



*- Beyond AEC: Implications for  
ASEAN+6 -*

ASEAN経済共同体を越えて  
ASEAN+6への影響

*7th., September, 2015  
Kickoff Symposium Establishing a Collaborative  
Relationship between  
Foreign Trade University and Kobe University*



***Call for paper: Beyond AEC  
- Implication for Cooperation Among ASEAN+6***

*Date : 7th., September, 2015*

*Venue : Foreign Trade University in Hanoi, Vietnam*

*Host : Kobe University (Japan), Foreign Trade University (Vietnam)*

This year marks a vital milestone in the cooperation among ASEAN countries: the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) shall be the goal of regional economic integration. AEC envisages the four key characteristics: (a) a single market and production base, (b) a highly competitive economic region, (c) a region of equitable economic development, and (d) a region fully integrated into the global economy.

The AEC areas of cooperation include human resources development and capacity building; recognition of professional qualifications; closer consultation on macroeconomic and financial policies; trade financing measures; enhanced infrastructure and communications connectivity; development of electronic transactions through e-ASEAN; integrating industries across the region to promote regional sourcing; and enhancing private sector involvement for the building of the AEC. In short, the AEC will transform ASEAN into a region with free movement of goods, services, investment, skilled labour, and freer flow of capital. This great evolution will pose a number of opportunities as well as challenges for all the member countries as well as for neighboring partner nations.

In this context, this symposium strives to create a forum for discussions and debates about the forthcoming AEC and the consequences.

# Beyond AEC: Implications for ASEANN+6

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*Date : 7th., September, 2015 (13:30-17:00)*

*Venue : Foreign Trade University in Hanoi, Vietnam*

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Day	Time	Details	Presenter	Title / University	
9/7(Mon.)	13:00 ~ 13:30	Registration			
	13:30 ~ 13:40	Opening Remarks	Tran Thi Thu Thuy	Vice Dean Faculty of Japanese, Foreign Trade University	
			井上 典之 INOUE Noriyuki	Executive Vice President Kobe University	
	13:40 ~ 14:00	Keynote Speech	藤田 誠一 FUJITA Seiichi	Executive Vice President Kobe University	
	14:00 ~ 14:20	Dealing with Zombie Firms in Economy - Experience from Japan and Lessons for Vietnam Before AEC	Nguyen Thi Tuong Anh	Lecture Faculty of International Economics, Foreign Trade University	
	14:20 ~ 14:40	Innovation and Entrepreneurship in AEC	松永 宣明 MATSUNAGA Nobuaki	Professor Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies, Kobe University	
	14:40 ~ 15:00	Pass Through of Exchange Rate in Vietnam : The Role of Important Countries in the ASEAN+6 Group	Nguyen Thi Thuy Vinh	Lecture Faculty of International Economics, Foreign Trade University	
	15:00 ~ 15:20	Firm Heterogeneity, Comparative Advantage, and Their Roles in Exporter Selection and Export Varieties; with Implications for Globalization in Asia	鎌田 伊佐生 KAMATA Isao	Associate Professor Graduate School of Economics, Kobe University	
	15:20 ~ 15:40	Coffee Break			
	15:40 ~ 16:00	An Assessment of FTA Impacts Based on Trade Indicators - The Cases of AFTA and RCEP	Le Minh Ngoc	Lecture Faculty of International Economics, Foreign Trade University	
	16:00 ~ 16:20	Recent Issues on Japanese Robotics Technology and Grand Challenges in Fukushima's Decommissioning	小島 史男 KOJIMA Fumio	Professor Graduate School of System Informatics, Kobe University	
	16:20 ~ 16:40	Trade and Environment in the Field of Fisheries : The Situation in Vietnam and Lessons from Some ASEAN Countries	Nguyen Thi Thanh Huyen	Lecture Faculty of International Economics, Foreign Trade University	
	16:40 ~ 16:55	Discussion	Tu Thuy Anh	Dean Faculty of International Economics, Foreign Trade University	
			緒形 康 OGATA Yasushi	Director Centre for Asian Studies, Kobe University	
16:55 ~ 17:00	Closing	Tu Thuy Anh	Dean Faculty of International Economics, Foreign Trade University		
		緒形 康 OGATA Yasushi	Director Centre for Asian Studies, Kobe University		

# FUJITA Seiichi

**Kobe University  
Executive Vice President**



## **Kickoff Symposium Establishing a Collaborative Relationship between Foreign Trade University and Kobe University – Beyond AEC: Implications for ASEAN+6**

Foreign Trade University (FTU) and Kobe University (KU) concluded the collaboration agreement in Feb. 2007. Graduate School of Economics concluded the students exchange agreement in Feb. 2012 and we accepted graduate students from FTU through special entrance examination. This February we started double-degree program at for undergraduate students. This symposium is to be held to celebrate the deepening of the academic collaboration between two Universities at the time FTU allowed the opening of the KU connections and Liaison Base of Vietnam in FTU.

In this keynote speech I'd like to introduce academic activities of Kobe University briefly and future collaboration between FTU and KU. Also I'd like to mention the importance of today's topics in Asian economies.

### Profile

Academic Background : Graduate School of Economics, Kobe University

Academic Degree : Master of Economics

Career : Associate Professor, Professor of Kobe University

### Publications

*Modern International Monetary Economics, Modern International Monetary Theory*

*Euro and Monetary Policy of ECB, Economic Analysis of Global Imbalance*

*Empirical Analysis of Global Money Flow* (all in Japanese)

# Nguyen Thi Tuong Anh

**Foreign Trade University  
Faculty of International Economics  
Lecture**



## **Dealing with Zombie Firms in Economy – Experience from Japan and Lessons for Vietnam before AEC**

In recent years, there exists a question that shall we let the zombie firms go bankruptcy or not if their existing occupy the resources of other healthier businesses in Vietnam. To answer this question, we relied on papers about Japanese zombie firms and used panel data from annual enterprise censuses from 2000 to 2012 to build logit model in order to estimate the number of zombies in Vietnam based on the following determinants: changing of labor, assets, debt, revenue growth and business type. Results showed that Vietnamese zombies are hard to become healthy firms as they meet difficulties in selling their assets or reducing their bad debt. Furthermore, we found out that FDI enterprises in Vietnam have been using transfer pricing tool to report negative profit both in short and long term.

### Profile

Academic Background : Economics

Academic Degree : PhD of Economics

Career : Lecturer in Microeconomics, Foreign Trade University

### Publications

1. Nguyễn Thị Tường Anh, Đoàn Quang Hưng, 2014, "Determinants in demand and supply of Groupon model in Vietnam", International conference held by Aalborg University, Denmark, June 2014, Denmark
2. Nguyen Thi Tuong Anh, 2014, "Non-tariff barrier in Vietnam's international trade currently", Financial Review No 6/2014
3. Nguyễn Thị Tường Anh, 2014, "PPP model in Switzerland and Vietnam" International conference held by Foreign Trade University (Vietnam), North Paris University, Rouen University, IRD (France), August 2014, Vietnam
4. Nguyen Thi Tuong Anh, Nguyen Thi Bich Thuy, 2013, "Dealing with real estate bubble in US, Japan and experience for Vietnam", Financial Review No 11/2013
5. Nguyen Thi Tuong Anh, 2013, "Empirical analysis of network effect applicability in Vietnam's enterprises", External Economics Review, No 56/ 2013
6. Nguyen Thi Tuong Anh, Nguyen Huu Tam, 2013, Empirical analysis of determinants in FDI attracting at Vietnamese provinces recently, External Economics Review No 56/2013



# MATSUNAGA Nobuaki



**Kobe University  
Graduate School of International  
Cooperation Studies  
Professor**

## Innovation and Entrepreneurship in AEC

AEC aims to create a single market with freer flow of products, capital, services and skilled workers across borders. Theoretically it helps ASEAN increase cross-border trade, attract more foreign investment, create more jobs and income, thereby improve the standard of living.

But ASEAN countries are highly diverse so the benefits tend to be unevenly distributed: more favorably to relatively advanced members and less to CLMV in particular. AEC could make ASEAN businesses more competitive; however the resulting competitiveness can vary from one enterprise to another and from one country to another.

So a pressing issue is to improve its competitiveness for its own survival. Innovation and entrepreneurship are the keys to raise it. According to Schumpeter, *The theory of Economic Development* (1926; 1961), innovation is “new combinations”: (1) new methods of production, (2) new products, (3) new markets, (4) new sources of supply, and (5) new forms of organization. The innovator who carries them out is called “entrepreneur”.

Such entrepreneurs appear from “above” (SOEs), from “outside” (FIEs), and from “inside” (DPEs). On the initial stage SOEs can play important roles but their efficiency is low. FDI is a source of innovation but FIEs’ overpresence can produce problems. So more and more DPEs are needed but they entail good business environment. Then, what is most necessary?

### Profile

Academic Background : Graduate School of Economics, Kobe University in 1979.

Academic Degree : Doctor of Economics, Kobe University in 1997.

Career : Assistant Professor of Kobe University from 1979, Associate Professor of Kobe University from 1985, Professor of Kobe University in 1995; Visiting Scholar of Stanford University from 1982 to 1984; JICA Advisor (National University of Laos) from 2003 to 2005.

### Publications

Legal/Institutional Reform and Enterprise Development in Vietnam. *Journal of Economics and Business Administration*, 211 (4): 1-19. (in Japanese) 2015; Firm Performance in a Transitional Economy: A Case Study of Vietnam’s Garment Industry. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, 17(1): 74-93. (with Vixathep, S.) 2012; *Economic Development and Enterprise Development*.(in Japanese) 1996.

# Nguyen Thi Thuy Vinh

Foreign Trade University  
Faculty of International Economics  
Lecture



## Pass Through of Exchange Rate in Vietnam : The Role of Important Countries in the ASEAN+6 group

This study estimates degree of exchange rate pass-through into import and consumer prices in Vietnam for 15 years. We try to compare the effects on domestic prices of changes in bilateral exchange rates of Vietnam dong against currencies of 4 important countries in ASEAN+6 group (Japan, Korea, China, Singapore) to those of the rate of Vietnam dong against US dollar, the main currency for international payment in Vietnam. Empirical results show that a depreciation of nominal exchange rates increases both import and consumer prices. Exchange rate pass-through is high on import price and moderate on consumer price. The degree of pass-through tends to increase over time. The findings show that the rate of U.S. dollar against Vietnam dong has strong effect on import price but not on consumer price. However, the rates of Singapore dollar and Chinese yuan against Vietnam dong have strong effects not only on import price but also on consumer price. Although the impacts of rates of Japanese yen and Korean won against VND on domestic prices are not strong but they tend to increase over time. These findings suggest that domestic prices in Vietnam are affected by the changes in value of not only USD but also the other currencies. Then exchange rate arrangement in Vietnam should moves from the current focus on bilateral exchange rate with U.S. dollar to a system based on a basket including currencies of regional trading partners.

### Profile

Academic Background : Economics, International Finance

Academic Degree : PhD of Economics

Career : Lecturer in Development Economics

### Publications

1. Nguyen Thi Thuy Vinh, "The Role of Different Channels in Transmitting Monetary Policy into Output and Price in Vietnam" *Journal of Economics and Development* Vol 17 (1), pp. 20-40, 2015.
2. Nguyen Thi Thuy Vinh, "The Monetary Policy Transmission Mechanism in Vietnam," *External Economics Review* No 56/2013, pp. 21-32, 2013.
3. Nguyen Thi Thuy Vinh, "Japanese Management Style: the Combination between Culture and Incentive System," *Journal of Economics and Development* Vol. 187(II), pp 87 – 94, 2013 (in Vietnamese, co-authored with Le Viet Trung).
4. Nguyen Thi Thuy Vinh and Le Viet Trung "The Impact of Oil price, Real Effective Exchange Rate and Inflation on Economic Activity: Novel Evidence from Vietnam," *PETROVIETNAM Journal* Vol. 10, pp. 67-79, 2011.
5. Nguyen Thi Thuy Vinh, *The Pass-through of Exchange Rate and Antidumping Duties into Tradable Goods' Price*, Vietnam National University Publishing House, 2014 (co-authored with Nguyen Cam Nhung).
6. Nguyen Thi Thuy Vinh, "Impact of Real Exchange Rate Volatility on Foreign Direct Investment: Evidence from Vietnam using ARDL Approach," *Proceedings of the 12<sup>th</sup> International Convention of the East Asian Economic Association*, October 2-3, 2010, Seoul, Korea.

# KAMATA Isao



**Kobe University**  
**Graduate School of Economics**  
**Associate Professor**

## **Firm Heterogeneity, Comparative Advantage, and Their Roles in Exporter Selection and Export Varieties: with implications for Globalization in Asia**

I present my research that investigates the interactive roles of firm-level productivity and a country's factor-proportion-based comparative advantage in the selection of exporting firms. It is broadly understood today that only a group of the most productive firms within an industry will be self-selected to be exporters in response to trade liberalization. My research shows that in each country the probability for a firm to be an exporter will be higher in the industry with a greater degree of comparative advantage—i.e., an industry that uses the country's abundant production factor more intensively. Two theoretical predictions emerge from the presented model, which are also empirically verified in the research: when the country is exposed to an opportunity of international trade or trade liberalization, i) the fraction of exporting firms will be higher in each country's comparative-advantage industries, and ii) each country will export more product varieties in its comparative-advantage industries. I also discuss what implications we could draw from this research with respect to economic integration in the ASEAN community and Asian region.

### Profile

#### EDUCATION:

- 1994: LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws), University of Tokyo
- 1998: M.S. in Public Policy, University of Rochester
- 2003: M.A. in Economics, University of Michigan
- 2008: Ph.D. in Economics, University of Michigan

ACADEMIC DEGREE: Ph.D., Economics (University of Michigan)

#### ACADEMIC & PROFESSIONAL CAREER:

- 1994-1999: The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF)
- 1999-2001: Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
- 2008-2009: Assistant Professor, University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public & International Affairs
- 2009-2014: Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin–Madison, La Follette School of Public Affairs

#### RESEARCH SPECIALIZATION:

International Trade, Firm Heterogeneity and Trade/Investment, Empirical Analyses on Patterns of International Trade



# Le Minh Ngoc



**Foreign Trade University**  
**Faculty of International Economics**  
**Lecture**

## **An Assessment of FTA Impacts Based on Trade Indicators – The Cases of AFTA and RCEP**

The participation in negotiating and implementing has placed a critical need in FTA impact assessment. This paper attempts to make use of two trade indicators – Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) and Regional Orientation (RO) – to evaluate the economic impacts of AFTA and RCEP on Vietnamese commodity sectors at HS 2-digit level. The combination of the two indicators helps define whether a commodity sector enjoys trade creation or trade diversion when Vietnam participate the two FTAs. It seems that RCEP brings benefits to more sectors than AFTA has done. The result shows that several sectors in which Vietnam has revealed comparative advantage were benefited from AFTA and would continue to enjoy trade creation from RCEP, such as Cereals (10), Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement (25), Rubber (40), Knitted or crocheted fabric (60), etc. Meanwhile, RCEP seems to be a better destination for a number of sectors. Commodities with  $RCA > 1$  that are not AFTA-oriented but RCEP-oriented, like Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten (11), Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes (14), Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal (44), etc. Furthermore, even some commodities in which Vietnam has not had revealed comparative advantage may still be regional oriented when Vietnam integrate more deeply and comprehensively. For example: products like Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers (06), Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes (13), Ores, slag and ash (26) are not AFTA-oriented but RCEP-oriented, even their RCA indexes are lower than 1. This assessment could be used to suggest how sectors should response to the regional economic integration.

### Profile

Academic Background : International Economics

Academic Degree : BSc in International Business and Economics, Master of International Trade Policy and Law

Career : 2009 – present Lecturer in International Economics at Faculty of International Economics,  
Foreign Trade University

### Publications:

- Environmental provisions in regional trade agreements – The case of the Trans-Pacific Partnership and implications for Vietnam, 2015, *Proceedings of Foreign Trade University Conference on “Green Economy towards Sustainable Development”*
- *Challenges for Vietnam in ASEAN+6 Comprehensive Integration: A Sectoral Analysis*, 2015, Economic Development Review (National Economic University).
- Agricultural investment in Vietnam: the key to economic development, 2014, *Proceedings of Foreign Trade University Conference on “Public and private investment: choices for economic development”*.
- Global Competitiveness Index: Measurement and dynamics of Vietnam’s score, 2013, *Proceedings of Foreign Trade University Conference on “Competitiveness: Analysis and Policy Implications for Vietnam”*.

# KOJIMA Fumio

**Kobe University**  
**Graduate School of System Informatics**  
**Professor**



## **Recent Issues on Japanese Robotics Technology and Grand Challenges in Fukushima's Decommissioning**

Robotics technologies in Japan have been initiated by industrial applications in 1970s. Thereafter, the robots have played a key role in sophisticated automation technologies, such as in the fields of microelectronics, servo-drives, motion controls, sensor technologies, human-machine interactions, etc. In the past decade, merging robotics with artificial and computational intelligence and with cutting-edge products like new innovative sensors and actuators, robot technologies have been directed to service engineering in our daily life. Robot innovation is now building a new business model in Japanese industry.

In this presentation, our efforts on the core research teams named "Information robotics technology" during 2007 to 2014 and "A cyber-physical system technology for smarter world realization" since 2015 at the Organization of Science and Technology, Kobe University are introduced. The development of Hand-Arm robot is demonstrated as a typical example of the service robot. Some critical issues on robot autonomy compared with human teleoperation are discussed.

Finally, Japanese national projects for decommissioning Fukushima nuclear plants are introduced. There exist several projects, such as for internal inspection method of RPV and PCV, pick-up and stored technologies of fuel debris, de-contamination on reactor buildings, etc. Current situations on developing innovative robotics are overviewed for attacking to the severe hazardous conditions.

### Profile

Academic Background: Master of Science, Kyoto Institute of Technology

Academic Degree: Doctor of Engineering, Kyoto University

Career: Staff Scientist, ICASE, NASA Langley Research Center (1986-1990)

Assistant Professor, University of Southern California (1990-1991)

Associate Professor (1991-1994), Professor (1994-1999), Osaka Institute of Technology

Professor, Kobe University (1999-Present)

### Publications:

- [1] Fumio Kojima and Shunsuke Uchida: "Advanced management of pipe wall thinning based on prediction-monitor fusion," International Journal of Nuclear Safety and Simulation, Vol. 3, No. 3 (2012), pp. 194-200.
- [2] Futoshi Kobayashi, Ko Hasegawa, Hiroyuki Nakamoto, and Fumio Kojima: "Motion capture with inertial measurement units for hand/arm robot teleoperation," International Journal of Applied Electromagnetics and Mechanics, Vol. 45, No. 1-4 (2014), pp. 931-937, (doi: 10.3233/JAE-141927).

# Nguyen Thi Thanh Huyen



**Foreign Trade University  
Faculty of International Economics  
Lecture**

## **Trade and Environment in the Field of Fisheries: The Situation in Vietnam and Lessons from Some ASEAN Countries**

The rapid increase in commercial activities not only meet export requirements, but also meet the needs of domestic consumption, contributing to economic growth, increase of employment and poverty reduction. However, trade liberalization is creating negative consequences on the process of sustainable development in Vietnam. Trade liberalization has increased the exploitation and use of natural resources, focusing on exploiting the raw materials that Vietnam has the advantage, increasing production capacity. Consequently, environmental pollution increases on a national scale, natural resource depleted, the health of the affected people and ecological imbalance. Aquaculture is a key economic sector of Vietnam. Vietnam's seafood is exported to 164 countries and territories around the world, including the US, EU and Japan - the traditional markets, mainly. Trade liberalization will promote fishery development, and will affect the ecology of Vietnam without protection policies. This article discusses the impact of trade liberalization on the environment in the fishery sector and solutions for.....

### Profile

Academic Background: Environmental Economics

Academic Degree:

- BSc in Environmental Economic Management
- Master of Environmental Economic Management
- PhD candidate in Environmental Economic Management

Career:

2010 – present: Lecturer in Environmental Economics at Faculty of International Economics,  
Foreign Trade University

### Publications:

- *Some measures to exploiting new power generation resources for future, 2015, Proceedings of Foreign Trade University Conference on “Green Economy towards Sustainable Development”*
- *Challenges to Vietnam from the comprehensive integration in ASEAN+6: A sectoral analysis, 2015, Journal of Economics and Development, No.212, February 2015.*
- *Interactions between Foreign direct investment and Economic growth in Vietnam, 2014, Proceedings of Foreign Trade University Conference on “Public and private investment: choices for economic development”.*
- *Analysing of the ability to develop green energy in Vietnam, 2013, Proceedings of Foreign Trade University Conference on “Competitiveness: Analysis and Policy Implications for Vietnam”.*
- *Green business for sustainable development in Vietnam and experiences from other countries, Proceedings of Foreign Trade University Conference on “Public Debt and Investment in the Time of Crisis”, 2011.*
- *Environment in Vietnam: current situation and policy, 2010, Proceedings of Foreign Trade University Conference on “Environment in East Asia: Issues and Policy”*

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