



The 8th
GRIPS STUDENT CONFERENCE

**Public Policy in a Changing World
Tackling Global Issues**

Conference Booklet

3rd September 2019
Roppongi, Tokyo



政策研究大学院大学
NATIONAL GRADUATE INSTITUTE
FOR POLICY STUDIES

Welcome Message

Since 2012, the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) has been hosting the annual GRIPS Student Conference. Each year, the Conference brings together a diverse group of students, researchers, and professionals from various disciplines and aims at promoting the scholarly exchange, encouraging new ideas and rigorous inter-disciplinary research on various political, social, and economic issues the world faces today.

The theme of this year's Conference is **Public Policy in a Changing World: Tackling Global Issues**. We selected it considering the fact that the challenges the world faces remain mostly untouched from previous years. Uncertainty over the nuclear talks with Iran and North Korea, trade frictions between the U.S. and China, protectionist trade trend, financial instability and cybersecurity concerns show no signs of abating. The number of refugees and people displaced by conflicts have reached a record high, with nationalism, populism, extremism, and racism in the refugee-receiving countries still on the rise. Despite the increased efforts and awareness about global issues, many countries and organizations have yet to meet the expectations of international community and their own citizens. Hence, we had one colossal question in mind while organizing this Conference: What can we do to tackle these challenges?

This year's conference features 23 presenters from 11 different universities and institutes throughout Japan and overseas. As the organizing committee, we strongly believe that the Conference will provide a great platform for the participants to share their ideas about the pressing issues and reflect on the role of public policy in keeping the world safe and prosperous.

Sincerely,
The 8th GRIPS Student Conference Organising Committee

Venue: GRIPS, 7-22-1 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo

Schedule:

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| 9:00 - 9:30 | Morning registration outside Room 4A (4 th floor) | | |
| 9:30 - 9:35 | Opening Remarks @ Room 4A | | |
| 9:35 - 10:20 | Keynote Speech @ Room 4A | | |
| | <p>The Rise of China and Japan's Strategy in the Indo-Pacific Region By Prof. Narushige Michishita, Vice President & Director of the Security and International Studies Program, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies</p> | | |
| 10:20 - 10:40 | Tea and coffee break | | |
| | Session 1 @ Room 4A | Session 2 @ Room 4B | Session 3 @ Room 4F |
| | International Relations and Security Studies <i>Moderator: Anastasiya Polishchuk</i> | Development Economics I <i>Moderator: Paul Owusu Takyi</i> | Social & Public Policy <i>Moderator: Shayani R. Jayasinghe</i> |
| 10:40 - 11:00 | <p>Tenny Widya Kristiana China's Carrot and Stick Strategy on Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) System Deployment</p> | <p>Pailin Rojrattanachai Role of Financial Literacy on the Uptake of Financial Services in Southern and Central regions of Thailand</p> | <p>Jean TzuYin Chou People are equal, but some are more equal than others</p> |
| 11:00 - 11:20 | <p>Jieruo Li New Zealand-Japan Cooperation Beyond Quad 2.0</p> | <p>Anton Wijaya The Impact of Trade Openness on Labour Productivity: Evidence from Indonesia</p> | <p>Lisa Cantlon Constraints or Preferences? Work-Life Balance for Japanese and Australian Parents</p> |
| 11:20 - 11:40 | <p>Anastasiya Polishchuk Article 9 and Japan's National Identity: Revise or not to Revise?</p> | <p>Sirojiddinov Shokhrukh Monetary Crisis and the Prospects of Utilising Blockchain-based Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) as a Remedy</p> | <p>Shayani Raneesha Jayasinghe Issue of Statelessness and Discrimination in the World: A Case Study of Stateless Chinese of Sri Lanka</p> |
| 11:40 - 12:00 | <p>Cesar Henrique Morgado Rodrigues Doing It Wrong? How Denuclearization Efforts towards North Korea Promoted Nuclearization Instead</p> | <p>Dey Pappu Kumar Value Relevance of Integrated Reporting: Evidence from Banking Industry of Bangladesh</p> | <p>Denis Iliushenkov Preserving the Division: Rebound Effect of the Latvian Integration Policy</p> |
| 12:00 - 12:20 | <p>Raquel Marashigan The role of ideas that shape the Institutional change in cybersecurity: Economic barriers and cost of cyber- attacks</p> | | <p>Muhammad Reza Rustam The Dynamics and Problem of Indonesian Worker in Japan: a Case Study of Oyster Worker in Hiroshima Prefecture</p> |
| 12:20 - 13:30 | Lunch break | | |

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|-------|---|-------|--|--|
| 13:30 | - | 13:40 | Afternoon registration | |
| | | | Session 4 @ Room 4A | Session 5 @ Room 4B |
| | | | Diplomacy & Decision-making | Development Economics II |
| | | | Moderator: Zulfiya Suleimenova | Moderator: Raphael Edem Ayibor |
| 13:40 | - | 14:00 | Futoshi Okumura For the Next Stage of Japan Coast Guard Capacity Building Assistance in Southeast Asia | William P. Manzanares, Jr. Protective Measures to Counter Income Shifting and Tax Base Erosion in the Philippines |
| 14:00 | - | 14:20 | Rodel B. Hernandez The Regime of Archipelagic State and Establishment of Archipelagic Sea Lanes in the Philippines | Marjorie D. Resuello Local Economic Development and Disaster Risks in the Philippines |
| 14:20 | - | 14:40 | Prejean A. Prieto Youth Engagement Through Formal Decision-making: Insights from Youth Councils in the Philippines | Teeba M. Abdulati Climate Change and Future Conflicts |
| 14:40 | - | 15:00 | Arianne Dacalos Political Economy of Davao Region: Mindanao's Ace | Mahantha Mulla Gamage Uditha Roshan Gamage Public Private Partnership (PPP) to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in Sri Lanka |
| 15:00 | - | 15:20 | John Lee Candelaria Third-party mediation of the Aceh and Mindanao peace processes | |
| 15:20 | - | 15:40 | Tea and coffee break | |
| 15:40 | - | 16:00 | Wrap-up Session | |
| 16:00 | - | 17:30 | Presentation of certificates, followed by a networking reception | |

9:35 – 10:20 @ Room 4A

Keynote speech
**“The Rise of China and Japan’s
Strategy in the Indo-Pacific Region”**



Prof. Narushige Michishita

Vice President and

**Director of the Security and International Studies Program at
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)**

Global Fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

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Prof. Narushige Michishita is Vice President and Director of the Security and International Studies Program at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) in Tokyo. Previously, he has served as senior research fellow at the National Institute for Defense Studies, Ministry of Defense and assistant counsellor at the Cabinet Secretariat for Security and Crisis Management of the Government of Japan. He acquired his Ph.D. with distinction in International Relations from the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University. A specialist in Japanese security and foreign policy as well as security issues on the Korean Peninsula, his works include: *North Korea’s Military-Diplomatic Campaigns, 1966-2008* (Routledge, 2010).

The Rise of China and Japan's Strategy in the Indo-Pacific Region

1. Rising and More Assertive China

- Growing military expenditure (SIPRI data)
- Increasing activities in the East China Sea, the South China Sea, and the Western Pacific (Increasing number of Japanese air force scrambles)
 - > Possibility of reducing the number of scrambles
- Chinese coast guard vessels continue to enter Japan's territorial waters surrounding the Senkaku Islands.

2. Japan's Response

- (1) Two major security policy objectives
 - a) Promote "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)"
 - > Maintain balance of power in the region and encourage China to take a cooperative path
 - > Strategic response to China's salami-slicing tactics
 - b) Prevent crises and manage them if they occur
- (2) Three-pronged security strategy
 - a) Enhancing Japan's defense capabilities
 - Established the National Security Council (NSC) in 2013
 - Lifted the ban on arms export and participation in international joint development and procurement in 2014
 - Made it possible for Japan to exercise the right of collective self-defense in 2014 and 2015
 - Using official development assistance (ODA) for capacity building measures since 2015
 - Revised the National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG) in 2018
 - To prevent crises, China and Japan established a maritime and aerial communication mechanism in June 2018, introducing the standardized communication protocols. They have also agreed to set up a hotline designed to prevent incidents at sea and in the air at the "earliest time."
 - b) Strengthening the US-Japan alliance
 - Revised the US-Japan Defense Guidelines in 2015
 - Conducting combined exercises, and developing combined operation plans
 - Maintaining the balance of power in the East China Sea and the South China Sea, and across the Taiwan Strait
 - c) Strengthening security partnership with the countries in the Indo-Pacific region
 - Strengthening security partnership with Australia, India, ASEAN countries, and hopefully South Korea (See SIPRI data)
 - Providing capacity-building assistance to the countries in the Indo-Pacific region
 - Established the Maritime Safety and Security Policy Program at GRIPS
 - Demonstrating Japan's commitment:
 - JMSDF's "strategic port visits" to Klang in Malaysia, Muara in Brunei, and Colombo, Hambantota and Trincomalee in Sri Lanka
 - Anti-submarine warfare exercise involving a carrier and a submarine in the South China Sea inside the "nine-dash line."
 - > Japan's FONOPs

9:35 – 10:20 @ Room 4A

The Rise of China and Japan's Strategy in the Indo-Pacific Region

3. Advice to China's Future Leaders

- Yes, China is being balanced against, but you don't have to get upset for two reasons.
 - One, rising powers are always balanced against. We are balancing against China not because we don't like China but simply because China is rising so rapidly.
 - Two, being balanced against, the likelihood that China will rise peacefully and cooperatively might actually rise. Britain appeased Nazi Germany. China and Korea were too weak to stop Japan. Germany and Japan got out of control as a result. (Germany and Japan became respected great powers by peaceful means in the postwar era.)
- > My advice: Don't rush! Take it easy and rise steadily and peacefully.

Morning Sessions

China's Carrot and Stick Strategy on Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) System Deployment

Tenny Widya Kristiana

Waseda University

Abstract

On January 6th, 2016, North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear test and it led Seoul agree to discuss THAAD system deployment with the United States. Seoul faces strong opposition from its neighbor countries, such as North Korea, China, and Russia. China continues express their opposition on THAAD system deployment. Either South Korea or China, both have different view over THAAD system. For South Korea, what THAAD system means for their national security? On the other hand, for China, what kind of perceptions that lead to China's opposition on THAAD system deployment? And one more important point for this discussion, how China react over THAAD system deployment? All of those questions arose after Seoul deployed THAAD and Beijing actively put pressure on Seoul through economic retaliation. As both countries relations worsening, it is important to examine further the dispute between Seoul and Beijing through security policy approach. Security concepts such as deterrence, perception/misperception, and carrot and stick strategy are used to explain the different policy among two neighbors, especially on dealing with North Korea threats. Beijing exercise its power by employing carrot and stick toward Seoul, yet with further diplomacy engagement between Xi administration and new South Korea President, Moon Jae-in, the relations improved and back to the normal track. By end of 2017, both governments succeed to put aside the dispute and move forward on building peace and stability in the region, Northeast Asia. Beijing had claimed that its carrot and stick strategy wins the THAAD dispute, however, it is too early to claim a victory as the THAAD system is still fully operated in Korean Peninsula.

Keywords: THAAD, diplomatic relations, security dilemma, carrot and stick game

New Zealand-Japan Cooperation Beyond Quad 2.0

Jieruo Li

Victoria University of Wellington

Abstract

Indo-Pacific has been a popular term in the last decade, along with it there are many relevant concepts proposed to maintain the order in the Indo-Pacific region. Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) is one of the cooperative platforms. It was revived in 2017 after being created in 2007 by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. The four founding members are: the US, Japan, Australia, and India. It aims at maintaining a rule-based order and provides the globe with a secured and free Indo-Pacific region. Quad has been known as a value-based institution, however, New Zealand as a dominant player in the Pacific is not a member. It is unclear why New Zealand did not take part in forming the Quad, but whether it will join the Quad 2.0 remains debatable and lacks of research. This paper argues that the New Zealand government will not join the Quad 2.0 because first, Ardern Administration promotes independent foreign policy based on being a good neighbor and a small trading nation; second, New Zealand is not willing to sacrifice its economic relationship with China, taking in to account the Chinese government strongly opposes the Quad. Moreover, this article also analyzes the possible cooperation between New Zealand and Japan, particularly over the maritime security, and how should New Zealand approach Japan without provoking China.

Keywords:

Article 9 and Japan's National Identity: Revise or not to Revise?

Anastasiya Polishchuk

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Abstract

The issue of revising Article 9 has constantly raised heated debates in Japan since the very birth of the Japanese Constitution. Generally, Article 9 affirms Japan's renunciation of war "as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes". Moreover, Article 9 also prevents Japan from maintaining any "land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential" and denies the state's "right of belligerency". Given the above wording of Article 9 provisions, Japan's population, as well as the global community, frequently tends to consider post-war Japan's constitutional order as pacifist. Although one cannot deny the occurrence of pacifist and anti-war activities in Japan, the present paper argues that Article 9, with the gradual erosion of its constitutional grounds, has transcended its legal meaning and has transformed into a national myth of pacifism. Having regard to the political psychological approach and following the key principles of the relational identity theory, the work outlines implications of such erosion and mythologization for the national political and security domains. In particular, the focus has been placed on the challenges which arise from the necessity to bring the constitution in line with the international security situation, and, at the same time, preserve Article 9 as an element of national identity.

Keywords: Article 9, national identity, national myth, pacifism.

Doing It Wrong? How Denuclearization Efforts towards North Korea Promoted Nuclearization instead

Cesar Henrique Morgado Rodrigues

Osaka University

Abstract

This paper addresses the question: How did the United States' denuclearization efforts contribute to North Korea's nuclear proliferation? In spite of more than three decades of US-led nonproliferation initiatives towards the DPRK, Pyongyang managed to acquire nuclear weapons and proceeded with a series of detonations and missile developments. Failure to manage North Korean nuclear intentions is commonly attributed to the autocratic and militaristic nature of its regime. However, a closer look suggests that US nonproliferation approaches may have paradoxically contributed to North Korean nuclear problem by heightening Pyongyang's security concerns and mistrust regarding Washington's intentions. Drawing upon existing security and psychological theories on nuclear proliferation, this article argues that the US' confrontational and short-term approach, combined with an inadequate understanding of North Korea's strategic, political and cultural context, were counterproductive to the goal of denuclearizing North Korea. This research analyzes key aspects of the main negotiations conducted in the last thirty years, namely, the 1994 Agreed Framework, the 2003-09 Six-Party Talks, and the 2018 Trump-Kim Joint Declaration. It identifies the factors that led the DPRK to further nuclear developments in spite of nonproliferation campaigns, and concludes by discussing the implications for future DPRK denuclearization efforts, in particular, and the study of nonproliferation in general.

Keywords: North Korea, nuclear weapons, nonproliferation, Unites States, disarmament.

The role of ideas that shape the Institutional change in cybersecurity: Economic barriers and cost of cyber- attacks

Raquel Marashigan

University of Asia and Pacific

Abstract

The paper aims to identify the role of ideas that shape the institutional change in Philippine Private-Public Cyber security Sector. Emphasis was placed on how to the National Cyber Security Plan 2022 will strengthen the relationship with private industry, and identify the economic challenges in mitigating cyber-attacks.

The framework of game theory from endogenous institutional change (Greif and Latin 2004), will be used to analyze why agents made decisions in competing situations where the outcome based on the actions of the other actors.

We posit that institutions are vital in economic development, existing works of scholars, researchers, and policy analyst concentrate on the buildup of historical case studies and ignore the component of cooperative and non-cooperative determinants of institutional change to efficiently implement information sharing in cybersecurity policy is debatable. To support our claims, the study uses data reported by Global Cybersecurity Index report 2018 specifically Capacity Building and Cooperation.

Our methodology approach relies on qualitative data from online cybersecurity research journals and secondary sources from private firms. Using broad-based, multi-faceted approach the paper examines that Philippines increasing report cyber-attacks and non-cooperative industry experience significant outcome.

In summary, the paper will help bridge the two economic barriers; misaligned incentives and information asymmetries. We found that ignoring the lack of reliable shared information and cooperation exposed the organization to increasing cyber-attacks. To eliminate the combination of fear, uncertainty and doubt the idea of sharing reliable information will provide the public-private sector the necessary protection because the data clarifies the readily available magnitude of threats.

Keywords: Cyber-security, institutional change, ideas

Role of Financial Literacy on the Uptake of Financial Services in Southern and Central Regions of Thailand

Pailin Rojrattanachai

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Abstract

From a supply-side perspective, the improvement of banking penetration can lead to a more inclusive financial system. However, demand from consumers is also equally important since moving from access to usage is an important step to realize benefits from a broader sense of financial inclusion. From a demand-side perspective, financial literacy is considered one of the important factors that influence people's decisions to use financial services. This policy paper aims to explore the multidimensional aspects of financial exclusion in Thailand where the banking penetration rate is satisfactory, but the voluntary self-exclusion remains high. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to assess possible relationships between financial literacy and the uptake of financial services from the demand-side perspective by focusing on those who decide not to use any financial product despite having access to it. The study covers three main services, which include deposit, loans, and payments and transfers. The main hypothesis of this paper is: Financial literacy promotes the uptake of financial services. By using logistic regression model, the study found positive relationships between financial literacy and the use and depth of financial services pointing to an important policy implication of promoting financial literacy to ensure that people can make sound financial decisions, select the right products, which best fit their needs, and know how to use safe banking channels.

Keywords: Financial inclusion, Financial literacy, Development economics

The Impact of Trade Openness on Labour Productivity: Evidence from Indonesia

Anton Wijaya

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Abstract

In the recent globalisation era, international trade is one topic that always interesting to discuss. Realising benefits can be obtained from international trade, it is not surprising that every country strives to encourage the trade scale, including Indonesia. Indonesia believes that trade, especially export is the key factor that determines Indonesia's economic growth. On the other hand, Indonesia is the fourth country in the world with the largest population and about 50% of its population is in the labour force. Such abundance in labour force should be an essential input for Indonesia to enlarge the economic scale through labour productivity. This study analyses the impact of trade openness on labour productivity in Indonesia. In addition to the main objective, another macroeconomic variable, such as the share of export to GDP, the share of import to GDP, human capital, capital formation, and government expenditure are also included in the analysis. The study uses Indonesian economic data from 1978 to 2017 analysed by using Ordinary Least Squares method to define the relationship among variables. The empirical results show that trade openness and the share of export to GDP have a positive and significant impact on labour productivity. Meanwhile, there is no evidence that the share of import to GDP has an impact on labour productivity. Therefore, policymakers should give more attention to trade and export capacity improvement to promote labour productivity.

Keywords: trade openness, labour productivity, the share of export to GDP, Indonesia

Monetary Crisis and the prospects of utilizing blockchain-based Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) as a remedy

Sirojiddinov Shokhrukh

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Abstract

The issuance of blockchain-based cryptocurrencies and their introduction in countries with an acute currency crisis have been in the center of public policy debates recently. Politically divided and economically shaken Venezuela is the first country, which has officially announced to issue Central Bank Digital Currency - Petro and promote it as savings mechanism, and means of exchange with State services, industry, and commerce. Although this move by Maduro government has not been welcomed by the wider international community, there are experts who are favoring and advocating for the decision. Even the EU Central Bank and some of the progressive governments have set up regulatory sandboxes to test blockchain technologies in the banking and financial sector. In light of such perplexities, this paper sets a goal of narrowing the gap between the policymakers, legislators and the disruptive technology, and attempts to elaborate on the implications of this technology for monetary policy. To meet this end, the paper conducts a comprehensive literature review focusing on reports by International Financial Institutions, governments as well as academic papers and attempts to find the research gap. Moreover, this paper identifies opportunities deriving from application of blockchain-based CBDCs as a policy prescription to eliminate acute monetary crisis and hyperinflation in the example of such financially volatile countries as Venezuela and Zimbabwe. We utilize secondary data from governments and IMF. Further, we explain case-by-case scenario of applying this new system to resolve the fundamental issues faced by traditional monetary tools exercised by volatile governments and work out some policy recommendations. We conclude that the application of blockchain-based crypto-currency in the country would make transaction costs low and virtually tamper-proof, eventually, circumventing people's lack of confidence in the government. However, the Venezuelan government should seek ways to enable the sale and transactions of its cryptocurrency internationally under the sanctions by the US Treasury Department.

Keywords: Block-chain, crypto-currencies, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

Value relevance of Integrated Reporting: Evidence from Banking Industry of Bangladesh

Dey Pappu Kumar

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Abstract

This paper investigates whether investors value the integrated report for their economic decisions. For this purpose, I examine the association between integrated reporting (IR) and firm's value and liquidity in a voluntary and emerging economies context. The data cover the period 2014 to 2017 of all banking companies of Bangladesh that construct 115 firm-year observations. Based on the framework of International Integrated Reporting Council, an IR index is developed and content analysis is used to measure IR adoption and practice. Our result claims that banks with larger board members, higher proportion of female members and more representation of independent directors are more likely to adopt and practice IR. This paper documents that IR practice has a significant positive impact on Tobin's Q which is consistent with the theoretical prediction of corporate disclosure and firm value. However, the result does not suggest any substantial impact of IR on the bid-ask spread that means IR does not have any positive impact on liquidity which does not support the theoretical linkage between disclosure and information asymmetry. This study uses the two-stage least squares (2SLS) method to minimize endogeneity concerns. The findings of this paper could assist the regulators for preparing and issuing guidelines for this new reporting paradigm. However, the paper acknowledges the limitations of studying a particular sector and subjective judgment associated with self-constructed IR score.

Keywords: Integrated reporting, Bangladesh, Content Analysis

**People are equal, but some are more equal than others:
The inequality of gender segregation and bargaining in
domestic labour: a comparative study with evidence from
(Hindu) South Asians students' family with longitudinal
time use data in Taiwan, since 2010s.**

Jean TzuYin Chou

University of Manchester

Abstract

This research aims at researching the inequality of different genders as domestic labour with longitudinal time use data in Taiwan Circa since 2010s, in particular with the Hindu graduate students' family. With the longitudinal time use data and with the methodology on both historical sociology, historical demography, and quantitative methods, including regression, respondent-driven sampling and etc, to do longitudinal analysis and casual analysis to investigate the difference, inequality, and changes of domestic labour in Taiwan. Based on my previous studies, the research assumption of this study suggests that the difference of level or form of gender inequality and segregation of South Asians between different originality in Taiwan exists.

While, the research question is why? Is it because of the culture, the time use, the identity as diasporas or immigrants? If there's any difference between for Hindu students' family domestic labour while study abroad because their originality such as from Punjab or from Tamil Nadu?

I intend to focus on several types of housework including house cleaning, cooking, etc. Also, I would not only want to investigate the traditional routine works in household in my cases, but also possibly to find different means to be divided into domestic works. "Ultimately" explain my research question and point out that "because" that because the types of house labour is not fixed but fluid, so the bargain of domestic in house is possible though the gender inequality still exists.

Keywords: Gender inequality, domestic labour, Taiwan

Constraints or Preferences? Work-Life Balance for Japanese and Australian Parents

Lisa Cantlon

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Abstract

Women in Japan and Australia have significantly increased their educational attainment but gender gaps in employment continue. This paper explores why motherhood has a persistent negative impact on employment in Japan and Australia. This question is relevant to public policy as both governments are trying to boost female workforce participation to increase economic growth and (in the case of Japan) ease labour market shortages.

The results of an online survey of 437 Japanese and Australian parents suggest that most women who quit are forced out of work due to institutional constraints. Few women (or men) report preferring to be stay at home parents when asked about their ideal work-life balance. Further, there are institutional constraints on men who want to actively engage in parenting as institutional support is frequently directed at women. For example, it is more acceptable for women to be the primary carer of newborn babies and take long periods of parental leave, whereas men (particularly in Japan) often report a lack of workplace support and take little parental leave.

Overall, the implications for workplaces and government policy include the need to reduce institutional constraints through greater flexibility in the workplace for both genders and greater support for child care. In addition, broader cultural change is required towards a more egalitarian division of unpaid work.

Keywords: Female workforce participation, gender equality, motherhood penalty, unpaid work.

Issue of Statelessness and Discrimination in the World: A Case Study of Stateless Chinese of Sri Lanka

Shayani Raneesha Jayasinghe

Verite Research Institute, Sri Lanka

Abstract

The UNHCR estimates that there are around 10 million stateless persons in the world. They are denied access to education, healthcare and many other benefits as well as basic human rights protection enjoyed by those who are citizens. The gravity of this issue has gained wider attention of the international community during the past decade. By incorporating the right to nationality in the UDHR and also adopted the 1954 Convention Relating to the Persons of Statelessness and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness to respond to the issue of statelessness. However, few states have ratified these conventions and other haven't paid proper attention in incorporating laws to their domestic legal systems. Many individuals remain stateless as a result of it.

The aim of this research was to explore the hardships suffered by Sri Lankan Chinese because of denial of citizenship and the reasons for denial of citizenship. The Sri Lankan media reported in 2008 that Sri Lankan Government has implemented provisions to grant citizenship to the "Stateless Chinese" of Sri Lanka by acknowledging that there were several people in Sri Lanka without Citizenship. This community consists of descendants of those who came to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) to escape the atrocities of World War II. Data was obtained by conducting interviews with 24 respondents and also by analyzing scholarly articles and press reports written on this issue. The theoretical framework for this study was based on T.H. Marshall's Social theory of citizenship which defines citizenship as a status which is enjoyed by a person who is a full member of a society.

The study revealed that the lack of relevant documentation and implementation of discriminatory laws denied them from obtaining citizenship in Sri Lanka. The study also highlighted many barriers which stateless people face, including the denial of opportunities to vote, purchase property, obtain bank loans and passports. The study proved that citizenship which was granted to Sri Lankan Chinese under Special Provisions Act No.38, passed by the Sri Lankan parliament in 2008 was instrumental in addressing these grievances and creating positive changes in their lives by giving them access to necessary resources and safeguarding their rights.

Keywords: Citizenship, Stateless, Chinese community, Domestic laws, International Conventions

Preserving the Division: Rebound Effect of the Latvian Integration Policy

Denis Iliushenkov

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Abstract

Theme: For the purpose of the Latvian identity's revival during the transformational for the country period in early 90-s, the law that forms a new "stateless" category for non-ethnic Latvians in the country was proposed and adopted. In Russia the common opinion on this issue suggests that the 'gray passports' law meant to be a sort of a "revenge" for Russia as for the USSR's successor for its long occupation which took a form of "humiliating" ordinary former Soviet non-Latvian citizens.

Theory: I find the universally utilized Brubaker's triadic nexus to be well applicable for the purposes of explaining the aforementioned phenomenon. The Brubaker's model, which consists of three elements, "external homeland", "nationalizing state" and "national minority", gives an idea for how the complex relationship between the Russian-speaking population and the state can be applied and further studied as structural interrelated components. The triad model is utilized in this paper to give a theoretical form to the assumption that the massive Russian speaking group, despite being an integral part of the Latvian society, has failed to be smoothly integrated.

I based my research paper upon the existing analysis of the relevant studies, i.e. regarding the history and origin of the "non-citizen" cohort of Latvia, their motivation to obtain Latvian citizenship or other states, and the naturalization process dynamics, legislative documents on the citizenship of the Republic of Latvia, and the results of surveys conducted in the country.

Conclusion: there are both economic and political nature of the reason that the 1995 "non-citizens" law did not so far prove to be a success for various ethnic groups coexistence. Therefore, the motives of getting foreign passports among representatives of ethnic minorities in Latvia are due to being discriminated in social, economic and political life spheres.

Keywords: Ethnic Minority, Alien's Passport, Latvia, Integration Policies.

The dynamics and problem of Indonesian worker in Japan: Case study oyster worker in Hiroshima Prefecture 2016-2018

Muhammad Reza Rustam

Hiroshima University

Abstract

The increasingly rapid flow of globalization goes hand-in-hand with the needs of new workers to fill the industry. This condition forced Japan to open doors for foreign workers from developing countries to satisfy the demands. In general, they occupied the less desirable working position to Japanese youth, the so-called 3D work (dirty, dangerous, and demanding). These workers usually comes from developing countries, such as Indonesia, Vietnam, China, Philippines, etc. Therefore, the current dynamics of these workers' life in Japan becomes an interesting subject to comprehend.

This study aims to determine the dynamics of Indonesian worker (Ginoujissuusei) life while working in the Japanese fisheries sector, especially oyster cultivation, in Hiroshima ken. This research were carried out using descriptive analysis methods and field studies with an in-depth interview conducted from 2016-2018. The in-depth interviews performed in this study were focused to answer the following questions: What problems they faced while living in Japan? What kind of process they went through before going to Japan? How did their lives as a Muslim minority while working in the Japanese fisheries industry? The results of this study indicate that there are still many problems found, for example, physical violence, verbal violence and the difference of payroll system for summer and winter. Moreover, the working place is concentrated in small and medium enterprises whose work has the nature of 3D (dirty, dangerous, and demanding).

Keyword: Indonesian worker, Oyster worker, 3D work, Japanese fishery sector.

Afternoon Sessions

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|--|--|
| 13:30 | - | 13:40 | Afternoon registration | |
| | | | Session 4 @ Room 4A | Session 5 @ Room 4B |
| | | | Diplomacy & Decision-making | Development Economics II |
| | | | Moderator: Zulfiya Suleimenova | Moderator: Raphael Edem Ayibor |
| 13:40 | - | 14:00 | Futoshi Okumura For the Next Stage of Japan Coast Guard Capacity Building Assistance in Southeast Asia | William P. Manzanares, Jr. Protective Measures to Counter Income Shifting and Tax Base Erosion in the Philippines |
| 14:00 | - | 14:20 | Rodel B. Hernandez The Regime of Archipelagic State and Establishment of Archipelagic Sea Lanes in the Philippines | Marjorie D. Resuello Local Economic Development and Disaster Risks in the Philippines |
| 14:20 | - | 14:40 | Prejean A. Prieto Youth Engagement Through Formal Decision-making: Insights from Youth Councils in the Philippines | Teeba M. Abdulati Climate Change and Future Conflicts |
| 14:40 | - | 15:00 | Arianne Dacalos Political Economy of Davao Region: Mindanao's Ace | Mahantha Mulla Gamage Uditha Roshan Gamage Public Private Partnership (PPP) to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in Sri Lanka |
| 15:00 | - | 15:20 | John Lee Candelaria Third-party mediation of the Aceh and Mindanao peace processes | |
| 15:20 | - | 15:40 | Tea and coffee break | |
| 15:40 | - | 16:00 | Wrap-up Session | |
| 16:00 | - | 17:30 | Presentation of certificates, followed by a networking reception | |

For the Next Stage of Japan Coast Guard Capacity Building Assistance in Southeast Asia: Lesson Learnt from the US Framework for Counter-Narcotrafficking Capacity Building Assistance

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Abstract

This study was conducted based on a research question: “*Based on lesson learnt from the US foreign capacity building assistance framework for counter-narcotrafficking operations, how does Japan Coast Guard improve its maritime law enforcement capacity building assistance in Southeast Asia?* “. This topic is important because Japan Coast Guard (JCG) has a long history of maritime law enforcement capacity building assistance (CBA) mainly in Southeast Asia and the importance of JCG’s CBA has been increasing as an instrument to promote maritime security and stability in this region. However, it is questionable whether current JCG’s CBA effectively improve the operational capability of the recipient organizations or not. Therefore, this study examines how JCG can improve its CBA in Southeast Asia.

This study firstly reviews relevant past studies on JCG’s CBA, inherent difficulties in Southeast Asia, and the role of Special Operations Forces (SOF) in CBA. Secondly, the US foreign CBA framework for counter-narcotrafficking operations is examined in detail by analyzing relevant official documents and/or statements at a strategic, operational, and tactical level. Key factors in the US framework are discussed with inherent challenges of CBA, regional characteristics in Southeast Asia, and current JCG’s approach in order to find how these factors can contribute to the improvement of JCG’s CBA in Southeast Asia.

As a result, this study found that specific operation-oriented CBA is an ideal approach to improve recipient organizations operational capability. Specific operation-oriented CBA can be achieved by providing clear objectives and end states of CBA at the strategic level and utilizing crucial elements, such as SOF, at the tactical level. Specific policy recommendations for JCG are formulated at each level based on findings.

Keywords: Maritime Law Enforcement, Capacity Building Assistance (CBA), Japan Coast Guard (JCG), Southeast Asia, Operation-oriented CBA, Special Operations Force (SOF)

The Regime of Archipelagic State and Establishment of Archipelagic Sea Lanes in the Philippines

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Abstract

This research aims to explore the factors that influence the Philippines in the establishment of Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ASL). It analyzes why the Philippines despite being recognized around the world as an archipelagic state is still not able to establish ASL in its archipelagic waters. The methodology used in this research is the qualitative approach. This paper focuses on the regime of the archipelagic state of the LOSC and analyzes the factors that affect the decision of the Philippines legislature not to pursue the establishment of ASL. This research also analyzes the experience of Indonesia which was the first country that was established ASL and the effect it has had on the Philippines' stand over the establishment of its own ASL. Furthermore, this paper discusses the advantages and disadvantages of ASL in the Philippines. This paper has found several factors that might hinder the Philippines to establish ASL. These factors can be divided into four major categories, namely; 1) Legal Issues, 2) Environmental Issues, 3) Security Issues, and 4) the influence of Indonesia's experience on Philippines ASL designation. These findings have important policy implications for the legislature to have a background on the valid issues about ASL. Finally, this paper concludes that the establishment of ASL provides more advantages than disadvantages. Thus, it recommends the establishment of ASL in the archipelagic waters of the Philippines. Having fully designated ASL accompanied by monitoring and surveillance and strong law enforcement capabilities will certainly strengthen the security of the Philippines along with the protection of the marine environment.

Keywords: Archipelagic Sea Lanes (ASL), Regime of Archipelagic State, Marine Protected Areas (MPA), and Law of the Sea Convention (LOSC)

Youth Engagement Through Formal Decision-making: Insights from Youth Councils in the Philippines

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Abstract

This study investigates how youth councils in the Philippines make decisions as part of the formal local government system. It uses some models of decision-making as bases for determining the kind of decision-making process they actually do. Data were collected through remote interviews of sixteen youth council chairpersons and from documents provided by the respondents. The study finds that youth council decision-making is not rational but participative. It also notes that many of the decisions they adopted were not that different from those of previous youth councils, thus incremental in nature. Some youth councils are also found to be “groupthinkers,” while others utilize diverse perspectives to encourage debates and argumentation. The current youth councils also feel that they are more empowered decision-makers than their predecessors. The study also includes the discussion of implications of how an improved decision-making process contributes to their empowerment as decision-makers, and what can be done to enhance youth participation in local governance.

Keywords: decision-making, youth council, youth engagement, youth empowerment

Political Economy of Davao Region: Mindanao's Ace

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Abstract

Many scholars study the ethnography of the Lumads or Indigenous Peoples and the long standing armed-struggle with the extremist and communist insurgents in the southern part of the Philippines. However, the political economy of Mindanao regions remain understudied. Only few know that behind the bloody and chaotic image of Mindanao is a top performing region which paradoxically the home of the 15 communist fronts and the nucleus of commerce in the south. The region in Mindanao which showed peculiar economic growth in the last two decades despite the threats of communist insurgency is Davao Region (Region XI). It is believed that insurgency is a force that can pull the economy down. Why Davao Region can thrive despite the impediment is the central question of this study. Existing counter insurgency theories argue that the combination of conventional military tactics and non military strategies (diplomatic, economic and informational means) can be instrumental in pacifying insurgencies. Through in-depth review of government plans and reports together with semi-structured interview with a former rebel, I found out that the threats brought by insurgency in Davao Region are confronted by convergence and connectedness among the National Government, Local Government, Non Government Offices and Private Sectors. More importantly, local politics play a significant role in quelling or exacerbating insurgency in the region. Evidently, the combination of military and non-military approaches accompanied by the principle of convergence and increasing presence of the local government especially in far flung areas weaken the number of communist insurgents, thereby allowing government interventions both in peace and economic development work in the region. Hence, I argue that the existing counterinsurgency strategies have to be accompanied by the principle of collective action by multi-agencies and active Local Government Units who continuously combat poverty, inequality and low productivity — the roots of insurgency.

Keywords: Communist Insurgency, Economic Development, Mindanao, Davao Region, Philippines, Political Economy

Third-party Mediation of the Aceh and Mindanao Peace Processes

John Lee Candelaria

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Abstract

The literature on civil war termination points to the importance of third-parties to mediate conflict actors and arrive at a war-ending bargain. Mediation works to change parties' behavior, settle their conflict, and resolve their issues without resorting to physical force or involving the authority of the law (Bercovitch & Houston, 1996). Thus, it is essential to understand the factors that affect the success of third-party mediation in civil war conflicts. This study seeks to employ a comparative approach in understanding how the mediation of the peace processes in Aceh, Indonesia and Mindanao, Philippines, reached a decisive end in 2005 and 2014, respectively. The mediation provided by a variety of third-parties as well as episodes and outcomes of peace processes were analyzed using comparative process tracing to gain insights on what led to the signing of peace agreements that ended the conflicts. The study finds that while third-party mediation is crucial in solving the problems of incomplete information and issue indivisibility, the relief that mediation provides to allay credible commitment fears is the most important, because the core problem of civil war termination lies in ensuring credible guarantees on the terms of the settlement, an integral factor that parties to the conflict cannot settle among themselves. The mediation of the Aceh and Mindanao conflicts illustrate that when parties can credibly commit to the negotiation and the resulting agreement, the resulting peace is more lasting and durable.

Keywords: Third-party mediation, peace process, civil war, Aceh, Mindanao

Protective Measures to Counter Income Shifting and Tax Base Erosion in the Philippines

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Abstract

The global market in this digital period has attained new boundaries, and the field of taxation is not immune from the far-reaching transformation of the international economy. The latest trend of late in the sphere of taxation is the issue of transfer pricing that is being persuasively tackled by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Due to the proliferation of multinational companies aspiring to expand their international market with the least taxes to be paid to authorities, income shifting and tax base erosion are inevitable issues that tax agencies have to address to protect the taxable base of multinational enterprises from eroding..

Therefore, this policy paper aims to evaluate the countermeasures being implemented by the Philippines in combating income shifting and tax base erosion. Its objective is to study the effectiveness of the transfer pricing rules (TPR) against income shifting and tax base erosion in addressing the new breed of abusive schemes undertaken by Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) located in the Philippines. This paper argues that the TPR embedded in the Philippine taxation system is not sufficient to deter all hues of income shifting and tax base erosion. Thus, it recommends actions to fortify the TPR rules after evaluating its current performance against income shifting and tax base erosion. Moreover, other countermeasures such as thin capitalization rule (TCR), earning stripping rule (ESR), general anti-avoidance rule (GAAR), denial of a family corporation's act (DFCA), and contribution rule (CR) are evaluated and found to be applicable in specific tax cases decided by the Court, thus, they are recommended to be adopted as additional arsenals against income shifting and tax base erosion.

Keywords: International taxation; Transfer pricing rule; Countermeasures; Income shifting; Tax base erosion; Tax avoidance.

Local Economic Development and Disaster Risks in the Philippines

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Abstract

If natural disasters create tremendous negative impacts on both economic activities and people's livelihood, and with the recurring and increasing magnitude of these events, how should we be prepared for them? There are various ways to tackle this question but this study focuses on the role of local governments. The Philippines is known as the third most disaster-prone country in the world with high risk from natural disasters. In the context of Philippine decentralization, local governments are seen as the prime movers for local economic development (LED) and the frontlines to disaster risk reduction (DRR) in their jurisdiction. The local governments play a key role in harmonizing DRR and LED because these two tasks are interrelated. The study employs mixed method research to identify the conditions necessary for the transformation of Philippine local governments in response to disaster risks in the lens of LED as transformational politics. The study's is guided by transformational politics which offers a way out of territorialism defined by structures and boundaries but rather it highlights enablement as it focuses on cooperative politics. Grounded on transformational politics theory, the study analyzes the status quo, agents of change, and stakeholder collaboration that lead towards transformation of local governments.

Keywords:

Climate Change and Future Conflicts

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Abstract

Wars and violent conflicts have been evermore a part of our history since the break of dawn of human civilizations. And though the wars in the ancient times were fought over plenty of reasons and were based on dozens more of philosophies, these causes never failed to seize to start again, almost constantly and continuously with triggers prevailing and exacerbating the magnitude of these causes, Climate Change is a *hot* additional trigger to focus on when it comes to analyzing and predicting the trajectory towards civil dissatisfaction and disturbance and investigating the causes contributing to violent conflicts in the modern-day world.

On a closely relatable note, a collection of 17 goals were set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 to transform our world by 2030, known as the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs might had the chance before, but with the new set of risk factors imposed by the new era of Climate Change, it may very much be mission impossible. That is why a further and deeper understanding of this global phenomenon and the problem ahead can prevent future scenarios of crises such as Climate Refugees and wars driven by the fight over scarce resources which definitely will loop itself, more than once in a viscous *circle* till the human demise.

This paper is to open the room for more conversation to find the link between future conflicts that are instigated by Climate Change on the hope to push for further empirical studies by answering the main question:

What are the implications of Climate Change on future conflicts?

It'll explore the climate's influence on the sociocultural, economic, and political aspects that are considered as factors closely related to violence and conflicts by mainly examining and analyzing articles from secondary data.

Keywords: Conflicts, Violence, Social inequalities, Climate Change

Public Private Partnership (PPP) to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

This policy paper focuses on the concept of Public Private Partnership (PPP). The paper is basically designed to examine the factors required for the establishment of a partnership between the Sri Lanka Coast Guard, as a public stakeholder, and private fishing boat owners, as private stakeholders to battle Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. The delay in complying with international standards and malpractices in fishing have caused the instance of warnings directed against Sri Lankan. Further, unregulated fishing activities became as maritime security threat to the country. Sri Lanka Coast Guard took a leading role in combating IUU fishing in Sri Lanka. The process faced many difficulties because of lack of information due to the resource scarcity as a newly established organization. Studies have found that private sector is not engaged with the fishery governing process being the dominant stakeholder of the production chain. Establishment of partnership between public and private stakeholders may reduce the information gap between public and private entities. This would allow the Sri Lanka Coast Guard to obtain necessary information to combat IUU fishing. The research follows mixed method since it consists of both qualitative and quantitative aspects. The primary data is collected through survey and interviewed. Since, this study aims to explore the existing efforts of countries, the Japanese system selected as a developed nation and Vietnam system as progressive nation as case studies. This study found a mutual desire to form a partnership. It is further found that such partnership is mutually beneficial when resource interdependence is utilized. This study has also highlighted that the sharing of resources between stakeholders who are working for the common purpose is much more economically sound, for a progressing country like Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Resource Interdependence, Horizontal Coordination, Situational Crime Prevention, Voluntary Compliance.