

**JSPS Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A)**

**Research Project Proposal**

Shigeru T. OTSUBO  
(June 16, 2010)

Project Period: April, 2010—March, 2014

**Project Title**

"Controlling the Impact of Globalization  
on the Poverty-Growth-Inequality Triangle:  
An International Comparative Study"

**Project Team**

Representative : Shigeru T. OTSUBO

GSID Researchers :

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Overseas Researchers from :

Bhutan, China, Indonesia, Ghana, Thailand, Vietnam  
(cf. pp.15-17; additions expected)

## Research Objective (Summary)

In the **development process of developing countries under economic globalization**, it is essential to understand the expanding mechanism of the **domestic and interstate economic gap** which links to each other and becomes multi-layered. Without these efforts, an **economic growth that leads to poverty reduction (i.e. Pro-Poor Growth)** cannot be achieved. The international trade theory and the theories of international capital flow stress that international economic integration brings about symmetrical effect and phenomena to the developed and developing nations; thus, it will enable to reduce poverty through benefiting mainly the (less skilled) laborers in developing countries. Numerous existing empirical studies agreed that economic integration contributes to poverty reduction on the basis that it accelerates growth “on average”, while being neutral to the distribution of benefits, again “on average”. However, in reality, there exists a number of “dispersion” in this “average” relation, both from the transnational and chronological aspects. This implies that there are countries in which integration to the global economy does not bring in growth. Even if it does produce growth, it does not derive poverty reduction due to inequality in income distribution and spatial distribution of industry.

Hence, this research intends to elaborate a **“cross-national study” on the “interstate dispersion” of the impact (growth, inequality, and poverty) that international economic integration provides to the (economic) society of the developing countries, along with the specific factors that determine the outcome in each nation (such as socio-economic institutions and policy packages)**. Further, the study targets to propose a development strategy under globalization, and to reexamine and rebuild the theoretical models of international economic integration.

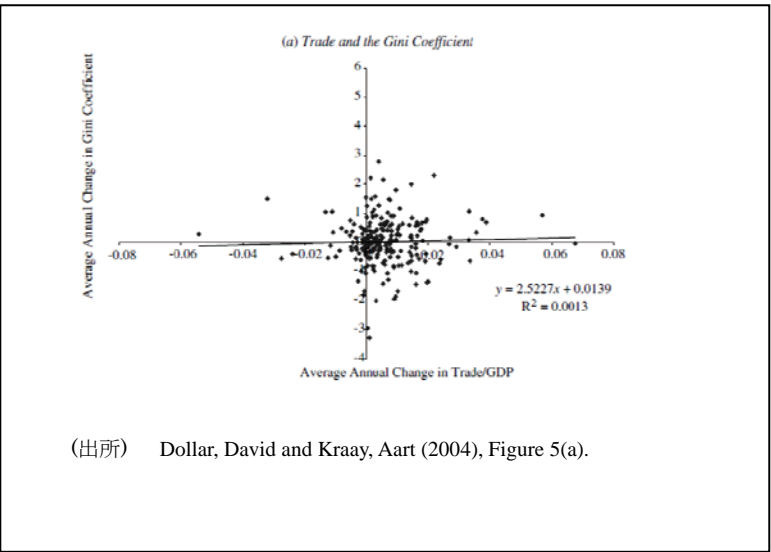
The ongoing process of globalization involves the three major currents of political, economic, and cultural integration. It has also been propelled by the four undercurrents in the struggle and integration of ideology, human being, information, and institution. Given this multi-layered process of globalization, this research challenges to examine “poverty” not only from the economic indicators such as income and expenditures but also from the viewpoints of “well being” and “happiness” of the people under consideration.

### ① Academic Background

Prior to his assignment in Nagoya University, the research representative was working for the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the International Economics Department of the World Bank. He was mainly involved in research works and policy dialogues with the

governments of developing countries to deepen their integration in the international economy. After the mid 1980s, developing countries have been placed in a situation with no choice but to consider strategies that fall under the economic globalization centered on the expansion of the multinational enterprises' production network. The development community has observed some countries, including the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), achieving income growth and employment creation, which are associated with poverty reduction, by riding on the wave of globalization of economic activities. On the contrary, the community has also acknowledged those nations marginalized from the international economy such as the Sub-Saharan African countries. Further, even among developing countries, which have noted an accelerated development, domestic income gap and regional disparities have increased (which has not led to poverty reduction) and therefore have caused social criticism.

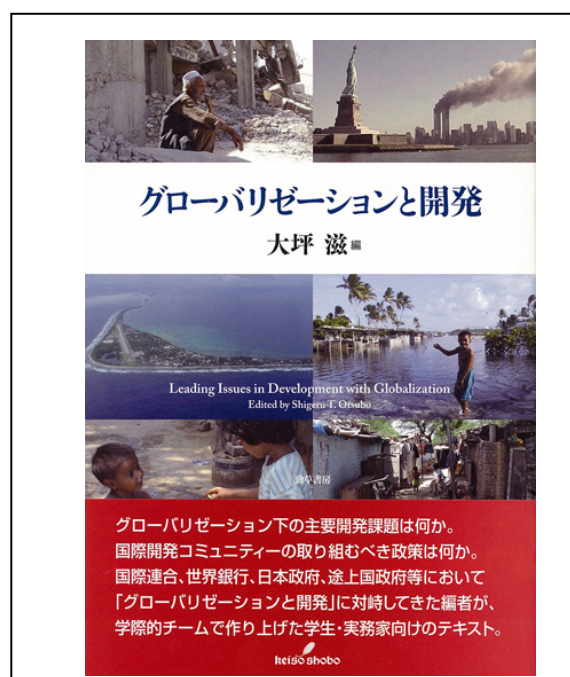
Dollar and Kraay (2004), a study conducted at the World Bank, analyzed the trends and relations of the global trade integration, poverty reduction, inequality and disparity. The results indicated that no significant correlation can be observed between the changes in the trade/GDP (ppp) ratios (or changes in tariff rate and capital regulations) and the changes in the Gini coefficients (see figure on right),



(出所) Dollar, David and Kraay, Aart (2004), Figure 5(a).

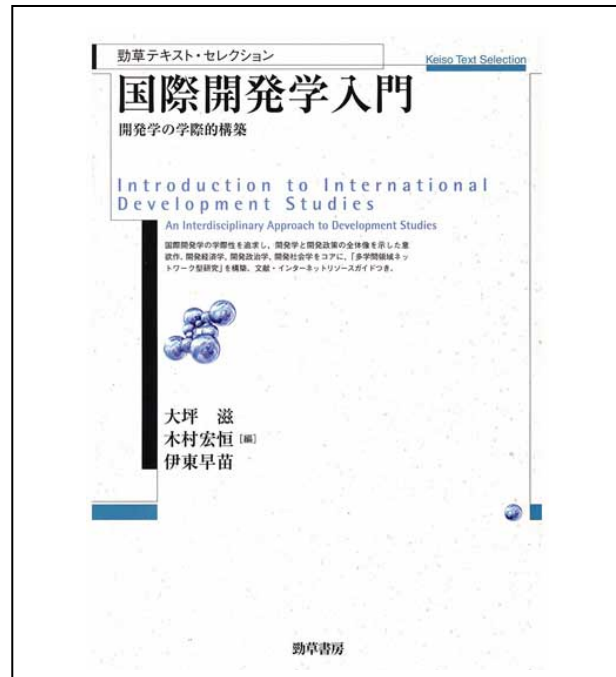
and that not only the economic growth but also trade integration is “on average” neutral to income distribution. Nevertheless, Milanovic (2005) regressed the ten decile-average incomes of the world population to the trade/GDP and overseas investment/GDP ratios using the world income distribution data (1988, 1993, 1998) that covers 95% of the world’s GDP and 90% of the whole population. As a result, two things became clear. First, trade integration gives a negative impact especially among the middle and lowest class households in poor nations (although positive effect was observed in high income families of high-income countries). Second, investment integration is likely to benefit only the top income class, although it is not yet statistically significant. In short, **from the cross-country aspect, economic integration increases each country’s average per capita income “on average”, and pulls up the per capita income of the poor class with the almost equal ratio, again “on average”. Yet, the dispersion among countries is big, and in considering the entire world as a single country, international economic integration principally produces benefit to the rich class, and comparatively, benefit cannot be confirmed among the poor.** (Countries that belong to the 1st quadrant -- the upper right quadrant-- in the figure are those confronting the distributional problems associated with integration.)

The representative of this research conducted a study on the integration effect, using mainly the computable applied general equilibrium models of world trade and investments, which can be found in the *Socio-economic Systems Analysis of the Interrelationship between Development Governance and Poverty/Inequality under Globalization: A Quantitative Comparative Institutional Analysis, (2003-2006 Kiban C[2] National Science Research Fund)*. Furthermore, the representative made a joint research with scholars of diverse research field of interests to analyze the impact of the international economic integration, not only from the economic perspective but also from political/institutional, cultural, and social aspects, which output is compiled in *A Comprehensive Analysis of Development Strategies under Globalization: Establishing 'International Development Economics' as a Synthesis of Economics, Politics/Law, and Culture, (2006-2008 Kiban B[General] National Science Research Fund)*. The results obtained have been produced into a total of 25 academic journal publications. Besides, the findings of the study are gathered in *Shigeru Otsubo ed., Leading Issues in Development with Globalization, Keiso Shobo (February 2009, 517pages)*. The book indicates that the impact of trade integration and financial integration, which should originally give a symmetrical impact on the developed and developing countries, and is predictable from various international economic theories, actually appears in an asymmetric form. It also implies that the interstate dispersion caused by the impact of the economic integration on the economy of the developing countries, in many cases, attributes to each country's specific factors such as the (indigenous) socio-economic institution, policy stance, and other restrictive factors.



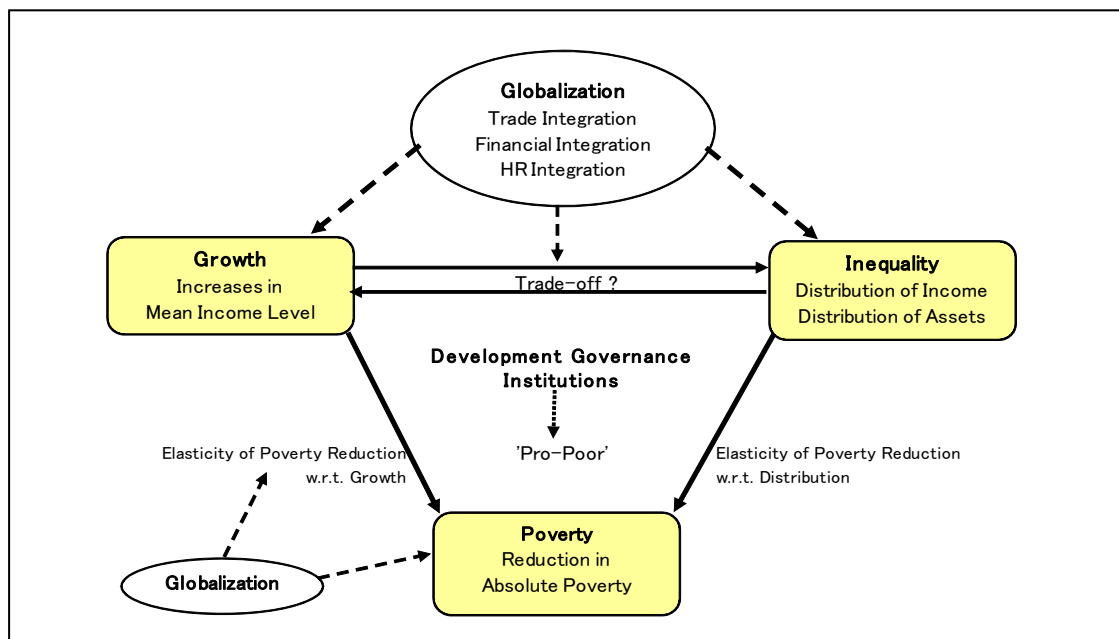
As a second step, it advocates to i) select a set of countries for case studies and conduct a cross-country comparative analysis based on overseas academic surveys and international joint research with the cooperation of the respective country's research institute, ii) carry out an expanded and interdisciplinary study that places economics as the core and covers the conventionally out-of-the-field subjects, such as the socio-economic institution and governance, along with policy packages and cultural bases which are not also within the normal sphere of economics. Through these measures, the book stresses the necessity of sorting out each country's specific factors and conducting a comparative study. To this end, we obtained the Nagoya University Presidential Research Incubation Fund for FY2009 (a fund for research seeds development and is usually granted to roughly 10 applicants a year). First, several joint research bases were selected (from Bhutan, China, Ghana, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam) and an international research

cooperation network was built through visits, discussions, and study exchanges. Second, **Shigeru Otsubo, Hirotsune Kimura, Sanae Ito, ed., *Introduction to International Development Studies: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Development Studies*, Keiso Shobo (December 2009, 560 pages)** was published, which established an interdisciplinary research method to be applied to this research. Hence, a unique structure to conduct an interdisciplinary cross-national comparative study on the controlling factors of “globalization and development” has been established.



② **What the research intends to clarify within the research period.**

In recent empirical studies on the poverty-growth-inequality triangle (the yellow part in the figure below) within the field of development economics, it is considered that the socio-economic structure, institutions, culture, policies, and other country specific factors are the determining factors of the relation between economic growth and income distribution. Thus, it has been pointed out that there is no certainty in the fact that economic growth worsens income distribution, or either unequal income distribution leads



to slowdown (or acceleration) of economic growth. At the same time, it has been empirically shown that the elasticity of poverty reduction with respect to economic growth (growth effect) is only less than half of the elasticity of poverty reduction with respect to changes in income distribution (distribution effect). This indicates that even if economic growth accelerates, it is not likely that this will contribute in reducing poverty in case income distribution worsens (or becomes more unequal) as the by-product of this growth.

**Here, a question arises whether growth strategy under globalization (trade, finance and investment, and labor migration), which is considered to expand domestic disparity, indeed achieves poverty reduction or not.** The international trade theory (the Stolper-Samuelson theorem, factor price equalization theorem, and etc.), under a certain set of assumptions (e.g. technology balance), forecasts that the factor (labor and capital) price equalization appears symmetrically between developed and developing countries through trade liberalization. In other words, in industrialized countries, where capital-intensive (or skilled-labor intensive) products are manufactured and exported, the (unskilled) laborers' wage relatively goes down. On the contrary, in developing countries in which (unskilled) labor-intensive goods are manufactured and exported, the (unskilled) laborers' wage generally goes up, and this leads to poverty reduction. In addition, the international financial (investment) theory states that capital flows from developed to developing countries in pursuit of higher rate of return on capital. This brings about increase of capital per laborer (capital deepening) in developing countries, pulls up the labor productivity and wage, and therefore leads to poverty reduction. (The effect of international labor migration can be observed by combining these theories.) What this research aims is to sort out the country-specific factors that hinder poverty reduction through economic integration (as spelled out by the aforementioned theories), analyze them, and to find out whether there exist common countermeasures to solve the issue.

### **③ Salient features and originality of the research within its academic field, and the expected achievements and significance.**

This is a very unique and pioneer study in terms of a large-scale international comparative study that pursues the determining factors of the development and poverty reduction effects of globalization in economic policies, institutions, and cultural bases.

The ongoing process of globalization involves the three major currents of political, economic, and cultural integration. It has also been propelled by the four undercurrents in the struggle and integration in ideology, human being, information, and institution. Given this multi-layered process of globalization, this research challenges to examine "poverty" not only from economic indicators such as income and expenditures but also from the viewpoints of "well being" and "happiness" of the people under consideration. In this exact point, this study will be a pioneering work in the research field of

“Globalization and Development”.

Another outstanding feature is that the project is supported by research institutes and the governments of developing countries, which themselves seek to solve the issue. The expected outcomes, as part of social contribution, would be the following: publication of books in English (1: theory and cross-national analysis, 2: case studies of target countries), holding of international conferences, policy recommendation to the development community of each country (especially to countries providing this project with their government support and as a contribution to Japan's ODA activities). We will also produce discussion papers and journal articles on the way, as normal means of research dissemination.

## Research Plan and Method (Summary)

The research encompasses the following **tasks**:

- 1) To grasp and indicate the transmission channels/structure of the impact of globalization of goods (international trade integration), globalization of money (international financial integration and diversification of external development finance), and globalization of people (international migration and integration of labor market), within the bracket of globalization and poverty reduction.
- 2) To sort out the type and direction of the impact of economic integration within the channel that connects the topics raised above and each of the markets. This will be conducted through a stocktaking of relevant theoretical frameworks of international economics, development economics, new institutional economics, and the past (cross-country and country's specific) empirical analyses. Then, the "average" relation and "dispersion" in each case will be confirmed and shared in order to set forth research hypotheses in our quantitative analyses and case studies on the determining factors that cause "dispersion".
- 3) To collaborate with the local research partnership organizations of the target countries for case study (Bhutan, China, Ghana, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam), to conduct field surveys and analyses based on the established and shared research hypotheses, and to clarify the country-specific factors.
- 4) To derive countermeasures, structural and institutional reforms from the comparative studies, with the aim of maximizing the growth acceleration effect (and other benefits) of economic integration, while minimizing the spread of disparity (or other negative impact). Finally it will attempt to make a translated version of the policies that fit the situation of each country.

**The analytical method** is comprised of a combination of i) quantity analysis (cross-country econometric analysis, computable general equilibrium model analysis, microeconomic analysis using each country's household survey data and enterprise data), ii) analysis of discourses (especially on social and cultural bases, and institutions), iii) analysis in the realm of political economy, and iv) case studies.

**Academic fields of the participating researchers** in the project are of complex areas embracing politics, international economic law, sociology, anthropology, regional studies, and rural development (agriculture), with (development and international) economics as the core. Issues related to these academic fields will be included in the target factors upon determining the country-specific factors and in creating the policy packages.

## On Analytical Methods : 5 Empirical Analyses and Case Studies

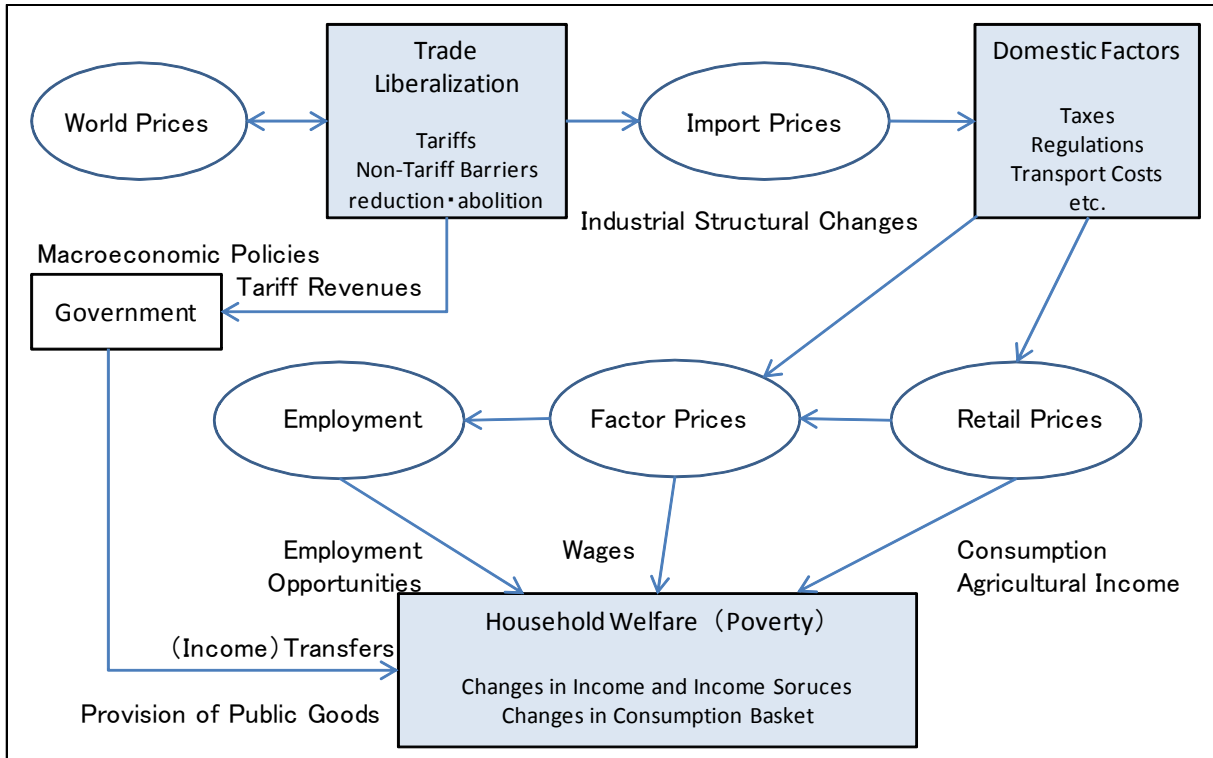
The following are the possible reasons why correction of income inequality and poverty reduction do not materialize in developing countries through actual increase of real wages, despite being expected to happen according to international trade and investment theories:

- i) technology is not transferred to the developing country (this includes lack of human resources to absorb the technology),
- ii) the unemployment pool (of unskilled laborers) is big, thus expansion of employment opportunity does not lead to wage increase,
- iii) the effect of productivity increase of the capital deepening declines due to lack of **complementary factors** such as investment-conducive environment which includes the industrial infrastructure to support production, institution, and human resources, and
- iv) **a mechanism exists** to bring in the benefit of increase of labor productivity to the investors, instead of distributing it to the laborers.

Therefore, paying attention to the structural chart of how the economic integration impact of goods, money, and human beings spread (e.g. see the chart below for trade integration), the following 5 interrelated empirical analysis will be conducted.

- (A) A cross-country econometric research (using the World Bank's data on world income) on the starting point (classification of liberalization) and ending point (household welfare and poverty situation) of economic integration. This will indicate the "average" relationships and dispersion".
- (B) Analysis on the asymmetric effect of economic integration between developed and developing countries by improving and applying the GTAP's world trade applied general equilibrium model. [Up to this stage, countries worldwide will be targeted.]
- (C) Micro-level quantitative analysis on the integration impact. Inter-temporal household survey data and enterprise survey data before and after integration will be used.
- (D) Applied general equilibrium model analyses of each country that embodies the spreading structure of the impact of globalization will be conducted. [Analyses (C) and (D) will be conducted in China, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and possibly Ghana, each being a joint work with the local researcher(s).]
- (E) A large-scale social survey on the economic integration and gross national happiness (e.g. 9 elements of the GNH in Bhutan) and the analyses on the survey outcomes. [Bhutan: Center for Bhutan Studies and the Gross National Happiness Commission; Japan: the Cabinet Office.] Analyses utilizing some of the international databases on the national happiness will also be conducted.

Finally, through these verifying analyses which are mainly carried out by economists, it is the **integrative discourse analysis, discussion from the aspect of political economy, and the set of case studies** that enables us to grasp what the specific factors are that ought to be embedded as the wedge of structure and policy.



(Source: Bussulo, Maurizio and Nicita, Alessandro (2005), "Trade Policy Reforms," In Aline Coudouel and Stefano Paternostro eds., *Analyzing the Distributional Impact of Reforms*, The World Bank. Figure 1-1 with adjustments/alterations.)

## Responsibilities and Outputs of Participating Researchers

### **Researchers in Japan (GSID):**

- 1) Presentation of the interdisciplinary research framework and undertaking of the cross-country analyses.
- 2) Participation in a joint survey/research and analyses of a case country (at least for one targeted country).
- 3) Preparation of discussion papers (preferably for publication), at least one for items 1) and 2) respectively, with that for 2) being a product of a joint research with local researchers.
- 4) Using 3), contribution must be made to both of the two project volumes (I: theory, framework, and cross-country analysis, II: case studies of target countries).
- 5) Regular attendance to the periodic project seminars to be held in GSID.
- 6) Attendance and dissemination of research findings at the international workshops to be held in 2011 (November 24-27) and 2013.
- 7) Participation in policy seminars to be held in some of the target countries will also be encouraged.

### **Overseas Researchers:**

- 1) Case studies of the respective country. Planning and accommodation of joint field survey/research.
- 2) Preparation of academic papers and contribution to the project volume II. (Participation in framework building, cross-country analyses, and contributions to volume I will also be highly appreciated, but not mandatory.)
- 3) Conduct research as a visiting scholar at GSID, Nagoya University (if arrangements can be done). Visiting scholar positions will be expected for January-March 2011, September-December 2011, and January-March 2012. (Scheduling for 2012-2014 is to be determined.)
- 4) At least one researcher from each case country will be requested to attend the international workshops to be held in 2011 (November 24-27) and 2013. (# of invitees will depend on the research budget.)
- 5) Hosting a joint policy seminar in the home country for dissemination of research results (if supports from your government sector will be warranted).

## Annual Programs

### **Implementation Plan for FY2010**

1. To achieve tasks 1) and 2) in the “Research Plan and Method (Summary)” above for the first fiscal year. For target 2), it will be continued on the following fiscal year, if necessary.
2. Commencement of building and operating the **research system** (researchers’ network and sub-networks). For each research target, a matrix table will be made with the academic field on the vertical scale and the target country on the horizontal scale. The research sub-groups and network will be formed in this manner.

**(Group of economists)** This group will make a structural chart of how the impact spreads (e.g. see figure on page 10 for trade integration), and will also take the stock of relevant theoretical frameworks and related empirical research of international economics, development economics, and new institutional economics. From the above, they will indicate the “average relations” and “dispersion” of the impact and locate where the target country is situated.

**(Group of political scientists)** This team will figure out the factors, governing institutions, and policy packages related to the governance of the impact of globalization. The main mission is to determine the point of action on the structural chart of how the impact spreads.

**(Group of law scholars)** Legal matters including (international) economic law, competitive law, labor law, and etc. are significant as the controlling factors of the globalization impact on laborers and the poor. This group will determine the point of action on the structural chart, as well as sort out the hypotheses and facts of the effect.

**(Group of rural and agricultural development, and rural sociology)** The field of “globalization and agriculture/farmers” is indispensable in considering inequality and structural poverty as majority of the countries selected for the case study confront this issue. This team will clarify to what extent the rural institutions and social aspects can be grasped from the structural chart.

**(Group of international migration and labor market)** This group is formed by economists and researchers on international migration (and/or immigration). Compared to studies on integration of goods and money, researches on integration of human beings fall behind. Thus, the team will sort out the theories and empirical researches on this aspect, contribute in the part of human integration upon making the structural chart, and determine the point of action of the related policies and institutions.

**(Group of anthropologists and researchers on regional studies)** The team will verify how the cultural bases and indigenous institutional factors will be included in the spreading structure chart of the triple aspects of integration. They will also consider the necessity of drawing up another structural chart from the cultural and social perspectives. (This point will be especially crucial in the survey and analysis in Bhutan).

3. A **website** of the study group will be launched, information will be shared on demand and continuously, and a communicating system will be built. For 1) and 2) of the above tasks, (on-line) **discussion papers** will be issued through the cooperation of each of the research partnership country and researchers of the respective academic field. Doctoral students of the Graduate School of International Development, who are engaged in related researches, will participate in the operation of the secretariat of the study group.

4. Formal academic exchange agreements will be made between GSID and the Center for Bhutan Studies (Bhutan), and between GSID and the appropriate unit of the University of Ghana (Ghana). A similar agreement with the Faculty of Economics, the University of Indonesia should follow. Needs for establishing formal academic exchange agreements will be evaluated for the other participating countries.
5. Collaborative researchers will be invited to Nagoya University, in turn. The foreign researcher invitation system of GSID, Nagoya University and other available schemes will be applied for this purpose.
6. Young scholars in search of graduate degrees (Ph.D. or MA) will be invited to GSID, Nagoya University. In the first year, GSID plans to accept scholars from Bhutan, China, Ghana, and Vietnam (and more to come in the near future).
7. Preparation for the joint field survey will be made. A joint pilot study will be conducted, at least in one country, by applying the planned research method and system.

#### **Implementation Plan for FY 2011 and FY 2012**

1. While repeating the 1) and 2) stated in the “summary” above depending on its necessity, 3) **joint field survey** in 6 countries, Bhutan, China, Ghana, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam, will be conducted in turn. The joint field surveys, as they have to be carried out as a collaboration of scholars from various academic fields and of local and GSID scholars, will be carried out in countries where local researchers are ready to accept the GSID mission. Databases for the 5 kinds of empirical (econometric and model) analyses will be compiled and utilized.
2. Verifying analysis based on the structural chart on how the impact of globalization spreads will be conducted. Country-specific factors that determine the effect and direction, which will be identified from the joint survey, will be embedded. International comparison will be made with the country-specific factors.
3. Researchers will be invited from several countries selected for case study. For this, the foreign researcher invitation system, research support of respective country’s government, and study abroad program will be utilized. Young scholars in search of graduate degrees (Ph.D. or MA) will be encouraged to come to GSID, Nagoya University (i.e. joining seminar groups supervised by the participating GSID professors).
4. From the second to third year phase of the project, an international workshop will be held (most likely during November 24-27, 2011). This is to sum up the mid-term findings of the research. Simultaneously, framing and preparation of publication of two books will be made. (Vol. 1: Theory and cross-national analysis; Vol. 2: Analysis of the case studies, with indication of each country’s specific factors along with the countermeasures and structural policies.)

#### **Implementation Plan for the Final Year (FY2013)**

1. Supplementary field survey will be conducted at the beginning of the fiscal year, if necessary.
2. Researchers from several target countries will be invited continuously.
3. An international conference will be held in Nagoya University for the presentation of the research findings. Accordingly, books in English (Vols. 1 & 2) will be published.

4. A development policy seminar on “Development Strategies under Globalization” will be held in countries targeted for field survey and with support from the respective government under the joint research agreement (probably in Bhutan, Ghana, and Indonesia). The seminar will be designed for development practitioners in each country and will be organized together with the local research institution, World Bank, ADB, and the local JICA offices.

## Cooperating Overseas Research Institutes and Researchers

The research partnership organizations of the target countries, participating researchers, and the major analysis targets are described below: [This is still a tentative list. Final confirmation is due with the potential participants. Changes will be expected during the project period.]

### 1) **Bhutan** (Leader: **Dasho Karma Ura**, Head of the Centre for Bhutan Studies)

Centre for Bhutan Studies (**Director Dasho Karma Ura**; **Vice Director Dorji Penjore**, Researchers, **Ms. Kuenzang Lhadon**, **Ms. Tshoki Zangmo**, and several other researchers). Dasho L.T.S. Powdyel, Minister of Education of Bhutan and Dasho Karma Tsetrim, Commissioner to the GNH Commission of Bhutan are on the list of research supporters. Researchers from the GNH Commission and the Centre for Bhutan Studies are expected to enroll in the GSID graduate programs.. The tasks to be carried out include the policy translation of the concept of Gross National Happiness, and the analyses on the economic and socio-cultural impact of globalization on Bhutan when filtering it through the GNH concept. A large-scale social survey will be conducted as well.

### 2) **China** (Leader: **Professor Zhang Hong**, Vice Dean of the School of International Economy and Trade, Shanghai Institute of Foreign Trade)

University of International Business and Economics (**Professor Wang Fei**; general equilibrium model, enterprise data analysis), Shanghai Institute of Foreign Trade (**Professor Zhang Hong**; political economy discourse), China University of Political Science and Law (**Associate Professor Dai Long**; international economic law, competition law, WTO), and Sunwave Electronics Inc. (**Chairman Gan Kui Wen**; interview survey to farm laborers at Shenzhen SEZ, and coordinating with the local business community to obtain cooperation for investigation on the industrial structure change) . The major topics to be studied are the following: fast widening gap due to economic integration, transfer of resources between agriculture and industry, relative price measures (agricultural/industry terms of trade), migrant farm laborer (NongMinGong) system and family registration (Hukou) system, and the legal system reform.

### 3) **Ghana** (Leader: **Senior Lecturer Fritz A. Gockel**, Head of the Department of Economics, University of Ghana)

University of Ghana, Department of Economics (**Senior Lecturer Gockel**, Head; economic growth, inequality, poverty reduction) (**Senior Lecturer Abena Oduro**; international trade and industrial development, poverty impact) (**Senior Lecturer D.K. Twerefou**; poverty and income distribution) (**Lecturer William Baa-Boateng**; labor market and international integration, the Ghanaian Diaspora)(**Lecturer Eric Osei-Assibey** will return to the UG after obtaining a Ph.D. at GSID in March 2011, **Lecturer Frank Agyire-Tetteh** is expected to join GSID for his research toward the doctoral degree), University of Ghana, Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research (**Professor Nicholas Nsowah-Nuamah**; statistical analyses of the socio-economy, the former Deputy Government Statistician to the Ghana Statistical Services). Ghana National Chambers of Commerce and Industry is a potential research supporter. The major subjects to be studied are: the investment boom that attributed to the Diaspora remittance under low saving rates, the reasons for success and failure in fostering the palm oil, cacao, and apparel industries through the special presidential initiatives (SPIs), and the growing competition with the Chinese imports. As the country that represents the African case, the research agenda, which are related to the factors that determine the impact on the PGI-triangle of development with globalization will be further identified by the local researchers. Africa-Asia comparisons of factors, policies, and institutions will be jointly explored.

**4) Indonesia** (Leader: **Professor Arianto Patunru**, Head of the Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia)

University of Indonesia, Faculty of Economics (**Professor Firmanzah**, Dean), Institute for Economic and Social Research (**Professor Arianto Patunru**, Head), LIPI (**Dr. Zamroni Salim**), Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia (**Dr. Andin Hadiyanto**, Head, Center for International Cooperation Policy; **Dr. Wawan Juswanto**), BAPPENAS (**Dr. Muhammad Cholifihani**, **Dr. Sumedi**). The above researchers are engaged in studies on the socioeconomic impact of the economic integration of ASEAN plus 3 including poverty and gap. **Professor Mohamad Iksan**, economic advisor to the Office of the Vice President of Indonesia, will be the focal point of connection between the research team and the government of Indonesia.

**5) Thailand** (Leader: **Associate Professor, Teerana Bhongmakapat**, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University)

Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Economics (**Associate Professor Teerana Bhongmakapat**, Dean; trade integration, growth, and poverty reduction) (**Associate Professor Chairat Aemkulwat**; international labor market integration, household survey data analysis), MABE Program of Chulalongkorn University (**Associate Professor Chalaiporn**, Director; trade and investment integration, and industrial structure),

Thammasat University, Faculty of Economics (**Associate Professor Chayun Tantivasadakarn**, Vice Dean; trade, growth, and poverty reduction, WTO, regional integration), (**Professor Pranee Tinakorn**, TDRI Board of Directors; agricultural trade). The major issues to be examined include: Asian growth model and income disparity, the expansion of regional disparity, policy gaps between agriculture and industry, and urban and rural areas (such as trade policies and rural-urban resource transfers), and the aging and immigrant labor market. [Initial participants will be finalized soon.]

**6) Vietnam** (Leader: **Professor Nguyen Tien Dung**, Faculty of Economics, Vietnam National University)

Vietnam National University, Faculty of Economics (**Professor Nguyen Tien Dung**; general equilibrium model analysis of trade integration and poverty, analysis on the change of poverty situation before and after the Doi Moi Reform based on the household survey data), Ministry of Industry and Trade (**Ms. HO Uyen Thi To**, an economist is scheduled to join our graduate program in FY 2010; analysis on the growth and poverty impact of FDI through industry and household survey data). The subjects to be investigated are the following: uneven distribution of the benefits of trade and investment integration, the gap between the state-owned and private enterprises, and evaluation on the improvement in the household welfare standard before and after the Doi Moi Reform. [Other GSID graduates with doctoral degrees are expected to join.]

## Participating Researchers at GSID, Nagoya University

### 1) Economics

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