

Host: Atsumi International Foundation Sekiguchi Global Research Association (SGRA) Co-hosts: College of Public Affairs and Development (CPAf), University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) Institute for Northeast Asian Future (INAF)

Sustainable Shared Growth Seminar #37 (KKK 37)

East AsiaDynamics

April 10th, 2023 (Monday) 10:00~13:00 (Japan Time) / 9:00~12:00 (Philippine Time)

Atsumi Foundation Hall (Tokyo) & Online (Zoom) Free of Charge

Language (Hybrid)

· Slides will be both in English and Japanese

• Presenters and discussants will speak in the language they are most comfortable with, but will use hybrid slides

• The open forum (discussion with other seminar participants) could be either in English or Japanese, with some time allotted for non-simultaneous translation of important points, when necessary

[Overview]

The World Bank's "East Asian Miracle Report" (1993), a study of the rapid growth achieved by eight East Asian countries, including Japan, was controversial in every sense of the word, but it should be noted that it focused on the theme of "growth and equity" as early as the report. This theme has recently gained popularity again with Thomas Piketty's "Capital in the 21st Century" (2014) and J.E. Stiglitz's "Price of Inequality" (2013). The unifying theme of this seminar series, inspired by this discussion, is "Shared Growth" (SHARED GROWTH), which refers to the simultaneous distribution of wealth and economic growth.

However, this seminar will focus on aspects not covered in the "East Asian Miracle Report," namely "regionalism" and "decentralization," in order to better understand the dynamics of economic development in East Asia from the perspective of "shared growth. The discussion of "regionalism" will focus on the positive aspects of the "Flying Geese Model," which was conceived by the Japanese researcher Akamatsu Kaname in the 1930s. This seminar will re-evaluate the significance of this theory in the development of the region, which in the 1980s gained renewed attention as an explanatory theory for the remarkable economic development of East Asia. Another trend that took place in East Asia in the 1990s was "decentralization". Economic growth is supported by a society that sustains decentralization, which can be thought of as a mechanism for supporting and diffusing growth.

*KKK stands for Kahusayan (Efficiency), Katarungan (Equity), and Kalikasan (Environment), which represents the socio-economic goals of sustainable shared growth. It is also the name of the revolutionary organization that fought for the independence of the Philippines from Spain. For the Philippines, therefore, KKK stands for what is most noble in her traditions, and is very much against repression, albeit peacefully. We feel that the Philippines is in dire need of sustainable shared growth, and requires nothing short of a revolution in our ways of thinking and acting.



[Program]

Moderator: Cesar Luna (UPOU)

Opening Remarks:

Junko Imanishi...... (Chief Representative, Sekiguchi Global Research Association)

Presentation:



"Regionalization in East Asia" by Dr. Hitoshi Hirakawa(INAF, SGRA/AISF, Nagoya University)

In today's presentation, the presenter uses the term "regionalization" as a comprehensive concept that indicates regionalism, regional cooperation, regional integration, and their institutionalization in East Asia (Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia) in a broad sense. Regionalism had two origins. One is Northeast Asia (mainly Japan) and the other is Southeast Asia. Both coexisted before the Asian currency crisis, and since then the ASEAN+3 framework, born out of it, has paved the way for multilayered institutionalization and economic integration. However, regional economic integration through the leadership rivalry of major countries has become the driving force, and it is facing new challenges. This presentation provides an overview of regionalization in East Asia over the past century and attempts to draw lessons for today's issues.



"Decentralization in East Asia" by Dr. Max Maquito(CPAf/UPLB, SGRA/AISF) (approx. 30 minutes each)

We look at decentralization within nations as another force that defines the dynamics of East Asia. In my presentation, I will discuss whether decentralization is a substitute or complement to regionalization, another force that we think defines the dynamics of East Asia. I touch on two conditions whereby the two forces could be mutually complementary. The first condition pertains to the appropriate empowerment of the state. The state finds itself at the vortex of two conflicting forces, where it must find a suitable equilibrium. The second condition pertains to the existence of a common principle in these two forces that could feed on each other. One such common principle is that of shared growth.

Discussion:

Chair: Cesar Luna (UPOU) Co-Char: Sonja Dale (SGRA/AISF)



"Possible Future Research Directions:

Regionalization and decentralization offer promising pathways for achieving shared



growth. I offer another perspective for understanding their interface, that is that they are not just complementary but mutually constitutive. I further raise some insights and questions prompted by the presentations. One involves locating shared growth, ASEAN values and the citizen in the regionalization discourse. Another focuses on the nuanced and complex nature of decentralization.



"Regionalism by Local Governments and NGOs: Experiences in the Northeast Asia Region"

by Gangzhe Li(INAF, SGRA/AISF)

With the collapse of the Cold War, regionalism began to gain momentum in the 1990s in the Northeast Asian region, where the socialist and capitalist camps used to be in conflict. Although decentralization processes varied, international regional development projects that transcended national borders were launched and moves toward the formation of sub-regional economic zones (SREZ) gained momentum. I believe that these international regional development projects are contributing to shared growth, as some progress has been made in decentralization along with the formation of SREZ.Dr.

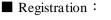


Although at first glance regionalism/regional integration and decentralization appear to be conflicting concepts, this study provides an innovative and new theoretical framework and argues that both concepts are mutually influential. I is necessary to clarify that decentralization as a mechanism for shared growth i a multifaceted issue. In Indonesia, decentralization at the local level has resulte in the concentration of power, wealth, and resources. Therefore, we must look a aspects of its implementation, not just administrative and fiscal decentralization While state empowerment is certainly an important factor, community empowerment is also a core and critical issue for shared growth to be achieved (approx. 15 minutes each):

Closing Remarks:

Dr. Max Maquito.....(CPAf/UPLB, SGRA/AISF)





■ Inquiry :

Register from the following link or QR Code

SGRA Secretariat sgra@aisf.or.jp

contact us via Zoom's chat function

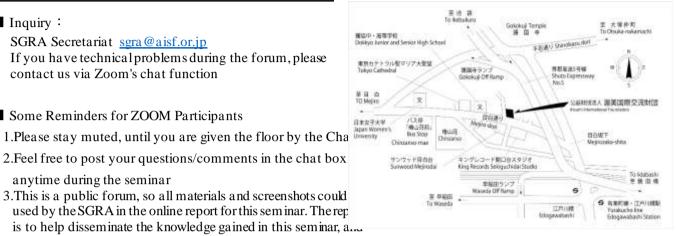
Some Reminders for ZOOM Participants

anytime during the seminar



https://tinyurl.com/KKK37

Atsumi Foundation Hall : 3-5-8 Sekiguchi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan https://www.aisf.or.jp/jp/map.php



used by the SGRA in the online report for this sem inar. The rep is to help disseminate the knowledge gained in this seminar, a.... is not created for commercial purposes.

[Biographical Sketch of Seminar Presenters]



Dr. Hitoshi Hirakawa

INAF SGRA/AISF Nagova University



Dr. Max Maquito

CPAf/UPLB SGRA/AISF

DR . HITOSHI HIRAKAWA received his PhD. in economics from Kyoto University. He is a Professor Emeritus at Nagova University and a V isiting P rofessor at Kokushikan University, Chairman of Institute of Northeast Asian Future (INAF) and a member of board of directors at Atsumi International Foundation, Tokyo. He is the author and editor of books and academic papers, including (editor with Ferdinand C. Maquito et al.) Innovative ICT industrial architecture in East Asia, Tokyo: Springer Japan, 2017, (author) "Transformation of the world economy and institutionalization of East Asian region", in (edited by R. Boyer, H. Uemura et al.) Evolving diversity and interdependence of capitalisms, Tokyo: Springer Japan, 2018, (editor with K. Ishikawa et al.) Political economy of China's One Belt and One Road initiative, Tokyo: Bunshindo, 2019 (in Japanese), (author)' COVID-19 Pandemic and Emerging and D eveloping Economies ', Kokusai Keizai (International Economics), Vol.73, 2022 (in Japanese), and others.

E-Mail: hhirakaw@gmail.com

In his "previous life", DR. FERDINAND C. MAOUITO (nickname: Max) was a mechanical engineer at a state-owned shipyard, after finishing his BS at the Engineering Department of the University of the Philippines, Diliman. A scholarship enabled him to shift specialization and eam his MS Industrial Economics from the Center of Research of Communication (now within the University of Asia and the Pacific). Right after which, he was able to get into the Japanese Ministry of Education scholarship to get into the PhD in Economics program of the University of Tokyo. A scholarship from the Atsumi International Foundation enabled him to finish his doctorate in Economics He was an Adjunct Professor in Temple University Japan campus before coming back to the Philippines, and frequently came home for his research and advocacy. He joined CPAf in 2017, where he is now an Assistant Professor, so as to devote more fully his remaining productive years to his research and advocacy on sustainable shared growth, which was nurtured by his long stay in Japan, and working with the Sekiguchi Global Research Association of the Atsumi International Foundation. E-Mail: maquito.uplb@gmail.com



[Biographical Sketch of Seminar Discussants]



DAMCELLET TORRES-CORTES

CPAf/UPLB



Dr. Gangzhe Li INAF, SGRA/AISF



Dr. Jakfar Idrus

Kokushikan University, SGRA/AISF DAMCELLET TORRES-CORTES is a lawyer by profession and is currently Assistant Professor at the College of Public Affairs and Development, University of the Philippines Los Baños where she teaches graduate courses on development management and governance. She twice served as Assistant to the Chancellor of UPLB. Prior to joining the academe, Atty. Cortes managed justice reform programs at The Asia Foundation; helped draft the Juvenile Justice Law as legislative officer at the Philippine Senate; and hosted a weekly radio program on human rights aired nationwide. She was also engaged in intellectual property and litigation practice as junior associate at the Poblador Bautista and Reyes Law Office. While a law student, Atty. Cortes served as Commissioner of the Philippine Commission on Women. She provides technical assistance to various local agencies and international organizations and has published works in the areas of human rights, gender and development, as well as policy reform and advocacy. Education: AB Social Science, Ateneo de Manila University, cum laude (1999); Bachelor of Laws. Email: <u>dtcortes@up.edu.ph</u>

DR. GANGZHE LI is the Director of the Institute for Northeast Asian Future. His fields of study are international economics, international development, and regional integration. His major publications in Japanese include "The Creation of the Northeast Asia Development Bank (NEADB) and Japan's Overseas Cooperation Policy" (co-author, Tokyo Foundation Policy Proposal, 2002), "The Globalization and Regional Integration of East Asia" (co-author, Minerva Shobo, 2007), "A Look at the North Korean Economy" (co-author, Akashi Shoten, 2010), "The Process of Creating an Asian Community" (editor, The Duan Press, April 2015).E-Mail: <u>kklichard@gmail.com</u>

DR. JAKFAR IDRUS was born in Jepara (Indonesia). Graduated from the Japanese Department, Faculty of Cultural Science, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia. Master of Political Science, Graduate School of Political Science, Kokushikan University. Completed the doctoral degree from Graduate School of Political Science, Kokushikan University in 2019. Currently, he lectures at the School of 21 Asia, Kokushikan University in Tokyo. E-Mail: dejakfar@gmail.com