

E-COMPENDIUM OF RIS PUBLICATIONS ON ASEAN-INDIA RELATIONS



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली

AIC

ASEAN-India Centre at RIS

e-Compendium of RIS Publications on ASEAN-India Relations



RIS
Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली

AIC
ASEAN-India Centre at RIS

Copyright © AIC & RIS, 2018

Published in 2018 by:



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली



Zone IV B, 4th Floor, India Habitat Centre
Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110 003, India
Tel.: +91-11-24682177-80; Fax: +91-11-24682173-74
E-mail: aic@ris.org.in; dgoffice@ris.org.in
Website: www.ris.org.in; <http://aic.ris.org.in>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface by Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS..... vii

Acknowledgements ix

Publications: Books; Reports; Discussion Papers; Occasional Papers

1993	1
1995	1
2001	2
2002	3
2003	6
2004	8
2005	13
2006	18
2007	20
2008	23
2009	24
2010	25
2012	26
2013	27
2014	28
2015	31
2016	33
2017	34
2018	37

Other Publications:

Asian Biotechnology and Development Review (Selected Articles)	39
South Asia Economic Journal (Selected Articles)	40
RIS Digest (Special Issue)	41
Mekong-Ganga Policy Briefs	41
New Asia Monitor	41

PREFACE

Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi

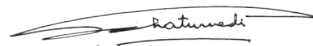
Director General, RIS

RIS has been working to promote ASEAN-India relationship ever since India adopted the 'Look East Policy'. In this regard, the institute has undertaken several studies and organized a number of events which have led to intensification of the dialogue. As a natural corollary of these vigorous efforts made by RIS to strengthen ASEAN-India partnership, a dedicated ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) was set up at RIS in 2013. Since 1993 a number of publications, that include Occasional Papers, Discussion Papers, Books, Reports, etc. have been published by RIS. They have served as useful references for policymakers, business and industry circles, academics, practitioners, media, etc.

Coinciding with the 25 Years of ASEAN-India Partnership, we are pleased to bring out this *e-Compendium of RIS Publications on ASEAN-India Relations*. This contains details about the publications that have been there from RIS and AIC since 1993 on various aspects of the ASEAN-India relationship. It is hoped that this e-Compendium would serve as a ready reference for all those interested in analytical studies for promoting and deepening ASEAN-India partnership.

We also take this opportunity to express our thanks to all those who have collaborated with us in our endeavour to enrich the discourse on promoting ASEAN-India ties which has received added thrust by India's 'Act East Policy'.

We are grateful to the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India for its continued support. Thanks are also due to RIS faculty members and publication and administrative staff for their immense contributions to our work programme on ASEAN-India.



Sachin Chaturvedi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This *e-Compendium of RIS Publications on ASEAN-India Relations* has been compiled by Dr Sunetra Ghatak, Research Associate, AIC at RIS under the guidance of Dr Prabir De, Professor, and Coordinator, ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) at RIS. This e-Compendium is issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the ASEAN-India Partnership.

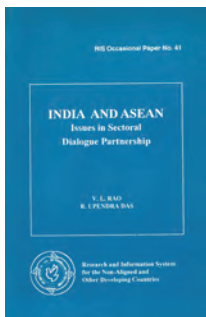
We are grateful to Ambassador Sudhir Devare, Chairman, RIS Research Advisor Council and Former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS for their guidance and cooperation.

We have benefitted from the support provided by the RIS Administration. We are grateful to Mr Mahesh C. Arora and Mr Tish Malhotra who have coordinated the production of this e-Compendium. Mr Sachin Singhal has designed the e-Compendium.

The objective of this e-Compendium is to collate all the publications of RIS on ASEAN-India relations and disseminate it purely on non-commercial purpose. The ownership of the individual publications added in this e-Compendium belongs to their original author(s). Usual disclaimers apply.

1993

RIS OCCASIONAL PAPER



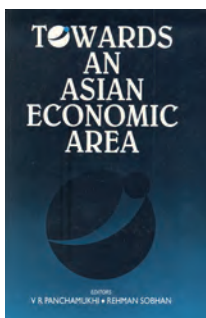
No. 41: India and ASEAN: Issues in Sectoral Dialogue Partnership

Authors: V. L. Rao and Ram Pendra Das

This study attempts to analyse the present status of economic cooperation between India and the ASEAN. It suggests, *inter-alia*, broadening of institutional linkages between India and the ASEAN; exchange of information on trade and investment; linkages between chambers of commerce and industry associations in India and the ASEAN; consultations for working out coordinated strategies in MTNs; and specific steps to furthering of cooperation in different sectors of the dialogue partnership.

1995

BOOK

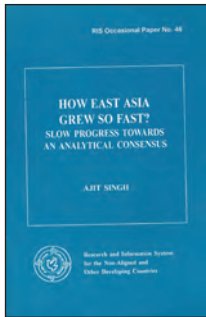


Towards an Asian Economic Area

Editors: V. R. Panchamukhi and Rehman Sobhan

The book highlights the development challenges faced by the Asian region countries. The challenges have been classified into main three categories: (i) the problem of choosing the development paradigm and strategy, (ii) the critical issues of the development process, and (iii) evolving an agenda for the South for the 1990s, and in particular searching for a framework for economic cooperation in the Asian region. The book contains thirty-one articles under three broad stated areas.

RIS OCCASIONAL PAPER



No. 46: How East Asia Grew So Fast? Slow Progress towards an Analytical Consensus

Author: Ajit Singh

The study records that the development experience of the East Asian economies has also brought out new perceptions on the role of the saving and investment, in particular importance of the corporate sector's financial strategies, in fostering rapid economic growth. It is also observed that there is a close inter-relationship between industrial policy, technology policy, human resource development, international competitiveness and macroeconomic stability.

2001

RIS DISCUSSION PAPERS



No. 12: Indo-Japanese Trade: Recent Trends

Author: Rajesh Mehta

India is not an important market in global trade. Although it constitutes around 1.6 per cent of world output, it constitutes only 0.69 per cent of world exports, and 0.77 per cent of world imports. On the other hand, Japan is one of the most important countries in the world market, accounting for around 7.4 per cent of the world exports and around 5.4 per cent of world imports. During the last one and half decade, the market share of Japan in world trade has steadily declined, and of India has risen consistently. This paper gives a brief account of recent trends and composition of Indo-Japanese trade.



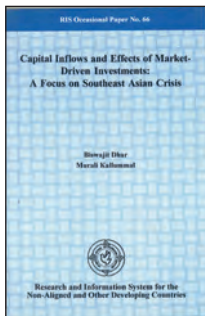
No. 16: India-ASEAN Economic Cooperation with Special Reference to Lao PDR-India Economic Relations

Author: Thatsaphone Noraseng

The paper examines economic performance of ASEAN and India, trade and economic cooperation and reviews time-tested Lao PDR and India relations in economic cooperation, investment and trade. To promote Lao PDR and India relationship, the paper looks for the constraints in realizing potentials of economic cooperation and overcoming them. There exist significant potentials for tapping the complementarities between the two countries.

2002

RIS OCCASIONAL PAPER



No. 66: Capital Inflows and Effects of Market-Driven Investments: A Focus on Southeast Asian Crisis

Authors: Biswajit Dhar and Murali Kallummal

This paper attempts to establish some of the missing links in the understanding of the Southeast Asian crisis. It tries to see the influence of the market on domestic investment behaviour in these economies during financial liberalization. It points out that the Southeast Asian crisis is not the first financial crisis in the recent times and gives significant lessons for the developing countries. Moreover, this paper suggests alternative solutions to the more piquant problems that developing countries could face while implementing their economic reforms programme.

RIS DISCUSSION PAPERS



No. 24: Potential of India's Bilateral Free Trade Arrangements: A Case Study of India and Thailand

Author: Rajesh Mehta

The study describes different issues regarding potential of India's bilateral free trade arrangements with Thailand. It tries to cover India and Thailand Trade: Commodity Compositions. Exports facing high tariff: identification of commodity groups are described in chapter four. Also the study describes the trade expansion between India and Thailand and identified different commodity groups. The study covers regional trading arrangements of India and Thailand. It also chalks out the rules of Origin in the RTAs and foreign investment flows in India and Thailand ,and potential benefits of FTA/PTA.



No. 25: Intellectual Property Rights, Technology and Economic Development: Experiences of Asian Countries

Author: Nagesh Kumar

There has been a lot of controversy on the role of intellectual property protection (IPP) regime especially the patent system in fostering innovation, technology and industrial development of a country. The IPP is expected to encourage innovation by rewarding the inventor. Strong IPP regime may also inhibit diffusion of knowledge and even technology development in the countries ,which are technology followers. Countries have fine-tuned their IPP regimes as per their developmental requirements. Against this backdrop, the on-going attempt to strengthen IPP regimes worldwide, as a part of the TRIPs Agreement, appears to adversely affect technological activity in developing countries by choking their knowledge spill-overs besides implications for access and affordability to life-saving drugs by the poor. This paper

critically reviews the literature on the role of IPP regime with a particular reference to the Asian countries to draw policy options for consideration by the CIPR.



No. 32: Towards an Asian Economic Community-Vision of Closer Economic Cooperation in Asia: An Overview

Author: Nagesh Kumar

This paper is a part of a larger research project, namely, 'Enhancing Trade and Investment Cooperation in Asia: Issues, Policies and Institutional Reform'. The project reviews rationale, significance and relevance of Asia-wide economic integration. It would cover closer economic cooperation in all areas of mutual interest where complementarities exist. These areas broadly include monetary and financial cooperation, infrastructure development, trade and investment liberalization in the framework of an regional trading bloc, complementarities in industrial and technological capabilities and other resource endowments, among others.



No. 33: Towards an Asian Economic Community: Monetary and Financial Cooperation

Author: Ramgopal Agarwala

This paper forms a part of a larger research project, namely, 'Trade and Investment Cooperation in Asia: Issues, Policies and Institutional Reform'. The objective was to present a case for an Asian Economic Community (AEC) that would be broader in coverage than the current programmes for economic co-operation in different sub-regions such as East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia. Such a grouping would facilitate fuller exploitation of region's considerable resources – material as well as human – for expediting the process of its development.



No. 34: Towards an Asian Economic Community: The Relevance of India

Author: Nagesh Kumar

India has emerged in 1990s as one of the fastest growing dynamic economies; increasingly integrated with the world economy, in general, and the East Asian region, in particular. The pattern of development, endowments and capabilities of India suggest a number of important complementarities with other JACIK economies. Hence, integration of Indian economy with ASEAN+3 in an RTA framework would be of a mutual advantage. It could facilitate exploitation of substantial complementarities and important synergies that exist between these economies and would help in expediting the process of development.

2003

RIS DISCUSSION PAPERS



No. 50: ASEAN's Contribution to the Building of an Asian Economic Community

Author: K. Kesavapany

The paper has indicated that the economic developments within ASEAN to promote regional integration and to enhance cooperative relationships with countries outside the region are well placed to make a positive and substantial contribution for the emergence of an Asian Economic Community. Indeed, if ASEAN realizes its vision of achieving an ASEAN Economic Community by 2020, this contribution could be even more substantial. Hence, lessons from ASEAN's emergence as a regional grouping and its efforts towards greater economic integration would serve as a useful learning experience in the quest towards achieving an Asian Economic Community.



No. 51: India and the Asian Economic Community

Authors: Mukul G. Asher and Sadhna Srivastava

The paper points out that Asian countries engaged in competition, Asia wide communication and dialogue, constructive co-operation, and institution building through JACIK (or similar forum) would provide much sounder base for securing Asia's future and its rightful place in the world community than the current sub-regional efforts. There is, therefore, urgency in establishing an Asia-wide forum such as the JACIK. Given India's gradual emergence of a knowledge-based economy and existence of wide-ranging complementarities with other JACIK countries, it is poised to plan an important role in the proposed new Asian Economic Community.

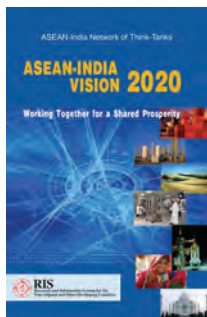


No. 64: India's Monetary Integration with East Asia: A Feasibility Study

Author: Sweta Chaman Saxena

This paper examines the relevance of India's monetary integration with East Asia particularly, the existence of the economic criteria for a common currency. The analysis in this paper shows that significant complementarities in trade exist among these countries, most of them experience similar shocks and labour mobility. These results point to the fact that the cost of adopting a single currency may be minimal, while huge benefits could be accrued from enhanced trade. The paper also recognizes the importance of yen for the success of the monetary union in Asia.

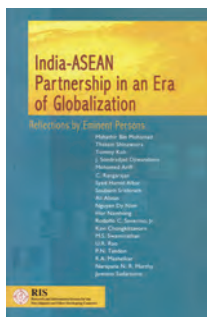
BOOKS AND REPORTS



ASEAN-India Vision 2020: Working Together for a Shared Prosperity

Author: RIS

The Vision 2020 of ASEAN-India Partnership proposes a long-term strategic roadmap that would enable them to exploit synergies to foster a comity of nations firmly integrated at commercial, cultural, political and social spheres and to achieve their respective long-term developmental goals. Given the complementarities between ASEAN and India, a greater integration would help them join the ranks of developed economies. It would also enable them to address the common challenges to comprehensive security. The eventual vision of the ASEAN-India Partnership is to promote Asian economic integration as a new engine of growth along with other East Asian countries (Japan, China and Korea). This document has been prepared as per the mandate of the Second ASEAN-India Summit held in Bali in October 2003; which called for preparation of a long-term road map for the growing ASEAN-India partnership prepared by the think-tanks of the region. It represents the outcome of a wide ranging consultation within India and between RIS and ASEAN-ISIS and other think-tanks in the ASEAN.

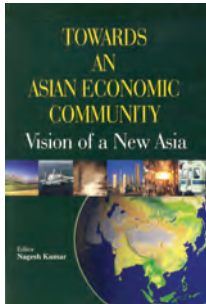


India-ASEAN Partnership in an Era of Globalization: Reflection by Eminent Persons

Authors: RIS and ISEAS

The India-ASEAN Eminent Persons Lecture Series was launched in December 1996 with the objective to promote awareness about the reality and the potential of the India-ASEAN partnership into the 21st century. Since then, RIS

has coordinated the Lecture Series, and this volume puts together all these reflections to aid further dissemination and discussion. Therefore, this volume is a body of current thinking in the region on many issues of the development concerns in this part of the world, and is expected to help the policy-makers and the scholars in the coming years.



Towards an Asian Economic Community: Vision of a New Asia

Editor: Nagesh Kumar

This book makes a case for an Asian Economic Community for broader coverage than the current programs for economic cooperation in the region. The analysis presented in the book shows that regional economic integration act as a new engine of growth and can generate hundreds of billions of additional outputs and can assist Asian region its place in the world economy which it had until the eighteenth century. This book also examines the emerging patterns of regional integration in the JACIK region and presents an analysis of the potential and prospects of cooperation in the areas of trade, money and finance, technology and investment.

RIS DISCUSSION PAPERS



No. 70: India-ASEAN Cooperation in Information and Communication Technologies: Issues and Prospects

Authors: K. J. Joseph and Govindan Parayil

Against the backdrop of India-ASEAN cooperation since the early 1990s, and the recent initiatives towards taking the partnership to new heights, the present paper examines India ASEAN cooperation in IT during the recent-past and highlights the prospects for the future. It has been discussed that India-ASEAN cooperation could be instrumental in addressing the ASEAN divide – the development gap between old and new ASEAN countries. For India, it could help diversifying its software export markets on the one hand

and would facilitate reviving its lagging hardware sector. Also, exploitation of the synergies between India's software capability and the hardware capability of old ASEAN could facilitate enhancing the IT capability in Asia as a whole – a prerequisite for making 21st century Asia's century.



No. 72: National Innovation Systems and India's IT Capability: Are There any Lessons for ASEAN Newcomers?

Authors: Nagesh Kumar and K. J. Joseph

This paper traces the factors that have led to build-up of substantial IT capability in India. It concludes that the National System of Innovation, evolved overtime as an outcome of the policies initiated by the government, has been instrumental in facilitating India's IT success. This included, but not limited to, development of a system of higher education in engineering and technical disciplines, creation of an institutional infrastructure for S&T policy making and implementation, building centres of excellence and numerous other institutions for technology development. The paper draws lessons from the Indian experience for the new members of ASEAN, viz. Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam in their attempt in harnessing the potential of ICTs. The paper concludes that though the road ahead is long as well as rocky, much could be learned from India to facilitate their leapfrogging. The paper also underscores the need for cooperating with India in developing IT capabilities.



No. 73: ASEAN-India Economic Relations: Current Status and Future Prospects

Authors: Rahul Sen, Mukul G. Asher and Ramkishan S. Rajan

This paper analyzes recent trends in merchandise trade, services, investments, and manpower flow between India and ASEAN, and assesses future prospects for economic cooperation. Since India's Look-East policy initiated in the early 1990s, there has been steady progress in economic cooperation and in supporting institutional structures

between India and ASEAN. The analysis in the paper is consistent with the view that India's economic structure is largely complementary to ASEAN economies, and therefore there are significant opportunities for mutual gain. In Indian policy and business circles, ASEAN continues to be regarded as an economically important region. The paper, however, emphasises that a mindset change is needed among ASEAN policy-makers and businesses before the potential for mutual gains can be fully tapped. The paper concludes with specific suggestions for expanding cooperation between India and ASEAN countries.



No. 77: Transaction Costs as Barriers to Economic Integration in Asia: An Empirical Exploration

Author: Prabir De

Recent literature has emphasized importance of transaction costs and infrastructure in explaining trade, access to markets, and regional cooperation under globalization. For most Asian countries, the transaction cost works as a strong barrier to trade integration than import tariff. By estimating a structural model of economic geography using cross-country data on income, infrastructure, transaction costs and trade of selected Asian economies, this paper provides evidence that transaction cost is statistically significant and important in explaining variation in trade in Asia. In addition, the study finds that port efficiency and infrastructure quality are two important determinants of the transaction cost.



No.78: Towards Formation of Close Economic Cooperation among Asian Countries

Authors: S. K. Mohanty, Sanjib Pohit, and Saikat Sinha Roy

There have been several attempts in the past for the formation of an Asian Economic Community (AEC) with a view to enhance continental welfare within stipulated timeframe. The formation of a Close Economic Relation (CER) among some of the vibrant economies of the region,

particularly JACIK Member countries (ASEAN plus three plus one), would be of immense importance in attaining such a goal. Three alternative forms of comprehensive economic liberalisation schemes can be envisaged. In this paper, an effort has been made to examine implication of CER on the region using monopolistic version of Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) for the JACIK countries. The model has been used to examine implications of complete liberalisation of trade, investment and movement of natural persons. The results show that the proposed CER may enhance global welfare as well as welfare of individual countries in the caucus. Following formation of the proposed CER, the absolute increase in regional welfare may go beyond US\$ 210 billion per annum; amounting to more than 3 per cent of the region's GNP. The implications of the CER on the regional economy would be favourable in improving production efficiency, expanding exports apart from increasing returns on capital and labour.



No. 79: Complementarities and Potentials of Intra-regional Transfers of Investments, Technology and Skills in Asia

Author: Saikat Sinha Roy

This paper examines complementarities in merchandise trade and potentials for intra-regional transfers of investments, technology and skills in Asia. The analysis shows that intra-regional trade is substantial and growing, but trade complementarities are limited. Asian countries have also emerged as the source of as well as the destination for investment, technology and skills. In the event of a formal regional integration arrangement in Asia, there is potential for intra-regional trade, investments, technology transfers and skill movements. Substantial gains in regional welfare are also expected.

RIS DISCUSSION PAPERS

No. 89: China Role in the Asian Economic Unification Process

Author: Yao Chao Cheng



The 21st century, as being said the world over, belongs to Asia. The regional economic cooperation in Asia is developing fast and well with the ASEAN as a centre and with the positive participations of major Asian nations such as China, India and Japan. The cooperation has shown that the Asian economic unification is in process. It is believed that the economic unification process shall result in an Asian economic community. The integrated cooperation is the best way for Asian nations to make common development and the “fault lines” as proposed in Samuel Huntington’s paradigm¹ can be repaired and transcended in unification process.

No. 90: Strategic Relevance of Asian Economic Integration

Author: Eric Teo Chu Cheow



As the spread of the SARS had shown last year, the longer-term goal of an East Asian Community (ASEAN, China, Japan and South Korea) may already be crystallizing much faster than initially thought of; thanks to increasing people-to-people contacts and the free movement of goods, services, tourists and expatriates across the whole region. India too appears poised to be joining this Asian movement.



No. 91: India-East Asia Integration: A Win-Win for Asia

Authors: Mukul G. Asher and Rahul Sen

This paper points out that India's unilateral liberalization policies since early 1990s and purposeful and strategic pursual of its Look East Policy have resulted in considerably greater integration with the rest of Asia than is commonly realized or acknowledged. Moreover, the enabling conditions for greater economic integration among major Asian economies have been laid. If Asia is to increase its economic and political weight in the world affairs, India's involvement would have to be an integral part of the Asia-wide cooperation. It is in this context that closer cooperation among Japan, ASEAN, South Korea, India, and China would provide considerable win-win opportunities and would have far reaching implications for the world.



No. 92: Regional Trade and Investment Architecture in Asia-Pacific: Emerging Trends and Imperatives

Author: Tiziana Bonapace

Regionalism has become a key component of the new international order. It offers governments of developed and developing countries a new and attractive complementary strategy to multilateralism. Most countries of the world at present belong to one or more regional trading arrangements of some kind, covering more than two-thirds of the trade conducted. The Asia-Pacific region is no exception to this. This paper examines evolving regional trading panorama in the Asia-Pacific region with its recent surge in bilateralism and its implications for evolving a regional trade and investment architecture. It discusses that by facilitating development of a seamless, region-wide zone of trade and investment, the region can enhance its prospects for becoming world's centre of economic growth and prosperity by 2020.



No. 93: Asian Energy Outlook to 2020: Trends, Patterns and Imperatives of Regional Cooperation

Authors: Kokichi Ito, Zhidong and Ryoichi Komiyama

With booming economic growth Asia would play increasingly important role in global economic and energy matters. World primary energy consumption is projected to expand at an average annual growth rate of 2.1 per cent by 2020. About 70 per cent of the increase would be accounted for by non-OECD member economies, two-thirds of which would be from the Asian region. The increase in demand for oil in Asia would most likely amplify dependency on shipments from other regions (particularly the Middle East). Ensuring energy security would therefore turn out to be a vital task. In Asia (particularly East Asia), the achievement of the “three Es” (economic development, energy security, and environmental preservation) would no longer be viewed as a task to be addressed by each economy separately. Instead, it would be approached through region-wide cooperation - a goal of common interest.



No. 95: The Search for Regional Architecture: The Role of ASEAN as Strange Attractor

Author: Djisman S. Simanjuntak

There is a strong reason for arguing that a deep comprehensive ASEAN integration is indispensable under the current network of initiatives on external relations. Using ASEAN as a “strange attractor” for an East Asian integration is unlikely to bear fruits unless ASEAN is willing to set example. Even a deeply integrated ASEAN may still find it difficult to persuade the rest of East Asia on the merits of East Asian integration, given the very limited muscle of ASEAN in terms of its external trade and investments. Being a recipient rather than a donor of official development assistance, ASEAN is handicapped in playing the role of champion in trade and investment liberalization. What ASEAN most realistically can

do is to serve as the “hub for post offices” while major Asian countries seek to put aside differences in order to promote economic cooperation and integration. ASEAN has once missed the opportunity of playing the role of a champion of the ambitious regional integration of the APEC. It should avoid committing the same mistake while endeavoring to promote an East Asian integration or even an Asia-wide integration.



No. 96: Advancing the ASEAN-India Partnership in the New Millennium

Author: Ong Keng Yong

India has an emerging web of cooperation with East Asian countries, especially ASEAN through the ASEAN-India dialogue process, the bilateral free trade agreement with Singapore and Thailand and sub-regional initiatives such as the Mekong-Ganga cooperation and the BIMST-EC. In this discussion paper, the ASEAN Secretary-General focuses on the need to develop a partnership between ASEAN and India having dual objectives of addressing the challenges of globalisation and working closely to reap the opportunities of the same universal phenomenon. There are enough opportunities and challenges to compel ASEAN and India to work closely in maintaining peace and stability, expanding economic linkages and improving critical human capacities. The paper also presents ten points for Advancing ASEAN-India People-to-People Partnership.



No. 100: Towards a Broader Asian Community: Agenda for the East Asia Summit

Author: Nagesh Kumar

Drawing upon the recent work conducted at RIS and other think-tanks, this paper finds a compelling case for broader regional economic integration in Asia. It finds a case for formation of a broader economic community in East Asia coalescing the emerging web of FTAs linking Japan, ASEAN,

China, India and Korea into a region-wide or an East Asian RTA that could be a core of an East Asian Community. The East Asian Community could be eventually expanded to cover other Asian countries in an Asian Economic Community. It has been shown that economic integration in East Asia or JACIK could enable the region to resume its rapid growth and help it emerge as the centre of gravity in the world economy. The simulations made suggest that such a grouping would enhance welfare of the partners as well of the rest of the world, hence it would be a win-win for the world economy. It also discusses the potential of cooperation in other areas such as monetary and financial system, energy security, new technologies, global governance and security. It is concluded with an agenda for the East Asia Summit.

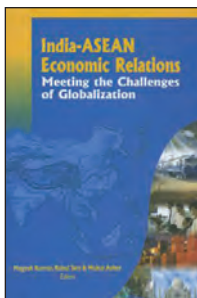


No. 105: India-Vietnam Trade: Current Relations and Prospects

Author: Rajesh Mehta

The main objective of this paper is to analyse level, growth and composition of India-Vietnam Trade in goods, identify sectors/products in which India has export potential in Vietnam, if a duty -free regime is agreed on between India and Vietnam, and examine implication of India- Vietnam bilateral free- trade agreement. Preliminary results show that India has export potential in a number of sectors, if a duty free regime is agreed. The identified commodity groups are: edible fruits and nuts, etc., textile and apparel, fruit bear etc., and transport vehicles. These commodity groups have been identified on the basis of criteria that India has comparative advantage, Vietnam has import demand, and Vietnam has relatively high levels of MFN tariffs.

BOOKS AND REPORTS



India-ASEAN Economic Relations: Meeting the Challenges of Globalization

Editors: Nagesh Kumar, Rahul Sen and Mukul Asher

Leading experts of the region in their contributions to this book examine the ways in which the emerging partnership between India and ASEAN can be taken forward for mutual benefit, so that the two sides can leverage on each other's strengths to better negotiate forces of globalization. Specially, the book addresses the issues concerning the trade liberalization in the both regional multilateral contexts and goes on to examine the prospects for investment flows and trade in financial services and information and communication technology.



Towards an Asian Economic Community: An Agenda for the East Asia Summit

Editors: RIS and ISEAS

The 1990s witnessed emergence of strong regional trading blocs in different parts of the world, led by EU's Single Market and NAFTA among others. The East Asia Summit (EAS) is an important event for initiating a broader architecture for regional cooperation in Asia. The EAS participating economies combine between them the largest and most dynamic economies of Asia namely Japan, ASEAN-10, China, S. Korea, and India, and also Australia and New Zealand. Such participation gives EAS an opportunity to launch the process of formation of an Asian grouping that can be expanded in future to evolve into an Asian Economic Community. This publication presents outcomes of a policy dialogue, involving premier Asian think-tanks and leading experts of Asia, conducted during 2003-05 on the relevance of broader

cooperation, possible approaches and a roadmap. It puts together an agenda for the EAS for building an institutional architecture for exploiting potential of regional economic integration for building an Asia of tomorrow that would be the centre of gravity of the world economy.

RIS DISCUSSION PAPERS

No.106: Japan and an Asian Economic Community

Author: Masanori Kondo



Until recently, most Japanese considered gaining momentum of Asian economic integration in the frame of ASEAN+3. With India maintaining a high economic growth rate and its population being predicted to overtake China as the most populous country in Asia is leading many to rethink importance of India to Asian economic integration. To find a political and economic counterbalance to China, the Japanese government has also put effort in vitalizing Japan-India relationship. India following its 'Look East' policy has been successful in improving its economic relations with Korea, China and Japan. However, with some exceptions, Japanese businesses are behind that of other countries (especially US, UK, and South Korea) towards investing in India. While there are indeed many unique difficulties involved in entering the Indian market, the massive consumer potential of the population, combined with skilled and numerous labour pools, allows many South Korean and American firms to achieve great success in India. Japanese and Indian policy-makers have great designs for the relationship between the two countries, but it is only when Japanese firms step up and make the needed large- scale commitment in India that Indo-Japanese trade would grow.



No.112: Regional Cooperation for Asian Energy Security

Author: Vipul Tuli

This paper attempts to convey three key messages— First, interdependence in energy among Asian countries is vital for economic development of key Asian countries; Second, there are many key impediments to increase Asian interdependence; addressing them is critical; and Finally, suggesting some ideas on opportunities for Asian nations to find a common ground on energy security, stability and sustainability.

2007

RIS DISCUSSION PAPERS



No.121: India's Rising Role in Asia

Author: Mukul G. Asher

This paper analyses recent developments in India's external economic relations with particular reference to Asia. India's demonstrated capacity to sustain moderately high growth over a prolonged period, primarily led by private sector companies, provides an avenue for global risk diversification for major economic powers. The paper indicates India's qualitative and quantitative integration with the rest of Asia (and the world) far deeper than commonly perceived. India must continue with the integration process; and with efforts to shift to 8 to 10 per cent sustained growth path if it intends to reduce poverty and improve quality of life of its 1.1 billion people. There is no room for complacency, as India faces severe challenges in sustaining and developing competitiveness in manufacturing, agriculture and services. Higher growth path would require enhancing complementarities and cooperation among public and private sectors; and taking advantage of India's demographic

trends. The paper strongly urges India's political parties, media, and other elites to strategically and vigorously pursue country's core economic and strategic interests for meeting challenges arising from competing nations.



No.123: Regional Economic Integration, Foreign Direct Investment and Efficiency-Seeking Industrial Restructuring in Asia: The Case of India

Author: Nagesh Kumar

This paper examines India's RTAs policy in Asia and the emerging patterns of efficiency-seeking industrial restructuring unleashed by it. Section 2 discusses analytical relationship between RTAs, patterns of trade, FDI resulting from the industrial restructuring. It also summarizes some examples of industrial restructuring of the type the EU's Single Market Plan has led to. Section 3 summarizes India's RTA policy in Asia and indicators of its growing economic integration with the East Asian countries. Section 4 highlights emerging patterns of industrial restructuring resulted from India's RTA's policy. Section 5 concludes remarks on the importance of a broader framework for the regional economic integration.



No. 125: Investment Provisions in Regional Trading Arrangements in Asia: Relevance, Emerging Trends, and Policy Implications

Author: Nagesh Kumar

This paper summarizes conceptual rationale for investment liberalization to fully exploit potential of regional trading arrangements. It goes on to examine treatment of investment in emerging FTAs/RTAs in the Asia-Pacific region and the specific investment provisions and their consistency with the existing multilateral provisions on investment, viz. WTO's TRIMs Agreement. The provisions of ASEAN framework on investment area and industrial cooperation are summarized

in Section 4. Section 5 briefly examines trends in India's RTAs policy in Asia and the emerging patterns of efficiency seeking industrial restructuring unleashed by it. Finally Section 6 concludes with a few remarks on the importance of a broader framework for the regional economic integration.



No. 126: Welfare Gains from Regional Economic Integration in Asia: ASEAN+3 or EAS

Authors: S. K. Mohanty and Sanjib Pohit

The experiences of Asian countries suggest that the region has substantial economic potentials and synergies among these countries and they can be better tapped with comprehensive economic cooperation. With this approach formation of an Asian Economic Community is not too far away from now. Next phase of liberalisation in Asia should focus on deep economic integration. Sitting on the driving seat, ASEAN's economic interest should be given priority while taking a view on further regional economic liberalisation in Asia. The core issue is, which group of the countries between ASEAN+3 and East Asian Summit (EAS) countries, would elicit maximum benefit to the region in general and ASEAN in particular? Using an Applied General Equilibrium (AGE) model in a monopolistic framework, the paper indicates that next Round of economic liberalisation should start with the EAS.



No. 131: Regional Cooperation and Integration Prospects in Asia

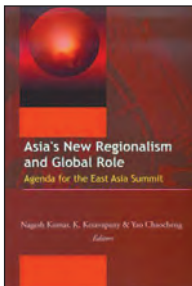
Author: Rajat Nag

There is indeed a strong opportunity for the South Asian countries to benefit from intensifying regional ties. As a regional policy dialogue becomes stronger and barriers eliminated gradually or at least substantially reduced, economic integration would intensify in the next decade or two. This is partly due to the very low level of integration it starts from. For instance, intraregional trade in the South Asia

accounts for only 5.5 per cent of the total trade, as opposed to almost 60 per cent of the East Asia. As the region continues to build its economic infrastructure and implementation of new cross-border projects, there would not only be intensifying trade in goods and services, but would be facilitating movement of people. Easing existing cross-border impediments to trade and labour movements would likely be the strongest economic driver over the coming decade. But the key to any experiment in cooperation and economic integration is the political will.

2008

BOOK



Asia's New Regionalism and Global Role: Agenda for the East Asia Summit

Editors: Nagesh Kumar, K. Kesavapany and Yao Chaocheng

This volume seeks to carry forward the debate started in the previous volumes on the issue of regional economic integration in Asia which is currently engaging the minds of leaders and policy-makers of the region. The book examines the case for broader regionalism in Asia, its potential, challenges, possible approaches and roadmaps. The book also discusses potential of cooperation in specific areas of trade and investment, money and finance, and energy security.

RIS DISCUSSION PAPER



No. 135: East Asian Infrastructure Development in a Comparative Global Perspective: An Analysis of RIS Infrastructure Index

Authors: Nagesh Kumar and Prabir De

Development of infrastructure is one of the key priorities of the East Asia Summit (EAS) countries. By constructing an

Infrastructure Index for 104 countries comprising all the EAS members, this paper examines the levels of infrastructure attainment of EAS countries in a comparative global perspective over time and space. It makes observations on the gaps between EAS countries in terms of infrastructure development, their overtime performance, and provides some policy recommendations for narrowing the gaps. The Infrastructure Index developed in this paper reveals very wide gaps in terms of infrastructure attainment across the EAS region, which seems to have widened rather than narrowed over time. The findings of this paper suggest that infrastructure development in the lagging EAS region needs to be paid due attention if the regional inequalities are not to widen further. The paper recommends creating a regional mechanism in order to utilize the region's foreign exchange reserves for development of regional cross-border connectivity and other infrastructure services, which, if followed, will not only assist in generation of new demand within the region but also strengthen the regional integration process in the EAS.

2009

RIS DISCUSSION PAPER



No. 147: India's Role in East Asia: Lessons from Cultural and Historical Linkages

Author: Ellen L. Frost

India's presence in the East Asia Summit signals not only a victory for New Delhi's "Look East" policy but also an implicit "Look West" policy on the part of India's neighbours to the east. This convergence represents not only a major economic opportunity for India but also a long-term strategic shift in regional order. The purpose of this essay is to demonstrate that for historical, cultural, political as well as for substantial economic reasons India belongs to the East Asian table. It

is time to “re-center” our notions of Asia so that maps and other geographic concepts reflect India’s resurgent links with eastern neighbours. India’s political role in the Asian integration movement underscores this need. One of the key opportunities for policy-makers is to revive and build on India’s historical and cultural legacy in Asia without appearing to be seeking hegemony or trumpeting a chauvinist vision.

2010

RIS DISCUSSION PAPER



No.164: Does Governance Matter for Enhancing Trade? Empirical Evidence from Asia

Author: Prabir De

The primary objective of this paper is to find whether or not governance and institutions matter for enhancing Asia’s trade. In this study, a comprehensive empirical analysis was done for the linkages between governance and trade at the Asian subregional level. The results indicate that all individual governance indicators except regulatory quality have significant impact on the trade in Asia, of which government effectiveness is the most crucial for Asia’s trade promotion. One of the conclusions is that soft infrastructure such as institutions and governance is important for enhancing Asia’s trade. In other words, good governance and institutions help unlock trade potential of a region (or a nation). Improved governance, particularly at the sectoral level, can carry huge payoffs at a time when Asia is planning to pursue a free trade for the entire region. Ignoring “governance weaknesses” can stultify economic returns to free trade. Therefore, more effective policy approaches toward improved governance are a requisite to complement regional trade policy in Asia and beyond.

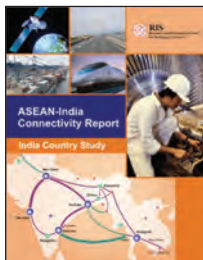
BOOKS AND REPORTS



ASEAN-India Eminent Persons' Report to the Leaders

Author: ASEAN Secretariat

Chaired by Mr Kao Kim and Amb. Shyam Saran, this report contains the letter of transmittal of the ASEAN-India Eminent Persons on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations.



ASEAN-India Connectivity Report: India Country Study

Author: RIS

This report outlines an appropriate strategy to enhance the physical connectivity between ASEAN and India. It recommends two major axes, which could be promoted to enhance this physical connectivity: the first one is surface connectivity through India's North East Region (NER) and the second one is multimodal connectivity through Southern India, primarily through Chennai-Ennore area. The report emphasises that ASEAN-India connectivity would help unlock tremendous growth potential of the region by removing constraints and bottlenecks to economic development.

REPORT

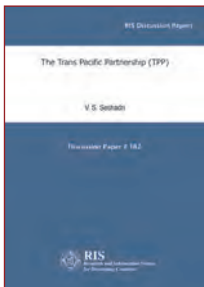


ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership: Perspectives from the ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks

Editors: RIS-AIC

This is the proceedings of the First Round Table of the ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT), held on 7-8 August 2012, New Delhi. The First Round Table of the AINTT discussed a number of key issues relevant from the point of view of deepening relations between the two partners. Representatives of the think-tanks presented several ideas, which would be found useful by policy-makers and researchers towards deepening economic ties between India and ASEAN.

RIS DISCUSSION PAPERS



No. 182: The Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP)

Author: V. S. Seshadri

The Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) has emerged as a major regional initiative for trade and investment liberalisation and towards enhancing competitiveness of twelve participant countries drawn from either side of the Pacific. The United States has taken a leadership role in advancing this initiative for which eighteen rounds of negotiations have already been held. This discussion paper dwells on the background surrounding this initiative, and its principal elements and what its implications could be for India, if it is successfully concluded.



No.185: Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

Author: V. S. Seshadri

Efforts for negotiations to forge a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the United States and the European Union commenced in 2013. The proposal was for an ambitious free trade and investment agreement, focussing towards achieving deeper liberalisation of trade and investment regimes, and also for bringing greater convergence, if not harmonization or mutual recognition of standards and regulations across all products and service sectors. With both having a significant share in the world GDP and world trade, the two trade majors hope that some of the WTO plus disciplines that they can agree on in areas like competition policy, raw materials and energy and state owned enterprises can provide a basis for future multilateralisation. If the two parties conclude for such an agreement, it can have a profound impact on world trade as a whole, not only on the bilateral trade and investment relations between the two parties. India can also be affected as a result. Developments in this regard would need to be carefully monitored and a suitable strategy devised. The paper briefly dwells on many of these aspects.

2014

BOOKS AND REPORTS



Dynamics of ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership

Editors: RIS-AIC

This is the proceedings of the Second Round Table of the ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT), held on 10 September 2013 at Vientiane, Lao PDR. RIS has been involved in interacting with think-tanks, particularly from the ASEAN region, for over a decade. The Round Table of ASEAN-India

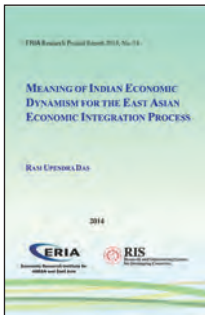
Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT) has become an annual event, and this proceeding chalks out about the activities implemented under this programme.



ASEAN-India Maritime Connectivity Report

Editors: RIS-AIC

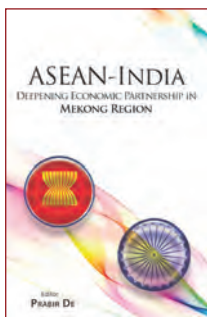
This Report is an outcome of a series of ASEAN-India connectivity studies undertaken at the ASEAN-India Centre at RIS. It addresses the prospects and challenges concerning the ASEAN-India maritime relations and provides a framework for strengthening maritime connectivity. This Report also provides a set of recommendations to strengthen maritime connectivity between India and ASEAN countries, and enhance economic integration between them.



Meaning of Indian Economic Dynamism for the East Asian Economic Integration Process

Author: Ram Upendra Das

The study focuses on various dimensions of Indian economic dynamism and implications for the East Asian economic integration process in a mutually beneficial framework. It analyses the possibilities of more strengthened and heightened two-way trade and investment linkages with the application of state-of-the-art modelling and empirical techniques; focuses on making India as a hub for knowledge-intensive manufacturing and R&D activities; underscores imperatives of tapping India's soft power by providing important insights into the commercial aspects; and delves into the scope for harnessing demographic dividend. The study also highlights the merits of domestic economic reforms in India and provides policy-insights into some of the relevant economic integration strategies in the East Asian region.



ASEAN-India: Deepening Economic Partnership in Mekong Region

Editor: Prabir De

This book analyses India-Mekong cooperation in the light of growing ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership. It addresses the prospects and challenges concerning the India-Mekong relations and provides a framework for deepening the economic partnership in Mekong region. The book would serve as a knowledge product for policy-makers, academics, private sector experts and regional cooperation practitioners; and is a must-read for anyone interested in the regional economic cooperation between India and Mekong region.

RIS DISCUSSION PAPER



No. 186: India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement(CEPA): Some Implications for East Asian Economic Regionalism and RCEP

Author: Ram Upendra Das

With the shift in the centre of economic gravity towards Asia, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) of the ASEAN+6 countries has assumed a new meaning. The new mega-groupings in the form of a Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) with an attempt to resurrect the APEC, the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), the intermittent moves to push for ASEAN+3 partnership at a faster pace through the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) Agreement, proposed trilateral East Asian FTA among Japan, China and South Korea – all these initiatives and fora excluded India. It is, in this sense, quite crucial that a grouping like the RCEP should become fully functional and dynamic. This paper, situates India-Japan economic interactions, against this backdrop, and brings out important insights from the India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). The paper

examines modalities of substantial trade coverage, sensitive lists, and formulation of rules of origin with a developmental angle in the CEPA. These can be crucial, especially in terms of providing a negotiating template for the RCEP and broader East Asian regionalism.

2015

BOOKS AND REPORTS

ASEAN-India Economic Relations: Opportunities and Challenges

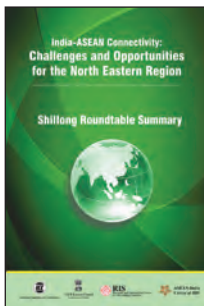
Editors: RIS-AIC



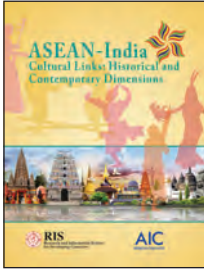
This is the proceedings of the Third Roundtable of ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks, held on 25 – 26 August 2014 at Hanoi, Vietnam. The main theme of the roundtable was “ASEAN-India: Integration and Development”. There were three major sessions in the Roundtable; each of which dealt with the key challenges facing the Integration and Development between ASEAN and India-(i) economic cooperation and integration, (ii) physical connectivity and soft infrastructure, and (iii) investment cooperation.

India-ASEAN Connectivity: Challenges and Opportunities for the North Eastern Region: Shillong Roundtable Summary

Editors: RIS-AIC



This is an outcome document of the Shillong Roundtable, held on 29-30 September 2014 at Shillong. One of the objectives of this Round-table was to appraise of the key stakeholders about the current progress and challenges in India’s economic engagements with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and implications for the North Eastern Region (NER).



ASEAN-India Cultural Links: Historical and Contemporary Dimensions

Editors: RIS-AIC

This is the proceedings of the International Conference on “ASEAN-India Cultural Links: Contemporary and Historical Dimensions”, held on 23-24 July 2015 at New Delhi, India. A total 24 eminent scholars from ASEAN countries, India and several other countries presented their research papers at the Conference, and discussed on a number of key issues relevant from the point of view of deepening ASEAN-India cultural relations. This volume is a valuable reference for scholars and researchers.



India-Korea CEPA-An Appraisal of Progress

Author: V. S. Seshadri

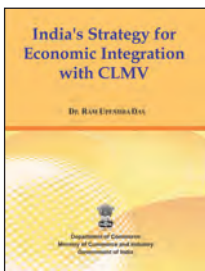
The present study reviews the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) signed and implemented between India and the Republic of Korea (RoK). This study evaluates how the FTAs have come into force in which India is a partner and how they are being implemented and whether there are ways by which we can ensure better returns. This study also explores further avenues to strengthen India’s ties with East and South East Asia.



ASEAN-India Development and Cooperation Report 2015

Editors: RIS-AIC

This Report provides a comparative analysis of global and regional economies; examines the impact and implications of India-ASEAN integration; assesses policy priorities, effectiveness, implementation imperatives and challenges; and discusses themes central to the economic sustainability of the region, including public and foreign policy, trade facilitation, financial and scientific cooperation, food security, energy cooperation and productivity and opportunities in the manufacturing and service sectors.



India's Strategy for Economic Integration with CLMV

Author: Ram Upendra Das

The ASEAN region as a whole is characterized by the presence of strong production networks and Regional Value Chains (RVCs) both within and outside the ASEAN. On the other hand, India is almost left out of any significant regional value chains in her neighbourhood. The regional value chains have somewhat bypassed the CLMV region too when compared to the rest of the ASEAN. Considering that RVCs have emerged as important vehicles for regional economic integration, they need to be facilitated with adequate policy responses so as to achieve developmental imperatives of employment generation, poverty alleviation and improving quality of life. The study in this context, by way of a major contribution to the subject, provides analytical and empirical basis for India's economic integration with the CLMV region and suggests certain policy steps that could harness the vast commercial and developmental potential that this relationship offers.

2016

BOOKS AND REPORTS

ASEAN-India Air Connectivity Report

Editors: RIS-AIC



This Report addresses the issues and challenges concerning the air connectivity between India and ASEAN, especially relating to air cargo that would help to unlock trade potential of the region by removing constraints and bottlenecks to growth. It also provides a set of recommendations to strengthen air connectivity between India and ASEAN, and enhancing economic integration between them. It also provides important policy recommendations.



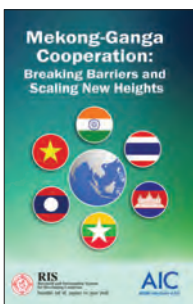
India-Japan CEPA: An Appraisal

Author: V. S. Seshadri

This Report seeks to make a critical appraisal of the progress made in the implementation of the CEPA with Japan and assesses to what extent the two sides have benefitted. It has highlighted the available opportunities and sectors for further improvement and consolidation. It also flags shortcomings and the efforts needed to secure full implementation of CEPA. Several recommendations have also been made towards how the trade, investment and the cooperation provisions of CEPA can be used to drive one another.

2017

BOOKS AND REPORTS



Mekong-Ganga Cooperation: Breaking Barriers and Scaling New Heights

Editors: RIS-AIC

This Report discusses various aspects of India-Mekong relations such as India-Mekong trade, strengthening regional value chains, facilitating foreign direct investment, connectivity, harnessing border economic zones, Mekong-Ganga cultural fusion, among others. The comprehensive Report makes significant policy recommendations for further strengthening of Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC).



India-Singapore CECA - An Appraisal

Author: V. S. Seshadri

This study has sought to capture trends in bilateral economic relations in trade in goods, services and investment in the light of the various commitments made by the two countries

under CECA and subsequently, under the India-ASEAN free trade agreement in goods. The first review of CECA in 2007 expanded the concessions but the second review, which commenced in 2010, has so far remained inconclusive.



Enhancing Economic Relations between India and Mongolia: Tasks and Opportunities

Authors: Prabir De and Sreya Pan

Mongolia and India share a long history. To strengthen the India-Mongolia strategic partnership, it is imperative that both sides engage in constructive dialogue on areas of mutual interest such as connectivity, trade in goods and services, investment, etc. Given the thrust of the Act East Policy (AEP) of India, this book analyses the scope and opportunities interdependence in economic areas between India and Mongolia, for and presents an assessment of economic cooperation, identifies challenges, and highlights policy issues to be dealt with to foster bilateral relations.



Celebrating the Third Decade and Beyond: New Challenges to ASEAN-India Economic Partnership

Editors: Prabir De and Suthiphand Chirathivat

This book is a timely initiative to review the past and suggest ways to further strengthen economic partnership. It primarily deals with the economic integration issues between ASEAN and India, assesses policy priorities, effectiveness, implementation imperatives and challenges. Each chapter in this book intends to capture essential features of the crosscutting issues and attempts to draw some policy implications.



Outcome Document of Mekong-Ganga Cooperation “Stronger Connectivity, Enhancing Ties”

Editors: RIS-AIC

This is an outcome document of the policy dialogue entitled “Stronger Connectivity, Enhancing Ties”, held on 8 April, 2017 at New Delhi. This recommended hosting of an MGC seminar focusing on building stronger connectivity and enhancing our multi-dimensional ties. The ASEAN-India Centre at RIS was entrusted with the task of convening such an interaction and providing a platform for sharing of views, ideas and proposals aimed at strengthening MGC. This volume has several policy suggestions for the way forward.

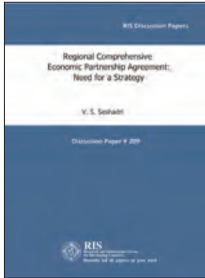


India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Cooperation (IMT-TC): Way towards a Stronger ASEAN - India Partnership

Editors: RIS-AIC

This is an outcome document of the International Workshop on “India - Myanmar – Thailand Trilateral Relations: Way Towards a Stronger ASEAN – India Partnership” held on 6 - 7 September 2017 at Kolkata. The document contains summary of deliberations of the workshop and a number of valuable recommendations. The workshop covered different issues including across border trade and investment; value chain linkages; strengthening connectivity for deeper integration with ASEAN and South Asian countries; developing mechanism at the trilateral level to deal with security challenges among others.

RIS DISCUSSION PAPER



No. 209: Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement: Need for a Strategy

Author: V. S. Seshadri

RCEP member countries cover half of the world population, 30 per cent of world GDP and a quarter of world trade. The regional grouping has several countries, including China, whose economies are among the most export competitive in the world. The negotiations would be a very challenging one for India. India's earlier FTAs or CEPAs with countries in this region have not been models of success in their implementation even when there were benefits. If RCEP has to be more successful, a great deal of planning and strategising is vital. India has to become more competitive for the concessions it secures to translate into realisable market access. It should also secure sufficient flexibilities to be able to ensure that domestic players have a fair playing field in being able to withstand competition. This paper outlines a possible approach and a strategy.

2018

BOOKS AND REPORTS



ASEAN-India Strengthening the Ties That Bind

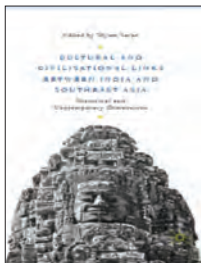
Editors: RIS-AIC

This is the proceedings of the Fourth Roundtable of the ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT) held on 7-8 August 2015 at Royale Chulan, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It is part of the process of strengthening the ASEAN-India relationship that RIS had initiated to generate new ideas and suggestions for strengthening ASEAN-India Partnership.

This report is bringing several useful ideas and suggestions emerging from the deliberations at the AINTT in one place, which took the following themes for discussion: non-traditional security threats, regional security architecture, and new dimensions of ASEAN-India economic partnership, ASEAN-India cultural links and post-2015 agenda of ASEAN.

Cultural and Civilisational Links between India and Southeast Asia: Historical and Contemporary Dimensions

Editor: Shyam Saran



Forthcoming

The book presents the results of the study undertaken by the ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) at Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) on India's cultural links with Southeast Asia, with particular reference to historical and contemporary dimensions. It traces ancient trade and maritime links, Chola Empire and Southeast Asia, religious exchanges (the Hindu, Buddhist and Islamic heritage), language, scripts and folklore, performing arts, painting and sculpture, architecture, role of the Indian Diaspora, contemporary cultural interaction, etc.

Asian Biotechnology and Development Review

Special Issue on Rice Research in Asia. 2004. Vol.7, No.1.

Some of the Selected Articles from Asian Biotechnology and Development Review

- D'Hondt, Kathleen et al. 2015. "Reconciling food and industrial needs for an Asian bioeconomy: enabling power of genomics and biotechnology". Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.17, No.2.
- Lha, Katsunori et al. 2015. "Footprint analysis of ASEAN: ensuring sustainable development in an increasingly resource constrained world". Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.17, No.2.
- Abdullah, Kamaruddin. 2008. "Bioconversion energy technologies: Catalyst for bioeconomical Development in the ASEAN Region". Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.10, No.1-2.
- Ohara, Hidomi. 2008. "A model for zero emission biotechnology in Asian countries". Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.10, No.1-2.
- Dudley, Joseph P. and Woodruff, Michael H. 2005. "Potential impact of biological weapons on biological diversity and indigenous peoples in Asia". Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.8, No.1.
- Plianbangchang, Samlee. 2005. "Strategies of preparedness against the threat of biological warfare and bioterrorism in South-East Asia". Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.8, No.1.
- Hautea, Randy A. 2003. "Crop biotechnology initiatives in Asia: progress opportunities and challenges". Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.5, No.2.
- Macer, Darryl R.J. and Bhardwaj, Mlinakshi. 2003. "How well does Japan meets its challenges and responsibilities in biotechnology and development for Asia?". Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.5, No.2, P 23-36
- Pant, K.C. 2002. "Biotechnology and development: challenges and opportunities for Asian region". Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.4, No.3.
- Chaturvedi, Sachin. 1997. "Trends in European investments in Asian agricultural biotechnology". RIS Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol.1, No.1.
- Chaturvedi, Sachin and Pandey, Beena. 1993. "Role of biotechnology: a base for food security". Biotechnology and Development Review, No.3, December.

Some of the Selected Articles from South Asia Economic Journal

- Ratna, Rajan Sudesh and Sharma, Sachin K. 2016. "Mega Trading Blocks: Is Time Ripe for ASEAN–SAARC FTA?". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol. 17, No.2.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1391561416649723>
- Nambiar, Shankaran and Balasubramaniam, Arunnan. 2016. "Does ASEAN–India Trade Stimulate Income? A Cointegration Analysis Using the ARDL Approach". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.17, No.2.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1391561416657469>
- Wignaraja, Ganeshan. 2014. "Will South Asia Benefit from Pan-Asian Integration?". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.15, No.2.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1391561414548948>
- [Bhattacharyya](#), Ranajoy and [Mandal](#), Avijit. 2014. "Estimating the Impact of the India–ASEAN Free Trade Agreement on Indian Industries". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.15, No.1.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1391561414527050>
- Agarwal, Manmohan and Ghosh, Madanmohan. 2011. "An India–China FTA: Potential Economic Implications for the Asian and the North American Economies". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.12, No.2.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/139156141101200201>
- Bandara. [Jayatilleke S. and Naranpanawa](#), Athula. 2007. "The Economic Effects of the Asian Tsunami on the 'Tear Drop in the Indian Ocean': A General Equilibrium Analysis". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.8, No.1.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/139156140600800104>
- Bandara, Ranjith. 2004. "Economic Value of Conservation: The Case of the Asian Elephant". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.5, No.2.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/139156140400500206>
- Agarwala, Ramgopal and Mistry, Percy. 2004. "Asia in the Twenty-first Century: Quo Vadis? The Case for Advancing Asian Integration and Growth". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.5, No.1.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/139156140400500106>

- Perera, Jayantha. 2004. "Farmer's Behaviour in Rice Irrigation in Monsoon Asia: Facts and Fallacies". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.5, No.1.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/139156140400500107>
- Bandara, Jayatilleke S. and Smith, Christine. 2002. "Trade Policy Reforms in South Asia and Australia-South Asia Trade: Intensities and Complementarities". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.3, No.2.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/139156140200300204>
- Samaratunga, R.H.S. and Jayasuriya, Sisira. 2001. "Impact of the Enlargement of APEC on South Asia: An Analysis of Trade Potential". South Asia Economic Journal, Vol.2, No.2.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/139156140100200201>

RIS Digest

- Special Issue on East Asian Economic Crisis. 1998. Vol. 14, No. 4, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-2.

Mekong-Ganga Policy Briefs

- No. 7, Nov 2016
- No. 6, Nov 2013
- No. 5, June 2011
- No. 4, March 2009
- No. 3, March 2008
- No. 2, October 2007
- No. 1, March 2007

New Asia Monitor

- Volume: 9 No: 3, October, 2012
- Volume: 9 No: 2, October, 2012
- Volume: 9 No: 1, January, 2012
- Volume: 8 No: 2, July, 2011

- Volume: 8 No: 1, July, 2011
- Volume: 7 No: 3, July, 2010
- Volume: 7 No: 2, July, 2010
- Volume: 7 No: 1, January, 2010
- Volume: 6 No: 4, January, 2010
- Volume: 6 No: 3, July, 2009
- Volume: 6 No: 2, April, 2009
- Volume: 6 No: 1, April, 2009
- Volume: 5 No: 4, October, 2008
- Volume: 5 No: 3, July, 2008
- Volume: 5 No: 2, July, 2008
- Volume: 5 No: 1, January, 2008
- Volume: 4 No: 4, October, 2007
- Volume: 4 No: 3, July, 2007
- Volume: 4 No: 2, April, 2007
- Volume: 4 No: 1, January, 2007
- Volume: 3 No: 4, October, 2006
- Volume: 3 No: 3, July, 2006
- Volume: 3 No: 2, April, 2006
- Volume: 3 No: 1, January, 2006
- Volume: 2 No: 3, July, 2005
- Volume: 2 No: 2, April, 2005
- Volume: 2 No: 1, January, 2005
- Volume: 1 No: 3, October, 2004
- Volume: 1 No: 2, July, 2004
- Volume: 1 No: 1, March, 2004

About RIS

Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) is a New Delhi-based autonomous policy research institute that specialises in issues related to international economic development, trade, investment and technology. RIS is envisioned as a forum for fostering effective policy dialogue and capacity-building among developing countries on global and regional economic issues.

The focus of the work programme of RIS is to promote South-South Cooperation and collaborate with developing countries in multilateral negotiations in various forums. RIS is engaged across inter-governmental processes of several regional economic cooperation initiatives. Through its intensive network of think tanks, RIS seeks to strengthen policy coherence on international economic issues and the development partnership canvas.

For more information about RIS and its work programme, please visit its website: www.ris.org.in

About AIC

ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) has been working to strengthen India's strategic partnership with ASEAN in its realisation of the ASEAN Community. AIC at RIS undertakes research, policy advocacy and regular networking activities with relevant public/private agencies, organisations and think-tanks in India and ASEAN countries, with the aim of providing policy inputs, up-to-date information, data resources and sustained interaction, for strengthening ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership. For more information about AIC, please visit its website: <http://aic.ris.org.in>



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली

AIC

ASEAN-India Centre at RIS

Core IV-B, Fourth Floor, India Habitat Centre
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003, India
Tel.: +91-11-2468 2177-80, Fax: +91-11-2468 2173-74
E-mail: aic@ris.org.in; dgoffice@ris.org.in
Website: www.ris.org.in; <http://aic.ris.org.in>