



The RSIS Working Paper series presents papers in a preliminary form and serves to stimulate comment and discussion. The views expressed are entirely the author's own and not that of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies. If you have any comments, please send them to the following email address: isjwlin@ntu.edu.sg.

Unsubscribing

If you no longer want to receive RSIS Working Papers, please click on "[Unsubscribe](#)." to be removed from the list.

No. 228

**Monetary Integration in ASEAN+3:
A Perception Survey of Opinion Leaders**

Pradumna Bickram Rana, Wai-Mun Chia & Yothin Jinjarak

**S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Singapore**

3 June 2011

About RSIS

The S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) was established in January 2007 as an autonomous School within the Nanyang Technological University. Known earlier as the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies when it was established in July 1996, RSIS' mission is to be a leading research and graduate teaching institution in strategic and international affairs in the Asia Pacific. To accomplish this mission, it will:

- Provide a rigorous professional graduate education with a strong practical emphasis,
- Conduct policy-relevant research in defence, national security, international relations, strategic studies and diplomacy,
- Foster a global network of like-minded professional schools.

GRADUATE EDUCATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RSIS offers a challenging graduate education in international affairs, taught by an international faculty of leading thinkers and practitioners. The Master of Science (M.Sc.) degree programmes in Strategic Studies, International Relations and International Political Economy are distinguished by their focus on the Asia Pacific, the professional practice of international affairs, and the cultivation of academic depth. Thus far, students from more than 50 countries have successfully completed one of these programmes. In 2010, a Double Masters Programme with Warwick University was also launched, with students required to spend the first year at Warwick and the second year at RSIS.

A small but select Ph.D. programme caters to advanced students who are supervised by faculty members with matching interests.

RESEARCH

Research takes place within RSIS' six components: the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS, 1996), the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR, 2004), the Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS, 2006), the Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies (Centre for NTS Studies, 2008); the Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations (TFCTN, 2008); and the recently established Centre for Multilateralism Studies (CMS, 2011). The focus of research is on issues relating to the security and stability of the Asia Pacific region and their implications for Singapore and other countries in the region.

The school has four professorships that bring distinguished scholars and practitioners to teach and to conduct research at the school. They are the S. Rajaratnam Professorship in Strategic Studies, the Ngee Ann Kongsi Professorship in

International Relations, the NTUC Professorship in International Economic Relations and the Bakrie Professorship in Southeast Asia Policy.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Collaboration with other professional schools of international affairs to form a global network of excellence is a RSIS priority. RSIS maintains links with other like-minded schools so as to enrich its research and teaching activities as well as adopt the best practices of successful schools.

Abstract

Recently, the ASEAN+3 countries have taken a number of measures to bolster monetary integration. These include the establishment of the ASEAN+3 Economic Review and Policy Dialogue and the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM). More recently, the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) was also established as an independent surveillance unit. Besides, business cycles in the region are starting to become more synchronized. Policymakers have, however, not heeded calls for introducing a regional monetary unit (RMU) to strengthen regional surveillance and to promote greater exchange rate coordination. Why and what are the practical issues and constraints in introducing the RMU? What actions could be taken in the short and the longer term to promote exchange rate coordination? This paper assesses the views of ASEAN+3 opinion leaders through a perception survey. The opinion leaders feel that RMU, CMIM, and AMRO could go a long way in deepening monetary integration in the region.

JEL Classification: F13, F15

Keywords: RMU, CMIM, AMRO, Monetary integration, Business cycles

Pradumna Bickram Rana
S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies,
Nanyang Technological University,
50 Nanyang Avenue, Singapore 639798

Wai-Mun Chia
Division of Economics, School of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Nanyang Technological University,
14 Nanyang Drive, Singapore 637332

Yothin Jinjarak

School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square,
London WC1H 0XG

(Corresponding Author: Wai-Mun Chia, HSS 04-66,
School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University,
14 Nanyang Drive, Singapore 637332, Tel: (65) 6790-4290,
Fax: (65) 6795-5797, Email: aswmchia@ntu.edu.sg)

Monetary Integration in ASEAN+3: A Perception Survey of Opinion Leaders

1. Introduction

Since the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998, ASEAN+3 countries (ASEAN 10, China, Japan, South Korea) have made encouraging progress in promoting monetary integration (see Rana, 2010; ADB, 2008). This includes establishing the ASEAN+3 Economic Review and Policy Dialogue under which the Finance Ministers of the 13 member countries meet once a year and their Deputies semi-annually to (1) assess global, regional, and national conditions and risks (2) review financial sector developments and vulnerabilities, and (3) exchange views and opinions on topics of mutual interest. Steps have also been taken to monitor short-term capital flows and to develop early warning systems of currency and banking crises. Most recently, the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) was established in Singapore as the regional surveillance unit of the ASEAN+3. According to the information posted in the web site of the ASEAN Secretariat, AMRO will: (1) monitor, assess, and report on the macroeconomic situation and financial soundness of the ASEAN+3 countries, (2) assess macroeconomic and financial vulnerabilities in any of the ASEAN+3 countries and provide assistance in timely formulation of policy recommendations to mitigate such risks, and (3) ensure compliance of swap requesting parties with the lending covenants under the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) agreement.

Progress has also been achieved in establishing regional financing arrangements to address short-term liquidity needs of the countries in the event of a crisis. The bilateral swaps under the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI) of 2000 have been

multilateralised under the CMIM establishing the \$120 billion crisis fund for the region.

The next and deeper phase of monetary integration is coordination of exchange rates¹. The increasing level of trade integration in ASEAN+3 has led to a greater synchronization of output and business cycles in the region, thereby, enhancing the benefits of macroeconomic policy coordination, including the introduction of the Regional Monetary Unit (RMU) (see Rana, 2008; Rana, Cheng and Chia, 2010). Many have, therefore, called for some sort of exchange rate coordination among the ASEAN+3 countries (see IIMA, 2010; ADB 2008). One such call is the one made by the ASEAN+3 research group in 2006 and 2007 for the RMU, a regional basket of currencies. This is because the RMU could strengthen the regional surveillance process and could eventually also facilitate exchange rate coordination in the region. Despite the calls made by the ASEAN+3 research group and others for the introduction of RMU, there has been no action as yet. Why and what are the practical issues in introducing the RMU?

In order to identify these issues, we undertook a Perception Survey of ASEAN+3 opinion makers. While Section 2 of this paper outlines the various roles that the RMU could play in enhancing monetary integration in ASEAN+3, Section 3 presents the Survey methodology and results. Section 4 presents the conclusions of our paper.

¹ There is an ascending order of intensity of efforts to promote monetary integration in the sense that they involve progressively increasing constraints on the amount of discretion that individual countries can exercise in the design of macroeconomic policies. By level of intensity, these efforts have ranged from economic review and policy dialogue to establishing regional financing arrangements and eventually toward coordinating exchange rate policies.

2. Role of the RMU

A RMU in East Asia could have several purposes. First, like the Euro in Europe, it could be the single currency for East Asia leading to the establishment of a monetary union. This idea is not totally new and has been suggested, among others, by academics like Nobel Laureate Robert Mundell² and political leaders like Mahathir³ and Arroyo⁴. However, the recent developments in the Eurozone suggest that the viability of a single currency requires not only close monetary coordination but also close fiscal union. The East Asian region is, therefore, perhaps not yet ready for a single currency.

Second, RMU could be a parallel currency in the region. Rejecting the idea of a single currency for the region at the present time, Eichengreen (2006) has proposed that governments create a RMU as a parallel currency based on a weighted average of Asian currencies, and allow it to circulate alongside existing national currencies. Official RMUs would be created in exchange for swaps of a portion of participating central banks' international reserves, and RMUs would be used in transactions among member banks, as well as in denominating bond issuances. Monetary unification in this case would be driven by the market rather than politics, as the RMU gains acceptance as a common regional currency among market participants.

Third, RMU could be an alternative international reserve asset. This idea has become popular especially after the global economic crisis of 2008-2009 and the ongoing sovereign debt crisis of 2010 in Europe which has raised questions regarding

² "After European, now Asian Monetary Union?", Asia Times Online, 8 September 2001.

³ "Asian Currency Unit still a Dream", People's Daily Online, 16 November 2006.

⁴ "The Future of Asia 2003", The Nikkei Weekly, 9 June 2003.

the value of the US dollar and the Euro. As is well-known, Zhou⁵, the central bank governor of PRC, has proposed the creation of a new supranational currency to establish a more symmetrical international reserve asset.

Fourth, a much less ambitious purpose, is to have RMU as a numeraire or unit of account. “Official RMU” could be used for surveillance purposes as an indicator of relative currency values to make sure that countries are avoiding competitive devaluations among each other and are converging their policies for deeper integration. Countries could also use the RMU to peg their currencies and bring about stability which would be beneficial for intra-regional trade. Also the use of the RMU as a component of an Asian Monetary System similar to the role that the ECU played within the EMS is an attractive concept in East Asia to enhance monetary integration.

Private RMU could be used by exporters and importers and market participants to denominate economic transactions such as in invoicing, deposit-taking, lending, hedging and issuing bonds in a more stable reference currency. This draws from the experience of the ECU, which was initially adopted in 1975 as the unit of account for the European Community’s budget, but which was taken up by market participants, particularly those attracted by opportunities for diversification and regulatory arbitrage. Banks handled ECU deposits and governments eventually issued ECU bonds.

In the context of CMIM and the establishment of the AMRO, another purpose of the official RMU could be to serve as the unit of account for contributions and withdrawals by member countries. This would mirror the role of the SDR in the operations of the IMF. The multiples that can be withdrawn from the fund could also

⁵ “Reform of the International Monetary System”, People’s Bank of China, 2009.

be linked to the deviation of the RMU rate of a member, with the official rate of those countries tracking the RMU being awarded higher multiples and those with divergent policies lower multiples. Such a system, as suggested by Montiel (2004) could lead to a convergence of exchange rates in the region.

The global economic crisis of 2008-2009, the on-going sovereign debt crisis in Europe, and the progress in monetary integration in East Asia have greatly enhanced the case for the introduction of RMU in East Asia. The ADB-led initiative to create a RMU index was suspended in 2006. A study by Kawai (2010) shows that in the post-crisis period, East Asian countries are attracting large amounts of private capital and the best policy option for the region is to allow a collective appreciation of their currencies vis-a-vis the US dollar and the Euro, while maintaining stability of intraregional rates.

3. Survey Methodology and Results

The objectives of our Perception Survey were to assess the views of a broad range of ASEAN+3 opinion leaders on (1) how the RMU could help deepen the ASEAN+3 economic integration process (2) what were the practical difficulties and constraints in introducing the RMU and (3) what new institutional arrangements were required to resolve these issues , promote the RMU and deepen ASEAN+3 economic integration.

3.1 Survey methodology

The Perception Survey used a stratified sample of 1691 ASEAN+3 opinion leaders divided into three categories: government officials (mainly from ministries of finance, trade, and foreign affairs), academia, and representatives of the financial sector. We did not include non-financial business sector because they would be less

familiar with the various institutional arrangements to promote integration, which are new and are still evolving. The sample covered the 13 members of the ASEAN+3 divided into 2 groups – the Plus 3 countries (China, Japan, and Korea) and the 10 ASEAN countries. We conducted an online survey where the names and contact details of opinion leaders were obtained mainly from the list of ASEAN+3 Deputies and ASEAN+3 Research Group members provided by the ASEAN Secretariat. They were supplemented by the mailing list of S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies and personal files of the authors.

The survey questionnaire comprised 2 parts and 23 questions – 9 questions on economic integration in ASEAN+3 and the role of RMU, CMIM, AMRO, ASEAN+3 Research Group, and AMF and 14 questions on purposes, weights, and practical issues of RMU. To increase the likelihood of responses, the questionnaire was designed to take 10-15 minutes of the respondent's time.

3.2 Survey results

Interviews were conducted from 1 November to 26 December 2010 using an online survey. Opinion leaders were contacted and invited to participate in the survey. After sending the invitations, we followed up with the respondents who did not reply by sending them a number of reminders. At the end of eight weeks, a total of 218 responses were collected, corresponding to 12.9% of the sample. This response rate was slightly lower than the response rate of 14.7% of a perception survey conducted by the Asian Development Bank in 2007. At that time, the ADB had noted that the 14.7% response rate was “considered as a quite high response rate for this type of surveys”. Had we used a professional surveying firm and followed up by telephone

calls like the ADB had done, the response rate would certainly have been higher.

Table 1 shows the breakdown of responses by region, country and category.

Tables and Figures

Table 1 Survey responses profile

		Government Official	Researcher/ Academia	Private Financial Sector	Total
Plus 3	China	2	9	2	13
	Japan	3	31	4	38
	Korea	2	12	0	14
	Subtotal	7	52	6	65
ASEAN	Indonesia	7	24	3	34
	Malaysia	4	22	2	28
	Philippines	2	13	4	19
	Singapore	6	29	8	43
	Thailand	4	7	0	11
	Viet Nam	2	5	0	7
	Cambodia	1	3	0	4
	Brunei	2	4	0	6
	Laos	0	1	0	1
	Myanmar	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	28	108	17	153
Grand total		35	160	23	218

The majority of opinion leaders who responded to the survey were based in the ASEAN countries. ASEAN countries account for 70.2% of the total respondents while the Plus 3 countries account for the remaining 29.8%. The majority of the respondents were from Singapore (19.7%) followed by Japan (17.4%) and Malaysia (12.8%). There was only one respondent from Laos and none from Myanmar. There were low response rates from Vietnam (3.2%), Brunei (2.8%), and Cambodia (1.8%). We did not translate the questionnaire into various languages like the ADB survey did. The response rate could have been higher if we translated the survey into other languages. Reflecting the bias in the list made available to us by the ASEAN

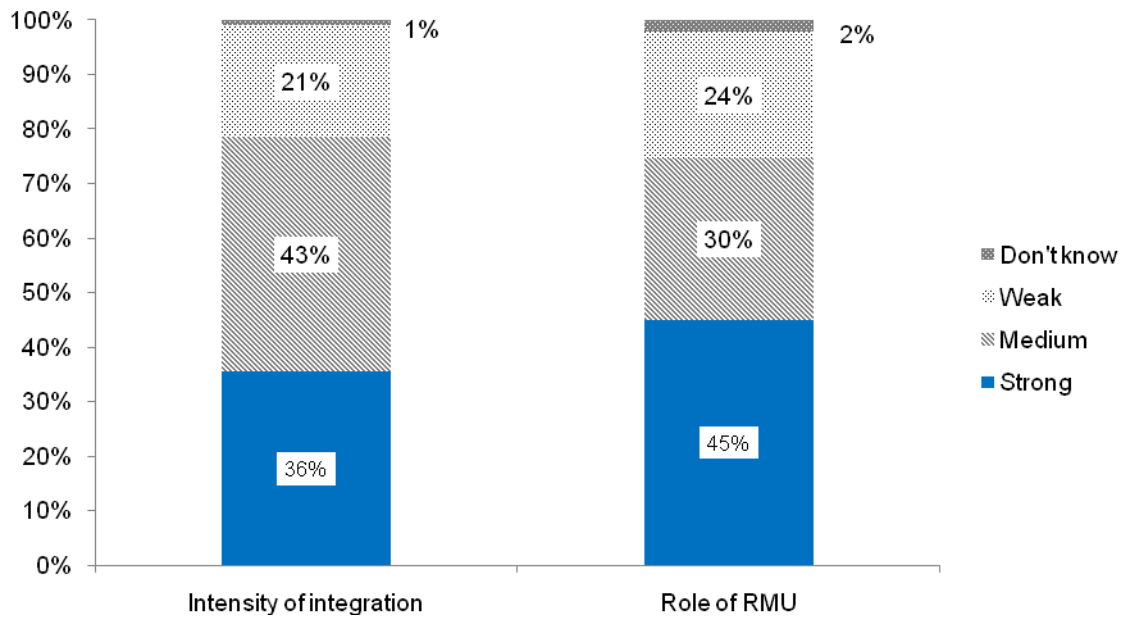
Secretariat, academia comprised 73.4% of the respondents followed by government officials (16.1%) and representatives of the private financial sector (10.6%).

While there were 218 responses to the first 9 questions, question 10 which requested a ranking by the opinion leaders of the six purposes of RMU confused many, and only 148 responses were obtained for question 11 onwards.

Assessment of economic integration in ASEAN+3 and the Role of RMU

The survey results show that although the interest of policy makers in promoting regional cooperation started only after the Asian financial crisis and is, therefore, fairly recent, 36% of the respondents felt that the intensity of economic integration within ASEAN+3 was strong; 43% felt that the intensity was average and 20% felt that it was weak, as shown in Figure 1. Additionally, the data in Figure 1 also show that a relatively high proportion of 45% of the opinion makers who responded felt strongly that the introduction of the RMU could increase economic integration within ASEAN+3.

Figure 1 Assessment of economic integration in ASEAN+3 and the role of RMU

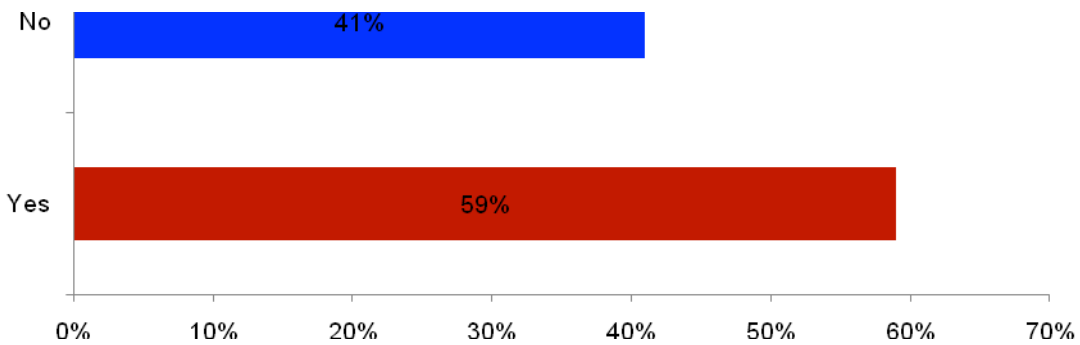


Note: Values are based on total responses (200) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The question was formulated as follows:
 Question 1 Estimate the intensity of the current level of economic integration within the ASEAN+3 countries.
 Question 2 Assess the possible role of RMU in enhancing economic integration among the ASEAN+3 countries.

Awareness of CMIM and plans to establish AMRO

As part of their regional self-help financing mechanism in 1998, the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers had launched the CMI comprising bilateral swaps among each other. The bilateral swaps under the CMI were multilateralised in March 2010 to form the CMIM which comprises the \$120 billion crisis fund. Also the ASEAN+3 has established the AMRO in Singapore to serve as an independent regional surveillance unit for the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers process. As shown in Figure 2, the survey results show that 59% of the respondents were aware of the CMIM and plans to establish the AMRO. Over 41% of the respondents were, however, unaware of these new institutional arrangements, suggesting regional integration issues are new not only to the general public but also to quite a few opinion makers.

Figure 2 Awareness of the CMIM and plans to establish AMRO

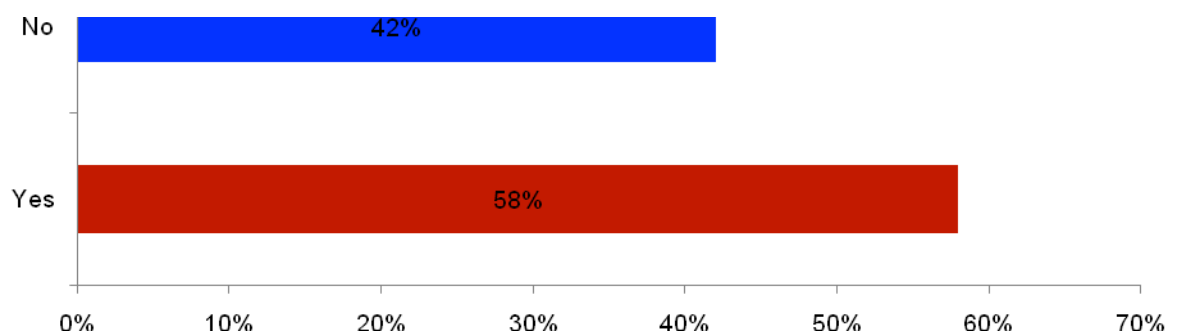


Note: Percent of respondents answering “Yes” or “No”. Values are based on total responses (200) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The question was formulated as follows:
Question 3 Are you aware of the CMIM and plans to establish AMRO by early next year?

Assessment of the ASEAN+3 Research Group

The ASEAN+3 Research Group is a network of research institutes from the 13 countries that supports the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers Process by conducting research on topics identified by the Ministers. As shown in Figure 3, although 58% of the respondents were aware of the ASEAN+3 Research Group and its activities, a large percentage of 42% were not.

Figure 3 Awareness of the ASEAN+3 research group



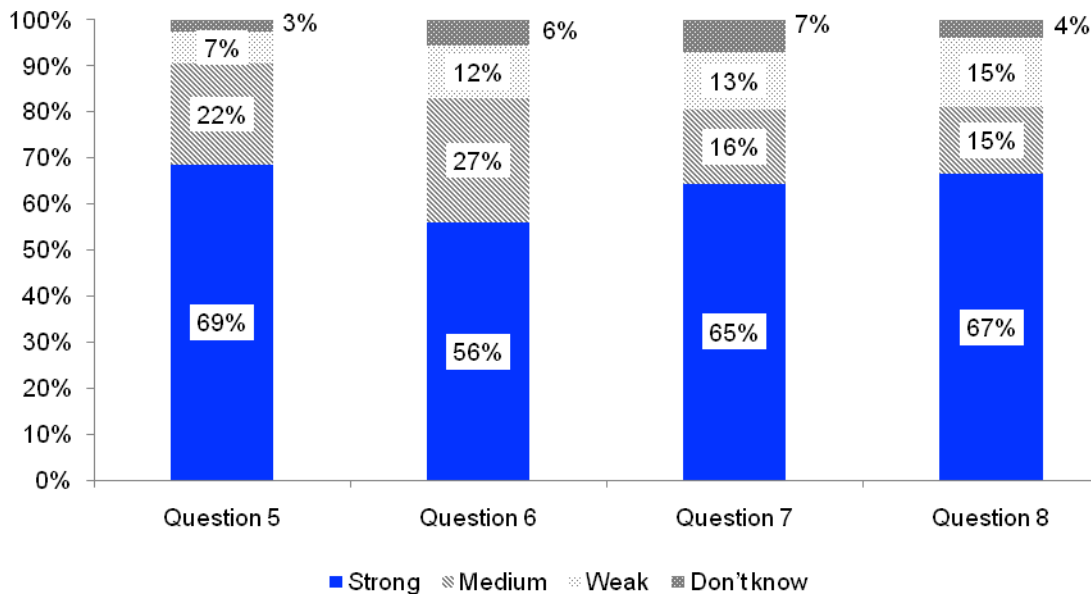
Percent of respondents answering “Yes” or “No”. Values are based on total responses (200) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The question was formulated as follows:
Question 4 Are you aware of the ASEAN+3 Research Group which a network of

research institutions that supports the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers' Process (including the Economic Review and Policy Dialogue, the Chiang Mai Initiative, and the ASEAN+3 Asian Bond Market Initiative)?

Future of AMRO and CMIM

Figure 4 show that (1) 69% of the respondents felt strongly that the decision to establish the AMRO was a significant step towards enhancing regional economic integration, (2) 65% of the respondents were of the view that sometime in the future, the CMIM and AMRO should be merged together to create an institution similar to the once proposed Asian Monetary Fund (AMF), and (3) 67% of the respondents felt strongly that if the AMF were to be established in the future, it should work in a complementary manner with the IMF as regional institutions should not try to replace global ones. Additionally, a majority of 56% of the respondents actually felt that although CMIM, whose size at present is \$120 billion, has not been used, the use of CMIM would increase as the capacity of AMRO is strengthened. This is encouraging because in late 2008 when countries in the region (e.g. Korea and Singapore) needed liquidity, they had relied either on national reserves or entered into bilateral swap arrangements with non-regional and regional countries outside of the CMIM (Korea had entered into bilateral swap arrangements with the US and China, and Singapore with the US and Japan).

Figure 4 Future of AMRO and CMIM



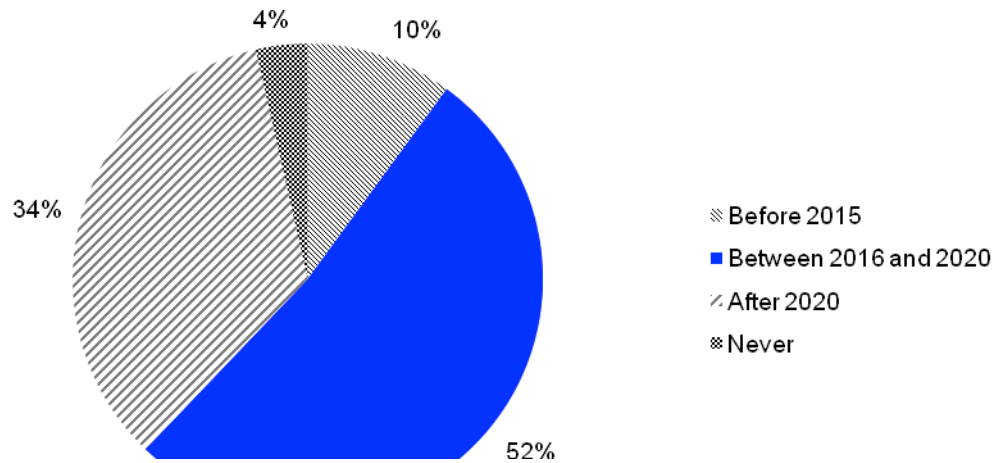
Values are based on total responses (200) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows: Please select an answer from each row (5-Very strong 1-Very weak, 0-Don't know).

- Question 5 In your opinion, is the establishment of AMRO a significant step towards strengthening regional surveillance in the region?
- Question 6 So far, CMIM, whose size at present is \$120 billion, has not been used. Do you think that this will change as the capacity of AMRO is strengthened?
- Question 7 In your opinion should the CMIM and AMRO be merged to create an institution like the Asian Monetary Fund sometime in the future?
- Question 8 If the Asian Monetary Fund is established, sometime in the future, it should work in a complementary manner with the IMF.

When can the AMF be established?

In general, as shown in Figure 5, it is felt that the AMF cannot be established any time soon. Of those who felt strongly that the AMF should be established sometime in the future, 34.3% felt that it should be established only after 2020 and another 52.1% felt that it should be established sometime between 2016 and 2020. Only 10.1 % of the respondents felt that it should be established before 2015.

Figure 5 Establishment of Asian Monetary Fund



Note: Values are based on total responses (169) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows:
Question 9 Answer this question only if your answer to Question 8 is Strong or Very strong. When do you think an Asian Monetary Fund can be established?

Assessment of ASEAN+3 economic integration by Plus-3 and ASEAN respondents

Some interesting results are derived by splitting the sample into two. We find that Plus-3 (China, Japan and Korea) opinion leaders are more optimistic about ASEAN+3 economic integration and institutions than ASEAN opinion makers. This can be shown from Figures A1-A5 (a) and (b) in **Appendix 1**.

- (1) 45% of Plus-3 leaders felt strongly that the intensity of ASEAN+3 economic integration was high as opposed to 32% of ASEAN leaders,
- (2) 52% of Plus-3 leaders felt strongly that RMU could enhance ASEAN+3 integration, compared to 41% of ASEAN leaders,
- (3) 69% of Plus-3 leaders were aware of CMIM and AMRO as opposed to 55% of ASEAN leaders,
- (4) 71% of Plus-3 leaders were aware of the ASEAN+3 Research Group as compared to 53% of ASEAN opinion leaders,

- (5) 78% of Plus-3 leaders felt strongly that the establishment of AMRO was a significant step as opposed to 65% of ASEAN leaders,
- (6) 60% of Plus-3 leaders felt strongly that AMRO could strengthen CMIM as opposed to 54% in ASEAN, and
- (7) Nearly 75% of Plus-3 opinion leaders felt that an AMF should be established sometime in the future as opposed to only 60% in ASEAN.

The above finding supports the comments made by some that it was the Plus-3 countries and not so much ASEAN, that was driving regional integration institutions such as CMIM, AMRO, and AMF.

Purposes of RMU

After conducting a number of studies in 2006/2006 and 2007/2008, the ASEAN+3 Research Group had highlighted the following 6 reasons or purposes for calculating the RMU. These include: (1) regional surveillance in ASEAN+3, (2) denominator of official transactions (such as budget for AMRO, unit of account for AMRO operations), (3) denominator of private transactions (such as trade, bond and bank deposit denomination), (4) reference basket currency (like the European Currency Unit in the European Monetary System), (5) New international reserve asset, and (6) Single currency for Asia. How would the ASEAN+3 opinion leaders rank the purposes in terms of their urgency for the ASEAN+3 economic integration process?

Table 2 shows that the respondents felt that regional surveillance was the most urgent purpose for introducing the RMU, followed by RMU as a denominator of official and private transactions. According to the survey, the fourth urgent purpose for introducing the RMU was to serve as a reference basket like the European Currency Unit (ECU) in the European Monetary System (EMS), followed by RMU as

a new international reserve asset. The least urgent of the 6 purposes was RMU as a single currency for the region which is at best a very long term objective because of need for economic convergence.

Table 2 Assessment of the purposes of RMU

Purposes	Degrees of urgency					
	6	5	4	3	2	1
Regional surveillance	70%	11%	6%	9%	1%	4%
Denominator of official transactions	9%	40%	22%	16%	9%	5%
Denominator of private transactions	2%	11%	40%	22%	20%	4%
Reference basket currency	10%	22%	16%	38%	11%	3%
New international reserve asset	5%	15%	11%	10%	47%	12%
Single currency for Asia	5%	1%	5%	5%	12%	72%

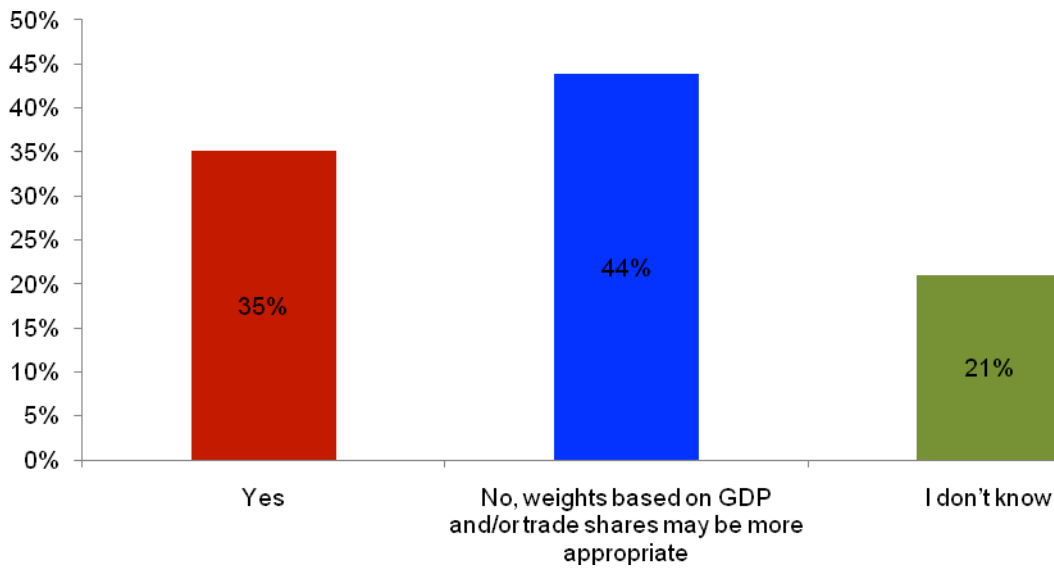
Note: Values are based on total responses (148). The questions were formulated as follows:

Question 10 After conducting a number of studies, in 2008, the ASEAN+3 Research Group had highlighted the following reasons or purposes for calculating the RMU. Rank the purposes according to what you think is the most urgent for ASEAN+3 and should be done at the soonest by ASEAN+3 (6-most urgent to 1-least urgent): (a) Regional surveillance in ASEAN+3, (b) Denominator of official transactions (such as budget for AMRO, unit of account for AMRO operations), (c) Denominator of private transactions (such as trade, bond and bank deposit denomination), (d) Reference basket currency (like the European Currency Unit in the European Monetary System), (e) New international reserve asset, and (f) Single currency for Asia.

Weights for RMU

Given that all 13 ASEAN+3 countries have, after extended negotiations, agreed to contribute to the CMIM, CMIM weights would have been a good candidate to determine the value of the RMU. But Figure 6 shows that only 35% strongly felt that this was so, 44% felt that weights based on GDP and/or trade were more appropriate, and 21% of the respondents said they did not know. A possible explanation for this finding could be that the agreement on CMIM is fairly new and even the ASEAN+3 opinion leaders may still be unfamiliar with it and its potential implications.

Figure 6 Using CMIM weights to calculate the RMU



Percent of respondents. Values are based on total responses (148) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows:

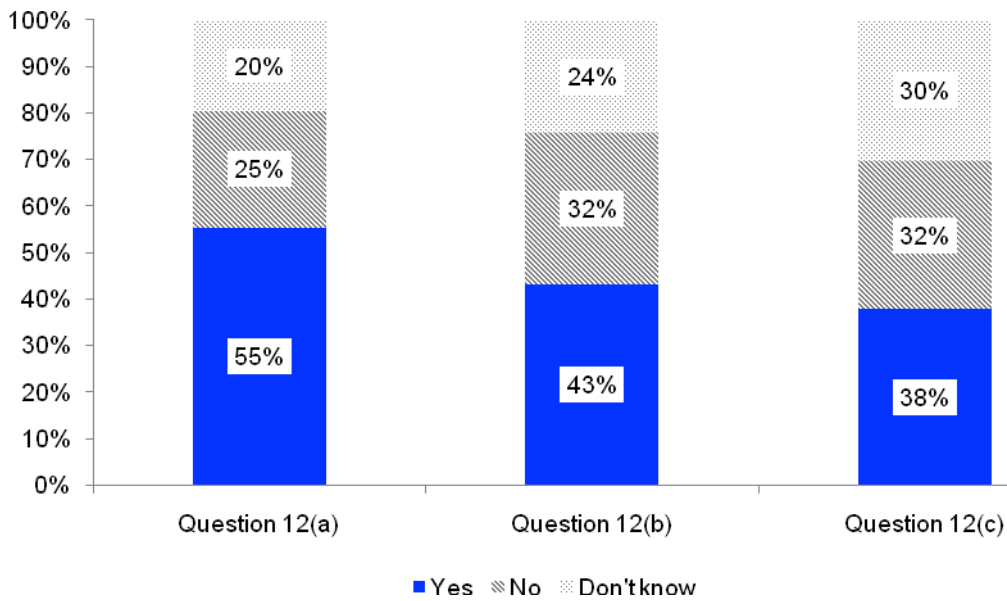
Question 11

A number of studies conducted by the ASEAN+3 Research Group have shown that the choice of weights (such as GDP and intra-regional trade or a combination of the two) does not make much difference in calculating the value of the RMU. But given that now all 13 ASEAN+3 countries have agreed to contribute to the CMIM, in your opinion should CMIM weights be used to calculate the RMU?

Is there a need to calculate different types of RMU?

A frequently encountered issue on the RMU is whether one type of RMU is good enough for all purposes or whether there is a need to calculate different types of RMU for different purposes. From Figure 7, it is shown that the majority of the respondents i.e. 55% of them felt strongly that there was a need for RMU with regional weights for ASEAN+3 surveillance and policy coordination. 44% of the respondents also strongly felt that there was a need for a RMU plus US dollar and Euro weighted basket for extra-ASEAN+3 stability and 37% felt that there was a need for a core RMU comprising only the convertible ASEAN+3 currencies for private sector transactions.

Figure 7 Different types of RMU



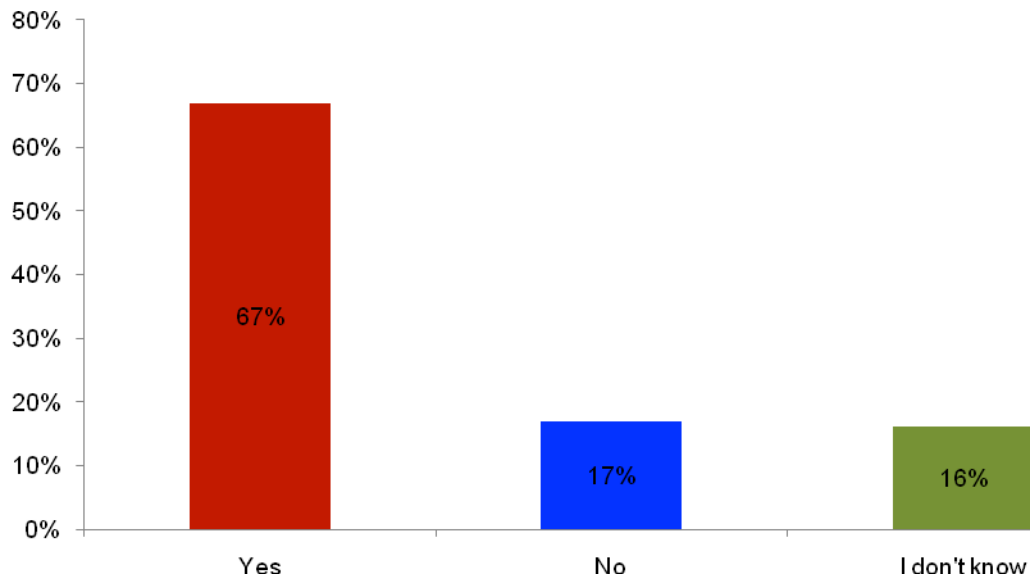
Note: Percent of respondents. Values are based on total responses (148) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows:
 Question 12 Do you think that there is a need for calculating different types of RMU? (a) RMU for ASEAN+3 surveillance and policy coordination; (b) RMU plus US dollar and Euro weighted basket for extra ASEAN+3 stability; (c) Core RMU comprising only the convertible ASEAN+3 currencies for private sector transactions.

Should AMRO calculate and publicize the RMU?

The ADB-led initiative of creating a RMU/ACU index in 2006 was suspended in 2006 due to Plus-3 position that currency weights in RMU/ACU should not be decided by the ADB. Now that the AMRO is to be established soon, should the AMRO calculate the RMU and publicize it on a daily basis?

Figure 8 shows that over two-thirds of the respondents felt that the AMRO should be tasked with calculating the RMU and publicising it on a daily basis. 17% of the respondents said no and another 16% said they did not know.

Figure 8 Calculation and publication of RMU

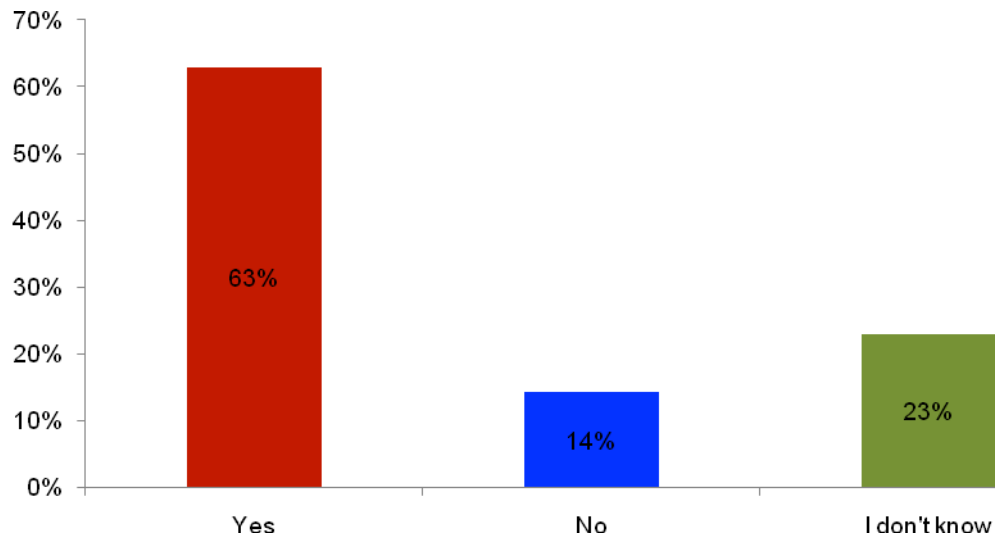


Note: Percent of respondents. Values are based on total responses (148) and are rounded to the nearest integer.
The questions were formulated as follows:
Question 13 Now that AMRO is to be established soon, do you think AMRO should calculate the RMU and publicize it on a daily basis?

Should AMRO use RMU and RMU Divergence Indicators for Regional Surveillance

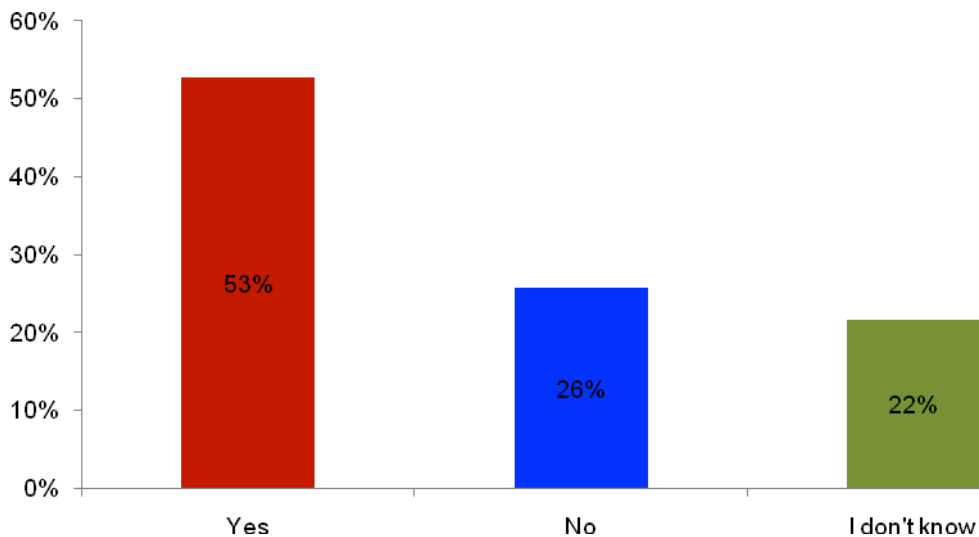
As shown in Figure 9, nearly two-thirds of the respondents felt that the AMRO should indeed use the RMU and RMU divergence indicators for regional surveillance, the key activity of AMRO. This would, among others, bring about intra-regional exchange rate stability.

Figure 9 Use of RMU and RMU divergence indicators for regional surveillance



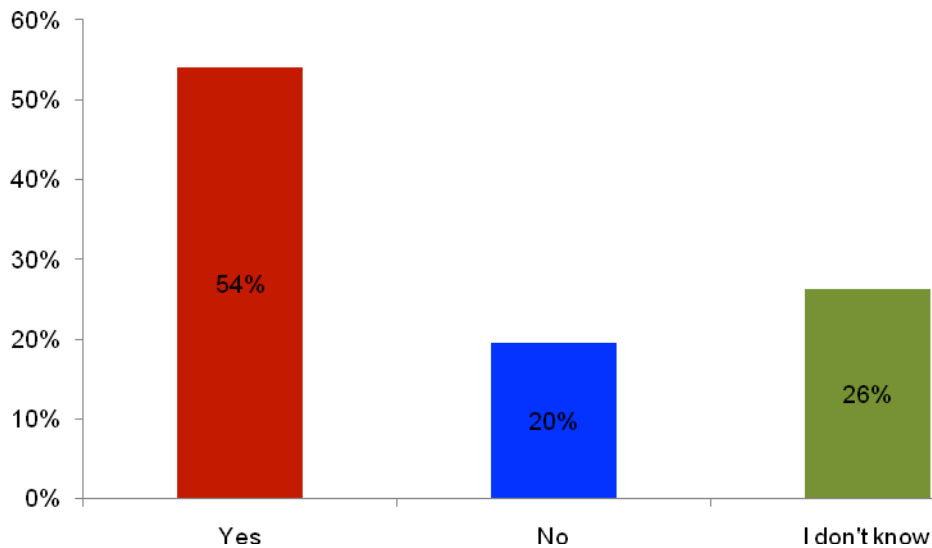
Note: Percent of respondents. Values are based on total responses (148) and are rounded to the nearest integer. The questions were formulated as follows:
Question 14 Should AMRO use RMU and RMU Divergence Indicators for regional surveillance and policy coordination in ASEAN+3?

Figure 10 Contributions to AMRO budget denominated in RMU



Note: Percent of respondents. Values are based on total responses (148) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows:
Question 15 Should contributions to the budget of AMRO by the individual ASEAN+3 countries be denominated in RMU?

Figure 11 AMRO and CMIM operations be denominated in RMU



Note: Percent of respondents. Values are based on total responses (148) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows:
Question 16 Should the operations of AMRO and CMIM be denominated in RMU like the SDR in the IMF?

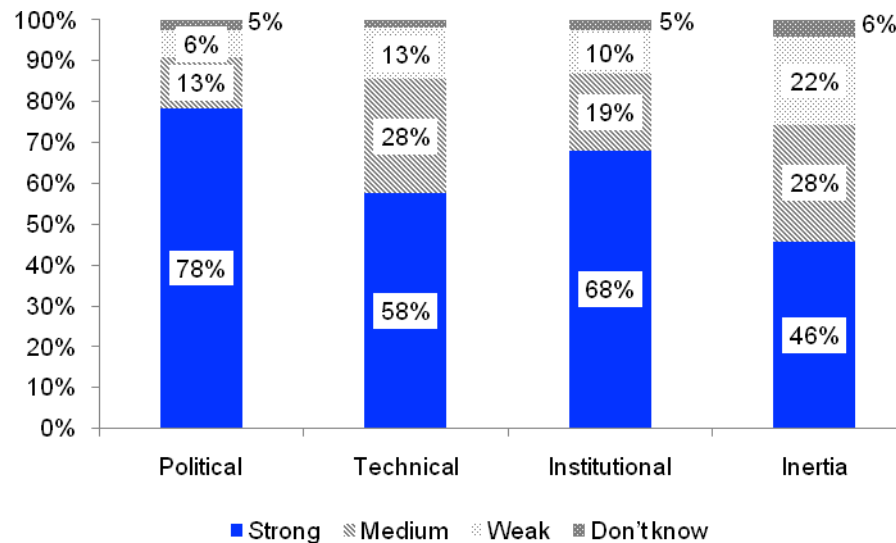
Practical issues in calculating and publicizing RMU for regional surveillance

As already mentioned above, in 2008, the ASEAN+3 Research Group had recommended that “RMU for regional surveillance purpose should start immediately”. But this has not happened yet. Why? What were the practical issues in calculating and publicizing RMU for regional surveillance? Were they (1) political (2) technical (3) institutional or (4) inertia?

Our survey result shown in Figure Survey results show that over three-quarters of the respondents strongly felt that the issue was political namely deciding which countries to include in the basket (Figure 12). Two-thirds of the participants strongly believed that the constraint was institutional - absence of a suitable institution to calculate the RMU on a daily basis and to publicize it (in 2006, ADB was requested by the ASEAN+3 to suspend its work on calculating and publicising the RMU and so there was an institutional gap).

Over one-half of the respondents strongly felt that the issue was technical, namely choice of weights, choice of the base year, and level of integration not being high enough to justify RMU. 44% of the respondents strongly felt that the issue was inertia, that is, simple inertia of officials to maintain the status quo.

Figure 12 Practical issues in calculating and publicizing RMU for regional surveillance



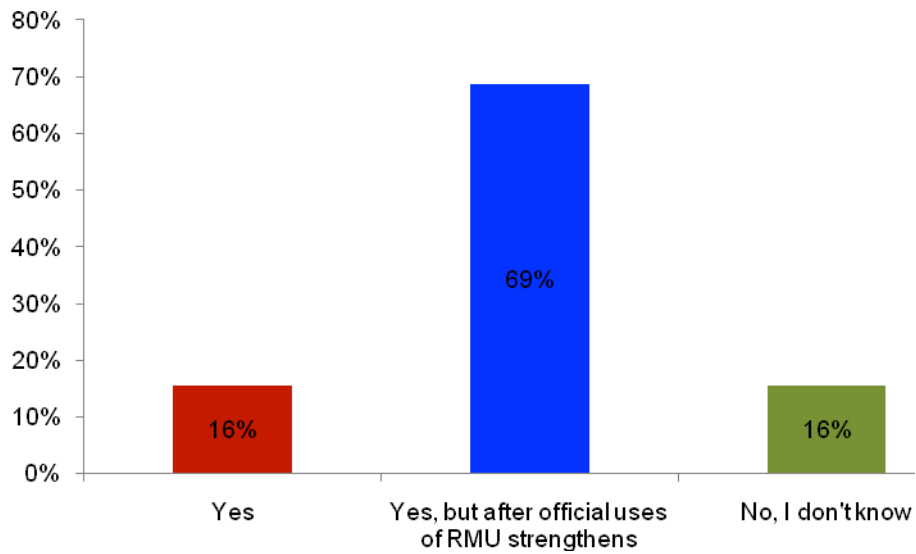
Values are based on total responses (147) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows: In 2008, the ASEAN+3 Research Group had recommended that “RMU for regional surveillance purpose should start immediately”. But this has not happened yet. In your opinion, why has this happened? Estimate the intensity of the following constraints to calculating and using the RMU for surveillance purpose (5-Very strong, 1-Very weak, 0-Don't know).

- Question 17 Political: deciding which countries to include in the basket
- Question 18 Technical: choice of weights, choice of the base year, level of integration not high enough to justify RMU
- Question 19 Institutional: absence of a suitable institution to calculate the RMU on a daily basis and to publicize it (in 2006, ADB was requested by the ASEAN+3 to suspend its work on calculating and publicizing the RMU and so there is an institutional gap);
- Question 20 Inertia: simple inertia of officials to maintain the status quo.

Do you think that private sector will be interested in using the RMU?

Figure 13 shows the survey results of how respondents see the usage of RMU in the private sector. Close to two-thirds of the respondents felt that the private sector would be interested in denominating selected transactions (such as trade, bank deposits, and bond issues) in RMU but only after official use of RMU strengthens.

Figure 13 Do you think that private sector will be interested in using the RMU?

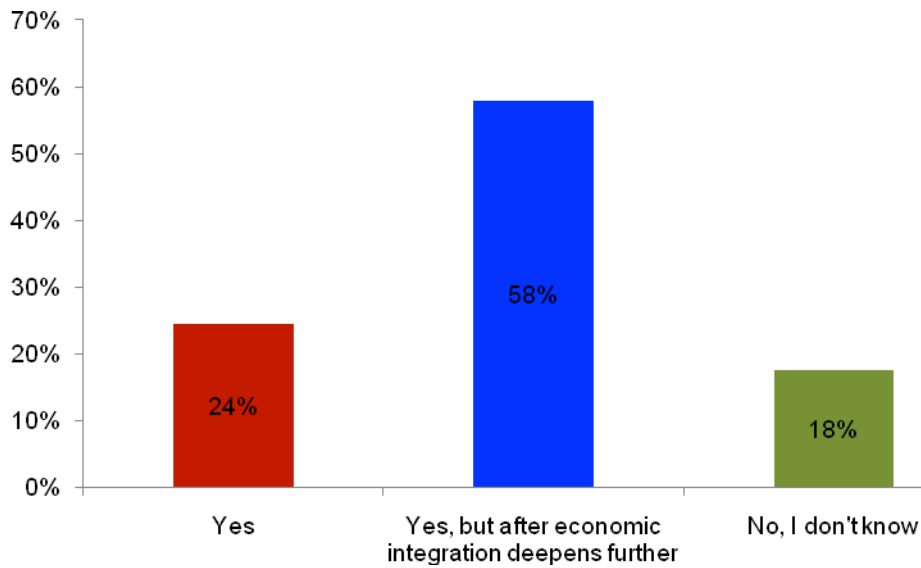


Note: Percent of respondents. Values are based on total responses (147) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows:
Question 21 Once the RMU is calculated and publicized, do you think that the private sector in ASEAN +3 will be interested in denominating selected transactions (such as trade, bank deposits, bond issues) in RMU?

Do you think that RMU should be used to stabilize exchange rates in ASEAN+3?

In the EMS, countries had stabilized their exchange rate around the ECU. Should RMU be used for such purposes in ASEAN+3? From Figure 14, nearly 60% of the respondents said yes, but only after economic integration deepens further in the region, not right now.

Figure 14 RMU to stabilize exchange rate in ASEAN+3

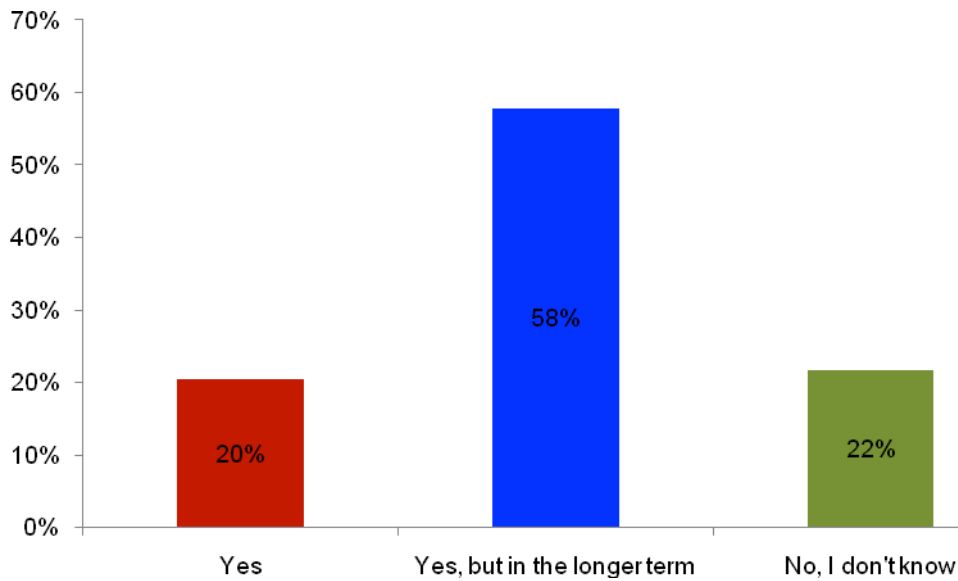


Note: Percent of respondents. Values are based on total responses (147) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows:
Question 22 Because of growing economic interdependence among countries, some analysts have suggested that ASEAN+3 should stabilize their exchange rates around the RMU like the European Monetary System? Do you agree?

Do you think that Asia needs a single currency?

Survey results in Figure 15 show that nearly 60% of the respondents felt that the creation of a single currency for ASEAN+3 could be useful in enhancing economic integration, but that the single currency was possible only in the longer term.

Figure 15 A single currency in Asia



Note: Percent of respondents. Values are based on total responses (147) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows:
Question 23 Some have also suggested that the creation of a single currency for ASEAN+3 sometime in the future could be useful in enhancing economic integration. Do you agree?

Additional comments from the respondents

The survey questionnaire had provided a box where the respondents could offer additional comments. These focused on (1) the usefulness of RMU (both the positives and the negatives), (2) weights for RMU (iii) RMU for private sector, and (iv) RMU vs Euro. Selected comments are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Some additional comments

Respondents' comments	
Usefulness of RMU: Some positive comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ RMU is very useful but could have bottlenecks with political will of different countries. ◦ The RMU is useful as a focus point for discussion. ◦ We should begin to use RMU for surveillance even on a trial basis. ◦ RMU is very important since RMU will promote economic growth. ◦ It is good for surveillance purpose. Other uses could only happen if economic integration in the region is deepening.
Usefulness of RMU: Some negative comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Political will among the participants is crucial. A strong leader may provide the necessary rallying points for the establishment of RMU. Defining the weights to be used is also a sensitive topic that should be resolved. ◦ Political obstacles among the plus-3 countries must be addressed first. ◦ There is a risk that RMU will be ineffective like the SDR. Needs to be desired by the market, therefore, RMU's effectiveness is likely to depend on whether RMB is included and RMB is freely convertible. ◦ Some Asian countries still have political systems that are too unpredictable to make them reliable partners to integrate monetary affairs in this group. ◦ It will take a long time because of the diversity in culture, history, politic and economy. A complicated issue, but worth trying to go into this direction. ◦ Different countries have differing economic priorities that will make consensus on the RMU difficult to achieve. ◦ Whether RMU is practically needed for East and Southeast Asia remains an open question. ◦ Harmonization of the statistical system among the ASEAN+3 is also a key to the success of the practical application of RMU. ◦ I strongly recommend RMU initiative to be discussed at the Business Chambers level.
Weights for RMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The use of CMIM weights as a base for RMU calculation is questionable due to its non-economical nature. The adoption of RMU for any purposes is hindered by wide variety in exchange rate regimes among member countries. ◦ Currency basket weight should reflect the member country's share in CMIM. I do not see any difficulty to establish RMU anymore. The political willingness in APT is only the issue left.
RMU and private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Private use shall be the key for RMU success. ◦ The lead will have to be taken by the official sector. ◦ I strongly recommend the RMU initiative to be discussed at the Business Chambers level. ◦ As RMU is an artificial currency, RMU should give confidence by very strong official commitment to use it. ◦ If there is no currency markets for RMU vis-a-vis other major currencies, including forward markets, private sector will simply not be interested.
RMU and Euro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ After the disastrous results of the EURO experiment, I am surprised there is still talk of RMU at all. We should learn from others' mistakes. ◦ RMU will only be relevant to Asia if the Euro succeeds as an alternative to

4. Overall Summary and Recommendations

Survey results present a fairly positive assessment of the economic integration process in ASEAN+3 and its prospects in the future. Over one-third of the ASEAN+3 opinion leaders who responded felt strongly that the level of economic integration in their region was high. They also felt that newly established institutions could also strengthen the ASEAN+3 economic integration process further. Nearly one-half of the respondents felt that the introduction of the RMU could further accelerate the integration process. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents strongly felt that the decision to establish the AMRO was a good one and that with AMRO the usage of CMIM would increase in the future. They also felt that the AMF should be established in the longer term (sometime after 2016) and that the AMF should complement the IMF and not be a substitute for it. ASEAN+3 opinion leaders are more optimistic about ASEAN+3 economic integration and institutions than ASEAN leaders, supporting the view of some that new institutions were driven mainly by the Plus-3 countries. The respondents felt, however, that greater publicity needed to be given to the work of the CMIM, AMRO, and ASEAN+3 Research Group so that there would be a greater awareness and appreciation of their work and their contribution to the economic integration process.

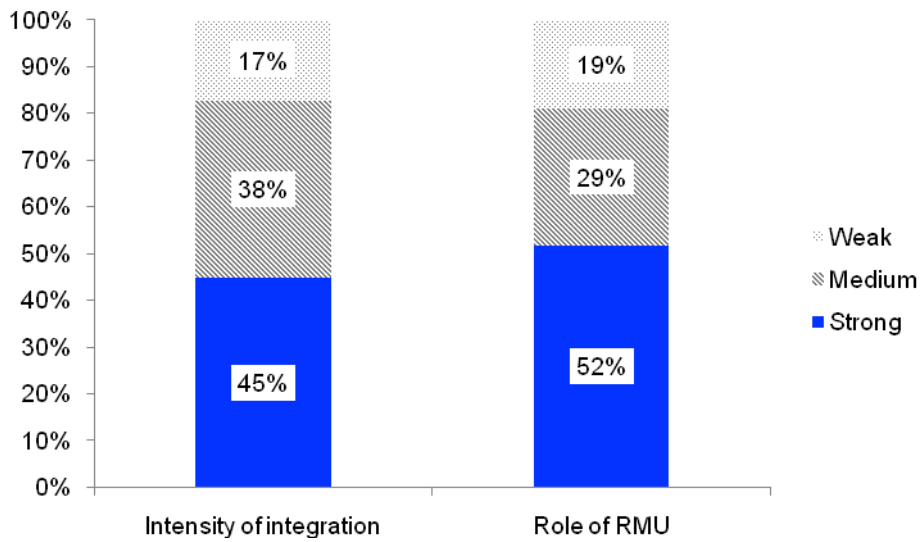
The respondents strongly felt that regional surveillance was the most urgent purpose for introducing the RMU, followed by RMU as a denominator of official and private transactions. The next urgent purpose of introducing the RMU was to serve as a reference basket like the ECU in the EMS. The major practical difficulties and issues in introducing the RMU were political and institutional. The latter issue could be alleviated by the establishment of the AMRO should AMRO decide to calculate

and publicize the RMU on a daily basis and use it for regional surveillance. The political issue can be addressed by greater efforts to convince countries that CMIM weights which includes all 13 members countries is the best option. AMRO contribution and budget, and AMRO and CMIM operations should also be denominated in RMU. Private sector demand for RMU would increase only after official uses of RMU increases. Eventually, RMU could also be considered as a reference basket currency for ASEAN+3. However, RMU as a single currency for ASEAN+3 is still a long time off, if ever.

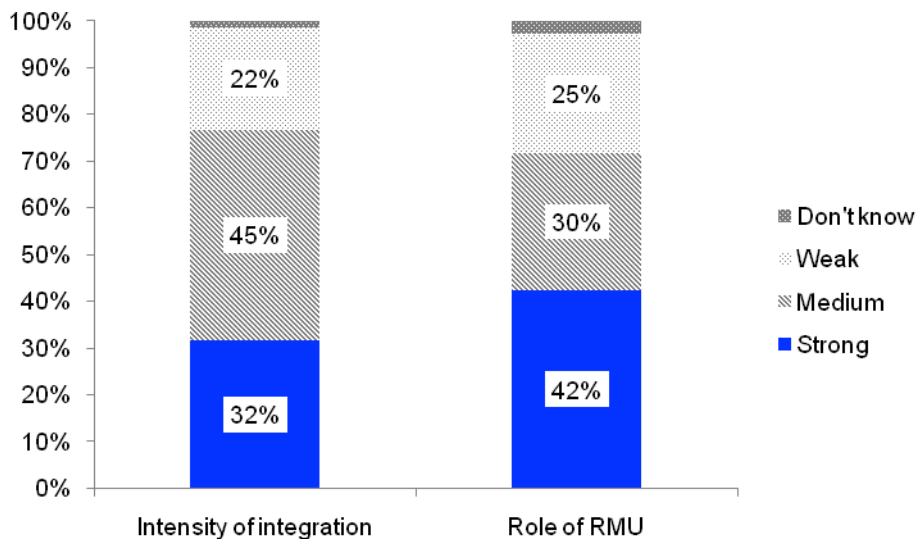
The paper has a number of policy implications. The first is that the introduction of RMU could contribute significantly to deepening economic integration ASEAN+3 by strengthening the ERPD and eventually by leading to greater coordination of exchange rates. So could the CMIM and the AMRO. The second is that eventually AMRO should be tasked by the ASEAN+3 to calculate the RMU using CMIM weights and publicise it on a daily basis. The third is that ASEAN+3 could denominate the AMRO budget, CMIM and AMRO contributions and operations, in the RMU to provide more stable currency values.

Appendix A Perception from ASEAN and Plus-3

Figure A.1 Assessment of economic integration in ASEAN+3 and the role of RMU



(a) China, Japan and Korea. Total responses: 58



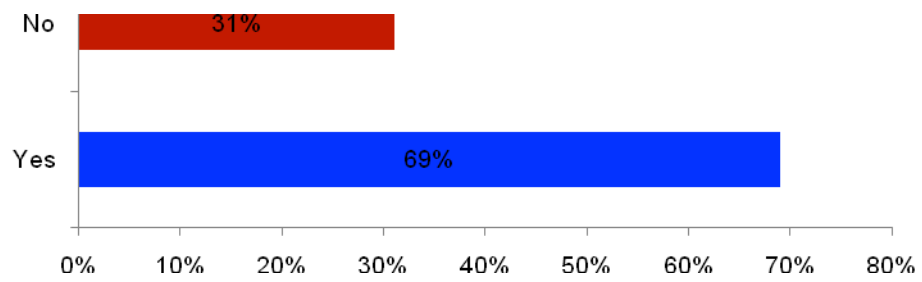
(b) ASEAN. Total responses: 142

Note: Values are based on total responses (200) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The question was formulated as follows:

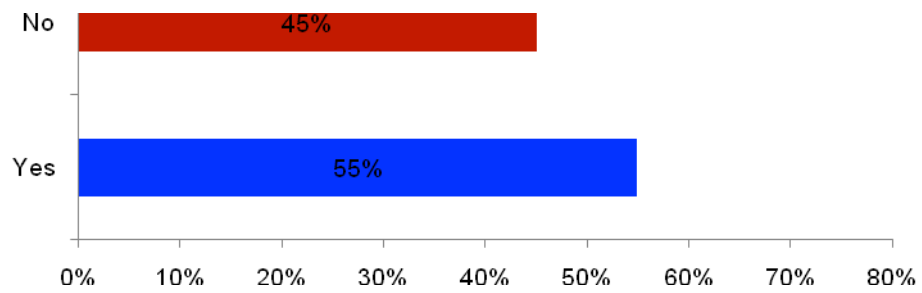
Question 1 Estimate the intensity of the current level of economic integration within the ASEAN+3 countries

Question 2 Assess the possible role of RMU in enhancing economic integration among the ASEAN+3 countries

Figure A.2 Awareness of the CMIM and plans to establish AMRO



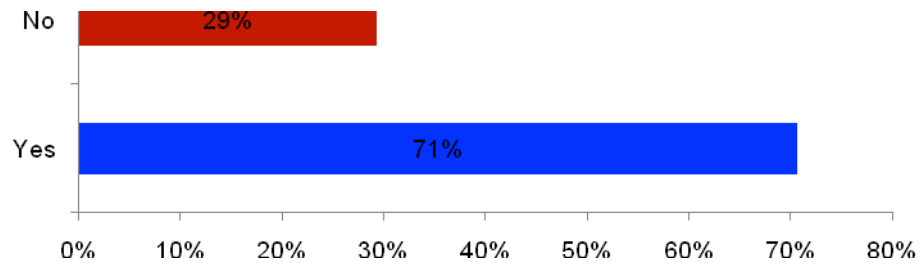
(a) China, Japan and Korea. Total responses: 58



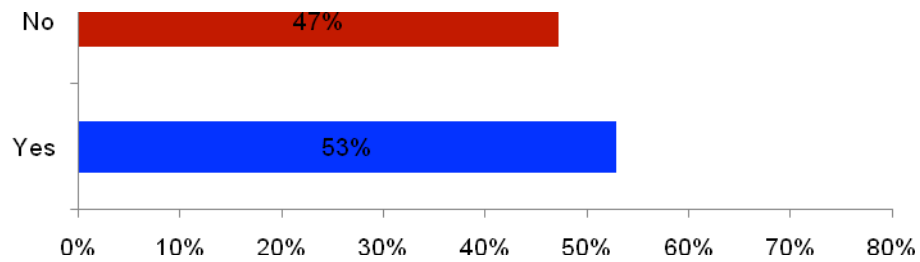
(b) ASEAN. Total responses: 142

Note: Percent of respondents answering “Yes” or “No”. Values are based on total responses (200) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The question was formulated as follow:
Question 3 Are you aware of the CMIM and plans to establish AMRO by early next year?

Figure A.3 Awareness of the ASEAN+3 Research Group



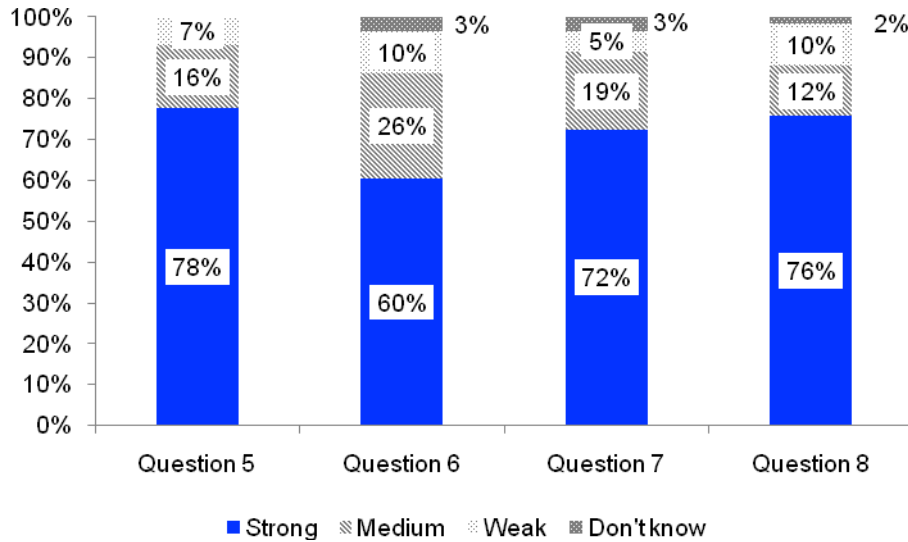
(a) China, Japan and Korea. Total responses: 58



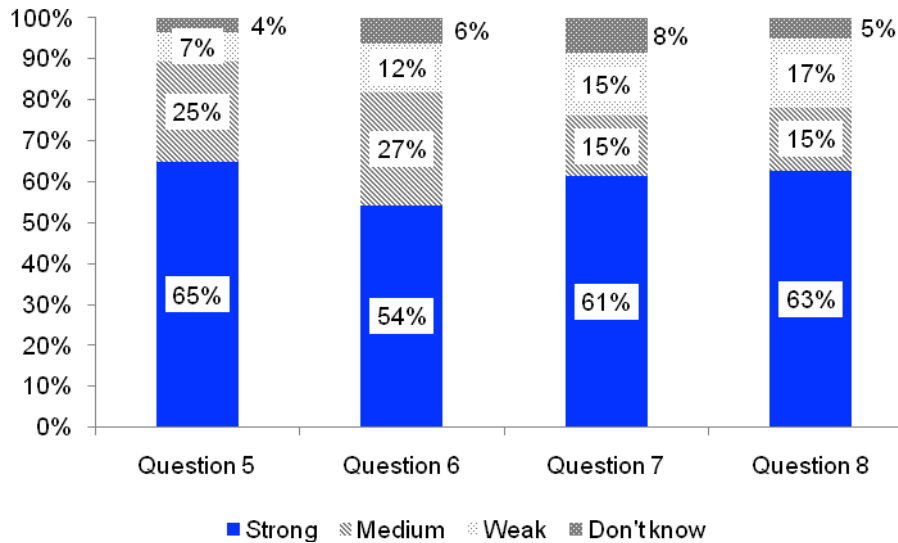
(b) ASEAN. Total responses: 142

Note: Percent of respondents answering “Yes” or “No”. Values are based on total responses (200) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The question was formulated as follow:
Question 4 Are you aware of the ASEAN+3 Research Group which a network of research institutions that supports the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers’ Process (including the Economic Review and Policy Dialogue, the Chiang Mai Initiative, and the ASEAN+3 Asian Bond Market Initiative)?

Figure A.4 Future of AMRO and CMIM



(a) China, Japan and Korea. Total responses: 58

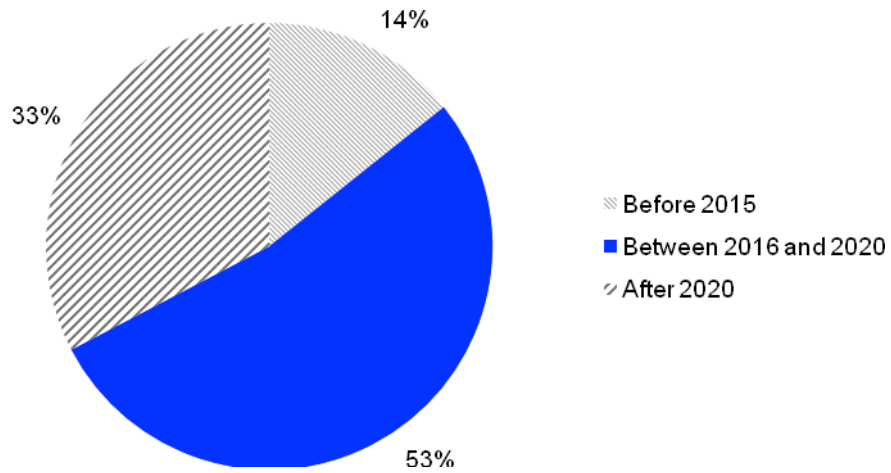


(b) ASEAN. Total responses: 142

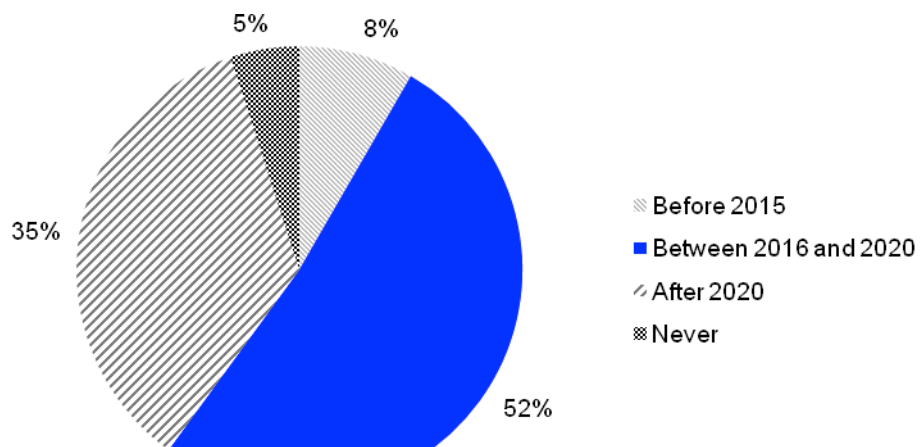
Note: Values are based on total responses (200) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows: Please select an answer from each row (5-Very strong 1-Very weak, 0-Don't know).

- Question 5 In your opinion, is the establishment of AMRO a significant step towards strengthening regional surveillance in the region?
- Question 6 So far, CMIM, whose size at present is \$120 billion, has not been used. Do you think that this will change as the capacity of AMRO is strengthened?
- Question 7 In your opinion should the CMIM and AMRO be merged to create an institution like the Asian Monetary Fund sometime in the future?
- Question 8 If the Asian Monetary Fund is established, sometime in the future, it should work in a complementary manner with the IMF.

Figure A.5 Establishment of Asian Monetary Fund



(a) China, Japan and Korea. Total responses: 49



(b) ASEAN. Total responses: 120

Note: Values are based on total responses (169) and are rounded to the nearest integers. The questions were formulated as follows:

Question 9 Answer this question only if your answer to Question 8 is Strong or Very strong. When do you think an Asian Monetary Fund can be established?

References

Asian Development Bank (2008), *Emerging Asian Regionalism: A Partnership for Shared Prosperity*, Manila.

Dowling, M. and P. Rana (2010), *Asia and the global economic crisis: Challenges in a financially integrated world*, Palgrave Macmillan, Chapter 11.

Eichengreen, B. (2006), "The parallel currency approach to Asian monetary integration", *American Economic Review* 96: 432-436.

Institute for International Monetary Affairs (2010), *Possible uses of regional monetary units - Identification of issues for practical use*, unpublished.

Montiel, P. J. (2004), *Monetary and financial integration in East Asia*, Asian Development Bank.

Kawai, M. (2010), *Reform of the international financial architecture: An Asian perspective*, *Singapore Economic Review* 55: 207-242.

Rana, P. B. (2009), *Trade intensity and business cycle synchronization: The case of East Asian countries*, *Singapore Economic Review* 53: 279-292.

Rana, P. B, Cheng T. Y. and Chia W. M. (2010), *Trade intensity and business cycle synchronization: East Asia versus Europe*", manuscript.

RSIS Working Paper Series

1. Vietnam-China Relations Since The End of The Cold War (1998)
Ang Cheng Guan
2. Multilateral Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region: Prospects and Possibilities (1999)
Desmond Ball
3. Reordering Asia: “Cooperative Security” or Concert of Powers? (1999)
Amitav Acharya
4. The South China Sea Dispute re-visited (1999)
Ang Cheng Guan
5. Continuity and Change In Malaysian Politics: Assessing the Buildup to the 1999-2000 General Elections (1999)
Joseph Liow Chin Yong
6. ‘Humanitarian Intervention in Kosovo’ as Justified, Executed and Mediated by NATO: Strategic Lessons for Singapore (2000)
Kumar Ramakrishna
7. Taiwan’s Future: Mongolia or Tibet? (2001)
Chien-peng (C.P.) Chung
8. Asia-Pacific Diplomacies: Reading Discontinuity in Late-Modern Diplomatic Practice (2001)
Tan See Seng
9. Framing “South Asia”: Whose Imagined Region? (2001)
Sinderpal Singh
10. Explaining Indonesia's Relations with Singapore During the New Order Period: The Case of Regime Maintenance and Foreign Policy (2001)
Terence Lee Chek Liang
11. Human Security: Discourse, Statecraft, Emancipation (2001)
Tan See Seng
12. Globalization and its Implications for Southeast Asian Security: A Vietnamese Perspective (2001)
Nguyen Phuong Binh
13. Framework for Autonomy in Southeast Asia’s Plural Societies (2001)
Miriam Coronel Ferrer
14. Burma: Protracted Conflict, Governance and Non-Traditional Security Issues (2001)
Ananda Rajah
15. Natural Resources Management and Environmental Security in Southeast Asia: Case Study of Clean Water Supplies in Singapore (2001)
Kog Yue Choong
16. Crisis and Transformation: ASEAN in the New Era (2001)
Etel Solingen
17. Human Security: East Versus West? (2001)
Amitav Acharya
18. Asian Developing Countries and the Next Round of WTO Negotiations (2001)
Barry Desker

19. Multilateralism, Neo-liberalism and Security in Asia: The Role of the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation Forum (2001)
Ian Taylor
20. Humanitarian Intervention and Peacekeeping as Issues for Asia-Pacific Security (2001)
Derek McDougall
21. Comprehensive Security: The South Asian Case (2002)
S.D. Muni
22. The Evolution of China's Maritime Combat Doctrines and Models: 1949-2001 (2002)
You Ji
23. The Concept of Security Before and After September 11 (2002)
 - a. The Contested Concept of Security
Steve Smith
 - b. Security and Security Studies After September 11: Some Preliminary Reflections
Amitav Acharya
24. Democratisation In South Korea And Taiwan: The Effect Of Social Division On Inter-Korean and Cross-Strait Relations (2002)
Chien-peng (C.P.) Chung
25. Understanding Financial Globalisation (2002)
Andrew Walter
26. 911, American Praetorian Unilateralism and the Impact on State-Society Relations in Southeast Asia (2002)
Kumar Ramakrishna
27. Great Power Politics in Contemporary East Asia: Negotiating Multipolarity or Hegemony? (2002)
Tan See Seng
28. What Fear Hath Wrought: Missile Hysteria and The Writing of "America" (2002)
Tan See Seng
29. International Responses to Terrorism: The Limits and Possibilities of Legal Control of Terrorism by Regional Arrangement with Particular Reference to ASEAN (2002)
Ong Yen Nee
30. Reconceptualizing the PLA Navy in Post – Mao China: Functions, Warfare, Arms, and Organization (2002)
Nan Li
31. Attempting Developmental Regionalism Through AFTA: The Domestic Politics – Domestic Capital Nexus (2002)
Helen E S Nesadurai
32. 11 September and China: Opportunities, Challenges, and Warfighting (2002)
Nan Li
33. Islam and Society in Southeast Asia after September 11 (2002)
Barry Desker
34. Hegemonic Constraints: The Implications of September 11 For American Power (2002)
Evelyn Goh
35. Not Yet All Aboard...But Already All At Sea Over Container Security Initiative (2002)
Irvin Lim

36. Financial Liberalization and Prudential Regulation in East Asia: Still Perverse? (2002)
Andrew Walter
37. Indonesia and The Washington Consensus (2002)
Premjith Sadasivan
38. The Political Economy of FDI Location: Why Don't Political Checks and Balances and Treaty Constraints Matter? (2002)
Andrew Walter
39. The Securitization of Transnational Crime in ASEAN (2002)
Ralf Emmers
40. Liquidity Support and The Financial Crisis: The Indonesian Experience (2002)
J Soedradjad Djiwandono
41. A UK Perspective on Defence Equipment Acquisition (2003)
David Kirkpatrick
42. Regionalisation of Peace in Asia: Experiences and Prospects of ASEAN, ARF and UN Partnership (2003)
Mely C. Anthony
43. The WTO In 2003: Structural Shifts, State-Of-Play And Prospects For The Doha Round (2003)
Razeen Sally
44. Seeking Security In The Dragon's Shadow: China and Southeast Asia In The Emerging Asian Order (2003)
Amitav Acharya
45. Deconstructing Political Islam In Malaysia: UMNO'S Response To PAS' Religio-Political Dialectic (2003)
Joseph Liow
46. The War On Terror And The Future of Indonesian Democracy (2003)
Tatik S. Hafidz
47. Examining The Role of Foreign Assistance in Security Sector Reforms: The Indonesian Case (2003)
Eduardo Lachica
48. Sovereignty and The Politics of Identity in International Relations (2003)
Adrian Kuah
49. Deconstructing Jihad; Southeast Asia Contexts (2003)
Patricia Martinez
50. The Correlates of Nationalism in Beijing Public Opinion (2003)
Alastair Iain Johnston
51. In Search of Suitable Positions' in the Asia Pacific: Negotiating the US-China Relationship and Regional Security (2003)
Evelyn Goh
52. American Unilateralism, Foreign Economic Policy and the 'Securitisation' of Globalisation (2003)
Richard Higgott

53. Fireball on the Water: Naval Force Protection-Projection, Coast Guarding, Customs Border Security & Multilateral Cooperation in Rolling Back the Global Waves of Terror from the Sea (2003)
Irvin Lim
54. Revisiting Responses To Power Preponderance: Going Beyond The Balancing-Bandwagoning Dichotomy (2003)
Chong Ja Ian
55. Pre-emption and Prevention: An Ethical and Legal Critique of the Bush Doctrine and Anticipatory Use of Force In Defence of the State (2003)
Malcolm Brailey
56. The Indo-Chinese Enlargement of ASEAN: Implications for Regional Economic Integration (2003)
Helen E S Nesadurai
57. The Advent of a New Way of War: Theory and Practice of Effects Based Operation (2003)
Joshua Ho
58. Critical Mass: Weighing in on Force Transformation & Speed Kills Post-Operation Iraqi Freedom (2004)
Irvin Lim
59. Force Modernisation Trends in Southeast Asia (2004)
Andrew Tan
60. Testing Alternative Responses to Power Preponderance: Buffering, Binding, Bonding and Beleaguering in the Real World (2004)
Chong Ja Ian
61. Outlook on the Indonesian Parliamentary Election 2004 (2004)
Irman G. Lanti
62. Globalization and Non-Traditional Security Issues: A Study of Human and Drug Trafficking in East Asia (2004)
Ralf Emmers
63. Outlook for Malaysia's 11th General Election (2004)
Joseph Liow
64. Not Many Jobs Take a Whole Army: Special Operations Forces and The Revolution in Military Affairs. (2004)
Malcolm Brailey
65. Technological Globalisation and Regional Security in East Asia (2004)
J.D. Kenneth Boutin
66. UAVs/UCAVS – Missions, Challenges, and Strategic Implications for Small and Medium Powers (2004)
Manjeet Singh Pardesi
67. Singapore's Reaction to Rising China: Deep Engagement and Strategic Adjustment (2004)
Evelyn Goh
68. The Shifting Of Maritime Power And The Implications For Maritime Security In East Asia (2004)
Joshua Ho

69. China In The Mekong River Basin: The Regional Security Implications of Resource Development On The Lancang Jiang (2004)
Evelyn Goh
70. Examining the Defence Industrialization-Economic Growth Relationship: The Case of Singapore (2004)
Adrian Kuah and Bernard Loo
71. “Constructing” The Jemaah Islamiyah Terrorist: A Preliminary Inquiry (2004)
Kumar Ramakrishna
72. Malaysia and The United States: Rejecting Dominance, Embracing Engagement (2004)
Helen E S Nesadurai
73. The Indonesian Military as a Professional Organization: Criteria and Ramifications for Reform (2005)
John Bradford
74. Maritime Terrorism in Southeast Asia: A Risk Assessment (2005)
Catherine Zara Raymond
75. Southeast Asian Maritime Security In The Age Of Terror: Threats, Opportunity, And Charting The Course Forward (2005)
John Bradford
76. Deducing India’s Grand Strategy of Regional Hegemony from Historical and Conceptual Perspectives (2005)
Manjeet Singh Pardesi
77. Towards Better Peace Processes: A Comparative Study of Attempts to Broker Peace with MRLF and GAM (2005)
S P Harish
78. Multilateralism, Sovereignty and Normative Change in World Politics (2005)
Amitav Acharya
79. The State and Religious Institutions in Muslim Societies (2005)
Riaz Hassan
80. On Being Religious: Patterns of Religious Commitment in Muslim Societies (2005)
Riaz Hassan
81. The Security of Regional Sea Lanes (2005)
Joshua Ho
82. Civil-Military Relationship and Reform in the Defence Industry (2005)
Arthur S Ding
83. How Bargaining Alters Outcomes: Bilateral Trade Negotiations and Bargaining Strategies (2005)
Deborah Elms
84. Great Powers and Southeast Asian Regional Security Strategies: Omni-enmeshment, Balancing and Hierarchical Order (2005)
Evelyn Goh
85. Global Jihad, Sectarianism and The Madrassahs in Pakistan (2005)
Ali Riaz
86. Autobiography, Politics and Ideology in Sayyid Qutb’s Reading of the Qur’an (2005)
Umej Bhatia

87. Maritime Disputes in the South China Sea: Strategic and Diplomatic Status Quo (2005)
Ralf Emmers
88. China's Political Commissars and Commanders: Trends & Dynamics (2005)
Srikanth Kondapalli
89. Piracy in Southeast Asia New Trends, Issues and Responses (2005)
Catherine Zara Raymond
90. Geopolitics, Grand Strategy and the Bush Doctrine (2005)
Simon Dalby
91. Local Elections and Democracy in Indonesia: The Case of the Riau Archipelago (2005)
Nankyung Choi
92. The Impact of RMA on Conventional Deterrence: A Theoretical Analysis (2005)
Manjeet Singh Pardesi
93. Africa and the Challenge of Globalisation (2005)
Jeffrey Herbst
94. The East Asian Experience: The Poverty of 'Picking Winners' (2005)
Barry Desker and Deborah Elms
95. Bandung And The Political Economy Of North-South Relations: Sowing The Seeds For Revisioning International Society (2005)
Helen E S Nesadurai
96. Re-conceptualising the Military-Industrial Complex: A General Systems Theory Approach (2005)
Adrian Kuah
97. Food Security and the Threat From Within: Rice Policy Reforms in the Philippines (2006)
Bruce Tolentino
98. Non-Traditional Security Issues: Securitisation of Transnational Crime in Asia (2006)
James Laki
99. Securitizing/Desecuritizing the Filipinos' 'Outward Migration Issue' in the Philippines' Relations with Other Asian Governments (2006)
José N. Franco, Jr.
100. Securitization Of Illegal Migration of Bangladeshis To India (2006)
Josy Joseph
101. Environmental Management and Conflict in Southeast Asia – Land Reclamation and its Political Impact (2006)
Kog Yue-Choong
102. Securitizing border-crossing: The case of marginalized stateless minorities in the Thai-Burma Borderlands (2006)
Mika Toyota
103. The Incidence of Corruption in India: Is the Neglect of Governance Endangering Human Security in South Asia? (2006)
Shabnam Mallick and Rajarshi Sen
104. The LTTE's Online Network and its Implications for Regional Security (2006)
Shyam Tekwani
105. The Korean War June-October 1950: Inchon and Stalin In The "Trigger Vs Justification" Debate (2006)

Tan Kwoh Jack

106. International Regime Building in Southeast Asia: ASEAN Cooperation against the Illicit Trafficking and Abuse of Drugs (2006)
Ralf Emmers
107. Changing Conflict Identities: The case of the Southern Thailand Discord (2006)
S P Harish
108. Myanmar and the Argument for Engagement: *A Clash of Contending Moralities?* (2006)
Christopher B Roberts
109. TEMPORAL DOMINANCE (2006)
Military Transformation and the Time Dimension of Strategy
Edwin Seah
110. Globalization and Military-Industrial Transformation in South Asia: An Historical Perspective (2006)
Emrys Chew
111. UNCLOS and its Limitations as the Foundation for a Regional Maritime Security Regime (2006)
Sam Bateman
112. Freedom and Control Networks in Military Environments (2006)
Paul T Mitchell
113. Rewriting Indonesian History The Future in Indonesia's Past (2006)
Kwa Chong Guan
114. Twelver Shi'ite Islam: Conceptual and Practical Aspects (2006)
Christoph Marcinkowski
115. Islam, State and Modernity : Muslim Political Discourse in Late 19th and Early 20th century India (2006)
Iqbal Singh Sevea
116. 'Voice of the Malayan Revolution': The Communist Party of Malaya's Struggle for Hearts and Minds in the 'Second Malayan Emergency' (1969-1975) (2006)
Ong Wei Chong
117. "From Counter-Society to Counter-State: Jemaah Islamiyah According to PUPJI" (2006)
Elena Pavlova
118. The Terrorist Threat to Singapore's Land Transportation Infrastructure: A Preliminary Enquiry (2006)
Adam Dolnik
119. The Many Faces of Political Islam (2006)
Mohammed Ayoob
120. Facets of Shi'ite Islam in Contemporary Southeast Asia (I): Thailand and Indonesia (2006)
Christoph Marcinkowski
121. Facets of Shi'ite Islam in Contemporary Southeast Asia (II): Malaysia and Singapore (2006)
Christoph Marcinkowski
122. Towards a History of Malaysian Ulama (2007)
Mohamed Nawab

123. Islam and Violence in Malaysia (2007)
Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid
124. Between Greater Iran and Shi'ite Crescent: Some Thoughts on the Nature of Iran's Ambitions in the Middle East (2007)
Christoph Marcinkowski
125. Thinking Ahead: Shi'ite Islam in Iraq and its Seminaries (hawzah 'ilmiyyah) (2007)
Christoph Marcinkowski
126. The China Syndrome: Chinese Military Modernization and the Rearming of Southeast Asia (2007)
Richard A. Bitzinger
127. Contested Capitalism: Financial Politics and Implications for China (2007)
Richard Carney
128. Sentinels of Afghan Democracy: The Afghan National Army (2007)
Samuel Chan
129. The De-escalation of the Spratly Dispute in Sino-Southeast Asian Relations (2007)
Ralf Emmers
130. War, Peace or Neutrality: An Overview of Islamic Polity's Basis of Inter-State Relations (2007)
Muhammad Haniff Hassan
131. Mission Not So Impossible: The AMM and the Transition from Conflict to Peace in Aceh, 2005–2006 (2007)
Kirsten E. Schulze
132. Comprehensive Security and Resilience in Southeast Asia: ASEAN's Approach to Terrorism and Sea Piracy (2007)
Ralf Emmers
133. The Ulama in Pakistani Politics (2007)
Mohamed Nawab
134. China's Proactive Engagement in Asia: Economics, Politics and Interactions (2007)
Li Mingjiang
135. The PLA's Role in China's Regional Security Strategy (2007)
Qi Dapeng
136. War As They Knew It: Revolutionary War and Counterinsurgency in Southeast Asia (2007)
Ong Wei Chong
137. Indonesia's Direct Local Elections: Background and Institutional Framework (2007)
Nankyung Choi
138. Contextualizing Political Islam for Minority Muslims (2007)
Muhammad Haniff bin Hassan
139. Ngruki Revisited: Modernity and Its Discontents at the Pondok Pesantren al-Mukmin of Ngruki, Surakarta (2007)
Farish A. Noor
140. Globalization: Implications of and for the Modern / Post-modern Navies of the Asia Pacific (2007)
Geoffrey Till
141. Comprehensive Maritime Domain Awareness: An Idea Whose Time Has Come? (2007)
Irvin Lim Fang Jau

142. Sulawesi: Aspirations of Local Muslims (2007)
Rohaiza Ahmad Asi
143. Islamic Militancy, Sharia, and Democratic Consolidation in Post-Suharto Indonesia (2007)
Noorhaidi Hasan
144. Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon: The Indian Ocean and The Maritime Balance of Power in Historical Perspective (2007)
Emrys Chew
145. New Security Dimensions in the Asia Pacific (2007)
Barry Desker
146. Japan's Economic Diplomacy towards East Asia: Fragmented Realism and Naïve Liberalism (2007)
Hidetaka Yoshimatsu
147. U.S. Primacy, Eurasia's New Strategic Landscape, and the Emerging Asian Order (2007)
Alexander L. Vuving
148. The Asian Financial Crisis and ASEAN's Concept of Security (2008)
Yongwook RYU
149. Security in the South China Sea: China's Balancing Act and New Regional Dynamics (2008)
Li Mingjiang
150. The Defence Industry in the Post-Transformational World: Implications for the United States and Singapore (2008)
Richard A Bitzinger
151. The Islamic Opposition in Malaysia: New Trajectories and Directions (2008)
Mohamed Fauz Abdul Hamid
152. Thinking the Unthinkable: The Modernization and Reform of Islamic Higher Education in Indonesia (2008)
Farish A Noor
153. Outlook for Malaysia's 12th General Elections (2008)
Mohamed Nawab Mohamed Osman, Shahirah Mahmood and Joseph Chinyong Liow
154. The use of SOLAS Ship Security Alert Systems (2008)
Thomas Timlen
155. Thai-Chinese Relations: Security and Strategic Partnership (2008)
Chulacheeb Chinwanno
156. Sovereignty In ASEAN and The Problem of Maritime Cooperation in the South China Sea (2008)
JN Mak
157. Sino-U.S. Competition in Strategic Arms (2008)
Arthur S. Ding
158. Roots of Radical Sunni Traditionalism (2008)
Karim Douglas Crow
159. Interpreting Islam On Plural Society (2008)
Muhammad Haniff Hassan
160. Towards a Middle Way Islam in Southeast Asia: Contributions of the Gülen Movement (2008)
Mohamed Nawab Mohamed Osman

161. Spoilers, Partners and Pawns: Military Organizational Behaviour and Civil-Military Relations in Indonesia (2008)
Evan A. Laksmama
162. The Securitization of Human Trafficking in Indonesia (2008)
Rizal Sukma
163. The Hindu Rights Action Force (HINDRAF) of Malaysia: Communitarianism Across Borders? (2008)
Farish A. Noor
164. A Merlion at the Edge of an Afrasian Sea: Singapore's Strategic Involvement in the Indian Ocean (2008)
Emrys Chew
165. Soft Power in Chinese Discourse: Popularity and Prospect (2008)
Li Mingjiang
166. Singapore's Sovereign Wealth Funds: The Political Risk of Overseas Investments (2008)
Friedrich Wu
167. The Internet in Indonesia: Development and Impact of Radical Websites (2008)
Jennifer Yang Hui
168. Beibu Gulf: Emerging Sub-regional Integration between China and ASEAN (2009)
Gu Xiaosong and Li Mingjiang
169. Islamic Law In Contemporary Malaysia: Prospects and Problems (2009)
Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid
170. "Indonesia's Salafist Sufis" (2009)
Julia Day Howell
171. Reviving the Caliphate in the Nusantara: Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia's Mobilization Strategy and Its Impact in Indonesia (2009)
Mohamed Nawab Mohamed Osman
172. Islamizing Formal Education: Integrated Islamic School and a New Trend in Formal Education Institution in Indonesia (2009)
Noorhaidi Hasan
173. The Implementation of Vietnam-China Land Border Treaty: Bilateral and Regional Implications (2009)
Do Thi Thuy
174. The Tablighi Jama'at Movement in the Southern Provinces of Thailand Today: Networks and Modalities (2009)
Farish A. Noor
175. The Spread of the Tablighi Jama'at Across Western, Central and Eastern Java and the role of the Indian Muslim Diaspora (2009)
Farish A. Noor
176. Significance of Abu Dujana and Zarkasih's Verdict (2009)
Nurfarahisinda Binte Mohamed Ismail, V. Arianti and Jennifer Yang Hui
177. The Perils of Consensus: How ASEAN's Meta-Regime Undermines Economic and Environmental Cooperation (2009)
Vinod K. Aggarwal and Jonathan T. Chow

178. The Capacities of Coast Guards to deal with Maritime Challenges in Southeast Asia (2009)
Prabhakaran Paleri
179. China and Asian Regionalism: Pragmatism Hinders Leadership (2009)
Li Mingjiang
180. Livelihood Strategies Amongst Indigenous Peoples in the Central Cardamom Protected Forest, Cambodia (2009)
Long Sarou
181. Human Trafficking in Cambodia: Reintegration of the Cambodian illegal migrants from Vietnam and Thailand (2009)
Neth Naro
182. The Philippines as an Archipelagic and Maritime Nation: Interests, Challenges, and Perspectives (2009)
Mary Ann Palma
183. The Changing Power Distribution in the South China Sea: Implications for Conflict Management and Avoidance (2009)
Ralf Emmers
184. Islamist Party, Electoral Politics and Da'wa Mobilization among Youth: The Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) in Indonesia (2009)
Noorhaidi Hasan
185. U.S. Foreign Policy and Southeast Asia: From Manifest Destiny to Shared Destiny (2009)
Emrys Chew
186. Different Lenses on the Future: U.S. and Singaporean Approaches to Strategic Planning (2009)
Justin Zorn
187. Converging Peril : Climate Change and Conflict in the Southern Philippines (2009)
J. Jackson Ewing
188. Informal Caucuses within the WTO: Singapore in the "Invisibles Group" (2009)
Barry Desker
189. The ASEAN Regional Forum and Preventive Diplomacy: A Failure in Practice (2009)
Ralf Emmers and See Seng Tan
190. How Geography Makes Democracy Work (2009)
Richard W. Carney
191. The Arrival and Spread of the Tablighi Jama'at In West Papua (Irian Jaya), Indonesia (2010)
Farish A. Noor
192. The Korean Peninsula in China's Grand Strategy: China's Role in dealing with North Korea's Nuclear Quandary (2010)
Chung Chong Wook
193. Asian Regionalism and US Policy: The Case for Creative Adaptation (2010)
Donald K. Emmerson
194. Jemaah Islamiyah: Of Kin and Kind (2010)
Sulastri Osman
195. The Role of the Five Power Defence Arrangements in the Southeast Asian Security Architecture (2010)
Ralf Emmers

196. The Domestic Political Origins of Global Financial Standards: Agrarian Influence and the Creation of U.S. Securities Regulations (2010)
Richard W. Carney
197. Indian Naval Effectiveness for National Growth (2010)
Ashok Sawhney
198. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) regime in East Asian waters: Military and intelligence-gathering activities, Marine Scientific Research (MSR) and hydrographic surveys in an EEZ (2010)
Yang Fang
199. Do Stated Goals Matter? Regional Institutions in East Asia and the Dynamic of Unstated Goals (2010)
Deepak Nair
200. China's Soft Power in South Asia (2010)
Parama Sinha Palit
201. Reform of the International Financial Architecture: How can Asia have a greater impact in the G20? (2010)
Pradumna B. Rana
202. "Muscular" versus "Liberal" Secularism and the Religious Fundamentalist Challenge in Singapore (2010)
Kumar Ramakrishna
203. Future of U.S. Power: Is China Going to Eclipse the United States? Two Possible Scenarios to 2040 (2010)
Tuomo Kuosa
204. Swords to Ploughshares: China's Defence-Conversion Policy (2010)
Lee Dongmin
205. Asia Rising and the Maritime Decline of the West: A Review of the Issues (2010)
Geoffrey Till
206. From Empire to the War on Terror: The 1915 Indian Sepoy Mutiny in Singapore as a case study of the impact of profiling of religious and ethnic minorities. (2010)
Farish A. Noor
207. Enabling Security for the 21st Century: Intelligence & Strategic Foresight and Warning (2010)
Helene Lavoix
208. The Asian and Global Financial Crises: Consequences for East Asian Regionalism (2010)
Ralf Emmers and John Ravenhill
209. Japan's New Security Imperative: The Function of Globalization (2010)
Bhubhindar Singh and Philip Shetler-Jones
210. India's Emerging Land Warfare Doctrines and Capabilities (2010)
Colonel Harinder Singh
211. A Response to Fourth Generation Warfare (2010)
Amos Khan
212. Japan-Korea Relations and the Tokdo/Takeshima Dispute: The Interplay of Nationalism and Natural Resources (2010)
Ralf Emmers

213. Mapping the Religious and Secular Parties in South Sulawesi and Tanah Toraja, Sulawesi, Indonesia (2010)
Farish A. Noor
214. The Aceh-based Militant Network: A Trigger for a View into the Insightful Complex of Conceptual and Historical Links (2010)
Giora Eliraz
215. Evolving Global Economic Architecture: Will We have a New Bretton Woods? (2010)
Pradumna B. Rana
216. Transforming the Military: The Energy Imperative (2010)
Kelvin Wong
217. ASEAN Institutionalisation: The Function of Political Values and State Capacity (2010)
Christopher Roberts
218. China's Military Build-up in the Early Twenty-first Century: From Arms Procurement to War-fighting Capability (2010)
Yoram Evron
219. Darul Uloom Deoband: Stemming the Tide of Radical Islam in India (2010)
Taberez Ahmed Neyazi
220. Recent Developments in the South China Sea: Grounds for Cautious Optimism? (2010)
Carlyle A. Thayer
221. Emerging Powers and Cooperative Security in Asia (2010)
Joshy M. Paul
222. What happened to the smiling face of Indonesian Islam? Muslim intellectualism and the conservative turn in post-Suharto Indonesia (2011)
Martin Van Bruinessen
223. Structures for Strategy: Institutional Preconditions for Long-Range Planning in Cross-Country Perspective (2011)
Justin Zorn
224. Winds of Change in Sarawak Politics? (2011)
Faisal S Hazis
225. Rising from Within: China's Search for a Multilateral World and Its Implications for Sino-U.S. Relations (2011)
Li Mingjiang
226. Rising Power... To Do What? Evaluating China's Power in Southeast Asia (2011)
Evelyn Goh
227. Assessing 12-year Military Reform in Indonesia: Major Strategic Gaps for the Next Stage of Reform (2011)
Leonard C. Sebastian and Iisgindarsah
228. Monetary Integration in ASEAN+3: A Perception Survey of Opinion Leaders (2011)
Pradumna Bickram Rana, Wai-Mun Chia & Yothin Jinjark