



ERIA and AIPA Hold Dialogue with Parliamentarians on Better Regulatory Governance

INDEX

Featured Story	1
Thoughts from ERIA	3
Top Stories	5
Publications	10
Upcoming Events	12

The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) is uniquely placed to contribute to a dialogue with parliamentarians that focused on non-tariff measures (NTMs) and barriers as well as good regulatory practice and reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens (RURB) thanks to its various projects and in-depth surveys on the matter, said ERIA President Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura on 19 April 2018.

Prof Nishimura’s statement was part of his opening remarks for the dialogue held in Jakarta by ERIA and the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) entitled ‘Parliamentarians Supporting the ‘Quiet Revolution’ for Better Regulatory Governance’.

‘Whilst [ERIA’s project on reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens] is trying to identify

the benefits of reducing regulations, we are also trying to understand the challenges of instituting such practices. To promote these changes, the strong will of politicians and parliamentarians is needed. This is why ERIA is happy to work with AIPA – and [parliamentarians] – to strengthen the ASEAN Economic Community through insights on improving and repealing laws and regulations that are burdensome on business, and creating mechanisms to ensure quality new regulation,’ said Prof Nishimura.

ASEAN Secretary-General Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi reiterated Prof Nishimura’s statement on the need for parliamentarians to play an active role in improving regulatory coherence. Furthermore, he said that the Dialogue was a critical step in strengthening regulatory governance for a more rules-based, people-centred ASEAN.

Meanwhile, Hon Isra Suthornvut, the Secretary-General of AIPA called on the people of ASEAN to embrace the ASEAN Community. ‘ASEAN does matter in your lives, ASEAN is a community and it does matter. You cannot run away from your people,’ he said.

In the following sessions, several experts from ERIA and other organisations shared their findings and perspectives regarding NTMs and RURB. ERIA has conducted several studies on NTMs, one of which resulted in the creation of an ASEAN NTM database in cooperation with United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).



Hon Isra Suthornvut, Secretary-General of AIPA, Dato Paduka Lim Jock Hoi, ASEAN Secretary-General, and Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA President, during the dialogue held in Jakarta by ERIA and AIPA entitled ‘Parliamentarians Supporting the ‘Quiet Revolution’ for Better Regulatory Governance’

The event continued the next day with a closed-door discussion on what parliamentarians can do to create a pro-business regulatory environment. After the dialogue, the parliamentarians were taken on an ERIA office tour guided by Prof Nishimura, in which they also visited the newly opened ERIA Information Centre.

This dialogue is the first activity held under that MoU between ERIA and AIPA signed in December 2016. The MoU stipulates the cooperation between AIPA and ERIA in terms of research, capacity building programmes, as well as exchange of information regarding research outcomes and policy recommendations for economic related matters. ■

‘ERIA is happy to work with AIPA – and [parliamentarians] – to strengthen the ASEAN Economic Community through insights on improving and repealing laws and regulations that are burdensome on business, and creating mechanisms to ensure quality new regulation,’ said Prof Nishimura.



Rashesh Shrestha
Economist at ERIA

Diagnosing the Causes of Inequality Crucial to Creating Good Policy in ASEAN

'In Southeast Asian countries, indicators of inequality have been rising over the past fifteen years. Based on latest available estimates, the region as a whole lies towards the middle of the world distribution, behind Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. At the same time, growing backlash against globalisation has made populist policies that purport to address inequality more appealing to policy-makers, even if such policies may inhibit growth.'

One startling figure about recent global growth is that 82% of all wealth created in the last year went to the top 1%. After focusing on economic growth for a number of decades, developed and developing countries alike have been increasingly concerned with equality. While globalisation has led many developing countries to higher levels of income, it has also increased economic inequality.

In Southeast Asian countries, indicators of inequality have been rising over the past fifteen years. Based on latest available estimates, the region as a whole lies towards the middle of the world distribution, behind Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. At the same time, growing backlash against globalisation has made populist policies that purport to address inequality more appealing to policy-makers, even if such policies may inhibit growth. However, without diagnosing the reasons for growing inequality, one runs the risk of

adopting policies that are unhelpful at best and counterproductive at worst.

Why does structural change associated with globalisation and economic growth exacerbate inequality? One way to make sense of this is that some individuals are in a better position than others to take advantage of opportunities created by globalisation. As economies become more market-based, education and cognitive skills become more highly rewarded. Such individuals inevitably gain a larger share of the economic pie. In that case, the best policies to tackle inequality would be to help the disadvantaged group gain the necessary skills to compete. But this is easier said than done as many of the factors that determine an individual's ability to benefit from globalisation may not easily be addressed.

In the academic study of labor economics, it is customary to

abstract workers as bundles of distinct characteristics. Each of these characteristics are rewarded to a greater or lesser degree by globalisation. From this perspective, individuals that benefit most are those that have attributes that are rewarded the most by globalisation. We could divide these attributes into three broad categories, depending on their responsiveness to policies.

The first type includes characteristics such as cognitive and non-cognitive skills that are easily observable and therefore can be improved through good government policy. These skills provide individuals with ability to solve complex problems, use latest technology, and become more productive. Skills earn a premium in the globalised labor market, and government policy could help individuals gain those skills by targeting early childhood health and improving education quality.

We could put entrepreneurship and motivation in the second category:

these so called “soft” skills that are harder to measure and therefore harder to influence by policy. Individuals who naturally acquire these will take advantage of the new opportunities created by globalisation. Still, one could envision designing appropriate training programs for such skills even if the effectiveness of such policies are difficult to quantify.

The third category includes factors such as social hierarchy and personal connections that are part of the cultural and institutional fabric of society and evolve slowly over time. Multiple academic studies have found the important role played by family connections in accessing well-paying jobs, particularly in the government sector. If globalisation rewards these characteristics more than the first two, then inequality can be chronic and harder to rectify.

What explains the disparity in these characteristics across individuals and groups within a country? One reason could be historical inequality. Due to negligence or discrimination, policies of the past benefited some groups but not others. The social elite enjoyed a privileged position that gave them access to education, which they passed down to later generations. Education may not have conferred large economic benefits in an agricultural society that is a common feature of early stage of development, but did open up doors to greater income and wealth after the economy became increasingly market-oriented. As a result, the elites (and their children) were simply in a better position to take advantage of opportunities created by globalisation.

Privileges of the past will carry over even after overtly discriminatory policies may have been eradicated. As these privileges also get rewarded

in the globalised world, we can expect inequality to surge initially as the old elites get greater benefits. However, with appropriate policies, such differences in skills across groups can be diminished over time, which should lead to lower inequality in the future. Directing greater social spending towards historically underserved groups may be the best policy tool.

In a more pernicious case, historical elites could derive more benefits not because of the differences in skills, but because of their position themselves, which falls under the third category of factors discussed above. Previous elites hold positions of power in the government and private sector, which could lead to adoption of policies designed to sustain the status quo. If such influence is the main source of growing inequality, it can be much harder to address by changes in economic and social policies. An effective solution would require dismantling the institutional structure that props up elites. In that case, adopting populist policies placates the electorate but avoids taking meaningful steps to address institutional problems.

All things considered, achieving equality of opportunity should be the goal of social policies. However, when making the difficult choice of which economic growth strategy to pursue while maintaining a more egalitarian distribution of income, it is important to diagnose the most likely cause of inequality. If the increase in inequality is merely transitional, then it is better to focus on achieving the fastest possible growth. However, if there are structural problems that are likely to prolong inequality indefinitely, then it may be necessary to address those problems first. The move towards greater globalisation is better for everyone, but this must be

accompanied by social policies that seek to right the historical injustices that act as current barriers to some groups. ■

As economies become more market-based, education and cognitive skills become more highly rewarded. Such individuals inevitably gain a larger share of the economic pie. In that case, the best policies to tackle inequality would be to help the disadvantaged group gain the necessary skills to compete.

ERIA Hosts Meeting between ERIA, OECD, and Their Parliamentary Leagues



Mr Gurria expressed his appreciation for the fact that OECD's access in the ASEAN region and its connection to organisations in this region have highly improved due to ERIA's support and the constant expansion of the collaborative fields between ERIA and OECD.

The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) hosted a meeting between the President of ERIA, the Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as Parliamentary Leagues for ERIA and OECD on 13 April 2018 in Tokyo.

Secretary-General of Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and Chairman of both Parliamentary Leagues for ERIA and OECD, H.E. Mr Toshihiro Nikai, and Secretary-General of OECD, Mr Angel Gurria, began by celebrating the 10th anniversary of ERIA this year as 'parents' of ERIA. Mr Gurria expressed his appreciation for the fact that OECD's access in the ASEAN region and its connection to organisations in this region have highly improved due to ERIA's support and the constant expansion of the collaborative fields between ERIA and OECD.

The executives of Parliamentary Leagues for ERIA and OECD expressed their appreciation on OECD's continuous support for Fukushima after the disaster that happened in 2011. Moreover, they expressed their determination to promote policies by strengthening the cooperation with ERIA and OECD in various fields such as environment, agriculture, and regional disparity.

Finally, Prof Nishimura mentioned that ERIA has cooperated with OECD in various fields such as SME Policy Index, global value chain analysis, regulatory reform in ASEAN, public-private partnership of infrastructure development, and recently expanded to sophistication of agricultural value chain and disaster prevention. He highlighted the necessity of further cooperation with OECD and support from both Parliamentary Leagues for the development of the ASEAN and the East Asia region. ■

Member of the Participating Executives

- H. E. Mr Toshihiro Nikai, Chairman of Parliamentary Leagues for ERIA/OECD, Secretary General, Liberal Democratic Party Member of the House of Representatives
- Mr Yasuhisa Shiozaki, Deputy Chairman of Parliamentary League for ERIA
- Mr Motoo Hayashi, Vice Chairman of Parliamentary League for ERIA and Vice Secretary General of Parliamentary League for OECD
- Mr Teruhiko Mashiko, Vice Chairman of Parliamentary League for ERIA
- Mr Ryu Shionoya, Vice Chairman of Parliamentary League for ERIA
- Mr Ryuji Koizumi, Member of Parliamentary League for ERIA, Director-General, International Bureau, Liberal Democratic Party Member of the House of Representatives

- Mr Naokazu Takemoto, Vice Secretary General of Parliamentary League for OECD
- Mr Tsuyoshi Yamaguchi, Vice Chairman of Parliamentary League for ERIA
- Mr Tadahiko Ito, Vice Secretary of Parliamentary League for ERIA
- and Secretary of Parliamentary League for OECD
- Mr Shigefumi Matsuzawa, Vice Chairman of Parliamentary League for OECD
- Mr Mikishi Daimon, Vice Chairman of Parliamentary League for OECD
- Mr Kenzo Fujisue, Vice Secretary General of Parliamentary League for ERIA
- Mr Masaaki Taniyai, Vice Secretary General of Parliamentary League for ERIA

Advisor to Thailand Energy Ministry Opens ERIA Meeting on Energy Poverty



'The root cause of energy poverty is not just the energy price and poverty itself, but the lack of access to modern energy, mainly due to inadequate energy infrastructure,' said Dr Weerawat Chantanakome.

'The root cause of energy poverty is not just the energy price and poverty itself, but the lack of access to modern energy, mainly due to inadequate energy infrastructure,' said Dr Weerawat Chantanakome, Councillor/Advisor to the Ministry of Energy of Thailand on 9 April 2018.

Dr Weerawat was speaking in the opening session of the second meeting of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia's (ERIA) Working Group on Energy Poverty in ASEAN, India, and China that was held in Bangkok. The Working Group aims to address issues related to energy poverty in the region to form policy recommendations and the appropriate measures going forward.

ERIA Chief Economist Prof Fukunari Kimura attended the meeting, which was organised by Energy Economist Dr Han Phoumin and Dr Yanfei Li.

'Against the backdrop of expected rising energy demand, energy diversification should be the prime goal to ensure sustainable supply of energy to meet such demand and it needs to give full access to the people,' said Dr Chantanakome, adding that this kind of situation 'could threaten the region's economic growth and energy in transition.'

There are three main issues that the study aims to address. First, the causal relationship between energy poverty and other socio-economic

characteristics such as poverty, health, and education. Second, the deficit in the understanding and limited recognition of the issue of energy poverty by relevant national and regional authorities, which could further affect the wellbeing of people where energy poverty prevails. Third, concrete examples of how energy poverty could be eradicated through the implementation of concerted policies.

In closing, Dr Chantanakome expressed his hope that the Working Group would 'further pave the way with next steps for closer energy research studies that benefit the region.' ■

ERIA President Introduced Energy Research in SETA 2018



Prof Nishimura stated that based on the result of ERIA's studies, the reduction of these technology costs (green building, solar/PV and storage) will be necessary to materialise low carbon smart cities.

President of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Prof Hidetoshi Nishimura, delivered a keynote speech entitled 'Energy Innovations' in which he presented several ERIA studies on the ministerial panel of the Sustainable Energy and Technology Asia (SETA) 2018 that was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 20-22 March.

The conference, with the theme 'Towards Consolidated Innovative Energy Technology', was the third annual event organised by Thailand's Ministry of Energy in cooperation with the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Digital Economy. Around 1,500 people attended the event, including government officials, experts from private sector, international organisations, and academe.

Prof Nishimura attended the Opening Ceremony alongside Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand H.E. ACM Dr Prajin Juntong, Minister of Transport of Thailand H.E. Mr Arkhom Termpittayapaisith, and

Minister of Digital Economy and Society of Thailand H.E. Dr Pichet Durongkaveroj.

Prof Nishimura highlighted three main ideas in his presentation. First, he introduced an ERIA study on the potentials of adoption of energy management system (EMS) in ASEAN countries. EMS includes a wide spectrum of technology that measure, visualise, monitor, control, and eventually optimise energy consumption in various facilities such as homes, buildings, factories, and communities. Modern EMS is also featured by the integration of advanced Information and Communication Technologies as well as real-time demand response and load management functions.

Afterwards, Prof Nishimura introduced the New Generation Vehicle and its related ERIA studies. He stated that plug-in hybrid engine vehicle (PHEV) and electric vehicle (EV) is expected to expand in near future. On the other hand, there were several remaining issues on engine technology and production

of hydrogen. Fuel cell vehicle (FCV), also known as hydrogen vehicle, also has great potentials. All of the findings indicated that the movement towards low carbonisation is irreversible.

The third topic that Prof Nishimura discussed was ERIA's Eco Town Project. ERIA has been supporting the Government of Brunei Darussalam to develop an Eco Town in Temburong district. The results of the simulation study of Temburong Eco Town showed that if Brunei could apply an eco-township (green building concept) on the construction of buildings in Temburong district area, they could expect a 30% saving of electricity. In addition, a combination of Solar/PV and Electricity Storage could provide electricity to the eco town without blackout problems. Prof Nishimura stated that based on the result of ERIA's studies, the reduction of these technology costs (green building, solar/PV and storage) will be necessary to materialise low carbon smart cities.

Dr Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, Senior Energy Economist of ERIA also participated in the plenary panel CEO forum on Energy Transition in Asia. Sharing ERIA study results, he emphasised the need to accelerate the private financing of low-carbon

energy transition in ASEAN and beyond. He introduced a four-pronged Public Private Partnership strategy of establishing a regional transition fund, similar to a financial performance warranty program. He also discussed the best regulations

for low-carbon economy and high quality low-carbon infrastructure programme as a coordinated regional approach to unlock the potentials of private sector capital to accelerate the transition. ■

ERIA Economist Talks about NTMs in ASEAN-CER Integration Partnership Forum 2018



‘While tariff rates have declined significantly, the number of NTMs has risen,’ noted Dr Doan Thi Thanh Ha, an economist at ERIA.

‘While tariff rates have declined significantly, the number of NTMs has risen,’ noted Dr Doan Thi Thanh Ha, an economist with the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), who delivered a presentation on the ASEAN-CER Integration Partnership Forum 2018 in Da Nang, Viet Nam on 5 April 2018.

Dr Ha laid the foundation for the day’s discussion with her presentation *Good Regulatory Practice for NTMs Monitoring*. She started off by making sure that everyone was on the same page by clarifying the definition and objectives of NTMs. She followed it up by elaborating the development and current situation regarding NTMs especially on how it has shown a

tendency to rise. She pointed out the challenges in managing NTMs along with how Good Regulatory Practice (GRP) helps.

Dr Ha provided a brief explanation on the review of ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA) currently being undertaken by ERIA as well as the ASEAN NTM Database created by ERIA and UNCTAD, in order to discuss the impact of NTMs on trade. She discussed the main findings, which she divided into two key categories, namely areas of good practices and areas that can be obstacles for trade.

Her presentation was praised by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade as a ‘thought-provoking and expert perspective on

these issues.’

The ASEAN-CER Integration Partnership Forum is a collaboration between ASEAN member states, New Zealand, and Australia as a platform to share experiences and expertise around regional economics. The forum this year is the sixth one and it focused on the theme ‘Good Regulatory Practice and Non-Tariff Measures’.

The event was attended by various high ranking members of academia and governmental bodies such as Peter Keogh the Director of Economics and Trade, Australian Food & Grocery Council, Peter Ladegaard and Management rector of Regulatory Systems, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, New Zealand. ■

ERIA Chief Economist Talks About the Future of Asia-Pacific Economic Integration



'The story of Asia's remarkable transformation is absolutely intertwined with regional integration and cooperation within that region,' said Édés in regards to Asia's development following the 2008 financial crisis.

'Connectivity is very important in order to upgrade global value chain,' said Prof Fukunari Kimura, Chief Economist of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in a panel on The Future of Asia-Pacific Economic Integration held by The Chicago Council on Global Affairs on 24 January 2018.

Prof Kimura's fellow panelists were Bart Édés, the North American Representative for Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Sheila Smith, the Senior Fellow for Japan Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations. Karl Friedhoff, a fellow in public opinion and Asia policy at the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, moderated the panel discussion. During the panel, they discussed topics around economic integration such as history and linkages of economic integration after the 2008 financial crisis, linkages between Northwest and Southeast Asia, and leadership in Asia Pacific economic integration, against the backdrop of

the United States' withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement.

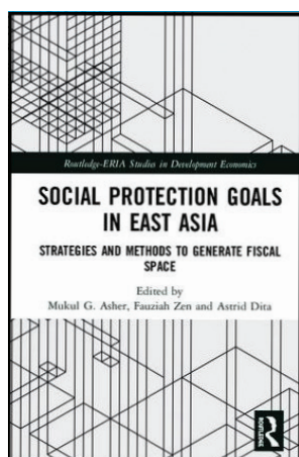
Various important and interesting points were brought up by the panelists and moderator throughout the hour-long discussion, including the development of Asian countries. 'The story of Asia's remarkable transformation is absolutely intertwined with regional integration and cooperation within that region,' said Édés in regards to Asia's development following the 2008 financial crisis. Other panelists echoed this sentiment, especially Prof Kimura who stated that he believed the development in Asia has been positively impacted by joining the global value chain. He continued by summarising an ongoing research that currently opposed the concern that imports and overseas factories reduced jobs.

The panelists also discussed their concerns over the shifting policies in industrialised countries

regarding globalisation and the existence of global value chains. At one point Friedhoff pointed out that 'the United States is now seen as somewhat unpredictable there (in the Asia region)' and disclosed a poll conducted in Japan where 50% cited Donald Trump as the greatest threat to the region, while 44% cited Kim Jong Un as the greatest threat.

'[When there is] a tit for tat retaliatory protectionist interaction between United States and the PRC, not just us, but the entire global economy will suffer for that,' said Smith. 'I think China's attitude towards regional economic integration is not very aggressive so far,' said Prof Kimura in response. ■

Publications



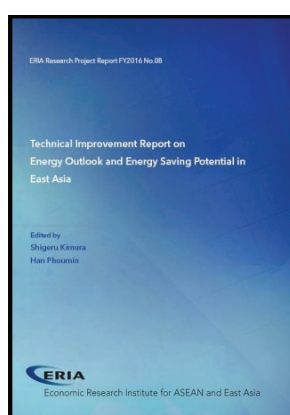
Social Protection Goals in East Asia: Strategies and Methods to Generate Fiscal Space

Edited by Mukul G. Asher, Fauziah Zen, and Astrid Dita

The book examines the conceptual, economic, and fiscal impact(s) of the Social Protection Floor (SPF) initiative of the International Labor Organisation (ILO) and other policy influencers by first critically examining the methodologies used by the international agencies to estimate the fiscal costs of designated minimum package(s) of social protection programs. The book also briefly reviews the methodologies used and usefulness of the Social Protection Index (SPI) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Second, the book analyses strategies and specific initiatives used by the selected East Asian countries (China, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam), designed to progress towards the social protection goals underlying the Social Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in September 2015, and endorsed by the countries covered in this book.

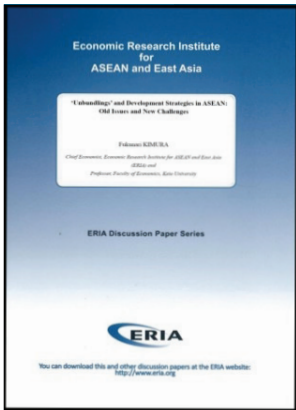
Finally, the book provides a framework for generating fiscal space to fund the social protection programs and initiatives. The country chapters utilise this framework in the context of each specific country to suggest generating fiscal space.



Technical Improvement Report on Energy Outlook and Energy Saving Potential in East Asia

Edited by Shigeru Kimura and Han Phoumin

This technical report of Energy Outlook and Saving Potential of East Asia Summit (EAS) countries aims to seriously look into how to improve data used in modelling energy demand in ASEAN countries. In the past, the outlook greatly relied on the energy data of the International Energy Agency. However, years of capacity building on energy outlook modelling in ASEAN, supported by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, encouraged the working group to assess the quality of the national energy data, combined with the energy database of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, to be used for energy demand modelling in selected ASEAN countries. To support COP 21, the working group also set a scenario of keeping carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions frozen at the 2013 level until 2040. In this case, some EAS countries may find it challenging to determine the best energy mix while keeping CO₂ levels during this period. Upscaling renewable energy, together with implementation of energy efficiency programmes, remain the key energy policy towards low-carbon economy in EAS countries.



'Unbundlings' and Development Strategies in ASEAN: Old Issues and New Challenges

By Fukunari Kimura

This paper extends the conceptual framework of 'unbundlings' proposed by Baldwin (2016) and tries to provide a starting point for reorganizing development strategies of ASEAN Member States (AMS). The AMS have largely been successful in utilizing the mechanics of the second unbundling with a reduction in communication costs; however, a lot of room still exists for exploiting its benefits. In addition, a new wave of the third unbundling, which comes with reduced face-to-face costs, has already arrived in ASEAN, and AMS must start incorporating it into their development strategies.



East Asia Updates - Quarterly Edition March 2018: Sailing through Volatility

By Lili Yan Ing and Rully Prasetya

The full year realisation of 2017 global gross domestic product (GDP) growth matches the expectation at the end of 2017. Furthermore, the global economy appears to have continued to expand in the first quarter of 2018. This also applies to the East Asian region, although some developments at the start of the year warrant closer attention. As the governments of the region continue with their tasks of improving competitiveness and productivity, external risks to economic and financial conditions have increased in recent months. These include changing expectations about monetary policy tightening in advanced economies and recent protectionist trade measures taken by the United States (US) government.

Economic expansion in the US has triggered higher inflation expectations and thus expectations of a faster policy rate normalisation. Recent trade measures by the US government have also created uncertainty about the outlook for international trade and may affect countries in the region directly and indirectly. In addition to accelerating structural reform in their domestic economies, now more than ever, national governments in the East Asian region need to strengthen global and regional cooperation to manage the uncertainty.

Upcoming Events

The Fourth Workshop Global Production Value Chain, Cities, and Urban Amenities: Implications for Services Trade Liberalization in East Asia and ASEAN

Date: 1 May 2018
Venue: Bangkok, Thailand

RURB National Roundtables for Brunei Darussalam

Date: 9 May 2018
Venue: Brunei Darussalam

RURB National Roundtables for Lao PDR

Date: 16 May 2018
Venue: Vientiane, Lao PDR

RURB National Roundtables for Myanmar

Date: 18 May 2018
Venue: Yangon, Myanmar

The Second Technical Workshop on Measuring the Industry 4.0 Readiness (I4R) for Circular Economy

Date: 20-21 May 2018
Venue: Bangkok, Thailand

RURB National Roundtables for Cambodia

Date: 21 May 2018
Venue: Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Final Event for Trade Policy Modelling Workshop

Date: 22 May 2018
Venue: Phnom Penh, Cambodia

The 11th ERIA Governing Board Meeting

Date: 24-25 May 2018
Venue: Jakarta, Indonesia

The Second Workshop of ASEAN Open Policy Sky

Date: 2 June 2018
Venue: Singapore

OECD-ERIA-ASEC Regional Conference on Agro-food Value Chains in ASEAN

Date: 27 June 2018
Venue: Jakarta, Indonesia

About Us

The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) is an international organisation based in Jakarta, Indonesia that conducts in-dept research on issues facing the people and governments of ASEAN and East Asia.

ERIA works closely with the ASEAN Secretariat and research institutes from across East Asia and beyond to provide innovative and analytical research and policy recommendations. Our projects are organised under three research pillars:

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



www.eria.org



ERIA.org



ERIAorg



ERIAorg-Indonesia



ERIAorg



Economic Research Institute
for ASEAN and East Asia