

**Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University
International Conference:**

**Asian Economic Development 2021 (AED2021)
August 25-27, 2021**

Call-for-abstracts:

Meeting the SDGs through Green Economic Recovery in the post-pandemic in ASEAN and East Asia

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Outline: In today's global society, where nations aim to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targeted for 2030, the goals interconnect, and the main agenda is to "leave no one behind". Although the SDGs are shaped to create a better future for human beings, the most disappointing aspect of the contemporary global economy is the SDGs' low investment rate (Sachs et al., 2019). In most countries, particularly in developing countries, the public sector cannot afford to fill this vast investment gap, and the private sector has not shown sufficient interest. The private sector's main reasons for not being much interested in entering into these investments, especially for the long-term projects, are their low rate of return and the associated risks (Taghizadeh-Hesary and Yoshino 2020). This means that an active financial sector is needed for meeting the SDGs.

Several SDGs are directly and indirectly related to green and low-carbon energy developments and the environment. SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG13 (climate action) are directly related. SDG3 (good health and well-being), SDG14 (life below water), and SDG15 (life on land) are indirectly related (Taghizadeh-Hesary and Yoshino, 2019). This means that the UN global agenda clarified the importance of green energy and reducing pollutions (CO₂ or NO_x) (Taghizadeh-Hesary and Yoshino, 2020).

All members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and East-Asian economies' real gross domestic product (GDP) had declined sharply in 2020 (except China). The International Monetary Fund (IMF, 2020) stated that the COVID-19 had a significant impact on almost all economies, especially developing economies such as ASEAN member states. The economic downturns resulted in plummeted fossil fuel prices due to low demand and oversupply, which pose stiff competition against renewables. Besides, globally many governments for stimulating economic growth rolled back environmental regulations and taxes and increased

fossil-fuel intensive infrastructure and electricity. This will endanger the achievement of the Paris agreement on climate change and several SDGs.

As restrictions are easing and economies are opening, governments are beginning to unveil their economic recovery plans. However, there is a lack of motivation to strengthen climate change adaptations in the recovery plans. This is because the recovery outlook seems to follow the ‘growth first and green it when possible’ approach of existing development plans. Global CO₂ emissions are set to jump by 1.5 gigatonnes in 2021, led by a rebound in coal demand, mainly from the power section. It would be the second-largest annual rise in emissions in history (IEA, 2021). Against this backdrop, the practicability of green growth as the dominant strategy in tackling climate change, especially within a shortening time window, needs urgent rethinking (Sembiring, 2020).

This shows the importance of low-carbon mechanisms and climate change tackling policies besides the economic recovery strategies. All countries must behave responsibly to take advantage of this shining potential to re-shape their association with nature in the post-COVID-19. If governments do not act now to speed the shift from fossil fuels to clean energy, things will worsen in the following years.

With this background, This call aims to collect several empirical, theoretical, or case studies with practical policy implications on ways to meet the SDGs through green economic recovery in the post-pandemic in ASEAN and East Asia

Accepted chapters will be included in an edited book volume. The book aims to develop insights in this area for economists, regulators, and legislators for shaping policies on climate change, green economic recovery, and meeting the related SDGs.

Submissions may deal with, but not limited, to the following:

- Special measures require for green economic recovery in the post-COVID-19 era
- Policies for mitigating GHG emissions for meeting the related SDGs
- Role of green recovery in restarting economic growth to accelerate the achievement of SDGs in the post-COVID-19 era
- Analyzing the cross-sectoral impacts of green economic recovery and climate change mitigating plans in the post-COVID-19 era
- Social and employment outcomes of green recovery
- Ways to promote low-carbon competitiveness & creating jobs in the industrial sectors in the post-COVID-19 era
- Role of governments in promoting green recovery in the post-COVID-19 era to meet the SDGs
- Monitoring long-term impacts of green recovery packages for meeting SDGs
- Fiscal reforms needed for green recovery
- Monetary policy and green economic recovery in the post-COVID-19 era
- Green finance strategies for mitigating GHG emissions in the post-COVID-19 era
- How to unlock private investments in SDGs and green recovery plans
- Role of renewable energy in tackling climate change in the post-COVID-19 era

Submission Procedure

Contributors should submit their **abstract** in English by **August 10 2021**. The deadline is not extendable. The abstract should be about 500 words, including the title, name of author(s), affiliation(s), research background, motivation, and methodology, and expected policy implications. Abstracts should be submitted to aed.econcmu@gmail.com. Successful applicants will be notified by **August 15, 2021**

Accepted abstracts will be invited to present their full papers at the AED 2021 conference. In addition, authors of the accepted abstracts will be invited to submit their full chapter for consideration for publishing in an edited book volume after the conference.

Selected applicants must submit their full paper by **Dec 20, 2021**. The paper should be 8,000-10,000 words in length, including references.

Date of conference: August 25-27, 2021

Location: online

Questions or inquiries may be directed to the managing editors of books:
[Nisit Panthamit](#) and [Farhad Taghizadeh-Hesary](#)

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