



**PUBLICATIONS
CATALOGUE 2017**
(April 2016–March 2017)

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PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE

The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia publishes books, research reports, discussion papers, and policy briefs to share and disseminate its research findings and policy recommendations.

These publications cover a wide range of subject matter on deepening economic integration, narrowing development gaps, and sustainable development – the three pillars under which ERIA conducts research. ERIA is also highly involved in energy-related research.

ERIA also co-publishes with international academic and professional printing houses.

In fiscal year 2016, ERIA produced **8 books**, **18 research reports**, **25 discussion papers**, **3 policy briefs**, and **2 co-publications**.

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Agriculture and Disaster Management

Distributional Impacts of Climate Change and Food Security in Southeast Asia

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-41

By Srivatsan V. Raghavan , Jiang Ze, Jina Hur, Liu Jiandong, Nguyen Ngoc Son, Sun Yabin, and Liong Shie-Yui

Climate and agriculture are closely linked, as weather and climate are the primary factors in agricultural production. Due to high levels of carbon dioxide, future projections of climate change indicate increasing temperatures and varied rainfall, both which will greatly impact the agricultural sector. In this context, this paper assesses food security with respect to climate changes over Southeast Asia, focusing on southern Viet Nam. This multidisciplinary study integrates regional climate modelling, agricultural science-crop modelling, and risk assessments, which form the base for the creation of regional/local information products that will have direct societal applications. This study is useful for assessing socio-economic risks and leads to opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration, which will directly benefit the ASEAN region to develop adequate adaptive practices towards risk management, food security, diversification, and planning.

Food Supply Chain Disruption due to Natural Disasters: Entities, Risks, and Strategies for Resilience

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-18

Bwy Vangimalla R. Reddy, Shardendu K. Singh, and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

The resilience of the food supply chain (FSC) to disruptions has not kept pace with the extended, globalised, and complex network of modern food chain. This study presents a holistic view of the FSC, including the dynamics among its components, and risks and vulnerabilities to disruptions, particularly natural disasters. Natural disasters pose huge economic challenges to nations, communities, and corporations worldwide. Agriculture is one sector most affected by natural disasters, including the increasing effects of global climate change. Specifically, the annual fluctuation in crop production as well as trade in agricultural products that affect FSCs has been closely linked to natural disasters and extreme weather. This paper discusses how FSC's dependence on existing infrastructure and how a country's lack of preparedness for emergencies potentially aggravate the disruptions brought by natural disasters. It underscores how the identification of challenges and knowledge gaps can be part of the process to enhance the resilience of FSC and provides examples of disaster relief operations. It further explores the challenges and opportunities for a robust FSC in ASEAN and other developing countries through capacity building and good governance.



Competitiveness

Competition Policy vs. Industrial Policy as a Growth Strategy

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-40

By Tatsuo Hatta

This paper examines the rationale behind industrial policy and competition policy as growth strategies, and shows that competition policy, rather than industrial policy, generated the rapid economic growth in post-war Japan. It also reveals that Japan's growth rate was lowered from the mid-1970s due to newly introduced industrial policies and paucity of further competition policy. The current Abe government recognises the need for competition policies for Japan to recover from the low-growth period. The paper describes the types of competition policy carried out under Abenomics, especially in strategic special economic zones.

Indonesia and China: Friends or Foes? Quality Competition and Firm Productivity

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-29

By Lili Yan Ing, Miaojie Yu, and Rui Zhang

The paper defines and measures 'firm-product-destination-year-specific export quality' and investigates how quality competition from China affects the productivity of Indonesian firms in the domestic and export markets. The results suggest that an increase in the quality of China's exports by 10% will increase the productivity of (i) Indonesian firms by 0.4%–0.5% in Indonesia's domestic market, and (ii) of Indonesian exporters by 2% in the export market. While the sample is limited to exporters only, findings reveal that an increase in the quality of China's exports will increase the productivity of Indonesian firms in the export market, but not in the domestic market. These findings broaden the horizon through which firms could benefit from opening up to trade.

Mobility of Highly Skilled Retirees from Japan to the Republic of Korea and Taiwan

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-31

By Byeongwoo Kang, Yukihiro Sato, and Yasushi Ueki

Attracting highly skilled workers is a major element in the economic development of many countries, especially developing ones. However, workers generally move from developing countries to developed ones. Historical evidence indicates that Korean and Taiwanese firms scout for highly skilled (retired or soon-to-retire) Japanese workers to accrue, and catch up on, knowledge. This paper investigates how these firms scout for highly skilled Japanese workers. Aiming to produce evidence rather than testing hypotheses, this paper gives practical information on how firms in developing countries attract highly skilled workers to drive future growth. It also provides insights into the international mobility of highly skilled workers from a developed country to developing countries, which has not been examined in the previous literature.



Connectivity



Asia-Europe Connectivity Vision 2025: Challenges and Opportunities

Edited by Anita Prakash

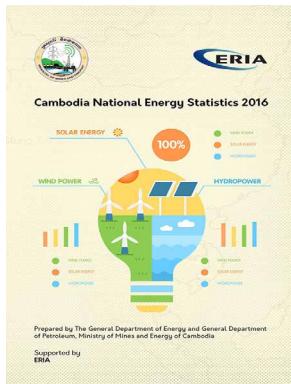
The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) enters into its third decade with commitments for a renewed and deepened engagement between Asia and Europe. After 20 years, and with tremendous global and regional changes behind it, there is a consensus that ASEM must bring out a new road map of Asia-Europe connectivity and cooperation.

It is commonly understood that improved connectivity and increased cooperation between Europe and Asia require plans that are both sustainable and can be upscaled. This publication, a joint work of ERIA and the Government of Mongolia for the 11th ASEM Summit 2016 in Ulaanbaatar, provides the ideas for an ASEM connectivity road map for the next decade that can give ASEM a unity of purpose comparable to, if not more advanced than, the integration and cooperation efforts of other regional groups. ASEM has the platform to create a connectivity blueprint for Asia and Europe. This ASEM Connectivity Vision document provides the template for this blueprint.

Energy

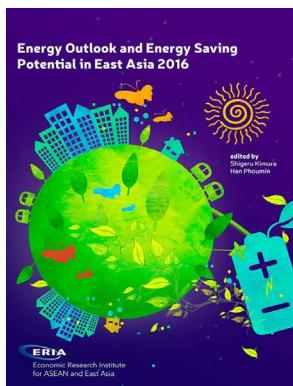
Cambodia National Energy Statistics 2016

*By the General Department of Energy and General Department of Petroleum, Ministry of Mines and Energy of Cambodia
Supported by ERIA*



Insufficient information and inadequate capacity to carry out comprehensive energy planning are identified as the main contributing factors to the current state of the energy sector in Cambodia. In this regard, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) of Cambodia requested the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) to provide support to overcome such technical constraint. Responding positively, ERIA subsequently deployed technical staff and experts to support staff of MME from the General Department of Energy and the General Department of Petroleum to conduct a series of data collection and analysis to put together Cambodia's National Energy Statistics.

This project and publication has greatly enhanced energy policy planning in Cambodia. To sustain the project, Cambodia will establish a systematic collection of energy data from various energy supply companies and other government agencies/corporations, so that energy data and statistics could be published in the future continuously. Having good energy statistics would allow Cambodia to contribute to and share data with ASEAN, the International Energy Agency, Joint Organization Data Initiative, and other international fora and arena.



Energy Outlook and Energy Saving Potential in East Asia 2016

Edited by Shigeru Kimura and Han Phoumin

Sustained economic growth and increasing population in East Asia are the two major drivers to the doubling energy demand in 2013–2040. This increase could threaten energy security and the effort to curb carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. These common energy challenges will need to be addressed through concerted efforts, including collective measures and actions to develop and deploy energy efficiency and saving, highly efficient and low-emission coal-fired power plant technology, and nuclear safety, and to double the share of renewable energy to the overall energy mix for inclusive and sustainable development.

This report presents the balance of energy best-mix based on each country's policy and targets, and predict the pattern of future energy consumption. Both Business-as-Usual and Alternative Policy Scenarios were used to examine the energy consumption and outline potential additional energy efficiency goals, action plans, or policies that are being, or likely to be, considered. The findings of this study would continue to set light towards policy implications for decision-making to ensure that the region could enjoy both economic growth and investment opportunities without compromising energy security and environmental problems resulting from rising CO₂ emissions.



Towards a Circular Economy: Corporate Management and Policy Pathways

Edited by Venkatachalam Anbumozhi and Jootae Kim

The transition to a circular economy is a unique opportunity for fast-growing Asian economies to be resource efficient, competitive, and innovative. The circular economy aims to eradicate wasteful use of raw materials and energy from the manufacturing process as well as systematically throughout the various life cycles. It also aims to reuse the by-products. By creating an enabling policy framework for circular economy, government can also motivate corporate leaders to achieve greater benefits for sustainable development. This book investigates the challenges and opportunities of how countries and corporations are able to strike a better balance between economic growth and resource efficiency stewardship in the context of the emerging paradigm on circular economy policy. Through analysis of several case studies, this book also highlights immediate and relatively easy-to-implement circular thinking based on current policy approaches and market trends.

Achieving an Integrated Electricity Market in Southeast Asia: Addressing the Economic, Technical, Institutional, and Geo-political Barriers

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-16

Edited by Yanfei Li and Shigeru Kimura

The research is divided into four interdependent clusters. Clusters 1 and 2 apply case studies on the BIMF countries (Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines). Cluster 1, led by the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan, simulates the development of power infrastructure, interconnection, and exchange of power in these countries through dynamic linear programming. It emphasises the economic rationale and feasibility of electricity market integration in the region. Cluster 2, led by the Brunei National Energy Research Institute, focuses on the regulatory, institutional, and technical barriers in BIMF, and develops a road map to solve these issues. Cluster 2 presents some insights on specific regional issues for other regions, based on an established understanding from previous studies. Cluster 3, conducted jointly by ERIA and the Energy Research Institute at Nanyang Technological University, refers to the Nordic and European cases of electricity market integration and derives implications on the possible business model and market design for ASEAN. Cluster 4, carried out by a researcher from the University of Western Australia, discusses the political and institutional barriers to the formation of an integrated ASEAN electricity market. It also derives several practical strategies in addressing such barriers as policy implications.

Addressing Energy Efficiency in the Transport Sector through Traffic Improvement

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-10

Edited by Ichiro Kutani and Yasutomo Sudo

The 2012 research of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia on energy efficiency of urban transport in East Asia countries identified investment options to reduce traffic congestion and, thus, demand for oil. However, the proposed investment and reactive policy measures are likely to have limited impact, and fundamental change is required to achieve a better future for megacities.

This study focuses on small to mid-sized cities that are in their early stages of development, with Da Nang of Viet Nam as a case study. Da Nang plans to develop a bus rapid transit system (BRT) in the near future but it does not have a blueprint for a feeder bus system, one necessary to enable BRT users to easily access BRT stations. This study focuses on the design issues of the feeder bus system, specifically its optimal route, assuming transport demand scenarios for Da Nang City in 2017, 2020, 2025, and 2030. The study further analyses how urban transport could be more efficient with more effective policy measures.

Building a Collaboration Network towards the Social Acceptance of Nuclear and Coal Power in East Asia

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-19

Edited by Tomoko Murakami

This project aims to build a collaboration network for nuclear and coal power to be socially accepted in East Asia. Some ASEAN countries are introducing or planning to introduce nuclear/coal power plants due to the high growth in energy demand. However, public concern on the safety and environmental impact of these plants makes it difficult for these countries to proceed with development plans. Based on these issues, two international symposiums on nuclear and coal, held in Japan and in Thailand, respectively, discussed the role of nuclear/coal power in the world and in East Asia, and how to promote its social acceptance.

Cooperation Framework for Oil Stockpiling and Emergency Response System

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-7

Edited by Yoshikazu Kobayashi and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi

Energy demand in ASEAN countries has been rapidly expanding in the last decades. While the total energy demand in the region has grown by almost 2.5 times from 1990 to 2011, oil demand in particular has shown the largest increase by more than 120 million tons of oil equivalent. Because domestic oil production has been either stagnant or shrinking in most ASEAN countries, oil demand growth has automatically increased oil import, making these countries more vulnerable to external supply disruption or highly volatile international oil prices.

Based on this recognition, this study developed two scenarios to draw a picture of what will happen if oil supply is unexpectedly and severely disrupted and there is no oil stockpiling. The report particularly focuses on ASEAN because the region has the highest need to promptly initiate stockpiling development actions in East Asia. The report then considers the kind of oil stockpiling option available to ASEAN countries which have not developed their stockpiling system yet, and how government and industry relationships will help promote stockpiling development.

Cost Assessment of Energy Security Improvement in East Asia Summit Region

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-6

Edited by Ichiro Kutani, Mitsuru Motokura, and Naoki Okubo

Energy security is a central pillar in the energy policy of all East Asia Summit (EAS) countries. Self-sufficiency of energy supply forms the basis of energy security, and many policy options are available to improve it. Enhanced oil production, increased use of domestically available renewable energy, and improved energy efficiency are examples of effective policies. Meanwhile, each EAS government is requested to utilise its tax income economically and effectively. It should carefully assess each policy option, which has different costs and effects, to gain maximum utility under a limited budget.

This study assesses the cost and effect of different policy options, and compares them with each other. Such assessment is expected to help policymakers choose more economically effective policy options to improve the self-sufficiency of energy supply for each country's energy security.

Development of the Eco Town Model in the ASEAN Region through Adoption of Energy-Efficient Building Technologies, Sustainable Transport, and Smart Grids

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-20

Edited by Shigeru Kimura, Romeo Pacudan, and Han Phoumin

The recent economic growth among ASEAN countries has driven the rapid increase of energy demand in the region. Energy demand in the region has grown about 2.5 times since 1990 and is expected to triple by 2035. Therefore, ASEAN will need to apply the concept of a low-carbon city or eco town to curb increasing energy demand and to mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases. This is because both increasing energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions could threaten the sustainability of future energy supply and impact the environment, health, and tourism; i.e. the quality of life. Therefore, this eco town project study focuses on the introduction of current and future energy efficiency technologies on buildings and road transport as well as smart grid technologies. Such technologies can be applied to any town in an ASEAN country, such as the Temburong District in Brunei Darussalam.

Economic Impact of Removing Energy Subsidies in Malaysia

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-13

Edited by Shigeru Kimura

The share of demand for fossil fuel-based energy (i.e. coal and oil) in Malaysia will remain the largest in 2035. This significant demand is largely driven by stable economic growth as well as energy prices that are kept low by its energy subsidy policy across sectors. Whereas it is widely acknowledged that subsidy encourages overconsumption and inefficient resource allocation, subsidy reforms will bring about structural changes at all economic levels. Therefore, the effects of fuel subsidy removal need to be simulated to help government formulate mitigating measures to cushion the effects on most affected sectors. The first part of this research estimates the price impact on industry subsectors as an offshoot of energy subsidies removal by applying 2010 Malaysian Input-Output Table; the second part measures the economic impact of removing energy subsidies using a Malaysian macroeconomic model.

Financing Renewable Energy Development in East Asia Summit Countries: A Primer of Effective Policy Instruments

ERIA Research Project Report 2014-27

By Shigeru Kimura, Youngho Chang, and Yanfei Li

This research aims to identify and update the most effective policies in the Asian context, especially for ASEAN Member States, China, and India. The research highlighted policies addressing the following issues on more effective promotion of renewable energy investment in the region: (i) to develop viable and innovative business models and financial mechanisms/structures, especially for distributed generation from renewable sources; (ii) to facilitate market creation through the implementation of market-based mechanisms; (iii) to provide stability of policies and the need for renewable energy legislation; (iv) to enhance the availability of high-quality and high-accuracy renewable energy resource data and other technical assistance to reduce the uncertainty of renewable energy production; (v) to rationalise electricity market design that internalises both the positive and the negative externalities of renewable energy (especially the impact on grid capacity and grid balancing); and (vi) to improve the availability of financial resources in the region through market creation and enhancement of innovative financial instruments, such as the Green Bond, which may be familiar and attractive to Asian investors. The other innovative instrument aimed at reducing the cost of debt financing is a public hedging facility of foreign exchange for renewable energy financing.

Integrative Strategy and Policies for Promoting Appropriate Renewable Energy Technologies in Lower Mekong Basin Region: With Special Focus on Viet Nam

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-21

Edited by Venkatachalam Anbumozhi and Nguyen Anh Tuan

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam – located in the Lower Mekong Basin Region (LMBR) and have great potential and opportunity for cooperation – have remarkable achievements in economic development. Exploitation of renewable energy (RE) sources is seen as one of the best ways to facilitate economic growth in a low carbon way, ensure energy security with focus on indigenous resources and benefits to public health, and improve the economy of rural areas. This report assesses strategy and policies for the RE development of LMBR countries and analyses the social, economic, and environmental benefits of RE development for Viet Nam. It also evaluates Viet Nam's five technologies – solar photovoltaic (PV), biogas, wind, small hydro, and biomass – and finds that these meet 14.1% of power generation potential by 2040. Moreover, the report estimates that the RE technologies used for power generation will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 9.5 million tons to 175.2 million tons CO₂eq, based on the level of technology deployment. Finally, to achieve the RE development target of countries, the report proposes new market-based instruments and a regional cooperation framework that facilitating cross-border projects.

Joint Study for Liquefied Natural Gas Market

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-11

Edited by Ken Koyama, Ichiro Kutani, and Yanfei Li

Energy demand in many East Asia Summit countries is on an upward trend, thus making the role of natural gas in energy supply increasingly important from various aspects. Yet the market for liquefied natural gas (LNG) is in transition in terms of geographical and quantitative expansion, diversification of price formations, and lower oil and gas prices. It is important to balance benefits between importers and exporters and to find workable solutions for developing a sustainable LNG market in various energy situations in importing and exporting countries. Thus, LNG market players and policymakers are encouraged to enhance their efforts to create a more flexible, transparent, and sustainable LNG market in Asia. Whereas the private sector is mainly responsible for commercial deals, the public sector is encouraged to support in improving the business environment for a better-functioning LNG market, especially in terms of flexibility, price formation, and gas supply security, and in securing necessary investments.

Sea Lane Security of Oil and Liquefied Natural Gas in the East Asia Summit Region

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-14

Edited by Shigeru Kimura, Tetsuo Morikawa, and Siddharth Singh

With robust demand – yet modest supply growth – of energy in the region, the East Asia Summit (EAS) area is expected to rely more on imported oil and natural gas. However, without an international pipeline infrastructure, the region imports these products through sea transport. Sea lane security of oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) is then vitally important to ensure energy supply in the region. This study firstly forecasts future oil and LNG import into the Asia-Pacific region in order to assess the congestion in the Hormuz and Malacca/Singapore straits. Secondly, the study identifies various risks to sea lane security in terms of key background elements (congestion, geography, geopolitics, climate change, poverty, and law and order) and trigger events (piracy, terrorism, regional conflicts, accidents, and extreme weather events). Trigger events in turn impact the energy security of the region in the form of supply disruptions, price volatility of traded goods, financial risks to the industry including increased insurance premium, and physical risks to human life. Finally, the study introduces countermeasures adopted by countries, such as Indonesia and Thailand, to mitigate various risks.

Study on Electricity Supply Mix and Role of Policy in ASEAN

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-18

Edited by Emiri Yokota and Ichiro Kutani

Increasing demand for electricity and relatively lower income level are urging ASEAN Member States to develop large-scale power-generating capacity economically and efficiently. Mitigating environmental burden in this development is also becoming more important than ever. Thus, the simultaneous achievement of the so-called 3Es – energy supply security, economic efficiency, and environmental protection – in power development has become indispensable in the energy policy of ASEAN countries.

Each country has a policy/target for future power supply mix. Yet without an appropriate implementation tool, such policy or plan will likely not be implemented. This study then aims at suggesting possible policy tools to realise such an appropriate power supply mix.

Study on Power Grid Interconnection and Electricity Trading in Northeast Asia

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-9

Edited by Yanfei Li and Shigeru Kimura

This research report analyses the costs and benefits of power grid interconnection in the Northeast Asia region – covering north and northeast of China, Japan, Mongolia, East Russia, and South Korea – using a linear programming and optimisation model. Such analysis yielded several important observations on the feasibility and optimal plans of power infrastructure development for power grid interconnection in the region. Large-scale interconnections among Mongolia, Russia, and China are identified as needed and feasible in almost all scenarios. Savings in the total system cost of all countries vary at US\$500 billion in total in about 30 years as a net present value, compared to the case of no power grid interconnection, and thus no trade of electricity. This is equivalent to about 10% of total system cost for all countries involved. On the environment side, some 4 billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions – about 10% of total carbon emissions in the case of no interconnection – could be reduced during the same period. Solar photovoltaic, which has a better match with peak power demand, appears to be more competitive than wind power and to be developed at a large scale in Mongolia starting 2033 or 2038, depending on the scenario.

Study on the Advancement of the Energy Management System in the East Asia Summit Region

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-17

Edited by Yasushi Iida, Inoue Shota, and Yanfei Li

This study aims to (i) analyse the potential for deploying advanced energy management system (EMS) in the East Asia Summit region, especially focusing on ASEAN countries; and (ii) propose, upon identifying the policy challenges common in the region, policy recommendations to promote EMS. The study was conducted for 2 years, and this report deals with the results of the second-year study which focused on the applicability of EMS for factories. It is meant to complement the first-year study report (ERIA Research Project FY2014 No. 39, published in September 2015) on EMS for office buildings. It likewise proposes a set of policy recommendations promoting the deployment of EMS in the ASEAN region.

A Review on Institutional Framework, Principles, and Key Elements for Integrated Electricity Market: Implications for ASEAN

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-26

By Tsani Fauziah Rakhmah and Yanfei Li

ASEAN member countries are becoming large energy consumers and growing participants in the global energy market. Cross-border electricity trade becomes increasingly important particularly in the context of fast-rising energy demand and growing urban population. This paper attempts to set out the common principles, methodologies, institutions, and structure for designing an integrated cross-border electricity market and delivering practical policy implications for ASEAN. To allow cross-border electricity trade, the region will need a target model, common vision, and principles that govern electricity market and grid operation. For countries, energy prices administratively determined by the government should be shifted to market-oriented pricing mechanism. Integrated electricity market has enormous potential that can be realised at reasonable costs. When individual countries pursue regional cooperation mechanism to secure their energy supply, investment comes and contributes to optimisation of available energy resources throughout the region.

Analysis of Distributed Energy Systems and Implications for Electrification: The Case of ASEAN Member States

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-28

By Han Phoumin and Shigeru Kimura

This study highlights the potential role of distributed energy systems (DES) to enhance electricity access and provide energy solutions as a modern energy system in response to increasing energy demand in ASEAN. This study grasps the overall status and policies of DES in selected ASEAN Member States through literature survey and information exchanges from meetings and conferences within the region. The study also attempts to estimate the DES-related renewable energy capacity and investment needed for 2013–2040. In ASEAN, the estimates of DES-related renewable capacity and needed investment for combined renewable energy such as wind, solar photovoltaic, geothermal, hydropower, and biomass will increase significantly from the investment opportunity of US\$34 billion in the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario to US\$56 billion in the alternative policy scenario (APS). At the same time, the application of DES-related renewable energy also implies reduced CO₂ emissions of 46.1 million metric tons for BAU and 64.6 million metric tons for APS. Finally, the study suggests that the DES-related investment opportunity is large, and will provide jobs and business opportunities to the community. DES is a modern generation system and its deployment will also help address the electricity supply shortage in ASEAN Member States.



Finance and Macroeconomy

Financial Reforms in Myanmar and Japan's Engagement

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-27

By Tomoo Kikuchi and Takehiro Masumoto

Since 2011, under the Thein Sein government, Myanmar has started to build financial institutions almost from scratch. Japan has played a leading role in this transition – writing off debt, opening the Yangon Stock Exchange, vying for the entry of Japanese banks, and laying out finance-related laws. As in other Southeast Asian countries, Myanmar's oligopolistic economic structure and colonial past present considerable challenges. There is a rich literature on the relationship between well-functioning financial institutions and economic growth, but the causality of this relationship remains inconclusive. This paper examines the preconditions for financial institutions to be a vehicle for Myanmar's development.

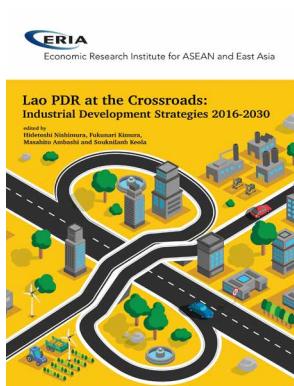
Measuring Tax Administration Effectiveness and its Impact on Tax Revenue

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-17

By Arindam Das-Gupta, Gemma B. Estrada, and Donghyun Park

This paper proposes a method for constructing a tax administration measure of effectiveness (TAME), and describes its desirable properties. TAME was empirically constructed using data from external audits of value-added tax administration of India's state governments. TAME was used to quantitatively assess the impact of tax administration effectiveness on tax revenues. The impact was found to be both statistically significant and large. This paper then identifies the causes of tax administration effectiveness in poorly performing states. Finally, it suggests guidelines for constructing TAMEs for other jurisdictions and time periods.

Industry and Manufacturing



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

By Hidetoshi Nishimura, Fukunari Kimura, Masahito Ambashi, and Souknilanh Keola

This report sets out comprehensive and unique industrial development strategies for the Lao PDR for the mid- to long-term future. It provides concrete recommendations that are likely to contribute to the further development and growth of the country. More specifically, the ultimate objective of this study is to propose policy measures that can turn the weakness of the Lao PDR as a 'landlocked' country into its strength of being in a 'land-linked' location. The implementation of such policies is strongly required. In this regard, the term 'crossroads' refers to when the country needs to make a significant decision regarding its future, and where it is centrally located in the Mekong region.

Research for Consideration of a Policy Proposal to Reform the Natural Rubber Industry's Structure and Stabilise Farmers' Dealing Conditions in Thailand

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-12

Edited by Hajime Yamamoto

Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia together produce about 70% of the world's natural rubber. Recently, this product has been in excess supply because of its increasing production in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Viet Nam and, after 2011, its subdued demand in China. Thus, the price of natural rubber has continually declined since 2011, and stocks in Thailand have been increasing.

Production and distribution of natural rubber should then be improved in Asian countries, specifically Thailand, for farmers to be able to tolerate the competitive and changing market circumstances. This study identifies the types of support for farmers that would be effective against the price volatility of natural rubber, and proposes major policy options.

Formation of Automotive Manufacturing Clusters in Thailand

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-32

By Ikuo Kuroiwa and Kriengkrai Techakanont

The development of the local supplier base and the formation of industrial clusters are important for industries, especially the automotive industry. This study focuses on local supplier development and the formation of automotive clusters in Thailand. Using the Thailand Automotive Industry Directory 2014, the study investigates the type of parts produced by the respective suppliers, as well as the geographical distribution of suppliers in the automotive clusters. The study finds that the number of firms producing each type of parts is different, depending on the ownership structure. Also, the location of automotive establishments has changed over time, reflecting the changes in location advantages of the respective regions as well as government policy.

Misallocation and Productivity: The Case of Vietnamese Manufacturing

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-19

By Doan Thi Thanh Ha, Kozo Kiyota, and Kenta Yamanouchi

This paper attempts to measure the effect of resource misallocation on aggregate manufacturing total factor productivity (TFP), focusing on Vietnamese manufacturing firms for 2000–2009. One major finding of this paper is that there would have been substantial improvement in aggregate TFP in Viet Nam in the absence of distortions. The results imply that potential productivity gains from removing distortions are large in Vietnamese manufacturing. Smaller firms also tend to face advantageous distortions, whereas larger firms tend to face disadvantageous ones. Moreover, the efficient size distribution is more dispersed than the actual size distribution. These results together suggest that Vietnamese policies may constrain the largest and most efficient producers, and coddle its small and least efficient ones.

The Automotive Value Chain in Thailand

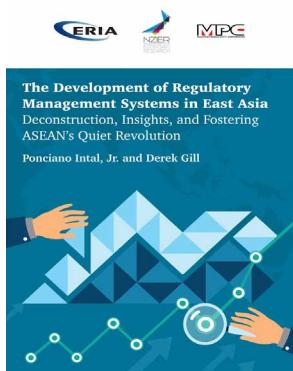
ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-33

By Ikuo Kuroiwa

A country's participation in global value chains (GVCs) is increasingly becoming important as a strategy for economic development. However, participation in GVCs alone is not sufficient. Industrial deepening – or the formation of backward linkages by creating robust supplier bases – is necessary to sustain economic growth. This paper explores how the automotive value chain has evolved in Thailand since the 1990s. Trade in value-added analysis is applied to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Inter-Country Input-Output data. Moreover, the concept of value chain mapping is introduced to illustrate upstream and downstream transactions of goods and services along the value chain. Results show that international linkages were strengthened because of the expanding production networks in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, domestic linkages and domestic content started to decline after a certain point. These results suggest that the benefits of specialisation and exchange have outweighed those of agglomeration in recent decades



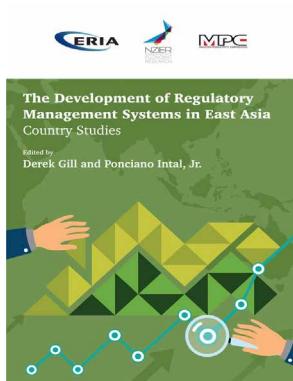
Regulatory Management and Governance



The Development of Regulatory Management Systems in East Asia: Deconstruction, Insights, and Fostering ASEAN's Quiet Revolution

By Ponciano Intal, Jr. and Derek Gill

As H.E. Deputy Minister Rizal Lukman of Indonesia said in 2015: 'The emergence of the ASEAN Economic Community is putting the pressure on each ASEAN Member State (AMS) to accelerate the bureaucratic, administrative and regulatory reforms needed to ensure its competitiveness both in Southeast Asia and globally... Developing good regulatory practices and regulatory coherence both at the border and within the individual country is essential to generate significant growth that is inclusive and equally distributed.' Towards this end, this volume examines the role of regulatory management systems (RMSs), deconstructs the evolution of RMS in selected Asia-Pacific countries, determines the RMS elements that give most value, and draws lessons and insights in the use of RMS. This volume concludes by presenting recommendations to improve the regulatory coherence in each AMS and to foster ASEAN's Quiet Revolution of Good Regulatory Practice.



The Development of Regulatory Management Systems in East Asia: Country Studies

Edited by Ponciano Intal, Jr. and Derek Gill

The ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025 emphasises that ‘the drive towards a competitive, dynamic, innovative, and robustly growing ASEAN entails that the regulations are non-discriminatory, pro-competitive, effective, coherent and enabling of entrepreneurship, and the regulatory regime responsive and accountable whereby GRP [Good Regulatory Practice] is embedded.’ Every country has a unique system to make laws, regulations and rules, and a set of procedures for reviewing them. What countries increasingly have in common is the growing adoption of good regulatory practices, including strengthening regulatory management policies and institutions. This volume first outlines the elements of regulatory management systems (RMSs) and then presents country studies from nine states in the Asia-Pacific region. These country studies analyse the evolution of each state’s RMS and present case studies that highlight the role of RMS in some successful regulatory reform initiatives as well as some less successful reforms.

Towards a Requisite Regulatory Management System: Philippines

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-21

By Gilberto M. Llanto

Part One of this paper explores the evolution of regulation in the Philippines since the post-martial rule regime. This paper tracks macroeconomic and regulatory reforms, and the political and economic history. It explores the existence of a regulatory management system (RMS) in the Philippines, identifying that the Philippines does not have a coherent RMS but has some of the parts of such a system. Part Two explores how some aspects of an RMS were applied in the successful case study of regulatory change in the establishment of the National Competitiveness Council, a public-private partnership, while Part Three looks at another successful case in the regulatory reforms of the Quezon City Business Permit and Licensing System.

Towards Responsive Regulatory Management Systems: Country Report for Viet Nam

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-22

By Vo Tri Thanh and Cuong Van Nguyen

This paper reviews the experiences of Viet Nam in improving its approach to regulatory management. Since 1986, Viet Nam has promulgated and amended a number of laws and regulations to regulate economic activities in line with market-oriented reforms. A side effect of more laws and regulations has been the increasing compliance costs of the business community. Viet Nam then gradually introduced good regulatory practices, including regulatory impact assessment, online publication of draft, regulatory planning, etc. Numerous efforts were also sought to simplify and control administrative procedures, the most notable of which were under Project 30 since 2007 and Resolution 19 since 2014. Both Project 30 and Resolution 19 produced quick and material outcomes. Further meaningful reforms of administrative procedures depend on whether Viet Nam can build sufficient confidence of stakeholders in the process. As the key lessons from Project 30 and Resolution 19, further improvement of regulatory management requires strong political will, involvement of relevant stakeholders, and enactment of separate bodies with a clear mandate and sufficient capacity.



Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Accounting Standards for Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises in ASEAN

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-22

Edited by Keisuke Mizunoura

To succeed, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) must have good financial management, able to secure and obtain financing, have vision and know-how to ensure growth, and be equipped with technologies and human resources that enable them to compete globally. SMEs should accurately understand their own business conditions and are able to draw up business plans that clearly communicate their objectives to financial institutions. ERIA has conducted several researches to investigate the need to improve SMEs' access to finance. This research investigates the accounting standards applied to SMEs in ASEAN and how those standards are spread to SMEs. It looks into the challenges that SMEs face in using accounting standard, and the measures needed to conquer such challenges. It also clarifies the gap between the ideal and the reality of introducing international accounting standards, and determines if adoption of these standards is progressing smoothly or not.

Only when the reality and challenges of the accounting system for ASEAN SMEs are clearly identified can the appropriate public policy throughout ASEAN be proposed and implemented.

Globalization and Performance of Small and Large Firms

ERIA Research Project Report 2013-3

By Chin Hee Hahn and Dionisius A. Narjoko

Globalization in this research is broadly defined to include liberalization of trade and foreign direct investment, trade (exports and imports), international capital flows, outsourcing, and traded intermediate goods. Country studies were conducted for eight countries: China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

Growth performance of many East Asian countries has been far above international standard. There is a growing consensus that one key factor behind it is the increasing integration with the global market. However, there is also concern that the growth performance has been very uneven across firms not only in developed countries, such as Japan and Korea, but also in developing countries, such as Indonesia and Viet Nam. Compared to large firms, small and medium-sized enterprises are at a disadvantage to adjust to globalization in terms of increased import competition, expanded export opportunities, enlarged foreign investment opportunities, and increased global production sharing. The perceived view on the divergence and its possible linkage with globalization, irrespective of the existence of its factual basis, has become an important economic or socio-economic policy issue in many countries. This research attempts to shed some light on these issues

'Just Do Your Job': Obedience, Routine Tasks, and the Pattern of Specialization

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-35

By Filipe R. Campante and Davin Chor

This paper studies the interplay between cultural attitudes and the economic environment, focusing on attitudes towards obedience in the workplace. It establishes two key stylized facts: (i) at the country level, an upward shift in workplace obedience over time is associated with more exporting in industries that feature a high routine task content ('specialization fact'); (ii) at the individual level, the degree of 'export-routineness' in the economic environment that respondents were exposed to in their formative years – but not in their adult years – shapes the pro-obedience attitudes that they carry with them in the workforce ('obedience fact'). Together, these two facts show that cultural attitudes on workplace obedience respond systematically to economic incentives, and that such a culture in turn shapes the subsequent pattern of industry specialization. The authors developed an overlapping generations model of human capital investment and cultural transmission to understand how this aspect of culture and specialization patterns in the economy are jointly determined in the long run. The model demonstrates the possibility of an 'obedience trap': countries may specialize in routine sectors (e.g. basic manufacturing) that foster a culture of obedience at the expense of more non-routine and potentially more productive activities.

Determinants of Demand for Technology in Relationships with Complementary Assets among Japanese Firms

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-38

By Masayo Kani and Kazuyuki Motohashi

There has been growing interest in open innovation, where firms create value by combining internal and external ideas. Technology insourcing, however, has not been satisfactorily investigated in the empirical literature compared to technology outsourcing. This paper examines the determinants of external technology sourcing by the type of counterpart in the new product development process. The paper uses a new product data set compiled by the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry in 2011 and distinguishes whether the technology partner is also a business partner, such as a supplier or customer. Findings show that when the technology partner is not a business partner, patents play an important role in moderating the transaction costs in a partnership. On the other hand, when the technology partner is also a business partner, there is co-specialisation of technology and its complementary assets with the partner firm.

The Internationalisation of Firms and Management Practices: A Survey of Firms in Viet Nam

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-34

By Isao Kamata, Hitoshi Sato, and Kiyoyasu Tanaka

This study examines the role of management practices in the internationalisation of domestic firms through directly exporting and/or supplying to local affiliates of multinationals. A survey of manufacturing firms in Viet Nam investigated their management practices such as human resource management and internationalisation status. The survey results shed light on similarities and dissimilarities among firms in several dimensions of management practices. Findings reveal that internationalised firms tended to be more enthusiastic about the formal training of production workers, the modernisation of production and operation, and product and process innovation. Differences in skills and experience requirements for newly employed managers were less recognisable, but internationalised firms tended to hire managers who studied overseas. Furthermore, the use of public support in employee training, teamwork in production, and unionisation of employees did not show a significant difference between internationalised and non-internationalised firms.



Standards and Conformance

Harmonization of Standards and Mutual Recognition Agreements on Conformity Assessment in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam

ERIA Research Project Report 2015-15

Edited by Samuel D. Scoles

This report examines the basis of developments surrounding ASEAN's efforts in the area of standards and conformance, focusing on the following sectors: (i) automotives, (ii) cosmetics, (iii) electrical and electronic equipment, (iv) medical devices, (v) rubber-based products, and (vi) wood-based products. It also reviews the implementation of ASEAN initiatives in four selected ASEAN Member States – Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam – and identifies public support measures and capacity-building initiatives that ASEAN or specific member states have received from stakeholders. Lastly, it presents recommendations as to where ASEAN could target efforts to advance its standards and conformance regime to meet the commitments set forth in the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint and post-2015 AEC agenda.

Trade and Investment



Non-Tariff Measures in ASEAN



Non-tariff Measures in ASEAN

Edited by Lili Yan Ing, Santiago Fernandez de Cordoba, and Olivier Cadot

While tariffs have been reduced, the number of non-tariff measures (NTMs) continues to increase, and is often blamed as one source of the lack of integration in ASEAN. Unlike tariffs which could be reduced to the zero level, it is hard to see a world without NTMs as these can play a role of check and balance in the quality of goods. A country with a relatively higher number of NTMs does not mean it is more protectionist than others. A country with more NTM coverage does not mean it will have a relatively lower trade compared to the others. However, not all NTMs are benign; some NTMs could complicate business but not achieve the main goals. To improve the trade environment and make NTMs work for the common good, ASEAN should break from the 'trade negotiation' approach and strive instead for regional transparency, further cooperation in conformity assessment procedures, and dynamic disciplines. This report provides the most comprehensive data and descriptive analyses on NTMs in the 10 ASEAN countries based on the recently developed 2015 ASEAN-ERIA-UNCTAD database. This is ASEAN's initiative, as it takes the lead to improve transparency of its trade regulations.

Facilitating ASEAN Trade in Goods

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-20

By Lili Yan Ing and Olivier Cadot

ASEAN has been successful in phasing out intra-regional tariffs. Yet, its trade facilitation is not only about reducing cross-border transaction costs but also focusing on rules of origin (RoOs), transparency of non-tariff measures (NTMs), and NTM streamlining. The RoOs in the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) have a relatively simple structure, of which about 40% consists of RVC-40 or CTH. In spite of their apparent simplicity, ATIGA's RoOs seem to have substantial trade-inhibiting effects, with recent research putting their ad valorem equivalent at 3.4%. In the case of NTMs, the costs imposed by NTMs on businesses are of three sorts: enforcement, sourcing, and process adaptation. The most important thing lies in the transparency of NTMs which rests on (i) accurate data and (ii) open dissemination and dynamic disciplines. The underlying notion is that NTM streamlining should not be viewed as a trade negotiation issue because NTMs are not pure trade policy instruments. Thus, this paper proposes to take it back to the country level and promote the creation of an economic council mandated to review and improve key business-relevant regulations.

FDI, Services Liberalisation, and Logistics Development in Cambodia

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-39

By Vannarith Chheang

This paper reviews Cambodia's economic development based on flows of foreign direct investment and services sector liberalisation. It uses Cambodia's logistics industry as a case study. Services sector liberalisation in Cambodia has been mainly driven by its commitments under the World Trade Organization framework and the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services. Logistics is one key contributor to economic growth and competitiveness. To improve the logistics sector, Cambodia should develop a comprehensive master plan and national council on logistics to overcome the main issues and challenges such as corruption and informal payments, lack of institutional capacity and coordination, low-quality transport infrastructure, weak urban-rural and cross-border transport networks, limited participation of the private sector, lack of skilled human resources, and low public and private investments. Promoting healthy competition in logistics and removing the impediments to investment are vital to improving the quality and coverage of logistics services.

Impact of Free Trade Agreement Utilisation on Import Prices

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-24

By Kazunobu Hayakawa, Nuttawut Laksanapanyakul, Hiroshi Mukunoki, and Shujiro Urata

The paper examines the impact of the use of free trade agreements (FTAs) on import prices. This analysis employs establishment-level import data with information on tariff schemes, i.e. the FTA and most-favoured-nation schemes used for importing. Unlike previous studies in this literature, the paper estimates the effects of FTA utilisation on prices by controlling for the differences in importing firms' characteristics. The main findings are as follows: (i) the effect of FTA use is overestimated when the importing firm-related fixed effects are not controlled; (ii) the average effect of the tariff reduction induced by FTA utilisation is a 3.6%–6.7% rise in import prices; (iii) in general, no price rise results from the costs of compliance with the rules of origin; and (iv) in the case of FTA use, several other factors affect import prices.

International Investment Agreements and Investor–State Disputes: A Review and Evaluation for Indonesia

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-30

By Stephen L. Magiera

Foreign investors can lodge a complaint against a host country for alleged treaty violations under the Investor–State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) provisions of bilateral investment treaties (BITs). The complaints are arbitrated internationally outside the host country's domestic court, sometimes involving claims exceeding US\$1 billion, and giving rise to significant financial risk of international arbitration for host countries. Because of this, Indonesia has recently cancelled many of its BITs. But at the same time, it has agreed to ISDS under the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement and ASEAN's five agreements with dialogue partners. Furthermore, President Joko Widodo has expressed strong interest in joining the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which contains provisions for ISDS. ASEAN's Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership will also provide for ISDS. This paper reviews the status of Indonesia's international obligations with respect to ISDS, evaluates some of the benefits and costs of ISDS, and reviews the extent to which Indonesia would be undertaking new ISDS obligations under the TPP. The paper concludes with how Indonesia can reduce the risk of international arbitration through domestic regulatory reforms.

Optimal Trade Policy and Production Location

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-25

By Ayako Obashi

This paper studies the role of trade policies in a theoretical framework considering the firm's global production operation subject to trade costs. The production location potentially depends on a combination of trade costs, inclusive of trade barriers, imposed at different stages of the production process. Meanwhile, the trade policy decision of a government alters trade costs, and thereby affects the firm's location decision on whether to offshore the production base or whether to source domestically or import from abroad. A government might care about the impact of its trade policy choice on the locations of the firm's global production activities to better exploit its market power over world prices with trade policy intervention. The paper features the assembly-relocation effect and the production-chain effect to explain incentives behind the Nash trade policy intervention with cross-border unbundling of production processes

Shipping inside the Box: Containerization and Trade

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-37

By A. Kerem Coşar and Banu Demir

This paper quantifies the effect of container technology on transport costs and trade by estimating the modal choice between containerization and break-bulk shipping using micro-level trade data. The model is motivated by new facts that relate container usage to shipment, destination, and firm characteristics. Container transport has a higher first-mile cost and a lower distance elasticity, making it cost effective in longer distances. At the median distance across all country pairs, the box decreases variable shipping costs between 16% and 22%. The box explains a significant amount of the global trade increase since its inception: a quantitative exercise suggests that Turkish and U.S. maritime exports would have been about two-thirds of what they are today in the absence of containers.

The Trade Effects of Border Controls: Evidence from the European Schengen Agreement

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-36

By Gabriel Felbermayr, Jasmin Gröschl, and Thomas Steinwachs

The Schengen Agreement is an important milestone in the European integration process. The purpose is to facilitate the flow of goods, services, and persons across intra-European borders. How successful is it in achieving this goal? This paper applies an econometric gravity analysis to bilateral trade. Unlike earlier analysis, the paper acknowledges that Schengen treats different country pairs differently, depending on their relative geographical location. Moreover, other elements of European integration, such as membership in the customs union and the single market or the currency union, are carefully controlled and countries' trade among themselves are factored in. Schengen has boosted trade by about 2.81% on average, on top of the European Union's (EU) trade effects (equivalent to a drop in tariffs between 0.46 and 1.02 percentage points). Trade creation effects for services are stronger than for goods, but estimates feature larger parameter uncertainty. Peripheral countries benefit more than central ones. Other aspects of EU integration matter much more for trade than Schengen.

Transparency in Non-tariff Measures: An International Comparison

ERIA Discussion Paper 2016-23

By Lili Yan Ing, Olivier Cadot, and Janine Walz

The paper constructs an index of transparency in non-tariff measures (NTMs) based on (i) notifications to the World Trade Organization under the agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary measures and on technical barriers to trade, (ii) the existence of a trade portal giving ready access to trade-relevant regulations, (iii) the existence of NTM data collected under the Multi-Agency Support Team classification, and (iv) the results of an experiment conducted between 2015 and 2016 where specific regulations concerning the import of a particular product on behalf of a private company were obtained. The resulting country ranking shows that OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries are, by and large, the most transparent. It also shows that ASEAN Member States score well compared to other developing countries.

ASEAN as an FDI Attractor: How Do Multinationals Look at ASEAN?

ERIA Policy Brief 2016-04

By Masahito Ambashi

This policy brief presents an overview of the ASEAN economy in terms of its economic relationship with multinationals, particularly Japanese companies that have long invested in this region. ASEAN has been an attractor of foreign direct investment (FDI). Business interest in ASEAN has increased again recently due to the (i) relatively low wage of ASEAN compared to China, (ii) establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), (iii) economic partnership network with a core of ASEAN countries, (iv) large-scale market covered by ASEAN, and (v) rise of CLMV countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam). In these trends, ASEAN has established a reciprocal economic relationship with other countries and regions. To develop its economy, ASEAN Member States are expected to further advance the AEC at a high level. Hence, ASEAN must address challenges such as deepening further economic integration and narrowing development gaps in the region. Most importantly, ASEAN still needs to increase the attractiveness of its 'whole region' as an essential and integral part of global value chains to draw further FDI.

Implications of Mega Free Trade Agreements for Asian Regional Integration and RCEP Negotiation

ERIA Policy Brief 2016-03

By Fukunari Kimura and Lurong Chen

As mega free trade agreements (FTAs) reshape the rules of global governance, ASEAN Member States should urgently take proper actions in response to the changing world economic order. On one hand, they should closely observe the progress of negotiations and follow up the issues that are under discussion in mega FTAs. On the other hand, they have to accelerate the pace in concluding the negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

TPP, IPR Protection, and Their Implications for Emerging Asian Economies

ERIA Policy Brief 2016-02

By Fukunari Kimura, Lurong Chen, Maura Ada Iliuteanu, Shimpei Yamamoto, and Masahito Ambashi

As the global economy is increasingly organised within global value chains, disciplining and enforcing intellectual property rights (IPR) in a coherent manner internationally has become a critical issue in the 21st century trade system. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement flags America's achievement in setting new standards on international IPR enforcement under a plurilateral framework that involves countries from Asia-Pacific. Yet such standards run the risk of becoming the new norm at the international level. Reaching agreement on the text of the TPP signals the heightened commitment of emerging Asian economies to IPR enforcement. Policymakers may want to consider some factors such as efficient IPR protection domestically, increased public awareness, active participation in global IPR rule-making, as well as education and training of human capital.



Co-publications



Production Networks in Southeast Asia

Edited by Lili Yan Ing and Fukunari Kimura

This book answers the recently topical questions of how China's processed trade affects the trade of Southeast Asia. What is Southeast Asia's role in Factory Asia, the region's complex of cross-border supply chains? What is Southeast Asia's involvement in building or joining production networks in the region? And, most important, how can Southeast Asia increase the value added of its products and improve its competitiveness?



Investing in Low-Carbon Energy Systems

Edited by Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, Kaliappa Kalirajan, Fukunari Kimura, Xianbin Yao

This book focuses on multi-level actions that have attracted considerable interest and discussion within academia, decision-makers and the public as a tool to assess anthropogenic effects of low-carbon energy development. The book begins with an overview of the state-of-the-art policies in emerging economies, which provides a starting point for understanding the concept of low-carbon green growth. A unified framework for structuring, categorising, and integrating various regional-level actions is established based on a thorough investigation into the theoretical and methodological aspects of non-conventional energy policies that have been widely adopted. Furthermore, the book brings clarity to the relationship between clean energy policies and stakeholder participation, and the significance of coordinated actions at the regional level. The findings provide novel insights and policy tools to help decision-makers in identifying ways to mobilise private investment in low-carbon energy systems.

About ERIA

The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) is an international organisation based in Jakarta, Indonesia. ERIA works closely with the ASEAN Secretariat, researchers, and research institutes in the region to provide analytical research and policy recommendations to support the economic and energy development in ASEAN and East Asia.

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