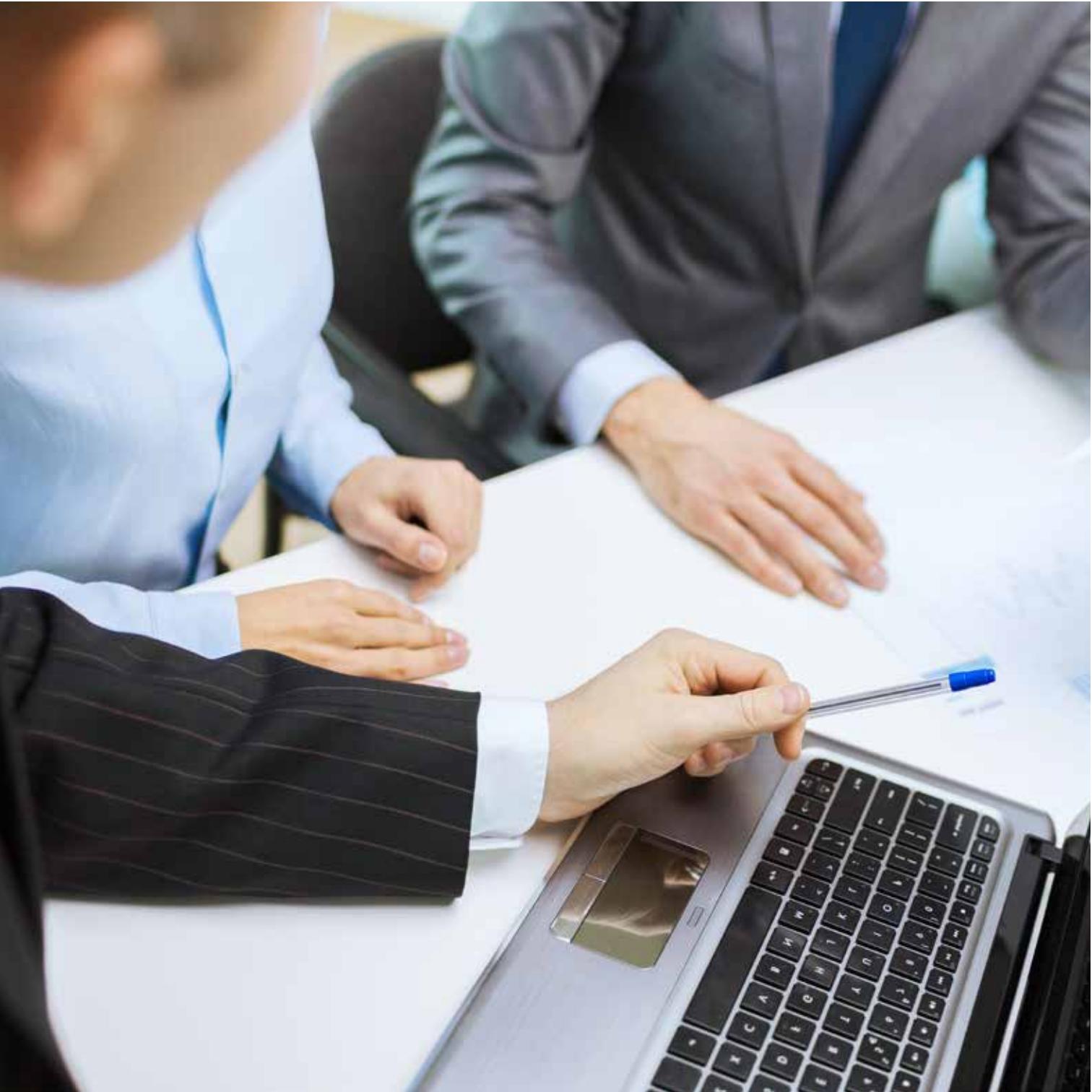
Geothermal technologies, such as reservoir engineering, monitoring and scale-controlling techniques, and others, which are all essential for sustainable use of geothermal resources for both power generation and direct use, pose both challenges and opportunities.

This study aims at identifying those challenges, developing country-specific solutions, and sharing information to improve technology for sustainable geothermal utilisation in Asian countries.

This project envisages guidelines for sustainable use of geothermal energy. The guidelines will be formulated separately for (i) power generation and

direct heat use and (ii) ground source heat pump since the necessary technologies are different for these two categories. These guidelines shall be useful to practising engineers and managers with newly started geothermal business, or by researchers in related fields.

This project also provides recommendations to policymakers for more intensive utilisation of geothermal energy. It is strongly recommended that policymakers and high-level government officials refer to these recommendations for rapid and sound development and use of geothermal energy.





Dissemination Activities

Dissemination Activities

ERIA disseminates the rich findings of its studies to their target audience through seminars and symposia, publications, media relations, and social media.

Highlights of ERIA research projects are presented to concerned government officials and key stakeholders in the East Asia Summit (EAS) region in seminars and symposia. ERIA also publishes these findings and recommendations in the form of books, research project reports, discussion papers, and policy briefs. These publications are made available online for wider dissemination. In many occasions, articles or papers of ERIA scholars are also published by external publishers or academic journals. At the same time, ERIA closely liaises with international and local media to ensure its studies and other activities are known to stakeholders in the region. Moreover, it started to use social media in FY2015 for wider outreach.

Seminars and Symposia

ERIA organised 12 seminars and symposia in 2015 including two roundtable meetings. Many of these were held in collaboration with key institutes and government agencies from the East Asian region such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, New Zealand Institute of Economic Research, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, The Institute of Energy Economics – Japan, and

the Japan Economic Foundation. These seminars and symposia aim to (i) contribute to the Chair of ASEAN, (ii) advocate findings of research where ERIA was involved, (iii) seek inputs of academia as requested by senior government officials in the region, and (iv) promote ERIA as an international organisation with a crucial role in East Asian regional integration.

One notable achievement in 2015 was ERIA's focus on disaster management and building national resilience within ASEAN. It organised two major events along this theme – First ASEAN–Japan Symposium on Disaster Management 2015 and Symposium on Building National Resilience: Recognising World Tsunami Day on November 5 and Enhancing Global Awareness on Disaster Management and Prevention.

Other major events include the East Asia Summit Regulatory Roundtable II: Engendering Good Regulatory Practices for a More Dynamic Region, held in Jakarta, and Stronger ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, Closer ASEAN, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in support of the Chairmanship of Malaysia.

As part of its media relations, the Fourth Editor's Roundtable was organised under the theme 'The ASEAN Community Post-2015 Vision' in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Editors and journalists from EAS member states participated in the event, which

was co-organised with the Malaysian media group The Star.

Publications

ERIA publications in FY2015 continued to rise from their 2014 levels, as ERIA feverishly released research outputs and policy recommendations to benefit the region's leaders and ministers, particularly with the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community in December 2015.

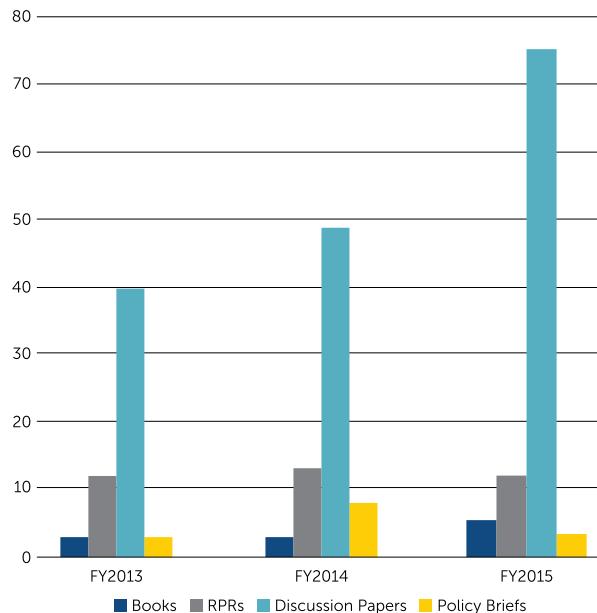
ERIA published 5 books, 11 research project reports, 75 discussion papers, and 3 policy briefs, totalling 94 publications. Worth highlighting is the significant increase in the number of discussion papers published—from 49 in FY2014 to 75 in FY2015. It continued to publish its newsletter, the *ERIA Frames*, and shifted it to an online version at the middle of the year to make it more responsive and timely in meeting the information needs of the region.

Three of ERIA's five key publications were launched in major regional events: *East Asian Integration* (First Edition) was presented at the East Asia Ministers' Meeting in August 2015; *The Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 2.0 (CADP 2.0): Infrastructure for Connectivity and Innovation*, at the 6th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium in October 2015, the 10th East Asia Summit, and The ASEAN Business and Investment Summit 2015, both in November 2015; and

Framing the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Post-2015, at the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Symposium in November 2015. The other two books—*The Development Potential of the Content Industry in East Asia and the ASEAN Region (Phase 2)* and *The Use of FTAs in ASEAN: Survey-based Analysis*—while not presented in a regional event were likewise considered major publications as these could be significant inputs for policymakers and stakeholders in the region.

ERIA's publishing programme was robust during its third year.

Number of ERIA Publications



Media Relations

In 2015 ERIA effectively engaged with local and international media, which succeeded in greatly increasing press exposure and raising public awareness of the Institute across the region and globally. President Nishimura, ERIA experts, and the Institute were quoted or profiled on an average of once every three days for a total of about 100 mentions in the media, including in the *Economist Intelligence Unit*, *the Nation*, *Nikkei Asian Review*, *The Star Online*, and many others. Furthermore, numerous opinion pieces written by ERIA researchers were published in the *Bangkok Post*, *China Daily*, *Jakarta Post*, *South China Morning Post*, among others. ERIA also produced videos posted to YouTube to record and promote many ERIA events.

E-newsletter

ERIA shifted to, and launched, the online version of its newsletter, *ERIA Frames*, in mid-2015.

The e-newsletter highlights the Institute's work and ASEAN and East Asia issues. *ERIA Frames* is disseminated regularly to more than 1,000 subscribers and key stakeholders around the world. Thoughts and perspectives on regional economic issues written by ERIA officials and researchers are also presented.

Social Media

In 2015, ERIA established social media as part of its outreach and dissemination programme. It set up the following social sites and publication dissemination accounts: Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr, LinkedIn, Google Plus, Scribd, and Academia. Establishment of these sites allowed us to assess the interest of our stakeholders and the general public by tracking the amount of traffic, with some formats attracting more traffic than others. As of 31 March 2016, ERIA's Facebook page had over 350 followers, twitter had 123, and YouTube had 3,239 views.



Capacity Building

ERIA Capacity Building Programme

Over the last year, the Capacity Building Programme has taken a new strategic direction under the directorship of its first dedicated Programme Coordinator. This was made possible with generous funding from the Government of Australia in recognition of the unique opportunities and advantages ERIA can contribute in this field.

Building on its in-house experts, their research, and ERIA's strong relations with the programme's participating countries — Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam — ERIA is well positioned to strengthen the link between research and policymaking. This it is doing with an array of new and expanded activities including

- inviting government officials to participate in ERIA research,
- organising workshops for officials on issues where ERIA has strong expertise,
- providing bespoke trainings, and
- creating momentum for change through policy dialogues.

Component 1: Capacity Building through Participation in Research

Integrating government officials in ERIA research teams offers numerous advantages. Their participation in the discussions, alongside national and international academic and government counterparts, allows them to gain

a strong understanding of the issues as well as ensure an exchange of data with the researchers and promoting a policy focus to the studies. Government officials are currently involved in two ERIA studies:

- **SME Participation in ASEAN and East Asian Regional Integration**

This study commenced in August 2015, and held its second technical workshop in January 2016. It looks into participation of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in regional trade, production networks, enabling factors for SMEs, and policy imperatives to promote participation. As the economies of ASEAN and East Asia become increasingly integrated, how domestic SMEs are doing is of concern for policymakers.

- **Reducing Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens**
Many national regulations have not been crafted using established principles of good regulatory practice. Undertaking a review of existing practices in particular sectors will identify the burdens of most concern; reducing unnecessary regulatory burden can make sectors more attractive in the increasingly competitive and integrated ASEAN. Commencing in September 2015 with a second workshop in February 2016, this study is expected to be completed in late 2016.



Component 2: Increasing Understanding of Technical Issues

Two workshops under this activity are being organised in the first year.

- Non-Tariff Measures

The implementation of non-tariff measures is common but the purpose and difference with non-tariff barriers are often misunderstood. Creating a clearer understanding of the two and how and when they can be used is of growing importance. This workshop was held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, 16–18 February 2016 for 24 government officials.

- Services Liberalisation

This training shared ERIA's approach to analysing services liberalisation from an analytical and methodological approach. The analytical framework explains the ASEAN Framework Agreement in Services within the context of services liberalisation. Understanding this is critical for states to develop a liberalisation plan or strategy. This training, for 17 government officials, was held on 15–16 March 2016 in Bangkok.

ERIA's Capacity Building Programme has taken a new strategic direction under the directorship of its first dedicated Programme Coordinator

Component 3: Increase Research Capacity

In response to a request from Cambodia's Ministry of Economy and Finance, ERIA has partnered with the Asian Growth Research Centre at the University of Adelaide to provide a series of economic policy modelling workshops for the ministry's young economists. Equipping the officials with new modelling methodologies allows them to undertake better research. After the second workshop, the officials were divided into six groups, all tasked to produce a study on a particular topical issue in Cambodia. The three best papers will be presented to the Minister in May 2016.

Component 4: National Policy Dialogues

The 2015 National Policy Dialogue for Viet Nam was held on 14 December at the Sheraton Hotel on the theme 'Developing an Agricultural Value Chain in the Mekong Region'. The dialogue was opened by H.E. Mr Tran Quoc Khanc, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade. Over 150 people

from government, academia, the private sector, and international organisations attended the event. The keynote speech was given by Professor Sisira Jayasuriya of Monash University and was followed by two panel discussions looking at the issue from the policy and business perspectives.

A policy dialogue to launch the ERIA study, 'Lao PDR at the Crossroads: Industrialisation Strategy 2016–2030', was held in Vientiane on March 2016.

Component 5: Executive Leaders' Initiative

Each year ERIA holds its Executive Leaders' Initiative for Deputy Directors General (DDGs). The 2015 event themed 'Developing an Agricultural Value Chain in the Mekong Region', was held in Ha Noi and Da Lat, Viet Nam, 14–17 December.

The meeting allowed DDGs to think 'out of the box' in identifying the needs to achieve the goals of a regional agricultural value chain. Supporting the DDGs were world-renowned academics and expert practitioners from across the region. Three DDGs from each country, in addition to a senior level official from Thailand, attended the event.



General Affairs

Two major developments marked 2015 for ERIA's general affairs.

ERIA held the first Extraordinary ERIA Governing Board Meeting in Tokyo in 12 March to discuss the future work of ERIA. The meeting was honoured by the presence of H.E. Mr Toshihiro Nikai, Chairman of the General Council of the Liberal Democratic Party, Japan; H.E. Mr Motoo Hayashi, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry; H.E. Le Luong Minh, Secretary General of ASEAN; and H.E. Dr Surin Pitsuwan, Former Secretary General of ASEAN and now Special Advisor to ERIA; as well as Governing Board representatives.

The Members of the Governing Board mandated ERIA to submit a draft reform plan at their next meeting, to be held in Jakarta on 16 June 2016, including the following elements:

- (i) Strengthening the capacity of its academic research, capacity building programmes, and advocacy activities;
- (ii) Setting up formal bridging mechanisms, such as policy workshops, to enhance interaction among policymakers in the region;

- (iii) Enhancing its own organisational capacity to offer concrete and actionable policy options to address structural issues for the growth and development of the region.

ERIA also created a new post, Capacity Building Coordinator, to implement a robust capacity building programme. With its strong relations with governments in the region, this programme focusing on the CLMV countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam) can bridge the gap between research and national policymaking.







Annexes

Annex A

Governing Board

The Governing Board is the supreme decision-making body of ERIA and consists of 17 members, 16 of whom come from member countries with

various backgrounds (e.g, academia, policymakers, and business), and the Secretary General of ASEAN.

as of 4 March 2016

Brunei Darussalam (Chairman)	Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Cambodia	H.E. Ros Seilava	Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia Member, Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC)
Indonesia	Prof Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana	Professor of Economics, Universitas Padjadjaran Member, Indonesian Academy of Sciences Senior Advisor to the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of BAPPENAS
Lao PDR	H.E Mr. Bounthavy Sisouphanthong	Vice Minister of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Planning and Investment
Malaysia	H.E. Dr Rebecca Fatima Sta. Maria	Secretary General of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)
Myanmar	H.E. Daw Lei Lei Thein	Deputy Minister, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development
Philippines	Mr Gregory L. Domingo	Former Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry
Singapore	Ambassador Barry Desker	Distinguished Fellow and Bakrie Professor of Southeast Asia Policy, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University
Thailand	Mr Winichai Chaemchaeng	Executive Chairman of the International Institute for Asia Pacific Studies (INSAPS), Bangkok University.
Viet Nam	Dr Nguyen Dinh Cung	President, Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)

Australia	Prof Warwick McKibbin	Chair in Public Policy, Australian National University's Centre for Applied Microeconomic Analysis
China	Prof Zhang Yunling	Professor of International Economics Academy Member and Director of Academy Division for International Studies, Chinese Academy Social Sciences
India	Dr Rajiv Kumar	Senior Fellow, Centre for Policy Research
Japan	Mr Fujio Mitarai	Chairman and CEO of Canon Inc. Honorary Chairman of Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)
Korea	Mr Tae-Shin Kwon	President, Korea Economic Research Institute (KERI) Former Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Former Ambassador of Korea to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
New Zealand	Dr John Wood, Amb. (Retd), QSO	Chancellor, University of Canterbury Former New Zealand Ambassador to Iran, Turkey and the United States
ASEAN Secretariat	H.E. Le Luong Minh	Secretary General, ASEAN

Annex B

Academic Advisory Council

The Academic Advisory Council is composed of internationally renowned East Asia Summit countries' scholars and experts from universities, research institutions, the private sector, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations.

The Council provides advice and support to the Office of the Executive Director on the

- annual work program,
- review and evaluation of research outcomes, and
- review and evaluation of the performance of researchers.

Australia	Prof Dr Peter Drysdale	Emeritus Professor, Crawford School of Economics and Government
China	Prof Zhang Yuyan	Director, Senior Fellow, Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
India	Mr Pravin Kumar Agarwal	Director, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
Japan	Dr Takashi Shiraishi	President, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO)
Malaysia	Mr Shankaran Nambiar	Senior Research Fellow and Head, Policy Studies Division, Malaysian Institute of Economic Research
New Zealand	Prof Gary Richard Hawke	Emeritus Professor, Victoria University of Wellington Senior Fellow, New Zealand Institute of Economic Research
Singapore	Prof Dr Hank Lim Giok-Hay (Chairman)	Senior Research Fellow, Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA), Singapore

Annex C

Research Institutes Network

The Research Institutes Network consists of research institutes from 16 East Asia Summit countries. ERIA requests the Research Institutes Network to:

- Support ERIA’s research activities by providing country information and research findings from individual countries and giving advice on research themes and policy recommendations.
- Encourage the dissemination of ERIA’s research outcomes to policymakers and political leaders who implement policies as well as to opinion leaders in member countries.
- Support ERIA’s capacity building programme.

Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (BDIPSS)
Cambodia	Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP)
Indonesia	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
Lao PDR	National Economic Research Institute (NERI)
Malaysia	Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER)
Myanmar	Yangon Institute of Economics (YIE)
Philippines	Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS)
Singapore	Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)
Thailand	Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)
Viet Nam	Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)

Australia	Australian National University (ANU)
China	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
India	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)
Japan	Institute of Developing Economies (IDE/JETRO)
Korea	Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)
New Zealand	New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER)

Annex D

Energy Research Institute Network

The Energy Research Institute Network consists of research institutes from 16 East Asia Summit countries. ERIA requests the Energy Research Institute Network to:

- Support ERIA’s energy research activities by providing country information and research findings from individual countries and giving advice on energy research themes and policy recommendations.
- Encourage the dissemination of ERIA’s energy research outcomes to policymakers and political leaders who shall implement policies as well as to opinion leaders in member countries.
- Support ERIA’s capacity building programme.
- Participate in ERIA energy research activities.

Brunei Darussalam	Brunei National Energy Research Institute (BNERI)
Cambodia	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
Indonesia	Indonesian Institute for Energy Economics (IIEE)
Lao PDR	National University of Laos (NUOL)
Malaysia	Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN)
Myanmar	Ministry of Energy (MOE)
Philippines	University of the Philippines, National Engineering Center (UPNEC)
Singapore	Energy Research Institute, Nanyang Technological University (NTU)
Thailand	Chulalongkorn University (CU)
Viet Nam	Institute of Energy (IE)

Australia	The Australian National University (ANU)
China	Centre of Energy and Environment Policy Research, Beijing Institute of Technology
India	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
Japan	The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ)
Korea	Seoul National University (SNU)
New Zealand	The University of Auckland (UoA)

Annex E

ERIA Officials and Researchers



Research

Not in Photo:



Yoshifumi Fukunaga
(Economist)



Melanie S. Milo
(Economist)

Top Left - right:

Yuanita Suhud (Research Associate), Tsani Fauziah (Energy Research Associate), Shimpei Yamamoto (Managing Director for Research Affairs), Lurong Chen (Economist), Dionisius Narjoko (Economist), Venkatachalam Anbumozhi (Senior Energy Economist), Ponciano Intal, Jr. (Senior Economist), Masahito Ambashi (Economist), Yanfei Li (Energy Economist), Rahmasari Istiandari (Research Associate), Rizqy Anandhika (Research Associate)

Bottom Left - right:

Yasushi Ueki (Economist), Shigeru Kimura (Special Advisor to President on Energy Affairs), Shujiro Urata (Senior Research Advisor to President), Fauziah Zen (Economist), Lili Yan Ing (Economist), Han Phoumin (Energy Economist), Fukunari Kimura (Chief Economist)

General Affairs

Left - right:

Takashi Goto (Financial Director), Kyota Yamamoto (Deputy Chief Operating Officer), Izuru Kobayashi (Chief Operating Officer), Anita Prakash (Director-General for Policy Relations), Rendy Prasetya (Managing Officer for Research Operations on Legal)



Communication & Outreach Department

Left - right:

Jeremy Gross (Capacity Building Coordinator), Lydia Ruddy (Director for Communications), Kavi Chongkittavorn (Senior Communication Advisor), Maria Priscila P. del Rosario (Chief Editor and Publications Director), Sadami Sugimoto (Planning and Coordination Director)



Annex F

Summit Statements for 2015

Joint Communiqué: 48th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting

4 August 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

ASEAN Connectivity

82. We are encouraged by the progress in implementing the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC), which contributes to ASEAN integration and community-building. We acknowledged that a better-connected ASEAN is imperative in promoting economic growth, narrowing the development gap and promoting greater people-to-people contacts, realising the Millennium Development Goals, and implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda. In this regard, we welcomed contributions by our Dialogue Partners and External Parties and their initiatives such as Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and Partnership for Quality Infrastructure which support the implementation of the MPAC. We also welcomed continuous efforts to strengthen public—private partnership (PPP) in ASEAN through a pipeline of potential ASEAN PPP projects, such as the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia's (ERIA) ASEAN PPP Guideline and a database on risk mitigation instruments.

83. We encouraged ongoing efforts by the ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) to formulate a post-2015 Agenda on Connectivity which would be bold, visionary and contain practical and implementable measures contributing to a well-integrated ASEAN region. We looked forward to the convening of the 6th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium with the theme 'The Connectivity Agenda for an Integrated ASEAN Community' which will be held in Penang, Malaysia on 15–16 October 2015.

Chairman's Statement Of the 5th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting

6 August 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

8. The Ministers welcomed the establishment of the Energy Research Institute Network (ERIN) in September 2014 in Brunei Darussalam, comprising a network of research institutes and universities in the EAS region to promote joint research and development on energy. The Ministers noted that the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) has commenced a study on promoting oil stockpiling and reinforcement of

emergency response measures in EAS participating countries and welcomed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between ERIN and ERIA on 6 September 2014 in Bandar Seri Begawan to enhance collaboration between the two Institutes.

ASEAN Connectivity

17. The Ministers noted the ongoing implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC), and highlighted the important role of MPAC initiatives towards supporting greater ASEAN integration and growth. They looked forward to the convening of the 6th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium entitled 'The Connectivity Agenda for an Integrated ASEAN Community', to be held on 16 October 2015 in Penang, Malaysia, which would bring together relevant stakeholders to share views and discuss ASEAN's post-2015 Connectivity Agenda as well as the best methodology to address challenges in the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity post-2015.

The 47th ASEAN Economic Ministers' (AEM) Meeting 22 August 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building

44.Ministers expressed appreciation to the assistance provided under the AADCP II, the ASEAN Regional Integration Support from the EU (EU-ARISE), the EU-ASEAN Capacity Building Programme for Monitoring Integration Progress and Statistics (EU-ASEAN COMPASS), the US ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment (ACTI), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) projects as implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the support provided by the Asia Development Bank, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

The Twenty-First AEM–METI Consultations

23 August 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3....The Ministers also welcomed the progress of AMEICC activities including programmes under Japan's supplementary budget such as: i) support for the development of the 'ASEAN Strategic Action Plan for SME Development 2016–2025'; ii) developing database on Non-Tariff Measures in cooperation with ERIA; iii) holding the special seminar on ASEAN Automobile industry development; and iv) starting the trial operation of ASEAN–Japan Chemical Safety Database aiming to start the full operation in April 2016....

Joint Media Statement of the 7th Mekong–Japan Economic Ministers Meeting

24 August 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

1. The 7th Mekong–Japan Economic Ministers Meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 24 August 2015. The meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Pan Sorasak, Secretary of State, Ministry of Commerce, Cambodia, and H.E. Yoichi Miyazawa, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan. It was attended by Economic Ministers and Representatives from Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam, as well as the Secretary-General of ASEAN, Business representatives from Mekong countries and Japan, President of ERIA, and Chairman of JETRO.

3....Additionally, the Ministers noted that these accomplishments have been made by the cooperation of relevant organisations, including JBIC, JETRO, JICA, HIDA, NEDO, ADB, and ERIA, and appreciated the comprehensive support from Japan.

The Third EAS Economic Ministers' Meeting 24 August 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

9. The Ministers welcomed the updates on the activities and research undertaken by ERIA, including the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP) 2.0: Infrastructure for Connectivity and Innovation, energy such as on clean coal technologies, the collaboration with UNCTAD to improve database on non-tariff measures (NTMs), the development of three communication tools for its research products, namely, research institute network, policy briefs and capacity building programmes, particularly for CLMV countries. The Ministers underscored the importance of quality infrastructure and expected CADP 2.0 to contribute to better quality infrastructure in the region.

10. The Ministers noted the Study on Regulatory Management Systems (RMS) in ASEAN and EAS countries undertaken by ERIA and New Zealand Institute of Economic Research and looked forward to workshops related to RMS. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of interaction between ERIA and the policymakers of all EAS countries. The Ministers encouraged ERIA to identify from the range of its research recommendations addressing key economic challenges facing the region for consideration and discussion among Ministers in future meetings with the view to develop actionable points.

11. The Ministers welcomed the statement of the 8th ERIA Governing Board Meeting delivered on 5 June 2015, which underscored the importance of promoting regional development and integration efforts to the larger global community and also outlined the necessary actions that ERIA needs to focus on to contribute to ASEAN and East Asia community building.

12. The Ministers thanked ERIA for its continuous support and looked forward to its continued contributions to the region's integration efforts. The Ministers encouraged EAS participating countries to continue their support for ERIA.

Joint Ministerial Statement: The 33rd ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting

7 October 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

16.The Ministers welcomed the discussions on nuclear energy cooperation with China, Canada, the United States, ROSATOM and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) under the Nuclear Energy Cooperation Sub-Sector Network (NEC-SSN) to support the development of future nuclear cooperation activities....

Joint Ministerial Statement: The 9th East Asia Summit Energy Ministers Meeting

8 October 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

6. The Ministers underscored the usefulness of sharing energy supply and demand outlooks across the EAS region which helps provide inputs for energy analysis and policy formulation to better understand potential impacts of supply shocks and disasters. The Ministers welcomed the launch of the special report on Southeast Asia Energy Outlook (SAEO) 2015 of the World Energy Outlook which was prepared by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

9. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the further progress made in the Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes Work Stream and recognised the contributions of New Energy Foundation (NEF) of Japan, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) and ERIA, specifically the Biofuels Database Project in EAS countries, Renewable Energy Researchers Invitation Program and the joint studies on Benchmarking of Renewable Mobility Energy in EAS countries.

12. The Ministers expressed appreciation to ERIA for the technical assistance in enhancing coordinated emergency response policies and the research on (i) energy saving potentials; (ii) energy efficiency roadmap; (iii) promoting smart energy management; (iv) benchmarking of renewable mobility energy; and

(v) sustainability assessment of geothermal resources under the Work Streams. The Ministers noted ERIA's studies on enhancing the strategic use of coal through clean coal technologies, optimum electric power infrastructure, nuclear power safety management, smart urban transportation and sustainable natural gas markets. The Ministers welcomed the proposal for ERIA to develop an EAS Roadmap for Mid- and Long-term Energy Policy Research in close collaboration with EAS participating countries.

13. The Ministers noted the convening of the 3rd Meeting of Energy Research Institute Network (ERIN) on 27 September 2015 and the 2nd ERIN Workshop on Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policies on 28 September 2015 that was held in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Ministers also welcomed the commencement of four collaborative studies between ERIA and ERIN.

Chairman's Statement of the 27th ASEAN Summit 21 November 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

97. We welcomed the convening of the 6th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 16 October 2015 with the theme 'The Connectivity Agenda for an Integrated ASEAN Community', which provided a platform for discussions and exchange of views in identifying the best framework in preparing a post-2015 ASEAN Connectivity Agenda.

Chairman's Statement of the 10th East Asia Summit Kuala Lumpur, 22 November 2015

4. We welcomed the extension of the Plan of Action (POA) to implement the Phnom Penh Declaration on the East Asia Summit Development Initiative until the end of 2017. We acknowledged that the POA is a comprehensive document aimed at enhancing EAS cooperation in the six priority areas of energy, education, finance, global health including pandemics, environment and disaster management, and ASEAN Connectivity.

Energy

5. The Leaders affirmed the importance of continued efforts towards improved energy access and energy affordability, addressing regional energy security and sustainability challenges, promoting high quality energy infrastructure and keeping energy markets transparent and competitive. In this regard, the Leaders underscored the importance of clean energy, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean technology applications to meet the rising energy demand of the EAS region, and particularly stressed the usefulness of sharing energy supply and demand outlooks across the EAS region to provide input for energy analysis and policy formulation to better understand potential impacts of supply shocks and disasters.

ASEAN Connectivity

13. We noted the commendable progress achieved in the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity. Bearing in mind that ASEAN is in the process of drawing up a new Connectivity Plan for the next decade, the Leaders took note of the Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road initiatives, and looked forward to the early establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the implementation of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure. We took note of the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan 2.0 (CADP 2.0) by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and its potential contribution towards this process. We encouraged ERIA to continue its support to the Chair of the ASEAN Summit and the East Asia Summit.

Annex G

List of Outreach Activities of ERIA Researchers

RESEARCHER	PUBLICATIONS	INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/LECTURES
Fukunari KIMURA (Chief Economist)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Strengthening Social Protection in East Asia</i> with Mukul G. Asher, Oxon and New York: Routledge, 20152. <i>APO Productivity Databook 2015</i> with Koji Nomura, Tokyo, Japan: Asian Productivity Organization.3. 'Production Networks in East Asia: What We Know So Far' with Ayako Obashi in Ganeshan Wignaraja, ed., <i>Production Networks and Enterprises in East Asia: Industry and Firm-Level Analysis</i>. Tokyo: Asian Development Bank Institute and Springer, 2016, 33–64.4. 'Trade Creating Effects of Regional Trade Agreements: Tariff Reduction versus Non-tariff Barrier Removal' with Kazunobu Hayakawa and Tadashi Ito in <i>Review of Development Economics 20</i> (1), 2016, 317–326.5. Special Issue: Host-Site Institutions, Production Linkages and Technological Capabilities: A Study of Automotive, Clothing, and Semiconductor Firms in China and Southeast Asia with <i>Asia Pacific Business Review</i>, Volume 22, Number 1, January 2016. One of the guest editors with Rajah Rasiah and Sothea Oum. Also, with them, 'Host-site Institutions, Production Networks and Technological Capabilities,' 3–20. 'Epilogue: Implications for Promoting Firm-level Technological Capabilities,' 193–200.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Presenter at the Third Workshop on Engaging the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity: Challenges and Solutions for Financing Infrastructure Projects in ASEAN, organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore and Embassy of Japan Singapore, Singapore, 7 April 20152. Presenter at the Lunchtime Talk at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy Singapore, Singapore, 10 April 20153. Panellist at OECD-Keidanren Seminar on Trade and Investment For Growth and Jobs Tokyo, Japan, 15 April 20154. Presenter at 2015 China-Japan-Korea Economic Experts Forum (CJKEEF) 'Prospects and Challenges for the Asian Economies' Seoul, Korea, 15–16 May 20155. Panellist at the 21st International Conference on the Future of Asia: 'Asia Beyond 2015: The Quest for Lasting Peace and Prosperity' Tokyo, Japan, 21–22 May 20156. Discussant at the 36th Arne Ryde Symposium, Asian Economic Panel 2015 Lund, Sweden, 8–9 June 20157. Presenter at Mekong-Five Economic Forum 'Current Status and Prospect of Advancing Frontier Markets' Tokyo, Japan, 3 July 20158. Presenter at East Asia Summit Senior Economic Officials Meeting (SEOM) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 11 July 20159. Presenter at the UNDP Knowledge Sharing Session Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 27 July 201510. Presenter at Policy Dialogue with the CDC (Council for the Development of Cambodia) Senior Officials Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 27 July 2015



RESEARCHER

PUBLICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES

11. Presenter at the Fourth Chula-ASEAN Week / ICONAS 2-2015
Bangkok, Thailand, 3–5 August 2015
12. Presenter at Australia-Singapore Relationship Conference 'Services, Skills and Connectivity – the New Drivers of Growth'
Singapore, Singapore, 18 August 2015
13. Presenter at the Second China-Japan-ROK Cooperation Dialogue co-hosted by China Foreign Affairs University, Japan Economic Foundation, and Korean East Asia Foundation
Changchun, China, 3 September 2015
14. Presenter at Merrill Lynch Japan Securities Co., Ltd., Trans Pacific-Partnership Dinner
Tokyo, Japan, 7 September 2015
15. Presenter at Centre on Asia and Globalisation, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Inaugural International Conference 'Evolving Finance, Trade and Investment in Asia'
Singapore, Singapore, 16–17 September 2015
16. Presenter and discussant at the Asian Economic Panel
Tokyo, Japan, 18–19 September 2015
17. Presenter at Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement, Sub-Committee on Promotion of a Closer Economic Relationship
Tokyo, Japan, 8 October 2015
18. Presenter at the Twenty Second AEPR Conference (Vol. 11, No. 2)
Tokyo, Japan, 10 October 2015
19. Presenter at the Sixth ASEAN Connectivity Symposium: The Connectivity Agenda for an Integrated ASEAN Community
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 16 October 2015

RESEARCHER**PUBLICATIONS****INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

20. Presenter at the First Workshop on 'Lao PDR at the Crossroads' Project
Vientiane, Lao PDR, 26 October 2015
21. Presenter at the 2015 Seoul Conference on Trade and Industry hosted by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy with Korea International Trade Association, organised by Korea Institute for International Economic Policy
Seoul, Korea, 10 November 2015
22. Presenter at 'Global Value Chains, Industrial Policy, and SME Integration in GVCs: Transformation Strategies for More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth' by the Board of Investment, Department of Trade and Industry, and USAID
Manila, Philippines, 23–24 November 2015
23. Presenter at Trade, Growth and Economic Inequality in the Asia-Pacific Region, Pre-Conference Meeting of Authors
Hawaii, United States, 6–7 January 2016
24. Presenter and coordinator at Chulalongkorn-Keio Joint Workshop in Economics
Tokyo, Japan, 12 January 2016
25. Lecturer at ASEAN Studies Centre, ISEAS
Singapore, Singapore, 22 January 2016
26. Presenter at the 2016 Northeast Asia International Conference for Economic Development in Niigata, Niigata, Japan, 28–29 January 2016
27. Presenter at the East Asian University Institute (EAUI) Program, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Winter School 2016 International Symposium 'ASEAN Community Building'
Tokyo, Japan, 4 February 2016

RESEARCHER**PUBLICATIONS****INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES****Masahito
AMBASHI**

28. Presenter at the Ohio State University, East Asian Studies Center, Institute for Japanese Studies Lecture Series
Columbus, Ohio, 8 February 2016
 29. Discussant at Political Science 7083: Seminar in International Political Economy, Department of Political Science, University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio, 9 February 2016
 30. Public Lecture at the University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio, 9 February 2016
 31. Presenter at Kennesaw State University, Asian Studies Lecture Series
Atlanta, Georgia, 10 February 2016
 32. Lecture at Ernest Scheller Jr. College of Business, Georgia Tech
Atlanta, Georgia, United States, 10 February 2016
1. Presenter, 'Japan's Perspective on Strengthening ASEAN Economic Community,' International Seminar of "Strengthening ASEAN Economic Community Resilience in Facing the Global Economic Crisis" held by National Resilience Institute of Republic of Indonesia
Jakarta, Indonesia, 18 November 2015
 2. Moderator, 'How Restrictive Are ASEAN's ROO?' presented by Lili Yan Ing, Brown Bag Lunch Seminar, Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI)
Tokyo, Japan, 20 November 2015
 3. Presenter, 'Economic Impact Study of TPP and RCEP on ASEAN and East Asia Countries,' ERIA Research Institutes Network Meeting
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 31 January 2016

RESEARCHER	PUBLICATIONS	INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/ LECTURES
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Presenter, 'Overview of the Economic Relations between Japan and ASEAN', International Seminar of 'The Future of Economic Cooperation and Social Development Japan and ASEAN: Looking for New Approaches' held by Centre of Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) Jakarta, Indonesia, 17 February 2016 5. Presenter, 'Economic Impact Study of TPP and RCEP on ASEAN and East Asia Countries,' International Symposium of 'TPP and the Creation of the New World Trading System' held by IDE-JETRO, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), ERIA, and National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) Bangkok, Thailand, 24 February 2016

Venkatachalam
ANBUMOZHI

1. Minimum Benchmarks of Circular Economy and Scenarios for Public-Private Partnerships', Proceedings of the International Business & Economy Conference, (Editors: Carlos Tejo-Pech, Tomas Kincl and Bruce Heiman), Nurtunge Geislingen University Press, 138–149
 2. Managing the Transition to Low Carbon Economy: Perspectives, Policies, and Practices from Asia' with M. Kawai and B.N. Lohani, in Asian Development Bank – Asian Development Bank Institute, Manila, 390
 3. 'Factor Analysis on Climate Change and Food Security' with Vangimalla Reddy in *Productivity in the Asia-Pacific: Past, Present, and Future*, Asian Productivity Organization, Tokyo, 291–305
 4. 'Sustainable Development Goals in Asia: Effecting Development Cooperation and Financing for 2030 Agenda' with Kemp Benedict, H. Him, T. Nishikawa, and Y. Yoshida in *Journal of Sustainable Development*, January, 11–19
 5. 'Toward Low Carbon Asia: Challenges of Economic Development' with Masahiro Kawai in *Managing the Transition to a Low Carbon Economy*, Asian Development Bank, Manila, 11–44
1. Speaker at Renewable Energy Policies and Support Schemes in EAS: Status Quo and Need for Reforms, International Workshop on Renewable Energy Policies Singapore, Singapore, 20–21 April 2015
 2. Discussant at Critical Barriers and Opportunities for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the Lower Mekong, USAID Clean Energy Expert's Roundtable Bangkok, Thailand, 23–24 April 2015
 3. Keynote Speaker at Policy and Institutional Setting for Building Resilience to Climate Change, ADB – Ministry of Environment International Workshop on Climate Change Variability and Adaptation in River Basins of Asia: Challenges and Prospects Bogor, Indonesia, 29–30 April 2015
 4. Speaker at the Energy Security and Economic Policies: Challenges and Solutions, USAID-ASEAN Fellowship Program for Young Researchers Jakarta, Indonesia, 7 May 2015
 5. Speaker at the Climate-Related Loss and Damage, Finding a Just Solution to the Policy Challenges, University of Vienna Vienna, Austria, 12 May 2015

RESEARCHER**PUBLICATIONS**

6. 'Rebalancing Production' with Thorbecke W., B. Bhattacharya, G. Pasadailia in *Rebalancing for Sustainable Growth – Asia's Post Crisis Challenge* *Financial Crisis and Rebalancing the Growth: Asia's Post Crisis Challenges*, M. Kawai and J.W. Lee (editors). Springer, Tokyo, 103–142
7. 'Fiscal Incentives and Policy Reforms: What Works for Renewable Energy Uptake in Asia', Proceedings of the *International Atlantic Economic Conference*, Harvard University Press
8. 'Reforms for Private Finance toward Green Growth' with Takashi Hongo in *Managing the Transition to a Low Carbon Economy*, Asian Development Bank, Manila, 251–278
9. 'Flexible Incentives for Inclusive Growth' with Armin Bauer in *Managing the Transition to a Low Carbon Economy*, Asian Development Bank, Manila, 251–278
10. 'Towards New Economic Future: Innovations for Integrated Renewable Energy Systems'. Proceedings of the G20 Think Tank Summit on Global Governance and Open Economy, Renmin University , Beijing, 78–81

**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

6. Keynote Speaker at Disaster and Value Chains, International Seminar on Resilient Asia, Gang Num University Jinju, Korea, 25 May 2015
7. Speaker at the Role of Clean Energy and Renewables in the Lower Mekong Energy Scenerio, Lower Mekong Initiative Business Dialogue, ADB Asia Clean Energy Forum Manila, Philippines, 15–19 June 2015
8. Session Chair: Flexible Fiscal Incentives and Policy Reforms: What Works for Clean Energy Investments? ADB Asia Clean Energy Forum Manila, 15–19 June 2015
9. Speaker at Disaster Resilience and Insurance for the Poor, Senior Forest Officials Meeting, Forest Academy Coimbatore, India, 22 July 2015
10. Speaker at Energy Systems in the 21st Century: Navigating a Stormy Future, G20 leadership program, KDI School Seoul, Korea, 29 July 2015
11. Speaker at Changing Dynamics of Regional Approaches to Energy Security: What Indonesia Can Learn? BAPPENAS International Conference on Best Development Practices and Policies Jakarta, Indonesia, 19–20 August 2015
12. Session Chair and Speaker at the ASEAN Open for Sustainable Business? Integrating Safeguards into the ASEAN Economic Community, USAID-SEI Regional Symposium on Shared Solutions: Safeguarding Sustainable Development in the Mekong Region Bangkok, Thailand, 25–27 August 2015
13. Presenter at the Effect of Trade Liberalization on Low-Carbon Energy Technology Dissemination in Asia, Asian Economic Panel, Keio University Tokyo, Japan, 19–20 September 2015

RESEARCHER**PUBLICATIONS****INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

14. Session Chair: ASEAN Energy Connectivity: Opportunities and Barriers of Power Development in Myanmar, International Workshop on Sustainable Energy Systems, Chulalongkorn University Bangkok, Thailand, 24 September 2015
15. Discussant at the Welfare Effects of Coal-fired Power Generation in Emerging Economies, India–Indonesia Dialogue on Dealing with Environmental Issues in Coal-based Power Generation Jakarta, Indonesia, 20 October 2015
16. Speaker at Integrating the Renewables into the Grid: Is it the Right Time to Act Now in Asia?, Singapore International Energy Week Roundtable Singapore, Singapore, 30 October 2015
17. Speaker and Discussant at Aligning Policies for the Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy: Reconciling Environmental, Social and Economic Objectives. OECD–Ministry of Finance Expert Seminar Bogor, Indonesia, 4–5 November
18. Session Chair and Speaker at Powering the Dream with New Economic Normal: Reinforcing Regional Cooperation for Sustainability, Beijing Forum on The Harmony of Civilization and Prosperity for All Beijing, China, 6–8 November 2015
19. Speaker at Tracking Clean Energy Progress in AMS and Managing the Transition Challenges, International Symposium on Stronger ASCC, Closer ASEAN Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 16 November 2015
20. Keynote Speaker at Deployment of Biofuels: Opportunities and Challenges, Bio-Energy Summit New Delhi, India, 17 November 2015
21. Speaker at Effective Development Cooperation for Achieving the 2030 Agenda. ADBI-KEI Policy Dialogue on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Asia Bangkok, Thailand, 18–19 November 2015

**RESEARCHER****PUBLICATIONS****INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

22. Panel Coordinator at the International Workshop on Building National Resilience and Enhancing Disaster Management and Prevention
Jakarta, Indonesia, 24 November 2015
23. Speaker at the Role of Renewable Energy in Power Generation, Workshop on Opportunities to Reduce Emissions in Power Generation, International Energy Agency
Jakarta, Indonesia, 24–25 November 2015
24. Speaker at Aligning Policies for a Low Carbon Economy: ASEAN Perspectives, OECD Special Event for COP 21, Getting the House in Order: Aligning Policies for a Low-Carbon Economy
Paris, France, 4 December 2015
25. Panel Chair and Speaker at Convergence of Regional Frameworks for Advancing Climate and Disaster Resilience, CDKN Side event at COP 21
Paris, France, 5 December 2015
26. Keynote Speaker at Research for Policy Formulations: Critical Steps to Succeed and Critical Errors To Avoid: Workshop on Future Research: Competences—Opportunities—Networking, Asian Institute of Technology
Bangkok, Thailand, 17–18 December 2015
27. Speaker at Sustainable Energy Development Imperatives in the North Eastern Region and Potential for India–Japan Cooperation, International Workshop on Partnership Towards Meeting the Challenges of Infrastructure Development in India
Dimapur, India, 19–20 January 2016
28. Moderator and Speaker at Opportunities for Future EU-ASEAN Research on Climate Action, Energy, Environment and Resource Efficiency, SUMERTNET-Sustain ASEAN Policy Forum
Bangkok, Thailand 26–28 January 2016

RESEARCHER

PUBLICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES

29. Presenter at Market Power and Generation of Renewables: The Case of Wind and Solar in India, International Association for Energy Economics – Asian Conference
Perth, Australia, 14–17 February 2016
30. Speaker at Strengthening Global Value Chain Resilience against Disasters by Governments and International Organizations; APEC Capacity Building Seminar on Enhancing Resilience of Global Value Chains to Natural Disasters
Tokyo, Japan, 15–17 March 2016
31. Speaker at Realigning Renewable Energy Policies for Low Carbon Green Growth, Sustainable Energy & Technology Asia (SETA)
Bangkok, Thailand, 23–25 March 2016

Lurong CHEN

1. Article: 'ASEAN Economic Integration Compared: What Do the Numbers Tell Us?' (with L. Cuyvers and P. Lombaerde), *The Singapore Economic Review* (forthcoming).
2. Interview: 'The acceleration of tourism market integration within ASEAN', by *China Daily*, 4 February 2016
3. Article: 'Germany–China Trade: Potential and Implications', *China Economic Policy Review (CEPR)*, 2015, vol. 4 (1): 1–15.
4. Chapter: 'Health-Related IPR Provisions in FTAs in the Atlantic Community' (with L. Rodriguez and P. Lombaerde), in J. Roy (eds.), *A New Atlantic Community*, University of Miami: Thomson-Shore, 2015.

1. Presented 'Market Potential and the Institutionalization of ASEAN' at Conference on 'Co-promotion of Eurasia Initiative and the strategy of Mega-FTAs', Incheon, Republic of Korea, 17–19 September 2015
2. Speaker at Bali Forum on 'Skill Mobility: Progressing Towards the ASEAN Economic Community and Charting a Post 2015 Vision at the National Level', Bali, Indonesia, 28–29 September 2015
3. Speaker at LPEM seminar on 'Free Trade Area of Asia Pacific (FTAAP)', Jakarta, Indonesia, 5 November 2015
4. Speaker at International Symposium on WTO, Jakarta, Indonesia, 11 November 2015
5. Discussant at the Roundtable for the ASEAN Integration Report 2015, Jakarta, Indonesia, 2 December 2015
6. Discussant at the experts' meeting on 'Perspectives on Global Development 2016: International Migration in a Shifting World', Paris, France, 25–26 January 2016

RESEARCHER

Yoshifumi
FUKUNAGA

PUBLICATIONS**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

7. Presented 'Estimating the potential of regional market in ASEAN and East Asia' at Asian Economic Panel, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 2–3 March 2016
1. Speaker at the ISO Regional Workshop on Enhancing Participation in International Standards Singapore, Singapore, 8–10 April 2015
2. Speaker at the Symposium on Competition Law, Regulation and SMEs in APEC: Understanding the Small Business Perspective Singapore, 4–5 May 2015
3. Speaker at the 8th Round Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership–Trade Negotiation Committee Kyoto, Japan, 11 June 2015

HAN Phoumin

1. 2015 Summit Working Paper at Pacific Energy Summit, commissioned by The National Bureau of Asia Research (NBR). Downloadable at: <http://www.nbr.org/research/activity.aspx?id=507>
2. 'Energy Security and Sustained Growth: Analysis of Energy Outlook and Savings Potential in EAS Region'. *Asia Pathways*, ADBI. Downloadable at <http://www.asiapathways-adbi.org/author/han-phoumin/>

1. Presentation on 'Coal Uses in Power Generation and Economic Assessment of CCTs' at World Clean Coal Conference Jakarta, Indonesia, 2–3 April 2015
2. Presentation on 'Global Crude Oil Price Down: An Implication for Energy Security for EAS Region' at The 1st APEC Oil and Gas Security Network Forum Kitakyushi City, Japan, 23–24 April 2015
3. Presentation on 'Promotion and Dissemination of Clean Coal Technologies' at India–Japan Energy Forum 2015 New Delhi, India, 29 April 2015
4. Talk on 'Enabling Clean Coal Technologies in Emerging Asia' at Pacific Energy Summit Beijing, China, 27–29 May 2015
5. Presentation on EAS Energy Outlook 2014 at OPEC Technical Meeting on Asia Oil Outlook Vienna, Austria, 24 June 2015

RESEARCHER**PUBLICATIONS****INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

6. Presentation on 'Rising Fossil Fuels Demand and Land Use Change: The Implications of Climate Change' at Regional Conference 'The Impact and Implications of Climate Change: Strategies and Security for ASEAN Member States' Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 2–3 July 2015
7. Presentation on 'Prospects of Energy Market Integration in EAS Region' at ASEAN Energy Business Forum 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 5–7 October 2015
8. Presentation on 'Rising Coal Demand in EAS Region: The need for clean coal technologies' at World Clean Coal Conference Seoul, South Korea, 21–22 October 2015
9. Presentation on 'Economic Benefits from an Introduction of Clean Coal Technologies in EAS Region' at Symposium on Future Power Supply Mix Bangkok, Thailand, 19 November 2015
10. Presentation on 'Policy Implications from the Introduction of Clean Coal Technologies in EAS Region' at the International Symposium on Sustainable Future Mumbai, India, 4–7 February 2016
11. Presentation on 'Renewable Energy Policies and Solar Home System in Cambodia' at the 5th IAEE Asia Conference Perth, Australia, 14–17 February 2016
12. Presentation on 'Oil and Gas Security in EAS Region' at Oil and Gas Security Forum Tokyo, Japan, 10–11 March 2016
13. Presentation on 'Economic Benefits to Thailand by Applying Clean Coal Technologies' at Sustainable Energy and Technology Asia 2016 Bangkok, Thailand, 23–25 March 2016

RESEARCHER

Lili Yan ING

PUBLICATIONS

1. '50 Years of Indonesia's Trade Policy in Indonesia: New World Trade, Old Treatments' with Mari Elka Pangestu and Sjamsu Rahardja in *Bulletin of Indonesia Studies*, Vol. 51, Issue 2, August 2015
2. 'How Restrictive are ASEAN's Rules of Origins' with Olivier Cadot in *Asian Economic Paper*, forthcoming
3. 'ASEAN: Regional Integration and Reforms' with Mari Elka Pangestu in *Asian Economic Papers*, forthcoming

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/ LECTURES

1. Presentation on 'Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership' at ASEAN Senior Economic Officials Meeting (SEOM) Solo, Indonesia, April 2015
2. Presentation on 'Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership' at the Plenary Meeting at the 16 country-RCEP TNC Leads Meeting Singapore, Singapore, June 2015
3. Presentation on 'How Restrictive Are ASEAN's ROO?' at The 36th Arne Ryde Symposium, Asian Economic Panel 2015 Lund, Sweden, 8–9 June 2015
4. Presentation on 'Non-tariff Measures in ASEAN' at the ASEAN Senior Economic Officials Meeting 3/46 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 10 July 2015
5. Presentation on RCEP and AEC at the International Conference on 'The Establishment of the AEC and RCEP: Challenges, Opportunities, and Implications for Taiwan' Taiwan, Taiwan, 29 July 2015
6. Presentation on 'What Does RCEP Mean for Business?' at the First East Asia Investment Forum Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 24 August 2015
7. Presentation on 'How Restrictive are ASEAN's ROO?' at the Conference on 'The Co-Promotion of Eurasia Initiative and the Strategy of Mega-FTAs' Seoul, South Korea, 18 September 2015
8. Presentation on AEC, RCEP and TPP at ASEAN Regional Economic Forum 2015: Regional Economic Integration and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in ASEAN and East Asia Post 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia, 24 October 2015
9. Presentation on Rules of Origins at RIETI International Seminar Tokyo, Japan, 20 November 2015

RESEARCHER

PUBLICATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

10. Presentation on 'Non-tariff Measures' at The Twenty Ninth Meeting of the High Level Task Force on ASEAN Economic Integration (HLTF-EI) Vientiane, Lao PDR, 22 January 2016
11. Presentation on 'Reforming NTMs in Indonesia' at Lokakarya 'Perbaikan Mekanisme Pengkajian Non-tariff Measures (NTM)' Jakarta, Indonesia, 4 February 2016
12. Presentation on 'Indonesia's initiatives in moving forward ASEAN integration: Non-tariff Measures in ASEAN' at the Australia-Indonesia High Level Policy Dialogue at Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia Jakarta, Indonesia, 7 March 2016

Ponciano
INTAL, Jr.

1. Speaker at the OECD-ERIA Good Regulatory Practice Network and Conference Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 10–12 March 2015
2. Speaker at the FAEA Conference Bangkok, Thailand, 19–21 March 2015
3. Speaker at the Second Meeting of High Level Task Force-ASEAN Socio-cultural Community Melaka, Malaysia, 21–24 March 2015
4. Keynote speaker at the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Beyond 2015 Kuala Lumpur, 13–14 May 2015
5. Speaker at the 2/2015 ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) Meeting and Special CPR Meeting on the Follow-Up to the Recommendations of the HLTF on Strengthening The ASEAN Secretariat and Reviewing the ASEAN Organs Parapat, Medan, 7–9 June 2015
6. Speaker at the ASEAN Senior Economic Officials Meeting 3/46 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 10–11 July 2015

RESEARCHER**PUBLICATIONS****INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

7. Panellist at TU-ASEAN International Conference 2015 on 'ASEAN's Post-2015 Vision'
Bangkok, Thailand, 7 August 2015
8. Speaker at APEC Economic Committee Workshop on 'International Regulatory Cooperation: Cooperation in Action'
Cebu, Philippines, 31 August 2015
9. Speaker at the 'ASEAN Economic Community and Need for Managing Domestic Consensus Beyond 2015'
Singapore, Singapore, 25 September 2015
10. Speaker at the 3/2015 ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee (ACCC) Meeting, the 4th ACCC-National Coordinators (NCs) Meeting, and the 6th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 15–16 October 2015
11. Speaker at Strategic Planning Workshop on the ASEAN Chairmanship of the Philippines in 2017
Manila, Philippines, 26–27 October 2015
12. Speaker at Forum on Regulatory Reform: 'Reponses to Economic Challenges' and the First Bureau Meeting of the ASEAN-OECD Good Regulatory Practice Network (GRPN)
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 17–18 December 2015
13. Speaker at IFRI-ERIA Conference: 'What Can the ASEAN Community Contribute to South East Asia and the World?'
Paris, France, 18–19 January 2016
14. Participant at 'ASEAN at 50 Years'
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 3–4 February 2016
15. Panellist at 'Policy Labs Formulation of the ASEAN Connectivity Post-2015'
Singapore, Singapore, 17–19 February 2016

RESEARCHER

Yanfei LI

PUBLICATIONS

1. 'Industry 4.0 and Energy 4.0 for Southeast Asia' in *The Diplomat*, 21 May 2015
2. 'As Use of Nuclear Energy Grows More Widespread in Asia, Transparency Should be Key' in *South China Morning Post*, 9 August 2015
3. 'Infrastructure Investments for Power Trade and Transmission in ASEAN + 2: Costs, Benefits, Long-Term Contracts and Prioritized Developments' co-authored with Youngho Chang in *Energy Economics* Vol. 51, September 2015
4. 'Renewable Energy and Policy Options in an Integrated ASEAN Electricity Market: Quantitative Assessments and Policy Implications' co-authored with Youngho Chang in *Energy Policy* Vol. 85, October 2015
5. 'Policies and Business Models for the Electric Mobility Revolution: The Case Study on Singapore' co-authored with Robert Kochhan in *Singapore Economic Review*, November 2015
6. 'Can New Keynesianism Save the Chinese Economy?' in *The Diplomat*, 6 March 2016

**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

1. Speaker for the 20th East Asia Summit Energy Cooperation Task Force
Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, 29 May 2015
2. Speaker at the Second Plenary Meeting of the International Energy Agency (IEA) Electricity Security Advisory Panel (ESAP)
Paris, France, 7 July 2015
3. Speaker at LNG Producer – Consumer Conference 2015
Tokyo, Japan, 16 September 2015
4. Speaker at Integrated Renewables into Grid: Is it the Right Time to ACT Now in Asia? ERIN-ERIA Roundtable H for SIEW2015
Singapore, Singapore, 30 October 2015
5. Speaker at the 9th East Asia Summit - Energy Ministers Meeting
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 5–9 October 2015
6. 'Speaker at Changing Global Gas Markets Geopolitical and Geo-economic Impacts on the Asia-Pacific Region and Europe and its Contribution to Sustainable Energy Systems
Singapore, Singapore, 28–30 October 2015
7. Speaker at The Fourth China – ASEAN International Conference on Shale Gas Exploration and Development
Chongqing, China, 17–19 November 2015
8. Speaker at the Energy Security and Connectivity at the Nordic and European Union Approaches, AEMI Forum
Singapore, Singapore, 24 November 2015
9. Speaker at the First ASEAN Smart Grid Congress (ASGC1)
Chiang Mai, Thailand, 16–18 December 2015

RESEARCHER**PUBLICATIONS****INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/
LECTURES**

Melanie MILO

10. Lecture on 'Financing Renewable Energy and Smart Grid Development' at Southwestern University of Finance and Economics
Chengdu, China, 22 December 2015

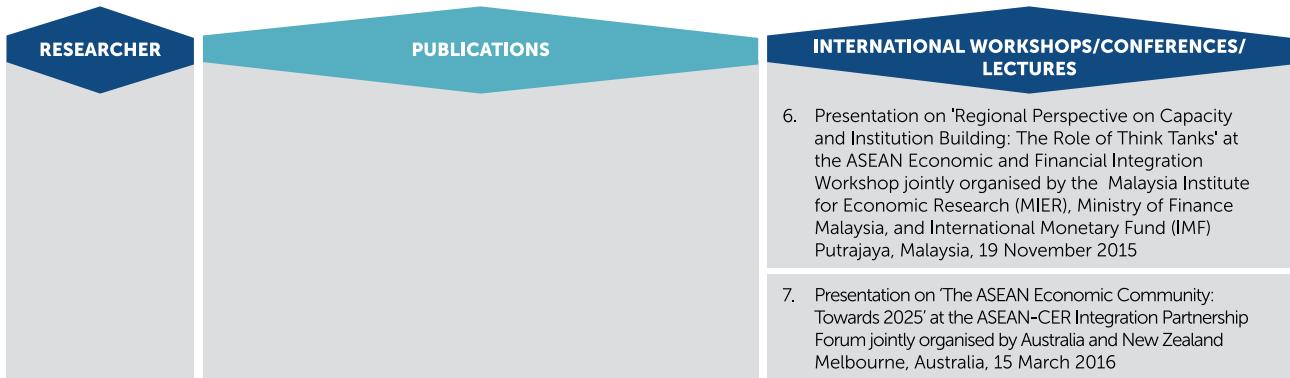
1. Presentation on 'The Role of ASEAN Services Integration in Promoting Economic Growth' at the Policy Dialogue Series on 'ASEAN Services Integration Post-2015: Opportunities and Challenges for Indonesia' organised by the Trade Policy Analysis and Development Agency, Indonesia Ministry of Trade
Jakarta, Indonesia, 4 June 2015

2. Presentation on 'Services Liberalisation in AEC: Focus on Logistics Sector' at the Regional Conference/Forum for Freight Forwarders, Multimodal Transport Operators and Logistics Service Providers organised by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
Bangkok, Thailand, 25 June 2015

3. Presentation on 'AEC and ASCC 2015 Achievements and Challenges, and the Post-2015 Agenda' at the Pacific Asian Consortium for International Business Education and Research (PACIBER) Annual Meeting
Bali, Indonesia, 4 July 2015

4. Keynote Speaker on 'From AEC 2015 to AEC 2025: Deepening ASEAN's Regional Integration Agenda' at the Joint Asian International Economic Law Conference on 'Regionalism in Asia-Pacific and Beyond: Challenges and Opportunities,'
Bali, Indonesia, 20 July 2015

5. Presentation on 'ASEAN's Regional Economic Integration Agenda' at the ASEAN-Japan Co-creation of Value Leaders Forum, ERIA
Jakarta, Indonesia, 24 August 2015



Dionisius
NARJOKO

1. Speaker at the ASEAN Economic Community 2015 at Progress and Opportunities for Indonesia Jakarta, Indonesia, 9–10 April 2015
2. Speaker at the Roundtable Conference of High-Level Experts on 'Achieving Skill Mobility in the ASEAN Economic Community at Challenges, Opportunities and Policy Implications' Bali, Indonesia, 11–12 May 2015
3. Speaker at the 3rd Regional SME Policy Network Meeting: 'What makes sound SME policy framework? SME Policy Index Revisited Good SMEs Statistics – A look at the post-2015 indicators' Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 May 2015
4. Speaker at the ASEAN SME Conference 2015 Kuala Lumpur, 26–28 May 2015
5. Speaker at ASEAN Business Advisory Council on 'Private Sector Views on Post-2015 ASEAN Economic Vision' Penang, Malaysia, 11 June 2015
6. Speaker at the ASEAN Business Advisory Council for the 37th ASEAN SME Agencies Working Group (ASEAN SMEWG) Meeting Yogyakarta, Indonesia 2–6 November 2015
7. Speaker at SME Policy Dialogue on 'Ease of Business Registration in ASEAN Member States' Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, 10–11 November 2015

RESEARCHER

Yasushi UEKI

PUBLICATIONS

1. Trade costs and exportation: A comparison between enterprises in Southeast Asia and Latin America' in *Journal of Business Research*, vol. 68(4), April 2015
2. South-South technology transfer to Laos through face-to-face contacts' with Xaysomphet Norasingh and Tomohiro Machikita in *Journal of Business Research*, vol. 68(7), July 2015

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/ LECTURES

1. Presentation on 'Investment Climate in CLMV Countries from the Perspectives of Thailand Plus One' at the 1st Meeting of 2015 WEC-WG (The 17th Meeting on Mekong-Japan Economic and Industrial Cooperation under WEC-WG) Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 3 April 2015
2. Presentation on 'Mekong Industrial Development in the Sub-regional and East Asian Economic Integration' at the 2nd meeting of 2015WEC-WG (The 18th Meeting on Mekong-Japan Economic and Industrial Cooperation under WEC-WG) Bangkok, Thailand, 24 July 2015
3. Presentation on 'Policy Issues for the Automobile Industry Development beyond AEC 2015' at the Special Seminar at the 16th AMEICC Working Group on the Automobile Industry Siem Reap, Cambodia, 3 August 2015
4. Presentation on 'Mekong-India Economic Corridor as a Land Bridge' at the 30th ASEAN Transport Facilitation Working Group (TFWG) Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 26–27 August 2015
5. Panellist at 'Ensuring alignment of infrastructure investment with economic and development strategies of developing countries, as well as coherence with regional and sub-regional strategies on connectivity' at the International Workshop on Quality Infrastructure Investment Antalya, Turkey, 13 September 2015
6. Presentation on 'The Economic Community of ASEAN: Impacts for Business with Latin America' at the Latin America–Asia Pacific Business Forum Lima, Peru, 24–25 November 2015
7. Presenter at the Round Table on Human Resource Development under AMEICC Working Group on Automobile Industry (WG-AI) Bangkok, Thailand, 7 March 2016

RESEARCHER	PUBLICATIONS	INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/ LECTURES
Fauziah ZEN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Age Related Pension Expenditure and Fiscal Space: Modelling Techniques and Case Studies from East Asia</i> (with Mukul Asher), published in ERIA-Routledge series 2. Reviewer in <i>Journal of Economics and Development</i>, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Presentation on 'Does Kaizen create buyer-driven technology transfer to Southeast Asian firms?' at the Global Innovation and Knowledge Academy (GIKA) conference Valencia, Spain, 14–16 July 2015 9. Presentation on 'Customer pressure, customer-manufacturer-supplier relationships, and firm performance in Southeast Asia' at the Global Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Management (GEIM) Conference Taichung, Taiwan, 30–31 July 2015 10. Presentation on 'Product Innovation and ICT Use in Firms of Four ASEAN Economies' at the International Multidisciplinary Social Networks Conference Matsuyama, Japan, 1–3 September 2015 11. Presentation on 'An empirical analysis of connectivity in technology transfers among local firms in ASEAN four economies' at the DRUID-Asia Conference Singapore, Singapore, 23–25 February 2016 12. Presentation on 'Does Safety-Oriented Corporate Social Responsibility Promote Innovation in the Thai Trucking Industry?' at the Global Innovation and Knowledge Academy (GIKA) conference Valencia, Spain, 20–23 March 2016 13. Editorial Review Board Member, <i>International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal</i> 14. Advisory Review Board Member, the Global Innovation and Knowledge Academy (GIKA) conference
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speaker at 'The Need for Right Economic Institutions in Diplomacy' at the 10th Annual Meeting of Deans and Directors of Diplomatic Training Institutions of ASEAN+3 Bali, Indonesia, 8–10 April 2015

RESEARCHER

PUBLICATIONS

3. Reviewer in *Journal of Energy Policy*, Elsevier
4. Interviewed on banking role in ASEAN financial integration by *China Daily Asia Weekly*, May 2015

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/ LECTURES

2. Speaker at ASEAN Business Club 2015 Forum: 'Lifting the Barriers, Infrastructure' session in Four Seasons Hotel Singapore, Singapore, 14 May 2015
3. Speaker at the 'East Asia Connectivity', Expert Forum 2015 "Regional Integration Revisited" by GIZ Bangkok, Thailand, 27–28 May 2015
4. Speaker at Financing Infrastructure in ASEAN Member States at the Third ASEAN Connectivity Forum, organised by ASEAN-Korea Centre and the Federation of Korean Industries Seoul, Korea, 22 October 2015
5. Speaker at the Alumni Regional Meeting 2015, 'Devolving Power in Asia: Experiences in Good Governance' by Konrad Adenauer School for Young Politicians (KASYP) Davao, The Philippines, 29–31 October 2015
6. Chair at Infrastructure development session, Economic Partnership Promotion Seminar, JETRO, Fairmont Jakarta, Indonesia, 24 November 2015
7. Speaker at 'Increasing private participation for infrastructure development: Policy Bottlenecks and The Way Forward' at the 7th Diplomatic Training on The Development of ASEAN Community, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia Jakarta, Indonesia, 26 November 2015
8. Chair at the 'Young Economic Forum on Fiscal Reform and Economic Development in Indonesia' session at International Forum on 'Fiscal Reform to Support Strong and Equitable Growth: Striking The Right Balance', Ministry of Finance GOI, AusAID, ADB Bali, 10–11 December 2015

Annex H

Seminars and Symposia

DATE	EVENT	VENUE
2 April 2015	The 1st ASEAN–Japan Symposium on Disaster Management 2015 - Building National Resilience in ASEAN Countries: 'Initiatives of Risk Control through International Cooperation and Technologies' Co-organised with the Government of Japan	Jakarta, Indonesia
4 May 2015	ERIA–OECD MOU First Anniversary Symposium: 'Inspiring the ASEAN Community towards 2025' Co-organised with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Jakarta, Indonesia
19 May 2015	International Nuclear Energy Symposium: 'Discussions on nuclear Energy from the Female Point of View - Why is it necessary? Why is it safe enough? Why is it irreplaceable?' Co-organised with National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEF), and the Breakthrough Institute	Tokyo, Japan
29 September 2015	East Asia Summit Roundtable (EAS) Regulatory Roundtable II Co-organised with the Government of Indonesia, New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER), Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia (MITI), and Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)	Jakarta, Indonesia
16 November 2015	Stronger ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), Closer ASEAN Co-organised with the Government of Malaysia (GOM), Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
24 November 2015	The Symposium on Building National Resilience: 'Recognizing World Tsunami Day on November 5 and Enhancing Global Awareness on Disaster Management and Prevention' Co-organised by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Jakarta, Indonesia
26 November 2015	Asia-Pacific Forum: 'ASEAN Community Building and Regional Economic Integration in East Asia: Looking Beyond 2015' Co-organised with Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) and Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)	Jakarta, Indonesia
3–5 December 2015	The 4th ERIA Editors' Roundtable on 'The ASEAN Community Post 2015 Vision' Co-organised with The Star	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

DATE	EVENT	VENUE
18–19 January 2016	ERIA-IFRI (Institut Français des Relations Internationales) Symposium: 'What can the ASEAN Community contribute to South East Asia and the World?' Co-organised with Institut Français des Relations Internationales (IFRI)	France, Paris
25 January 2016	ERIA Seminar: 'How Credit Risk Databases Promote Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)' Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia	Jakarta, Indonesia
19–20 January 2016	Workshop: 'India-Japan Partnership towards Meeting the Challenge of Infrastructure Development in India's Northeast' Co-organised with India Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)	Kohima, India
17–19 February 2016	Delhi Dialogue VIII: 'ASEAN-India Relations, New Paradigm' Co-organised by the Ministry of External Affairs of India, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce (FICCI), and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA)	New Delhi, India

Annex I

Media Exposure

- 2015 -

NO	TITLE OF NEWS OR ARTICLE	MEDIA WHERE IT APPEARED	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1.	Free Trade Agreements for Indonesia?	The Diplomat	article by Lili Yan Ing	6 April
2.	SE Asia Should Boost Resilience Efforts: Experts	The Jakarta Post	ASEAN-Japan Symposium on Disaster Management	8 April
3.	Infrastructure Indonesia: Beyond Financing Issues	Ekonomid: Quarterly Magazine Sorotan	article by Fauziah Zen	Vol. 24/1/2015
4.	Lanjutan kerja sama OVOP dengan Korsel (OVOP Continue to Cooperate with South Korea)	kaltengpos.web.id	ERIA is mentioned	20 April
5.	700 CEO dan Investor Dunia Hadiri WEF-EA 2015 (700 CEOs and World Investors Attend the WEF-EA 2015)	erabaru.net	ERIA President Hidetoshi Nishimura is mentioned	21 April
6.	ASEAN 標準時検討 ASEAN Standard Time Zone Discussed at ASEAN Summit	Yomiuri Shimbun	Yoshifumi Fukunaga's comment regarding ASEAN standard time zone	26 April
7.	Stronger thrust needed to eliminate non-tariff barriers, says ABC	The Star Online	ERIA is mentioned	29 April
8.	ASEAN leading businesses, policymakers to meet in Singapore	New Sarawak Tribune	ERIA is mentioned	30 April
9.	ERIA, OECD to celebrate MOU First Anniversary	The Jakarta Post	ERIA-OECD First Anniversary Symposium	30 April
10.	Unleashing ASEAN's full potential	China Daily Asia	ERIA President Hidetoshi Nishimura is mentioned	1 May
11.	Closing economic gap in region	China Daily Asia	Fauziah Zen is featured	Weekly Edition 22-28 May
12.	Banking deal gives boost to ASEAN trade	China Daily Asia	Fauziah Zen is featured	Weekly Edition 22-28 May
13.	Fuelling growth: how regional energy trade in Asia will change	The Economist Intelligence Unit	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	May Edition
14.	Asean intensifies talks on power transmission line	Daily Express Newspaper Online	Yanfei Li is featured	28 May

- 2015 -

NO	TITLE OF NEWS OR ARTICLE	MEDIA WHERE IT APPEARED	DESCRIPTION	DATE
15.	Queen's Birthday Honours for Services to Universities	Scoop Independent News NZ	ERIA and John Wood is mentioned	3 June
16.	ASEAN and a renewable energy future	Deal Street Asia	Yanfei Li is featured	3 June
17.	A 'Positive Signal' For Closer Ties	China Daily Asia	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	22 May
18.	FM Delivers Report on Foreign Policy and Region Cooperation	Montsame	ERIA President Hidetoshi Nishimura is featured with the 8th Governing Board Meeting of ERIA	8 June
19.	Powering Cambodia's Economy	The Diplomat	ERIA is mentioned	8 June
20.	Between Two Giants: Indonesia's Economy in the Balance	Jakarta Globe	Lili Yan Ing is featured	17 June
21.	Academy of International Business and IIMB host 4-day meet on 'Global Networks: Organizations and People'	India Education Diary	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	29 June
22.	Academy of International Business and IIMB host 4-day meet on 'Global Networks: Organizations and People'	The Financial Express	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	29 June
23.	Evolution of foreign investment	China Daily Asia Weekly	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	26 June– 2 July
24.	MSMEs seen to benefit most from ASEAN integration	ABS CBN News	ERIA is mentioned	1 July
25.	MSMEs seen to benefit most from ASEAN economic integration	The Philippines Star	ERIA is mentioned	1 July
26.	Philippines among most restrictive in SEA on FDI	The Philippines Star	ERIA is mentioned	2 July
27.	The Sixth Year	The Philippines Star	ERIA is mentioned	3 July
28.	Fast implementation of CARS to help Philippines compete	The Philippines Star	ERIA is mentioned	5 July
29.	Policy reforms urged for semiconductor industry	The Philippines Star	ERIA is mentioned	6 July

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NO	TITLE OF NEWS OR ARTICLE	MEDIA WHERE IT APPEARED	DESCRIPTION	DATE
30.	Lessening the negative: Balancing the nationalist foreign investment policy towards integration	The Philippines Star	ERIA is mentioned	7 July
31.	Vietnam overtaking the Philippines	The Philippines Star	ERIA is mentioned	9 July
32.	"近づくAEC 第2回「盟主」インドネシアで強まる保護主義 A E C に後ろ向きの世論 AEC Approaching - Protectionism growing in Indonesia, leader of ASEAN"	Jiji Press	Yoshifumi Fukunaga is featured	7 July
33.	How restrictive are ASEAN's Rules of Origin?	East Asia Forum	Lili Yan Ing is featured	1 August
34.	Commentary: How restrictive are ASEAN's rules of origin?	Jakarta Globe	Lili Yan Ing is featured	1 August
35.	PCCI Warns of Further Slump in FDI Inflow	The Philippines Star	ERIA is mentioned	6 August
36.	As use of nuclear energy grows more widespread in Asia, transparency should be key	South China Morning Post	Yanfei Li is featured	9 August
37.	Goals: Banishing Poverty	China Daily Asia	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	7 August
38.	Saving Asia's oceans of plenty	China Daily Asia	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	7 August
39.	Constructing Asia's route to growth	China Daily Asia	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	7 August
40.	Japan fires up nuclear power again, but can it ever be safe enough?	The Conversation	ERIA is mentioned	17 August
41.	RCEP a good avenue if it can benefit ASEAN members	Borneo Post Online	Lili Yan Ing is featured	25 August
42.	RCEP a good avenue if it can benefit ASEAN members, Says Economist	Bernamea ASEAN 2015	Lili Yan Ing is featured	25 August
43.	RCEP a good avenue if it can benefit ASEAN members, Says Economist	OANA News	Lili Yan Ing is featured	25 August
44.	Innovation crucial for SMEs in the region	China Daily Asia Weekly	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	27 August

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NO	TITLE OF NEWS OR ARTICLE	MEDIA WHERE IT APPEARED	DESCRIPTION	DATE
45.	ASEAN Business Club: Launch of Lifting the Barriers Reports	Bernama	Fauziah Zen is featured	26 August–3 September
46.	RCEP baik jika bermanfaat untuk perniagaan ASEAN	Media Permata Brunei	Lili Yan Ing is featured	25 August
47.	Ready to roll?	China Daily Asia Weekly	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	28 August
48.	Seeking new sources of finance	China Daily Asia Weekly	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	28 August
49.	President Hidetoshi Nishimura interviewed on the outlook for AEC	Thai PBS (video)	ERIA President Hidetoshi Nishimura is featured	7 August
50.	ASEAN Power Grid talks to take place in KL next month	Videonews.us	ERIA is mentioned	30 September
51.	"E R I A、規制改革を議論 東アジアなどから100人参加"	Daily Jakarta Shimbun	EAS RR II is featured	6 October
52.	Southeast Asia Needs US\$2.5 Trillion Investment to Secure Energy Needs: IEA	Bernama.com	ERIA is mentioned	9 October
53.	SE Asia must keep energy investments flowing: IEA	The Sun Daily	ERIA is mentioned	9 October
54.	Proper safeguards needed for long-term AEC benefits	The Nation	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	11 October
55.	Non-tariff measures: not really all that bad	The Jakarta Post	article by Dr. Lili Yan Ing	12 October
56.	6 th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium: The Connectivity Agenda for an Integrated ASEAN Community	Bernama.com	The 6 th ASEAN Connectivity Symposium is featured	16 October
57.	Passage of Customs Modernization Act Pushed	Inquirer	ERIA is mentioned	19 October
58.	Zenaida Monsada named energy secretary	Inquirer	ERIA is mentioned	24 October
59.	Philippine infra 8th of 10 in ASEAN	The Philippine Star	ERIA is mentioned	26 October
60.	Insight: Is Indonesia ready to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership?	The Jakarta Post	article by Lili Yan Ing	30 October

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NO	TITLE OF NEWS OR ARTICLE	MEDIA WHERE IT APPEARED	DESCRIPTION	DATE
61.	Philippine starts preparing for chairing ASEAN in 2017	Global Post	ERIA is mentioned	4 November
62.	Should We Look Beyond Carbon Emissions?	The Jakarta Post	article by Venkatachalam Anbumozhi	6 November
63.	Indonesian SMEs Part II: Lack of Data, Coordination and Will	Digital News Asia	ERIA is mentioned	12 November
64.	Innovation in South-east Asia's energy sector: Renewables, microgrids and clean tech	E-gov Innovation	Yanfei Li is featured	17 November
65.	News Analytics: Constant evolution key to ASEAN's economic community	Global Post	ERIA is mentioned	17 November
66.	Energy security and sustained growth: analysis of the energy outlook and savings potential in the EAS region	Asia Pathway	article by Han Phoumin	18 November
67.	Energy for a stronger East Asia Summit (EAS) Region	Economy Watch	article by Han Phoumin	19 November
68.	Spotlight: Chinese premier's Malaysian trip to seek further economic integration in East Asia	Xinhua News Agency (Global Post)	ERIA is mentioned	20 November
69.	Should the rest of Southeast Asia join the TPP?	The Diplomat	article by Lili Yan Ing	20 November
70.	'Tsunami Day' support expanding the second floor said 'share the disaster prevention know-how' (25 November 2015)	The Daily Jakarta Shimbun (japanese Version)	ERIA is mentioned (Building National Resilience Symposium coverage)	25 November
71.	Ahead of Paris climate talks, OECD urges Indonesia to end reliance on fossil fuels	Jakarta Globe	ERIA is mentioned (Building National Resilience Symposium coverage)	25 November
72.	Arah ASEAN tak Jelas (ASEAN's Vision unclear)	Kompas	ERIA is mentioned (Asia-Pacific Forum coverage)	27 November
73.	In the great game for Southeast Asia, which trade acronym will take the price?	Jakarta Globe	ERIA is mentioned (Asia-Pacific Forum coverage)	27 November

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NO	TITLE OF NEWS OR ARTICLE	MEDIA WHERE IT APPEARED	DESCRIPTION	DATE
74.	Tackling a burning issue	China Daily Asia Weekly	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	27 November - 3 December
75.	Laos pitches common standard for Southeast Asian SEZs	Nikkei Asian Review	Yasushi Ueki is featured	2 December
76.	Define concept of moderation, officials urged	The Star Online	ERIA is mentioned (The 4th ERIA Editors Roundtable coverage)	5 December
77.	Tempo Editor: Indonesia needs moderation	The Star Online	ERIA is mentioned (The 4th ERIA Editors Roundtable coverage)	6 December
78.	Export to grow with AEC set-up	The Malaysian Reserve	ERIA is mentioned (The 4th ERIA Editors Roundtable coverage)	7 December
79.	ASEAN SG Dialogue with regional media	Vietnam TV	ERIA is mentioned (The 4th ERIA Editors Roundtable coverage)	7 December
80.	What should Asia aim for in Paris?	Bangkok Post	article by Venkatachalam Anbumozhi	9 December
81.	Myanmar faces high barriers to joining AEC: economists	Myanmar Times	Ponciano S. Intal, Jr., is featured	10 December
82.	Nuclear race heating up in Southeast Asia	Malay Mail	Yanfei Li is featured	11 December
83.	Prudent fiscal and reinvention of self-reliance concept	The Jakarta Post	article by Lili Yan Ing	16 December
84.	Myanmar's second five-year plan to target economy	Dajjiworld	ERIA is mentioned	17 December
85.	ERIA President: ASEAN is a miracle community	Vietnam TV	ERIA President Hidetoshi Nishimura is interviewed	24 December
86.	Realizing the Paris Agreement: How can Asia manage the transition to a low-carbon economy?	Asia Pathway	article by Venkatachalam Anbumozhi	24 December
87.	AEC nears with little sense of unity	Bangkok Post	ERIA is mentioned	27 December

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NO	TITLE OF NEWS OR ARTICLE	MEDIA WHERE IT APPEARED	DESCRIPTION	DATE
88.	Economic Outlook 2016: ASEAN	NHK World	Fukunari Kimura is featured	8 January
89.	Brunei ranks 2 nd in ASEAN eco-index	Xinhua News Agency (Global Post)	ERIA is mentioned	11 January
90.	OECD Forecast Robust Growth for Southeast Asia, China and India	Tempo English	ERIA is mentioned (ERIA-OECD Joint Seminar: Economic Outlook for Southeast Asia, China and India 2016 – Enhancing Regional Ties)	21 January
91	Connectivity the hinder for NE development	Morung Express	ERIA is mentioned (ERIA-ICRIER Workshop : India-Japan Partnership towards Meeting the Challenge of Infrastructure Development in India's Northeast)	21 January
92.	Thai business community urges participation in TPP	Nikkei Asian Review	ERIA is mentioned	25 February
93.	Non-membership of TPP 'has huge negative effect'	The Nation	Masahito Ambashi is featured	25 February
94.	SETA 2016 to discuss Asia's energy future	ECO Business	ERIA is mentioned	2 March
95.	Can 'New' Keynesianism Save the Chinese Economy?	The Diplomat	article by Yanfei Li	6 March
96.	EPPO and ERIA inks Cooperation	The Nation	ERIA is mentioned	23 March
97.	Apparel makers head for Vietnam	China Daily Asia	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi is featured	27 March

Annex J

Publications

A. ERIA Books

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	ISBN
1.	East Asian Integration (First Edition)	Lili Yan Ing	ISBN: 978-602-8660-82-2
2.	Framing the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Post- 2015	Ponciano Intal, Jr., Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, Fauziah Zen, Hidetoshi Nishimura, Rully Prasetya	ISBN: 978-602-8660-86-0
3.	The Comprehensive Asian Development Plan 2.0 (CADP 2.0): Infrastructure for Connectivity and Innovation	ERIA CADP Research Team	ISBN: 978-602-8660-88-4
4.	The Use of FTAs in ASEAN: Survey-based Analysis	Lili Yan Ing and Shujiro Urata	ISBN: 978-602-8660-79-2
5.	The Development Potential of the Content Industry in East Asia and the ASEAN Region (Phase 2)	Sirisak Koshpasharin and Kensuke Yasue	ISBN: 978-602-8660-87-7

B. Research Project Reports

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
1.	Building Guidelines and a Cooperative Framework in East Asian Countries for Radioactive Emergencies	Tomoko Murakami	ERIA Research Project Report 2014-37
2.	Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Transport Sector through Transport Improvement and Smart Community Development in Urban Areas	Ichiro Kutani, Yasumoto Sudo, Yanfei Li	ERIA Research Project Report 2014-38
3.	Energy Outlook and Energy Saving Potential in East Asia	Shigeru Kimura and Han Phoumin	ERIA Research Project Report 2014-33
4.	Macroeconomic Impact of Coal-Fired Power Plants	Ichiro Kutani and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi	ERIA Research Project Report 2014-43
5.	National Public-Private Partnership Framework in ASEAN Member Countries	ERIA	ERIA Research Project Report

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
6.	Reforming the Intellectual Property System to Promote Foreign Direct Investment in ASEAN	ERIA	ERIA Research Project Report 2013-16
7.	Scenario Analysis of Energy Security in the East Asia Summit Region	Ichiro Kutani, Mitsuru Motokura, and Han Phoumin	ERIA Research Project Report 2014-35
8.	Selecting the Best Mix of Renewable and Conventional Energy Sources for Asian Communities	Yuki Kudoh and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi	ERIA Research Project Report 2014-26
9.	Study on Effective Power Infrastructure Investment through Power Grid Interconnections in East Asia	Kazutaka Fukasawa, Ichiro Kutani, and Yanfei Li	ERIA Research Project Report 2014-30
10.	Study on the Strategic Usage of Coal in the EAS Region: A Technical Potential Map and Update of the First-Year Study	Yasuo Otaka and Han Phoumin	ERIA Research Project Report 2014-36
11.	Sustainable Development of Natural Gas Market in East Asia Summit Region	Ichiro Kutani and Yanfei Li	ERIA Research Project Report 2014-31

C. Discussion Papers

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
1.	Addressing Poverty and Vulnerability in ASEAN: An Analysis of Measures and Implications Going Forward	Sudarno Sumarto and Sarah Moselle	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-63
2.	AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Non-tariff Measures and Non-tariff Barriers	Dionisius Narjoko	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-36
3.	AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Investment Liberalization	Ponciano S. Intal, Jr.	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-32
4.	AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Service Liberalization	Dionisius Narjoko	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-39

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
5.	AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Standards and Conformance	Rully Prasetya and Ponciano S. Intal, Jr.	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-42
6.	AEC Blueprint Implementation Performance and Challenges: Trade Facilitation	Ponciano S. Intal, Jr.	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-41
7.	AEC Scorecard Phase IV: Furthering the Implementation of the AEC Blueprint Measures The Singapore Country Report	Hank Lim, Bernard Aw, and Loke Hoe Yeong	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-47
8.	ASEAN: Regional Integration and Reforms	Mari Pangestu and Lili Yan Ing	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-69
9.	Can Thinking Green and Sustainability be an Economic Opportunity for ASEAN?	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi and Ponciano S. Intal, Jr.	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-66
10.	Challenges of Indonesian Competition Law and Some Suggestions for Improvement	Manaek SM Pasaribu	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-04
11.	Competition Law and Policy in Singapore	Burton Ong	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-53
12.	Convergence of Opportunities: Resilience and the ASEAN Community	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-02
13.	Deepening and Widening of Production Networks in ASEAN	Ayako Obashi and Fukunari Kimura	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-09
14.	Demographic Change and Fiscal Sustainability in Asia	Sang-Hyop Lee, Jungsuk Kim, and Donghyun Park	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-11
15.	Developing Domestic and Export Markets and Levelling Up Trade in Value-Added: Lessons Learnt	Ben Shepherd	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-49
16.	Development of Competition Laws in Korea	Hwang Lee	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-78
17.	Empowering Communities and Countries to Conserve Biodiversity at the National and ASEAN Levels: Status, Challenges, and Ways Forward	Percy E. Sajise	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-81
18.	Engendering ASEAN Identity: The Role of Film	Jose Miguel R. de la Rosa	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-75

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
19.	Engendering Concerted National Efforts towards Improved Health Outcomes in the ASEAN: Status, Challenges, Targets, and Ways Forward	Oscar F. Picazo	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-83
20.	Engendering Liveable Low-Carbon Smart Cities in ASEAN as an Inclusive Green Growth Model and Opportunities for Regional Cooperation	S. Kumar	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-57
21.	Evolving Informal Remittance Methods of Myanmar Migrant Workers in Thailand	Koji Kubo	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-45
22.	FDI Restrictiveness Index for ASEAN: Implementation of AEC Blueprint Measures	Shandre Muga Thangavelu	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-43
23.	Firm-level Impact of Free Trade Agreements on Import Prices	Kazunobu Hayakawa, Nuttawut Laksanapanyakul, and Shujiro Urata	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-33
24.	Framing the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Post 2015: Quality and Equity Issues in Investing in Basic Education in ASEAN	Tereso S. Tullao, Jr., Miguel Roberto Borromeo, and Christopher James Cabuay	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-65
25.	Global Value Chain Participation in Southeast Asia - Trade and Related Policy Implications	Javier López-González and Przemyslaw Kowalski	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-71
26.	Government Strategy and Support for Regional Trade Agreements: The Case of Thailand	Kazunobu Hayakawa, Nuttawut Laksanapanyakul, Pisit Puapan, and Sasatra Sudsawasd	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-37
27	How Do Exports and Imports Affect the Use of Free Trade Agreements? Firm-level Survey Evidence from Southeast Asia	Lili Yan Ing, Shujiro Urata, and Yoshifumi Fukunaga	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-01

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
28.	How Labour Market Policies Affect Innovation and Trade Competitiveness	Siwage Dharma Negara	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-48
29.	Imported Inputs in Indonesia's Product Development	Lili Yan Ing and Chandra Tri Putra	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-55
30.	Improving the Regulatory and Support Environment for Migrant Workers for Greater Productivity, Competitiveness, and Social Welfare in ASEAN	Naomi Hatsukano	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-76
31.	Increasing the Resilience of Asian Supply Chains to Natural Disasters: The Role of the Financial Sector	Willem Thorbecke	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-08
32.	Intensive and Extensive Margins of South-South-North Trade: Firm-Level Evidence	Lili Yan Ing and Miaojie Yu	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-70
33.	Investing in Higher Education, and Its Potential Impact on Research and Development for Technology Upgrading, Innovation, and Competitiveness	Robin Sakamoto	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-52
34.	Investing in Workers and Firms as Learning Centres for Industrial Upgrading	Hank Lim	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-84
35.	Low Carbon Green Growth in Asia: What is the Scope for Regional Cooperation?	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-29
36.	Managing Labour Adjustments in an Integration ASEAN	Rene Ofreneo and Kun Wardana Abyoto	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-80
37.	Market-Based Mechanisms to Promote Renewable Energy in Asia	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, Alex Bowen, and Puthusserikunnel Devasia Jose	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-30
38.	Market Concentration and Risk-Prevention Incentives: The Case of the Hard Disk Drive Industry	Hiroyuki Nakata, Yasuyuki Sawada, and Kunio Sekiguchi	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-07
39.	Measuring the Costs of FTA Utilization: Evidence from Transaction-level Import Data of Thailand	Kazunobu Hayakawa, Nuttawut Laksanapanyakul, and Shujiro Urata	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-38

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
40.	Monitoring the Implementation of Services Trade Reform towards an ASEAN Economic Community	Philippa Dee	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-44
41.	Neutralising the Advantages of State-Owned Enterprises for a Fair Playing Field	Nguyen Anh Tuan	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-79
42.	Non-tariff Measures and Harmonisation: Issues for the RCEP	Olivier Cadot and Lili Yan Ing	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-61
43.	Policy Effects on Total System Energy Efficiency: Comparisons of Advanced and Developing Economies in the EAS region	Phoumin Han and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-67
44.	Promoting Rural Development, Employment, and Inclusive Growth in ASEAN	Vo Tri Thanh and Nguyen Anh Duong	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-03
45.	Regulatory Coherence: The Case of New Zealand	Derek Gill	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-12
46.	Renewable Energy Policies and the Solar Home System in Cambodia	Han Phoumin	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-64
47.	Services Productivity and Trade Openness: Case of ASEAN	Shandre Mugan Thangavelu, Lili Yan Ing, and Shujiro Urata	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-56
48.	Shared Cultures and Shared Geography: Can There Ever Be a Sense of Common ASEAN Identity and Awareness?	Farish A. Noor	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-77
49.	Singapore's Participation in Global Value Chains: Perspectives of Trade in Value-Added	Mun-Heng Toh	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-50
50.	Spatial Patterns of Manufacturing Agglomeration in Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Thailand	Toshitaka Gokan, Ikuo Kuroiwa, Nuttawut Laksanapanyakul, and Yasushi Ueki	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-68
51.	Strengthening Natural Resources Management in ASEAN: National and Regional Imperatives, Targets, and Opportunities	Kaliappa Kalirajan, Kazi Arif Uz Zaman, and Gaminiratne Wijesekere	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-59

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
52.	Strengthening Regional Cooperation, Coordination, and Response to Health Concerns in the ASEAN Region: Status, Challenges, and Ways Forward	Jacob Kumaresan and Sui Huikuri	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-60
53.	Tariff Pass-through of the World-wide Trade: Empirical Evidence at Tariff-line Level	Kazunobu Hayakawa and Tadashi Ito	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-34
54.	Technology Transfer in ASEAN Countries: Some Evidence from Buyer-Provided Training Network Data	Fukunari Kimura, Tomohiro Machikita, and Yasushi Ueki	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-40
55.	Thai Automotive Industry: International Trade, Production Networks, and Technological Capability Development	Patarapong Intarakumnerd	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-73
56.	Thailand Country Study ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint Mid-term Review Project	Saowaruj Rattanakhamfu, Sumet Ongkittikul, Nutthawut Laksanapurnyakul, Nichamon Thongpat, and Natcha O-Charoen	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-46
57.	The Challenge of China and the Role of Deepening ASEAN Integration for the Philippine Semiconductor Industry	Emily Christi A. Cabegin	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-31
58.	The Competition Act 2010 — Issues and Development since Coming into Force	Vince Eng Teong See	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-85
59.	The Employment Effects of DVCs on Asian Countries and the Phenomenon of Value-Added Erosion	Xiao Jiang and Jose Caraballo	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-51
60.	The Objectives of Competition Law	Cassey Lee	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-54
61.	The Philippines in the Electronics Global Value Chain: Upgrading Opportunities and Challenges	Rafaelita M. Aldaba	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-62
62.	The Role of China, Japan, and Korea in Machinery Production Networks	Ayako Obashi and Fukunari Kimura	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-10
63.	Tourism Supply Chains and Natural Disasters: The Vulnerability Challenge and Business Continuity Models for ASEAN Countries	Meinhard Breiling	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-06

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
64.	Towards Reframing the Spirit of ASEAN Environmentalism: Insights from Japan's COHHO Experience and Studies	Masaru Tanaka and Shigeatsu Hatakeyama	ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-05
65.	Tracking Clean Energy Progress in ASEAN Member States and Analysis of Implementation Deficits	Venkatachalam Anbumozhi and Han Phoumin	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-87
66.	Trade Creation Effects of Regional Trade Agreements: Tariff Reduction versus Non-tariff Barrier Removal	Kazunobu Hayakawa, Tadashi Ito, and Fukunari Kimura	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-35
67.	Trade in Value Added: The Case of Malaysia	Tham Siew Yean and Andrew Kam Jia Yi	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-58
68.	Trade in Value Added: The Case of Viet Nam	Vo Tri Thanh, Nguyen Anh Duong, and Bui Trinh	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-72
69.	Transboundary Haze Pollution Problem in Southeast Asia: Reframing ASEAN's Response	Apichai Sunchindah	ERIA Discussion Paper 2015-82

D. Policy Briefs

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	NUMBER
1.	ASEAN PPP: From Institutional Development to Streamlined Implementation	Norihiro Kawasaki	ERIA Policy Brief 2015-03
2.	Non-tariff Measures: Not All that Bad	Olivier Cadot and Lili Yan Ing	ERIA Policy Brief 2015-02
3.	Power Grid Interconnections in East Asia: Investment in Several Key Projects Are Well Justified	Yanfei Li	ERIA Policy Brief 2016-01

Annex K

Capacity Building

DATE	EVENT	VENUE
20–21 August 2015	Capacity Building Joint Workshop on 'SME Participation in ASEAN and East Asian Regional Integration' Co-organised with Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)	Singapore, Singapore
9–12 September 2015	Capacity Building Joint Workshop on First Technical Workshop on 'Reducing Unnecessary Regulatory Burden' (RURB) and 'Engendering Informed Regulatory Conversations in Priority Integration Sectors in ASEAN' (9 September) and Reducing Unnecessary Regulatory Burden (RURB) on Business Three (3) Days Training Programme (10-12 September) Co-organised with the Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
3–6 November 2015	ERIA-MEF-NAA Capacity Building Workshop on Foundations of Applied and Evidence-Based Policy Framework (3-6 November) Co-organised with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Cambodia
8–9, 21–22 December 2015	ERIA-MEF-NAA, University of Adelaide Capacity Building Workshop on 'Evidence Based Policy Modelling - Intermediate Applied Models and Policy' Co-organised with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia, and supported by University of Adelaide	Phnom Penh, Cambodia
14 December 2015	National Policy Dialogue Forum 'Developing an Agricultural Value Chain in the Mekong Region' Co-organised with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam, and supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam	Ha Noi, Viet Nam
15–18 December 2015	DDG Executive Leaders' Initiative 2015, 'Developing an Agricultural Value Chain in the Mekong Region' Co-organised with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam, and supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam	Da Lat, Viet Nam
23–24 January 2016	Capacity Building Joint Workshop on 'Second SME Participation in ASEAN and East Asian Regional Integration' Co-organised with Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)	Bali, Indonesia

DATE	EVENT	VENUE
13–14 February 2016	Capacity Building Joint Workshop on 'Second Technical Workshop on 'Reducing Unnecessary Regulatory Burden (RURB) and Engendering "Informed Regulatory Conversations" in Priority Integration Sectors in ASEAN' Co-organised with the Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC), supported by The Australian Agency for International Development	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
16–18 February 2016	ERIA Capacity Building Workshop on 'Understanding Non-tariff Measures' Co-organised with UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), supported by The Australian Agency for International Development	Siem Reap, Cambodia
15–16 March 2016	ERIA Capacity Building Workshop on 'Benefitting from Services Liberalization' supported by The Australian Agency for International Development	Bangkok, Thailand



About ERIA

The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) is an international organisation providing support to the Chair of the ASEAN Summit and the East Asia Summit through policy research focusing on three pillars: deepening economic integration, narrowing development gaps, and achieving sustainable development in the region.

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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