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全学経費(特別協力経費)事業

「東アジア持続的経済発展研究コース」の

発展的組織再編を通じたグローバル人材育成の強化

AGST Overseas Challenge Programme 2016

派遣者報告書

京都大学大学院経済学研究科

国際連携推進室

はじめに

経済学研究科は、英語を使用言語とした東アジア持続的経済発展研究コースを 2009 年度に設置し、東アジア地域の持続的発展に関わる社会経済的諸問題の実際的解決に対応した実践指向型の学術研究者、実務エコノミスト、社会的企業家などのグローバル人材の育成に力を注いできた。2016 年度までに修士・博士課程に 20 数カ国から約 100 名の学生が入学し、2017 年度入試では修士課程出願者数が 112 名（合格者 15 名、倍率 7.5 倍）に達するなど、持続的発展に関するグローバル人材育成の教育プログラムとしての地歩を固めつつある。本コースは、持続的発展（持続可能性）というテーマの性格上、研究対象となる社会経済的問題を幅広く解釈し、隣接学問分野の手法を取り入れる学際的アプローチを特徴とする。修士課程ではコア科目と専門科目の履修を通じた理論的実証的分析能力の涵養に努め、博士後期課程では学位論文に向けた研究指導に加え、海外でのワークショップやフィールド調査、出身国以外の学術交流協定校での研修やインターンシップの機会を提供している。同時に、海外学術交流校の修士・博士課程の学生を短期・中期の期間で積極的に受け入れることを通じて、学生のグローバルな視座獲得を図っている。

学生が海外連携研究者に積極的に研究指導を求め、あるいは海外のフィールドで調査研究活動に取り組む機会を提供することを目的に、東アジア持続的経済発展研究コース学生を対象に、2015 年度の全学経費（特別協力経費）の一部を使って海外短期調査助成プログラム（Short-term Overseas Field Research Programme）を公募により実施し、11 名の海外短期調査に助成を行った。海外短期調査助成プログラムの実施にあたっては、学生自身が派遣地域を決めるだけでなく、海外研究機関の受入れ教員への依頼、フィールド調査を行う組織や人物への交渉も含め、すべてを自分自身で計画し実行することを要求した。その成果は昨年度の報告書に明らかである。その大きな成功を受けて、2016 年度の全学経費（特別協力経費）においても海外短期調査助成プログラム（AGST Overseas Challenge Programme 2016）に予算を確保し、その対象を一般コース学生にまで広げることにした。応募書類の審査にあたっては、研究テーマと研究アプローチ・手法の妥当性、研究計画の具体性、フィールド調査によって得られる成果についての見通し、研究成果の将来展望（投稿論文および学位論文への展望）の観点から審査委員会で厳格な審査を行った。その結果、9 件の海外短期調査を助成対象に採択した。派遣先はインドネシア、ベトナム、中国、スイス、ドイツ、スウェーデン、英国と多岐に渡る。残念ながら日本人学生からの応募はなかった。今後の課題である。

本報告書は、海外短期調査を行った後に提出された成果レポートをまとめたものである。海外連携先大学で博士論文のための研究指導を受けながら、関係機関や図書館等で資料収集に勤しんだ学生もいれば、政府機関や企業、NGO 等を訪問してのインタビューや参与観察に取り組んだ学生もいる。それぞれの専門分野と研究方法に応じた多様なフィールドワークや国際連携研究指導の実践がそこに見られる。調査先で撮影した写真も豊富に掲載されており、海外武者修行やフィールドワークの日々を共有した気分になれる。参加した学生は帰国後も、滞在先での研究指導で得られたアドバイスやフィールドワークで収集した膨大な情報を整理して分析する作業に追われていることと思われるが、いずれの学生も今回の海外短期調査の成果を活用して、国際学会での報告や論文の投稿を行うこと予定している。学生たちがインプットにおいてもアウトプットにおいてもグローバルな規模で活躍できる研究者として成長していく上で、今回の海外短期調査の実践が重要な契機になったとすれば本望である。

2017 年 3 月末日
京都大学大学院経済学研究科・教授
東アジア持続的経済発展研究コース主任
久野 秀二

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海外短期調査 派遣一覧

- | |
|----------|
| a. 名前 |
| b. 学年 |
| c. 派遣国 |
| d. 派遣機関 |
| e. 研究テーマ |
| f. 派遣期間 |

①

- a. Zulfa Utami ADIPUTRI
- b. 博士課程2年
- c. Indonesia
- d. Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Riau University
- e. Situating local actors in global governance regime: What they perceive?
- f. 2017/1/5 - 2017/2/27

②

- a. Adam James BERG
- b. 博士課程2年
- c. Sweden, Germany
- d. Jonkoping International Business School, IG Metal, Main Office
- e. Class structure, inequality, and mobility in Sweden: Evidence from tax data and policy initiatives.
- f. 2017/1/6 - 2017/2/27

③

- a. Setia DIARTA
- b. 博士課程2年
- c. Indonesia
- d. Center of Industrial Education And Training – Ministry of Industry
- e. The Transformation of “The Industrial Way” on Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)’s Firm in Common Service Unit (UPT)’s Area in Indonesia
- f. 2017/1/14 - 2017/2/7

④

- a. Nicolo ROSETTI
- b. 博士課程1 年
- c. United Kingdom
- d. Sheffield University, School of East Asian Studies
- e. Labour unions as agents of institutional change: union strategy and employment patterns in the UK
- f. 2017/2/4 - 2017/3/16

⑤

- a. Anom Sigit SURYAWAN
- b. 博士課程1 年
- c. Indonesia
- d. Bureau for Law and International Affairs
- e. Reconstructing meanings and practices of halal food in Indonesia
- f. 2017/2/4 - 2016/3/4

⑥

- a. WU Yun
- b. 博士課程2 年
- c. China
- d. 中国社会科学院工業經濟研究所
- e. The Early Introduction of TQC in China
- f. 2017/2/6 - 2017/2/17

⑦

- a. Huy TRUONG QUANG
- b. 博士課程2 年
- c. Vietnam
- d. Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology/ School of Industrial Management
- e. The resonant influence of risks on supply chain performance: B2B & B2C
- f. 2017/2/11 - 2017/3/14

⑧

- a. XIA Chenxiao
- b. 博士課程3 年
- c. Switzerland
- d. Institute of History/ History of Technology Department ETH Zurich
- e. Interconnection between Regional Electricity Systems in Switzerland and Germany from 1914 to 1945: A Business History Approach
- f. 2017/2/19 - 2017/3/12

⑨

- a. SHI Rui
- b. 博士課程2 年
- c. Vietnam, China
- d. Tredia Vietnam Co., Ltd, Fudan University
- e. Retail Modernization in China: An Analysis of Regional Characteristic, Enterprise, Entrepreneur and Business Type
- f. 2017/2/19 - 2017/3/2

Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University AGST Overseas Challenge Programme 2016

Application Guidelines

1. Purpose and Outline

This Overseas Challenge Programme provides the students in Graduate School of Economics (GSE), Kyoto University with opportunities to conduct overseas field research fostering their ongoing research or thesis under the guidance of the host researcher(s) in universities and institutions abroad.

There is no prescribed schedule for this programme. Although this programme is funded by the AGST (Asian Platform for Global Sustainability & Transcultural Studies – Social Sciences and Humanities Unit of the Kyoto University “Japan Gateway” Project), the subjects, activities, and even the destination are not restricted to the particular field or university/institution of AGST project.

It means that the applicants may design his/her original research plan as they like. A sole and essential condition expected for them is to carry out solid and fruitful activities contributing to their ongoing research.

Prior to submitting the application, the applicants must confirm a formal acceptance from the host researcher(s) who can provide guidance and academic support to you during the term of this programme. Official enrolment in the host institution is not required for this programme.

The applicants are required to make all the necessary arrangements by themselves for implementing their own field research plan including taking necessary contacts and making appointments with person/organization to investigate.

All the applicants are screened to determine if they are eligible by the AGST committee in GSE.

2. Extent of the Financial Support

The selected students are provided the allowances which are to cover the cost of their travel and stay for the purpose of carrying out the planned research activities.

(1) A round-trip airline ticket between Osaka and the first/last destination (GSE's International Affairs Office will arrange and purchase it based on Kyoto University regulations).

(2) The maintenance allowances 4,000 JPY per day, to cover partial expense of accommodation. This will be provided only for the days in which research activities are scheduled. The maximum amount per month is 80,000 JPY (4,000 JPY X 20 days).

3. Eligibility for Application

The applicants must:

- a. Be a student of the Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University;
- b. Obtain official acceptance for supervision from overseas host researcher(s) in advance by letter or e-mail;

- c. Obtain the permission from their supervisor at Kyoto University to conduct overseas field research;
- d. Demonstrate sufficient skills and good command of English or the language to be used at the destination;
- e. Not receive other grant or funding (e.g. salary, other compensation) for participating in this programme;
- f. Submit a report to the GSE's IAO office within two weeks of the completion of the entire programme; and
- g. Agree to observe all of the provisions in this Guideline.

4. Other Requirements

- a. There is no restriction on the universities/ institutions or country/area of conducting the field research. However, it must be related to applicant's research or thesis.
- b. Throughout the entire period of field research, the selected students should be directly instructed by the host researcher(s).
- c. This programme itself does not offer credits.
- d. Flight booking will be made through the International Affairs Office in accordance with the selected student's convenience. All the students should depart from and return to Kansai International Airport or Osaka (Itami) International Airport. In case of cancellation or change of the flight tickets after the final ticketing due to personal reasons, all the handling fee shall be charged to the students.
- e. Accommodation arrangement and other necessary preparations, including visa application (if needed) shall be made by the students themselves.
- f. For entire period of this field research, the selected students must take out overseas travel insurance (*Futai Kaigaku*; plan D) by their own expense.

5. Period of the Programme

Ten (10) days in the shortest, three (3) months in the longest; it shall start after 1st September, completed by 15th March, 2017.

The exact traveling date will be determined upon screening and administrative coordination.

6. Number of Applicants Selected

Approximately eight (8) Students.

7. Application Documents

The Applicants must submit the listed documents in both ways of

- Hard copy of all the documents by hand;
- Electronic data of form 1, 2 and 3 via e-mail.

- a. Application Form (Form 1)
- b. Research Proposal (Form 2)
- c. Research Schedule (Form 3)
- d. Recommendation Letter from Supervisor of Kyoto University (Form 4)
- e. Acceptance Letter/e-mail from Overseas Host Researcher (free format)
- f. A copy of passport

*The personal information of participant will only be used for the intended purpose, and we will never disclose them to third parties.

8. Additional Documents

[After Screening/before departure]

- Participant's Pledge (Form 5);
- A copy of Hotel booking;
- A copy of overseas travel insurance certificate.

[After Completion of the programme]

- Boarding passes of the entire flights;
- Completion Report (Form 6).

9. Application Period

From 8th August to 16th December; when the selected programmes reaches a prescribed number, it will be stopped accepting applications.

*Submit the required documents at least one month prior to the program start date.

Where to Apply:

International Affairs Office (Opening Hours: 10:00 – 17:00)
2nd Floor, Faculty of Law and Faculty of Economics East Bldg.
Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University
TEL: 075-753-3476
E-mail: iao.econ@mail2.adm.kyoto-u.ac.jp

10. Screening

The screening and selection of the duly submitted applications will be conducted by the AGST committee consisting of several professors of the GSE. All the notification regarding the selection will be sent by e-mail to the address provided in application documents. No inquiries can be accepted during the screening process. Also please note that the screening process can take upwards of two weeks.

11. Measures against misconduct and misuse of funds

The candidates should bear in mind the thirteen (13) terms stipulated in the Form 5 (pledge) when applying for the programme, and should observe them if selected. If the selected applicant fails to comply with them, all the grant may be reclaimed.

12. Contact

International Affairs Office

Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University
TEL: 075-753-3476
E-mail: iao.econ@mail2.adm.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Situating local actors in global governance regime: What they perceive?

Zulfa Utami Adiputri

Executive Summary

The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) is a multi-stakeholder initiative using certification scheme initiated in global level to be imposed to the relevant actors in their practice. How actors view RSPO's right to rule, what kind of response they have to demonstrate support, pragmatic act, or refusal to RSPO, how relationship between actors influence the decision process of an actor to support/critique/refuse RSPO are main questions raised in this field work to examine legitimization process of RSPO.

To answer the above research questions, three parts of field work were conducted during the period of seven weeks in Indonesia. The first part was in Jakarta, taking form of interview with key/relevant informants in national level. The second one was conducted as a case study research in Riau Province, Indonesia. As the biggest palm oil producer with the vastest plantation laid there, oil palm in Riau is developed under institutional complexity outstand other palm oil producer regions in the country. The last one was taking place in Yogyakarta where researchers from Gadjah Mada University and Yogyakarta Agriculture Institute (INSTIPER) were interviewed. Beside the above mentioned field work, of my interest in agriculture movement in Indonesia, I also took an opportunity to visit two local organic farms in Yogyakarta. They are "Agradaya", a social business working to empower spice farmers in the district, and "Bumi Langit", a social business as well as an institute and a foundation which focus on ethical agriculture through spiritual approach.

Accomplishment of Objectives

(1) Objectives

The field work aims to collect data for my dissertation project. The Jakarta field work is aimed to be a supplement and an update for national discourse on RSPO legitimacy which was discussed in my master thesis and is to be prepared as a chapter in the dissertation.

The second field work aims to collect primary data for analysis in provincial and

district level. The first case study (among the upcoming two other case studies) is Riau Province. Interview become an important data source since the availability of media discourse data in local level is quite limited.

Finally, the Yogyakarta field work aims to complete the analysis by incorporating views from researchers.

(2) Methods and Strategies

A semi-structured interview is used in this field work. The sampling itself is a combination of clustered and snowball sampling. In the discourse analysis, snowball sampling has a specific advantage where the depth of the discourse could be pursued along with the snowballing process. Once the information collected is already 'saturated', the snowball process is ended, then the researcher has to pick a new start of interviewee from different group/view.

(3) Schedule and Activities

3.1. The Jakarta Field Work

About three weeks were spent in Jakarta. The main activity is interview with the below institutions:

- Walhi/Friends of Earth Indonesia; interview with the head of Walhi
- INOBU/Earth Innovation Institute Indonesia; interview with the head of INOBU
- Peat land Restoration Agency Indonesia (BRG) ; interview with the head of the BRG
- Transformasi untuk Keadilan (TuK); interview with the head of the TuK
- Oil palm plantation business owner
- GAPKI/Indonesia Palm Oil Association; interview with the head of the GAPKI
- Sajogyo Institute; interview with the head of Sajogyo Institute
- Bogor Agriculture University; interview with a researcher from Department of Forest Management
- Sawit Watch; interview with a member of Sawit Watch

3.2. The Riau Field Work

The Riau field work was conducted in three areas: Pekanbaru, Siak District and Pelalawan District. In each areas, there were interviews with government institutions, oil palm growers, and civil society organizations.

Though it was scheduled for me to stay overnight in each district, I decided to go

back and forth from Pekanbaru to two other districts for safety consideration.

The biggest challenge in the Riau field work is the schedule arrangement with the CSOs and government institutions. There were also times where longer bureaucracy was needed for the interview permission.

Below is the list of research activities conducted in Riau Province:

- Interview with staffs (2 persons) and head of Riau Office of Agriculture, Food and Horticulture
- Interview with members (2 persons) and vice leader of Walhi Riau
- Interview with members (2 persons) of Perkumpulan Elang
- Observation in Palm Oil Price-making Meeting at Riau Office of Plantation
- Interview with general secretary of ASPEKPIR (Riau oil palm scheme smallholder association)
- Interview with a staff of World Wildlife Fund Riau
- Observation of oil palm independent smallholder cooperative in Dosan village (namely KUD Bungo Tanjung), Siak District, Riau Province
- Interview with members (2 persons) of KUD Bungo Tanjung
- Interview with the head of KUD Bungo Tanjung
- Interview with the head of Dosan Village
- Observation of oil palm independent smallholders association in Tri Mulya Jaya village (namely Asosiasi Petani Sawit Swadaya AMANAH), District, Riau Province
- Interview with a staff and the head of Asosiasi AMANAH
- Interview with the head of Pelalawan Office of Plantation
- Interview with researchers (2 persons) from Center for Disaster Studies, Riau University
- Interview with a member of Perkumpulan Elang
- Interview with a staff of Siak Office of Plantation
- Interview with a member of ASPEKPIR
- Interview with head of Pelalawan Office of Small-Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives
- Secondary statistics data collection in Pelalawan Office of Small-Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives

3.3. The Yogyakarta Field Work

The Yogyakarta field work consists of interview and field work visit, which are:

- Interview with a researcher from Faculty of Economics and Business, Gadjah Mada University, expertised in agricultural economics
- Interview with a researcher from INSTIPER
- Visit to Agradaya organic farm
- Visit to Bumi Langit organic permaculture farm

(4) Results

- Primary data from interview and secondary statistics were collected
- Network with government institutions, business players, and civil society organizations have been expanded
- More experience in conducting interview with various types of interviewees
- Knowledge of administrative procedures to conduct a field research in Indonesia was amended

Future Perspective

Overall the goal set up was accomplished. As much as 90 percent of the scheduled interview was successfully conducted. In planning the field work and the interview, a different method was selected for a different group of the interviewees. For example, while the interviewees in Jakarta and Yogyakarta could be contacted easily through e-mail, most of the interviewees in Riau Province could only be reached through the phone and short mail message (SMS). Therefore, interview schedule in Riau could only be decided when I was already in Indonesia. With limited time resources available, this situation is rather unfavorable. Fortunately, by the help of my colleagues, this problem could be solved.

The next step after the field work is to write down the manuscript of the interviews and conduct coding and analysis. The paper produce is planned to be presented at a conference at Wageningen University, the Netherlands, in late June 2017.

Appendix

Documentation



Interviewing KUD Bungo Tanjung (farmers' cooperatives in Dosan) secretary



After an interview with Dosan Head of Village and Head of KUD Bungo Tanjung



With staffs of Pelalawan Office of Plantation



Took a shoot with the staffs of Asosiasi Amanah (association of farmers' group) in Pelalawan



Observing a meeting in Riau Office of Plantation



Interview with general secretary of ASPEKPIR (Riau scheme smallholder association)



In front of a pledge by universities in Indonesia in the commitment for peatland restoration at Peatland Restoration Agency, Jakarta.



In Transformasi untuk Keadilan –a social civil society organization based in Jakarta- for an interview.

Class structure, inequality, and mobility in Sweden: Evidence from tax data and policy initiatives.

Adam James BERG

Executive Summary

This broad and ambitious field research project was undertaken with the purpose of utilizing Swedish tax data to estimate wealth and income inequality in Sweden by class, and explain the movements of this inequality in terms of policy and institutional changes. These objectives were broken down into a series of questions that represented links in the cumulative causative circle that these factors are embodied in. Setting out to answer these questions, a rigorous field research plan was undertaken, which included tax office visits, library work, and meetings with professors, economists, and other PhD candidates. The research activities undertaken provided critical pieces to each of the questions being posed, and with more data analysis and the integration of class as an analytical tool, these questions can be answered. In this sense, and as a valuable learning experience overall, this research trip was very successful. While the research into tax law and data was relatively extensive, further familiarity and use of this tax data, as well as a formulation of the class structure based on this data, is still needed to satisfactorily complete the answers to the questions set out. The steps that will be taken from now will attempt to do just that. While tax data might not be as fit for this purpose as initially believed, application of the insights gained during this field research possibly applied to other data should provide all the necessary information for answering these questions and producing a fruitful paper.

Accomplishment of Objectives

The primary aim of this research trip was:

1. Obtain and analyze tax data available at tax offices in Sweden for analyzing wealth and income inequality, as well as its relationship with class.
2. Gain insight into the policies and institutions surrounding changes in equality of opportunities and outcomes; that is, mobility and income and wealth distributions, both in Germany and Sweden

Since the election of a right-wing party in 2007, Sweden has seen significant changes to some of its policies. While wealth inequality has normally been unusually high (higher than even the USA) for a country with such an equitable income distribution, wealth

inequality has jumped since these policy changes. As such, understanding this trend in Sweden is important for any work looking into the causes and directions of wealth and income inequality and the interplay between these two factors, and indeed for policy aimed at curbing distributional inequality. Additionally, Sweden's case is representative of trends in many SME's and provides a valuable comparison for LME's and Christian Democratic styles of capitalism such as those found in the USA and Germany.

With this in mind, my field research in Sweden and Germany was aimed at answering similar questions I have regarding class, income/wealth inequality, and human development in the USA and Japan. These questions can be largely outlined as follows:

- What does the current Swedish class structure look like, and how has it changed over the last several decades?
- How has the income and wealth distribution in Sweden changed over the last several decades, and what relationship does this have with class and its changes?
- What is the intergenerational relationship between income inequality and educational attainment and quality, and the subsequent relationship with class in Sweden?
- What institutions or policies and their changes are there that can help explain the changes and trends in these factors?
- What connection, if any, exists between both class structure and economic distribution and these institutional changes, and how might this help us explain current political/institutional trends?

In an effort to try answer these questions, I spoke with a variety of people that are experts in related topics, and tried to find some of my own answers using tax data and related literature in Sweden. These activities were carried out primarily in Sweden, but also partly in Germany allowing me to make initial comparisons between the systems and situations of the two countries.

Specifically, in Sweden, I met with and discussed these issues with professors at Jönköping University and Stockholm School of Economics to discuss education and training, welfare, class existence and structure, access to the labor market, and trends in wealth and income inequality in Sweden. I met a PhD candidate from Uppsala University who has worked with some of the world leading experts in tax research and the capitalization method for estimating wealth and discussed these topics. I also made trips to the tax offices in the Jönköping to both try and gather tax data as well as learn more about tax laws and procedures in Sweden. Additionally, I spent significant time at the libraries in Sweden looking into Swedish tax law, a necessary basis for accurately utilizing the capitalization method and understanding changes in trends.

In Germany, my activities were more focused on the labor movement and its initiatives in Germany. I met with an economist from IG Metall in Frankfurt for discussion and research, and also went with him to the manufacturing reliant Stuttgart to learn more about the labor movements, activists and their activities, and economic communities there.

The above activities provided me with a myriad of insights into the two countries and their economies and trends. Most obviously, I learned quite a bit of language and culture which is necessary for understanding not only a lot of research, but also for understanding the psychology surrounding each country's systems and policies. As a primary activity, I learned much of the complexities of using tax data for research. Aside from the accessibility issues, I learned things such as how certain changes in the tax codes caused artificial shifts in capital holdings for tax purposes and their effect on the results of capitalization estimates, and further how these shifts and other issues such as the methods for estimating dwelling ownership can further complicate capitalization estimates. I learned of novel initiatives for integrating local communities and their economies and the laws promoting them so that small business create and have access to their own markets, preserving community, culture, and economic wellbeing. I learned of systems and movements in place for mitigating intergenerational and sectoral income inequality as well as their shortcomings. I learned more about the activist process, such as those surrounding Stuttgart 21, and how it can be a powerful way to organize and empower working classes to fight against capitalist class forces that marginalize certain groups or society's well-being. The list of accomplishments and learning experiences are long, and while the research was very broad in some areas and very niche in others, these insights all provide critical pieces for answering the questions I set out to answer.

Future Perspective

All in all, I feel like this field research trip was generally successful. As a learning experience as both a researcher and professional, I would say that it was very successful. With a research program as involved and varied as mine was, this was natural outcome. In light of the very ambitious and broad research objectives I set out to address, the results of my field research are a bit more mixed. Through meeting experts in various fields, I gained much insight into the questions I set out to answer. Indeed, they were able to answer critical parts of these questions. However, as none of these people have much experience with research from a class

perspective, and indeed some had misconceptions regarding the analytical tool that is class, gaining insight and understanding the class aspect of these questions requires more work. Specifically, much of what I learned from these experts will need to be applied once I have a clearer estimation of the class structure and movements in Sweden. This brings us to difficulties of using tax data as a bases for estimating wealth and income along with class. This is not so much due to lack of research activities or planning, but due to underestimation of the sheer complexity of tax data research. Indeed, one expert's entire doctoral was dedicated to this topic, whereas I plan to use it as only a piece of something else I am trying to answer; the intergenerational interplay between income and human development via class as a means for explaining collective action and income and wealth inequality trends. I learned that it is best that one has familiarity with a large basis of tax law of the country in question before setting out to use the capitalization process, a feat that requires a certain level of both tax law and language fluency. Additionally, while it is possible to access tax data, it is more controlled than it used to be and not as easy to get as one is led to believe. Specifically, this data cannot be downloaded and generally only be accessed while in Sweden.

Looking forward, it seems there are two paths I can take to use what I have accomplished with this field research to publish a paper or contribute to my doctoral thesis. The first of those paths is to conduct joint research with an academic in Sweden who is familiar with tax research and can have constant access to tax data while I am not there if I wish to use tax data this extensively. This would allow me to combine my class approach with the capitalization approach like I initially planned to. However, this is not particularly necessary and is possibly best left as a future endeavor as I simply would like use the capitalization method as a means of estimating capital and classes. While the this would be no small feat would definitely be unique in the field, much of what I learned about the systems and trends from this field research can be applied to other data, such as LIS data, that I can break down by class, which is the second path. By doing so, I can apply what I learned during my time in Sweden and Germany to both produce a publishable paper in time and use that content for my thesis. This also does not render my tax research null, as much of it can be applied to understanding and explaining collective action and changes in inequality trends.



My Accommodation in Jönköping



Street right next to Jönköping University library.



The view of downtown from the bridge by the Jönköping University International Business School



From in front of library, Jönköping University International Business School and Engineering school entrances.



Stockholm School of Economics



IG Metall offices in Frankfurt

The Transformation of “The Industrial Way” on Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)’s Firm in Common Service Unit (UPT)’s Area in Indonesia

Setia DIARTA

Executive Summary

The field research have been conducted from January 14th to February 7th, 2017. It conducted interview with entrepreneurs, government officers and Astra International (YDBA) in order to strengthen the question of **how was the role of government toward the transformation of metal-working SME to become partner of Multinational Corporations (MNC).**

The field research focused on three locations of the growth of metal-working industry in Indonesia, namely: Sukabumi, Tegal and Jakarta. Target object is the entrepreneurs of the firm metal-working on a small-medium scale. The interview methods used to compile a biography of entrepreneurs, including the firm's transformation both organization, production methods, and technology of production.

The discussion method also used when there were a small meeting with industrial agency in Sukabumi, Tegal, and YDBA. For those institutions, the author also got a permission to access some sources, namely: report, booklet, magazines, and yearly magazines/reports.

By this field research, The researcher succeed to visit 69 firms, two industrial agency, and one of biggest MNC in Indonesia, namely: Astra International through its foundation, Yayasan Dharma Bhakti Astra (YDBA).

Accomplishment of Objectives

(1) Objectives

The field research was conducted for three reason, including:

1. To explore the transformation of SME’s firm in the metal-working UPT’s area, by analyze production process, particular technology, and organizational changing;
2. To explore how *Common Service Unit* (UPT) and Multinational Corporations (MNCs) influenced the development of SME’s firm in the vicinity;
3. and additional objective, to conduct a prosopography study for entrepreneurs in Tegal and Sukabumi to draw what makes entrepreneur of SME survive in Indonesia.

(2) Methods and Strategies

The field research was conducted by four type of method that were:

1. Interview

This method was addressed for the entrepreneur in metal-working firms. Each institution provided up to 1 hour for interview, the author also made some informal discussion with some important employees.

2. Discussion

Unlike the interview, the method of discussion was held for more than 1 hour. It addressed for the directors at the UPT both in Sukabumi and in Tegal, also with Chairman and the staff of ASTRA foundation, Yayasan Dharma Bhakti Astra (YDBA).

3. Field Observation

This method combine between observation, interview and discussion. It concerned for firm observation in Sukabumi, Tegal, and Jakarta.

4. Collecting Data/Archives

Collecting Data/Archives was conducted in several institution, namely:

- a. YDBA Library,
- b. UPT's Library,
- c. The firms.

(3) Schedule and Activities

The detailed schedule can be seen on the next tables. As general, schedule and activities of field research can be described as following. The field research carried out in three different areas, namely: Sukabumi (1 week), Tegal (1 week), and Jakarta (1 week). It concerned on metal-working firms for these areas.

1. Sukabumi

According to industrial agency, there are 679 metal-working firms In Sukabumi district that scattered in Cisaat, Kebonpedes, Jampang Kulon, Caringin, Surade, Cicurug, Purabaya, Cibitung, Cimanggis, and Nyalindung. Cisaat become popular area among entrepreneurs in metal-working and there are around 180 firms in this area.

Cisaat was chosen as location for field research. By this field research, 2 area of industri was visited, namely: industrial estate for SME around UPT and industrial estate for SME which established by Astra International. Overall, there were 28 firms are visited that can be distinguished 26 small firms and 2 medium firms.

2. Tegal

According to industrial agency, there are around 1800 metal-working firms In Sukabumi district that scattered in Talang, Adiwerna, Margasari, Pangkah, Lebaksiu, Kramat, Dukuhhuri, Pagerbarang, Balapulang, Tarub, Slawi, etc. Most of them are home industries where they made everything by imitating the original product and services. Thus, the first day in Tegal, it was spent to discussion with officers in industrial agency, UPT, and one of Business Development Agency that belong to YDBA in Tegal. It was aimed to choose the firms that will be visited. There 38 firms that visited by this research which can be distinguished by 8 home industries, and 32 small firms.

3. Jakarta

Astra International became important object for this research. YDBA has a responsibility for development of SME including metal-working firms. This field research has successfully facilitated in order to explore the influence of MNCs on the transformation of SMEs by some interviews, presentation and discussion by YDBA, trace some YDBA's publication, excursions Astra museum, and conducted an interview to one of medium firm who already became Astra's supplier, PT. Laksana Teknik Makmur.

Table 1. The Detailed Schedule of Field Research

Jan-17		Location	Research activities
14	Sat	Kyoto (Departure)	
		Jakarta (Arrival)	
15	Sun	Preparation of Field Research	
16	Mon	UPT Logam Sukabumi Jl. Siliwangi Cibatu No.133 Cisaat-Sukabumi	1. Mr. Joko Witarso (Head of UPT Sukabumi) 2. Mr. Dadang Rusnandar (Director of CV. Alfa Utama) 3. Mr. Imi Miharja (Director of CV. Nuansa Ilham) 4. Mr. Bambang SR (Director of Kopinkra) 5. Mr. Aditya Dwi Putra (Director of CV. HADE) 6. Mr. Dedi Firmansyah (UD)
17	Tue		1. Mr. Undang (UD) 2. Mr. Amir (Director of CV. Putra Abadi Teknik) 3. Mr. Otin Saepudin (Director of CV. Karya Pusaka) 4. Mr. Jio Rahman (UD) 5. Mr. Uhan Burhanuddin (Director of Sejahtera Abadi Teknik) 6. Mr. Dedi Nurkaedi (UD)
18	Wed		1. Mr. Aep Saepudin (UD) 2. Mr. Aladin - Udin (UD) 3. Mr. Anugrah Nugraha (UD) 4. Mr. Uwoh Saepulloh (Director of CV. Rhodas) 5. Mr. Dadang Sutarman (UD) 6. Mr. Asep Roehendie (UD)
19	Thu		1. Mr. Hamid (Director of CV Alifia) 2. Mr. Riman Djatnika (Director of Tunas Abadi Teknik) 3. Mr. Endang Farhan (Director of Abadi Teknik) 4. Mr. Irvan Suhenda 5. Mr. Dedi Firmansyah 6. Mr. Ujang Jumyadi (UD. Sinar Terang)
20	Fri		1. Mrs. Novi (Director of PT Fahmi Cipta Abadi) 2. Mr. Arief Dwiyanto (Director of PT. Sarandi Karya Nugraha) 3. Mr. Sutarman (Director of PT. Alpindo Mitra Baja) 4. Mr. Dedi Nurkaedi (Repr. PT. Barkah Jaya Mandiri) 5. Mr. Asep Ruhendie (UD)
21	Sat	Holiday	
22	Sun	Jakarta - Tegal	
23	Mon	UPT Logam Tegal Kompek LJK Takaru Tegal Jl. Raya Dampyak KM. 4 Tegal	1. Mr. Eko Supriyanto (Head of UPT Sukabumi) 2. Mr. Abdullah AN (Director of CV Target) 3. Mr. Ferdynan (Director of Frintakaru) 4. Mr. Dwiwanto (Director of PT. Milako Teknik Mandiri) 5. Mr. Sartono (Director of UD Sartika) 6. Mr. Ade Nur Hadi (Director of CV Merpati Teknik) 7. Mr. Agus Sutaryono (Director of PT Matahari SS)
24	Tue		1. Mr. Komaru Zaman (Director of CV Karya Manunggal) 2. Mr. Sefullah (Director of Tjamat Putra) 3. Mr. Machmudin (Director of CV Muliya Agung Jaya) 4. Mr. Sahudin (Director of PT. Gaya Teknik Logam) 5. Mr. Fauzi Sobri (Director of PT FnF Metalindo Utama) 6. Mr. Imron Rosadi (Director of CV. Setia Kawan) 7. Mr. Abdul Warid (Director of CV Sarana Logam Jaya) 8. Mr. Ivan Kurniawan (Director of CV Prima Karya)
25	Wed		1. Mr. Asep syaefudin (Director of PT Gemilang Lestari) 2. Mr. Rozikin (Director of UD Kaligung Jaya) 3. Mr. Abdul Baweh (Director of UD Panca Jaya) 4. Mr Budimansyah (Director of Budi Logam Putra) 5. Mr. Suwarjo (Director of UD Lancher Jaya) 6. Mr. Solihin (Director of UD Abadi Baud) 7. Mr. Anwar (Director of Masduki Putra Jaya) 8. Mr. Suwarjo (Director of Izan Putra)
26	Thu		1. Mr. Ali Machmudin (Director of Lulu Putra Mandiri) 2. Mr. Lukman (Director of UD Elceha Jaya Teknik) 3. Mr. Joko (Director of UD Tunas Muda Teknik) 4. Mr. Iswadi (Director of UD Adi Jaya Logam) 5. Mr. Suwarto (Director of UD Sinar Kencana) 6. Mr. Muntaha (Director of UD Fitaka Karya) 7. Mr. Disutomo (Director of UD Wesi Aji) 8. Mr. Sharul Ade (Director of UD Mahestra)
27	Fri		1. Mr. Nasuha (Director of UD NS) 2. Mr. Dimyati (Director of PT Putra Bungsu) 3. Mr. Nasih (Director of UD Risdal Logam Mandiri) 4. Mr. Ahmad Tamiri (Director of UD Bontot Putra Logam) 5. Mr. Salafudin (Director of UD Putra Logam Karya) 6. Mr. Hamzah (Director of UD Cahaya Logam)
28	Sat		1. Mr. Multazam (Director of UD Tri Semar Jaya) 2. Mr. M. Arifin (Director of UD Karya Utama Logam)
		Tegal - Jakarta	
29	Sun	Holiday	
30	Mon	Ministry of Industry	Library
31	Tue	Yayasan Dharma Bhakti Astra	Orientation
Feb-17		Location	Research activities
1	Wed	Yayasan Dharma Bhakti Astra	1. Interview with Mr. Henry C. Widjaja
2	Thu	Jl. Gaya Motor 1 No.10, Sunter 2	2. Collecting Data
3	Fri	Jakarta	3. Interview with Mr. Suwarno (Director of PT Laksana Tehnik Makmur) - Tier 2 of Daihatsu Supplier
4	Sat	Holiday	
5	Sun	Holiday	
6	Mon	Pusdiklat Industri	Data Wrapping
7	Tue	Jakarta (Departure)	
8	Wed	Kyoto (Arrival)	

(4) Results

I categorized some important issues that I found by this field research by 3 groups, namely:

1. The Transformation of SME

Sukabumi (West Java) and Tegal (Central Java) were famous in metal-working product. They also known as a producer of household appliances and souvenir from metal. For that reason, they were really understood with the forging processes. Since the 1980s, this kind of technology is replaced by the casting process until today.

However, metal casting products from these areas has been unable to compete with products that come from Cepur (Klaten) and Solo (other regions in Central Java), so most of the entrepreneurs in the region chose to produce manufactured goods. The most noticeable changes can be seen from the investment of the production machines mainly press stamping machine besides lathes and milling machines. Currently, those companies strive to become a supplier of Astra.

One of important case for transformation of SME is PT. Laksana Teknik Makmur will be introduced as a case to show how the firm transform from accessories workshop to middle-large firms. By this case the involvement of entrepreneurs, government and Astra (MNC) will be discussed.

2. The role of government and MNC for transformation of SMEs

Sukabumi and Tegal has received assistances from government and Astra. The government facilitated an area which call as industrial estate for SME. So, for the entrepreneur they did not need to manufacture at their home.

Two different story were happened in Sukabumi and Tegal. In Sukabumi, The entrepreneurs still occupies estate in UPT and even have undergone a change of ownership of land due to the expansion of several firms. The entrepreneurs still occupies estate in UPT and even have undergone a change of ownership of land due to the expansion of some companies. However number of estate that accommodated is not increased since the 1980s. In addition, the services provided by the UPT is still focused on training and production assistance.

In Tegal, Some employers have left their estate, and move the production activities in the area around their homes. However, some new entrants also occupied estate in UPT. In addition, the service provided by UPT has evolved from training and production assistance became the center the testing, competency certification.

3. The Prosopography studies on entrepreneur in Metal-working firms

By the field research, the researcher succeed to conduct interview on 69 entrepreneurs including: 28 interviews in Sukabumi, 40 interviews in Sukabumi, and 1 interview in Jakarta. Each interview spent 40 – 65 minutes. The result of the interview use as a set of document for prosopography studies.

Future Perspective

I was very satisfied in the field research for 3 weeks in Indonesia. This study could cover research objectives which have been determined prior the departure. Because there were other important issue that must be discussed in my dissertation, by the field research, it was decided to add one more research objective which conducted the study prosopography in metal-working industries particularly for entrepreneurs.

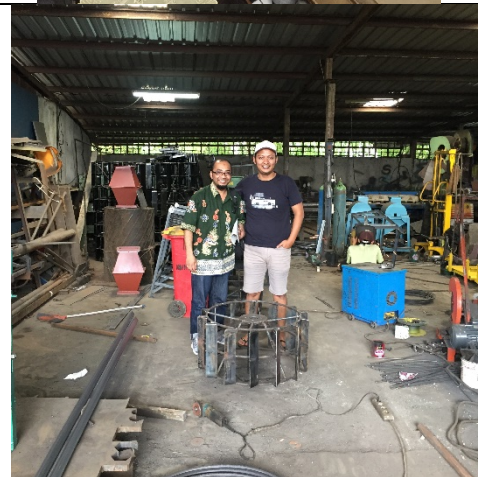
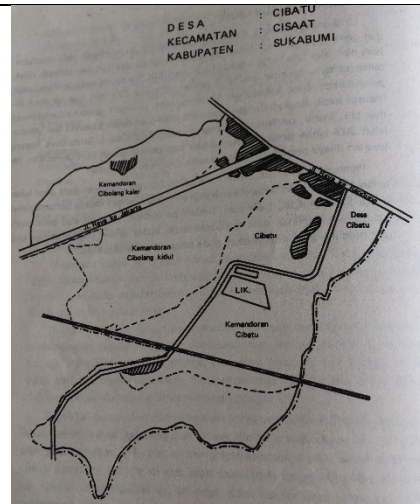
It was not easy to conduct 68 interviews by two week. I would not have succeeded without assistance of local staff in each area. They already knew the locus very well, including including the closeness between local staff and entrepreneurs. They introduced me to every firms so I can easily meet entrepreneurs, even they make an appointment to meet with entrepreneurs for some firms.

The result of this research uses to produce two academic paper. These papers become two separate chapters in the dissertation. First, it discusses on Entrepreneurs and Survivability: A Prosopography Study on Metal-working Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) in Indonesia, 1980s-2010s. The paper proposal for that tittle already accepted to be presented in Association Business History Conference in Glasgow, June 29th –July 1st, 2017. After the conference, I hope that it consider to submit in academic journal.

Second, it discusses on The Transformation of Metal-working SME firm to become Astra Supplier. This topic concerns on the development of production processes, particular technology, and the organization.

The Documentation (The Face of Metal-Working SME)

Sukabumi (January, 16th - 20th, 2017)

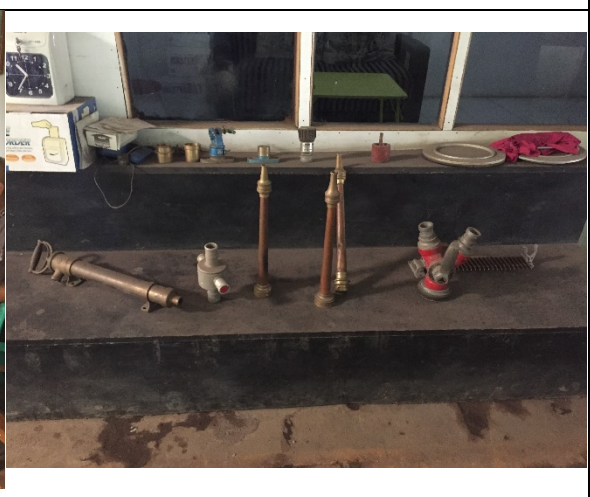




Tegal (January, 22nd – 28th, 2017)







Jakarta (January, 30th - February, 3rd, 2017)



Labour unions as agents of institutional change: union strategy and employment patterns in the UK

Nicolo ROSETTI

Executive Summary

I embarked on a project of five weeks to carry out field research in the UK. I organised two meetings with representatives from the British Medical Association and have remained in contact with trade union representatives both in Japan and the UK. Under the supervision of Dr Watanabe, I spent most of my time reviewing the literature on the history and institutions of British and Japanese industrial relations to produce a comparative study between the two economies. After sifting through thousands of articles in libraries in Sheffield, London and Cambridge, I selected 26 papers and three books as the main foundation for my research. I had bilateral discussions with my supervisor and other academics in the University of Cambridge, learnt new econometric techniques, registered to access several new micro and macro datasets purchased a Stata licence and used the software to replicate the techniques used by authors in my literature review. Perhaps most importantly, I have decided the focus of my next paper – quantitatively estimating the effectiveness of trade unions in Japan and the UK and comparing their effect on wages, job tenure and quality of life indicators. The results will then be framed in the context of the institutional differences and path-dependent evolution of each country's industrial relations. This project was an excellent opportunity to grow my personal and academic network and to lay the foundations for my Doctoral research, and I feel it has been a success on both accounts.

Accomplishment of Objectives

(1) Objectives and Significance:

My research integrates quantitative analysis with a qualitative institutional approach to industrial relations. The final objective is to build a comparative framework between Japan and the UK which takes into account the path-dependent institutional development of each whilst using econometric techniques to test hypotheses analysing micro data from national surveys. I believe quantitative analysis is essential to confirm trends and causal relationships, however, the qualitative base that is necessary to understand the causality of such relationships is often overlooked. This project aimed at enriching my qualitative understanding of UK labour history and institutions, whilst verifying the availability of and gaining access to datasets required for the quantitative analysis I will undertake during my

Doctoral dissertation.

(2) Methods and Strategies

The majority of the research for this project was carried out in libraries, to access academic journals and publications about British and Japanese industrial relations. In particular, the Cambridge University Library provided me access to their extensive collections of material on trade unions and industrial relations. The university library at the University of Sheffield was also used during the days I spent in the city. In London, I registered with the British Library in order to access their material and spent time assessing the availability of data in each location to decide where the research should be carried out. My strategy was to review recent publications in high-level labour economics/industrial relations journals, as well as books on British, Japanese or comparative industrial relations and British labour history. I would then keep records of the qualitative and quantitative data sources I would come across in the literature, then have a discussion with my supervisor to decide which sources to use for my research.

(3) Schedule and Activities

I met with my supervisor immediately after arriving to the UK and began the process to register as a visiting researcher at Sheffield University.

The first part of the project was to review publications from major labour economics journals since 2010 to familiarise myself with the quantitative techniques used, which datasets are available, and the level of analytical rigour and qualitative base expected to publish. After browsing thousands of journal articles I selected 26 papers that were particularly relevant to my research and studied their findings (see literature review). The journals I reviewed most extensively were:

- British journal of industrial relations
- Economic and industrial democracy
- European journal of industrial relations
- ILR review
- Industrial relations journal
- Journal of industrial relations
- Work, employment and society

I discussed the qualitative literature with my supervisor, Dr Watanabe, who then suggested further reading and additional papers on the topic. We decided that it would be more productive not to undertake direct qualitative research in archives or interviews, but rather to build extensive knowledge of the underlying institutional framework by reviewing existing literature and focus on building an institutionally adjusted quantitative model. For

this reason, more time was spent on quantitative research and studying quantitative techniques than originally planned.

In the following weeks, I reviewed the quantitative techniques used in the publications and studied them on econometrics textbooks. The funding for this project allowed me to purchase a licence for Stata which I used in conjunction with my studies to replicate the findings from the literature and practice using large datasets.

Rather than interviews, at this stage, it was preferable to engage in informal discussions with members of labour organisations to gain a deeper understanding of the current challenges and attitudes in the labour movement. I had two informal discussions with four members of the British Medical Association (BMA) and through them, I am arranging further bilateral discussions with a representative of the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers Union (BFAWU).

(4) Results

Two meetings with four BMA representatives, further potential discussions with other British trade union representatives.

Meeting with Cambridge Director of Studies Dr Mohaddes to discuss future collaboration with Cambridge academics and broadening of my academic network

New econometric techniques acquired, particularly methods for using panel and time series data.

Significant improvement in my knowledge of available datasets. I have registered (or am in the process of registering) to access the following:

- Institutional Characteristics of Trade Unions, Wage Setting, State Intervention and Social Pacts (ICTWSS)
- Annual macro-economic database of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (AMECO)
- Japan government data:
 - Population census (2000, 2005)
 - National survey of Family Income and Expenditure (1989, 1994, 1999, 2004)
 - Labour Force Survey (1989 – 2010)
 - Employment Status Survey (1992, 1997, 2002)
 - Basic Survey on Wage Structure
- Japanese General Social Survey (JGSS)
- Japan Household Panel Survey (JHPS/KHPS)
- UK national office of statistics (ONS)

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Future Perspective

The research changed significantly from the initial plan, as is often the case with a field research project that is part of a wider research objective. As such, the archives in Warwick and London Metropolitan University were not consulted, because following discussions with my supervisor Dr Watanabe, it was deemed preferable to keep my research focus as quantitative while carrying out an extensive and careful review of the existing qualitative and historical literature on industrial relations in the UK and Japan. I feel the project was very successful as a foundation for my PhD research and as a concrete start on the path to publication in academic journals. After skimming thousands of journal articles and reading chapters from several books, I selected the sources found in my literature review as the foundation for the next phase of my research. The publications I listed contain either qualitative findings to incorporate in my model, or quantitative techniques to be used in my analysis. I was also not previously aware of some of the available datasets, which this process of systematic review of the recent literature helped me uncover. During this project, I was able to register to access several new sets of micro and macro data which have considerably increased the depth of quantitative analysis I am now able to undertake. The level of analytical rigour set by authors in high-end journals set an excellent example for me to aim towards and follow in my own research. Finally, I would add that Sheffield is a charming and beautiful city, integrating very new, clean and functional buildings with beautiful historic buildings. The university has a lively student community, highly engaged in student politics and social events. I have had a wonderful experience and look forward to my continued research there in future months. I attached some photographs (see below) I took during my days there.





Reconstructing meanings and practices of halal: the politics of the new state-led halal standards in Indonesia

Anom Sigit SURYAWAN

Executive Summary

The main objective of my field research in Indonesia is to collect data necessary for my doctoral dissertation, especially for one of the main chapters which focus on unveiling power struggles among actors involved in the standard-formulation process of the new state-led halal standards in Indonesia. To achieve this goal, three qualitative methods were employed during the field research, i.e. (1) document analysis; (2) semi-structured interviews; and (3) participant observation, which all were conducted in Jakarta and Bogor, Indonesia. The results of the field work demonstrate that halal standards are beyond just a religiously-inspired governing mechanism to serve and protect Muslim consumers. Instead, there are power struggles underpinning the formulation of halal standards, meaning that halal criteria are not only prescribed based on the Islamic dietary laws that explain them, but also through constant contestation, negotiation, and reconciliation between actors involved in the standard-drafting process. In addition, the inclusion of a wide range of stakeholders in the standard-formulation process has opened up the space for non-religious issues and discourses such as animal welfare, food security and geopolitics (i.e. protection to national economy) to be integrally embedded, and contested, in the new state-led halal standards. Therefore, the development of halal standards is intertwined with the dynamic, complex “secular” food politics taking place at local, national and global level. Further investigation is needed on how the new national halal standards shaped (and reshaped by) the actual practices by actors in the network. As an initial step, a study on how stunning technology in halal slaughtering in Indonesia has been developed over the years might worth our attention.

Accomplishment of Objectives

(1) Objectives

The main objective of my field research in Indonesia is to collect data necessary for my doctoral dissertation, especially for one of the main chapters which focuses on unveiling power struggles among actors involved in the standard-formulation process of the new state-led halal standards in Indonesia.

The field work was and has been, a crucial element of my research because of two main reasons. First, as my goal is to unpack the 'black box' of halal standards, i.e. to advance the understanding of the complex interactions between actors (or the politics) behind the formulation of halal standards, it is important to understand how the standard-development process is going on and how actors really participate during that process. That said, data available on the internet on this subject are still very limited. Therefore, a field research that involves interviews and participant observations are necessary to gather data.

Secondly, through the field research, I have been able to build, expand and maintain relationships and networks with ministries, institutions, companies, academia, NGOs and other actors that are relevant to my research. By doing so, it would be convenient not only for me to conduct a follow-up research on similar topics in the future, but also for other researchers and students in Kyoto University should they need to get in touch with these institutions. One of the best examples of this is that I was benefited from my good relationship with some of the senior officials of MUI (Indonesian Council of Ulama), currently, the only halal certification agency in Indonesia, built and maintained from my previous field works, that I was given a free pass to attend a halal management training for two days. In this relatively pricey training, I was able to learn thoroughly how halal certification in Indonesia is conducted, and to expand my networks with market players who attended the course.

(2) Methods and Strategies

There are three qualitative methods employed during the field research, i.e. (1) *document analysis*; (2) *semi-structured interviews*; and (3) *participant observation*, which all were conducted in Jakarta and Bogor, Indonesia. The explanation of each method is as follows.

With regard to *document analysis*, data were gathered from a number of written sources, including minutes of the meeting, ministries and other authorities' reports, publications produced by business associations, civil society organizations and Islamic organizations, newspaper articles as well as existing literature related to the topic. For example, I obtained and studied, a set of minutes of the meeting on one of the new national halal standards that I collected from the National Standardization Agency (BSN), who is in charge of drafting the halal standard. In addition, a comparison between halal criteria prescribed in both the "old" and the new halal standards was carried out to identify key changes and issues. These efforts proved to be helpful to trace the center gravity of the debates during the standard-drafting process and to formulate relevant

questions for each interviewee.

As for the *interviews*, there are two strategies that I took to obtain data. First, I conducted semi-structured interviews with the members of the Halal Technical Committee 03-08 (*Komite Teknis 03-08 Halal*) of BSN, who have been directly involved in the formulations of the new halal standards. There are 22 official members in the committee, including representatives from:

- BSN
- Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI)
- Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Trade
- National Agency for Drug and Food Control
- Indonesian Food & Beverage Association (GAPMMI)
- Indonesian Consumers Foundation (YLKI)
- Indonesian Retailers Association (APRINDO)
- Indonesian Standard Society (MASTAN)
- Indonesian Association of Muslim Intellectuals (ICMI)
- Indonesian Logistic and Forwarder Association (ILFA)
- Indonesian Cosmetics Association (PERKOSMI)

Out of these 22 committee members, I only succeeded to interview face-to-face with nine members. The following is their details.

Name (initial)	Institution
WP	BSN
SA	MORA
LD	MOA
MAG	MUI
YK	APRINDO
WW	ILFA
TM	ICMI
SI	MASTAN
AB	YLKI

Other 13 members, unfortunately, could not be reached because they did not

respond my requests for an interview, which were sent either through email or online messenger applications (i.e. WhatsApp and Line). In response to this, initially I planned to ask directly their availability during the committee meeting that I was invited to (will be explained below), but they did not show up in the meeting. As such, I tried to compensate it by (i) asking the actors whom I interviewed about those 13 members, especially on how they participated in the standard-drafting process, and (ii) by examining their actions through careful analysis of minutes of the committee meeting that I obtained from BSN.

Secondly, I also conducted interviews with respondents who are *not* part of the committee, but still relevant to the objective of my study. They consisted of (a) a director of MUI; (b) two halal auditors of MUI; (c) two managers representing public and private slaughterhouses respectively; (d) two officials of MORA; and (e) two officials of BSN. The interviews with the representatives of LPPOM MUI was key to examine the process through which halal criteria prescribed in MUI's halal standards (i.e. the "old" halal standards) are formulated and implemented, while the interviews with two slaughterhouse managers was necessary to clearly understand whether key issues being debated in the committee meeting reflected what was happening on the ground. The interviews with two officers of MORA and BSN respectively, on the other hand, helped me understand how halal certification would be implemented under the new regime (i.e. state-led halal certification systems).

In total, I conducted interviews with **18 respondents** during the field research. The following is a list of interviewees and their institutions.

Name of institution	Number of interviewees
BSN	3 interviewees
MORA	3 interviewees
MUI	4 interviewees
MOA	1 interviewee
APRINDO	1 interviewee
ILFA	1 interviewee
ICMI	1 interviewee
MASTAN	1 interviewee
YLKI	1 interviewee
Slaughterhouse	2 interviewees
TOTAL	18 interviewees

Although no specific protocols are prepared for the interview, however, several

key questions were prepared for each respondent. The first part sought information regarding interviewees' overall remarks on the standard-formulation process, including their involvement in the discussions. This was useful to examine whether the scope and quality of participation, as well as the decision-making mechanisms, reflect the inclusive, fair and democratic elements which are commonly associated with the standard-making process of public standards. In the second part, the interviewees were asked about how halal criteria should be prescribed. This enabled me to identify the dominant discourses and framings (e.g. scientific rationality, religious considerations and ethical arguments) used by each actor to advance their interests in the new halal standards. And lastly, questions related to the feasibility and applicability of the standards to be implemented and adopted by the standard takers, especially by small producers, were also asked.

With regard to the third method used in the field research, i.e. *participant observation*, I was invited by BSN to attend a committee meeting regarding the new halal standard for ruminant slaughterhouses. This allows me to observe and examine how the committee members strategically presented their arguments in the debates by using certain narratives and framings of issues. It also enabled me to feel the atmosphere of the debates which is helpful to identify how actors gave weight on a particular issue.

There were only 11 committee members who participated in the meeting. In addition, two ruminant slaughterhouse managers, representing a large public and a private slaughterhouse respectively, were invited to join in the meeting. It took around three hours for the meeting to complete without a single break. I was given permission to record the discussions by using a voice recorder and to take notes and pictures during the meeting. After the meeting finished, I had the opportunity to talk with several committee members, asking for a schedule for an interview in the following weeks which they agreed. I concluded the activities on that day by interviewing two slaughterhouse managers whose offices located outside of Jakarta.

(3) Schedule and Activities

Below are the schedule and activities of my field research.

Date	Location	Activities
Feb 4 (Sat)	Jakarta	Arrived in Jakarta – No research activity
Feb 5 (Sun)	Jakarta	No research activity
Feb 6 (Mon)	Jakarta	Interviewed with a committee member of BSN
Feb 7 (Tue)	Bogor	Interviewed with vice director of MUI
Feb 8 (Wed)	Jakarta	Interviewed with Head of Legal Bureau and Head of Halal and Hajj Research Division of MORA
Feb 9 (Thu)	Bogor	Interviewed with two halal auditors of MUI
Feb 10 (Fri)	Jakarta	Attended the halal committee meeting at BSN Interview with two slaughterhouse managers
Feb 11 (Sat)	Jakarta	No research activity
Feb 12 (Sun)	Jakarta	No research activity
Feb 13 (Mon)	Jakarta	Interviewed with a committee member of MORA
Feb 14 (Tue)	Jakarta	Interviewed with a committee member of MOA
Feb 15 (Wed)	Jakarta	Interviewed with a committee member of ILFA
Feb 16 (Thu)	Bogor	Interviewed with a committee member of MUI
Feb 17 (Fri)	Jakarta	Interviewed with a committee member of ICMi
Feb 18 (Sat)	Jakarta	No research activity
Feb 19 (Sun)	Jakarta	No research activity
Feb 20 (Mon)	Jakarta	Interviewed of two officers of BSN
Feb 21 (Tue)	Bogor	Attended a halal management training at MUI
Feb 22 (Wed)	Bogor	Attended a halal management training at MUI
Feb 23 (Thu)	Jakarta	Interviewed with a committee member of APRINDO
Feb 24 (Fri)	Jakarta	Interviewed with a committee member of MASTAN
Feb 25 (Sat)	Jakarta	No research activity
Feb 26 (Sun)	Jakarta	No research activity
Feb 27 (Mon)	Jakarta	Worked on interview transcription and initial data analysis
Feb 28 (Tue)	Jakarta	Worked on interview transcription and initial data analysis
Mar 1 (Wed)	Jakarta	Worked on interview transcription and initial data analysis
Mar 2 (Thu)	Jakarta	Interviewed with a committee member of YLKI
Mar 3 (Fri)	Jakarta	Worked on interview transcription and initial data analysis
Mar 4 (Sat)	Kyoto	Arrived at Kyoto – No research activity

(4) Results

There are five important achievements that I attained from the field research:

1. The data collected from the field research indicate that halal standards are not what many

people would think; that is, halal standards are beyond just a religiously-inspired governing mechanism to serve and protect Muslim consumers. Instead, there are power struggles underpinning the formulation of halal standards. As such, halal criteria are not only prescribed based on the Islamic dietary laws that explain them, but also through constant contestation, negotiation, and reconciliation between actors involved in the standard-drafting process.

2. The inclusion of a wide range of stakeholders in the standard-formulation process of the new national halal standards in Indonesia has opened up the space for non-religious issues and discourses such as animal welfare, food security and geopolitics (i.e. protection to national economy) to be integrally embedded, and contested, in the new state-led halal standards. This finding shows that the development of halal standards is intertwined with the dynamic, complex “secular” food politics taking place at local, national and global level.
3. The result of the field research has also inspired me to argue that we need to review how we evaluate the democratic legitimacy of public standards. Public standards have been widely perceived as inherently democratic due to the inclusion of potentially affected stakeholders in the standard-development process (the *scope* aspect of participation). This research contends that we need to revisit this account by paying serious attention to how actors actually participate (the *quality* aspect of participation). The case of the new national halal standards in Indonesia indicates that inclusive participation does *not* guarantee active and meaningful engagement by actors due to, for instance, lack of knowledge and experience in the issues being discussed as well as in standard-drafting itself. Hence, the discussions were largely dominated by a handful of actors, which might hinder the democratic process of standard-development.
4. This research also found that the general perception among scholars in tripartite standards regime (TSR) studies that the state tends to be 'captured' by market forces in standard-setting processes requires a critical examination. The result of this study demonstrates that the state remains an active and powerful actor who has its own interests and agendas. Instead of being captured by market forces, the government of Indonesia shows some 'activist credential'; that is, promoting progressive policy to restructure national (and potentially global) food systems that reflect local dietary needs and culture.
5. Lastly, by looking through the lens of actor-network theory, another important takeaway from the field work is the role of non-human actors, i.e Australian cows, of halal certification and standards in Indonesia. For the last decades, Indonesia has been importing a significant number of alive cows from Australia. These cows have specific characteristics that require a particular pre-slaughter treatment, i.e. the application of stunning technology, whereas no stunning technology is needed before slaughter for local cows. From the interviews, I learned that slaughterhouses in Indonesia are dictated by

Australian feedlots to adopt certain stunning technologies, not only because of the political economic reasons (e.g. the Australian firms would only sell alive cows to slaughterhouses that agree to install and use stunning methods that comply with the Australian animal welfare standards), but also because of the inherent characteristics that the Australian cows have. As such, it would be interesting to investigate further the development of stunning technology in halal certification, especially in Indonesia, and the linkage that it has with the particularities that the Australian cows possess.

Future Perspective

Overall, it has been a successful field research for me. Almost all the main activities that were planned before departure were fully completed. I think a good preparation, including clear research objectives and research questions, careful schedule arrangements and regular communications with prospective respondents, combined with full support from Professor Hisano in preparing necessary documentation, is the major factor behind this smooth process. As a result, I think the data collected from the field work are sufficient for my research.

One of the great experiences that I learned from the field research is to conduct a participant observation method. It was the first time for me to employ such approach in my research, and I have been benefited from it. Particularly, it gave me the opportunity to experience and understand a standard-drafting process in the fullest sense. Therefore, if possible and applicable, I would consider to include this method again in my future research.

The next step for me is to try to finalize a draft academic paper by the end of April 2017 based on the data collected from the field research and present it at an international academic conference organized by Wageningen University in June 2017. Following that, I envisage to submit the draft to a prominent academic journal by the end of July 2017 with the hope of getting it accepted before the start of the second year of my doctoral course.

Pictures taken from the field research



Interview with BSN official



Interview with vice director of MUI



Halal committee meeting at BSN



Halal management training held by MUI

The Early Introduction of Total Quality Control (TQC) in China

WU Yun

Executive Summary

The main purposes of this field research were to collect data and information about how TQC was introduced and developed during the early stage of the reform in China. Through this trip, I got specific information about how TQC was practiced in State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) from the late 1970s to early 1980s. Most of this information was acquired from interviews. However, the exact data I expected, I have to say they were difficult to access even I spent a lot of time in libraries and asking people for clues.

I arrived in Beijing on February 6, 2017, and began my research the next day. Till the day I left Beijing on February 17, I had conducted three interviews, visited four related institutions, and met three professors discussing my research. Some of those activities were not in the original plan, and the trip was kind of random, but it was successful.

Accomplishment of Objectives

(1) Objectives and Significance

Two objectives were set in this field research. The first one was to find out why China first introduced TQC instead of other management practices from Japan, and why Beijing Internal-Combustion Engine Factory (BICEF) was selected as a pilot plant. The second objective was to investigate how TQC was initially introduced into SOEs and how it worked to increase quality.

These objectives were proposed due to the deficiency of existing studies on the development of TQC in China. The TQC development in China has been discussed a lot at the policy and governance level, but not paid enough attention in the viewpoint of business history. The significance of this research was that it challenged the commonly accepted opinion. It is well known that the state played the main role in introducing and popularizing TQC. However, this research emphasized the pilot plants' efforts were more worthy of study because they directly impelled the TQC development in China.

(2) Methods and Strategies

Two methods were used in this research, literature review and case study. In the literature review, I collected resources which were included official publications, papers from academic journals, and books about TQC in China. In this case study, I focused on the activities of BICEF, collected its company histories, and met its former TQC staff.

(3) Schedule and Activities

February 7, Visited CASS(Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), met Professor Ding Yi at Institute of Industrial Economics, CASS, talked about my research and modified the field research plan.



February 8, interviewed Kang Rongping, former professor of CASS and researcher of IDE (Institute of Developing Economics), at Starbucks (Beijing Xicheng District) for more than three hours. He talked his opinions on Japanese management and his experiences of TQC in China.



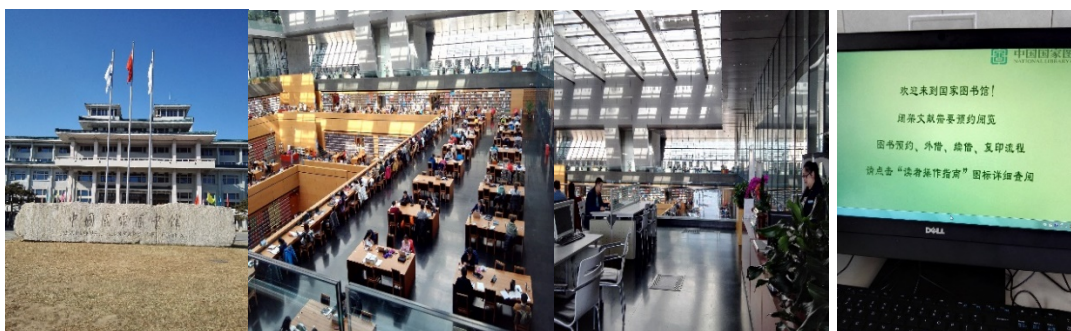
February 9, visited China's General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine(CAQSIQ) with Professor Ding Yi, interviewed its staff Yi Yan, who is also a famous researcher of quality standard. He introduced the current stage of quality control in China and talked about his thinking of the relationship between TQC and ISO 9000.



February 10, collected literature at Professor Ding Yi's office in CASS. Planned and arranged next interviews.

February 11, collected literature at National Library. Made several phone calls to confirm interviews.

February 12, collected literature at National Library. Prepared interview questions.



February 13, met my supervisor, Professor Tanaka Akira, talked about my research and the strategy of interviews.

February 14, interviewed Bian Jianguo, former TQC staff of BICEF(Beijing Internal-Combustion Engine Factory), at the meeting room of BHAP (the 12th floor of Beijing Auto Building). He talked specifically about his experience of learning and practicing TQC in BICEF, and its influences on his future career. Joined Professor Tanaka's research seminar in CASS.



February 15, visited Tianjin Nankai University, met professor Wang Yuru, who is a famous economic history researcher. I introduced my research to her and she gave me some advices on how to access archives.



February 16, visited bookstores, and bought some books related to my research.

(4) Results

In this field research, I was able to understand the general background of TQC introduction from Japan, and how it processed. Especially, the actual practices in BICEF which I learned from the interview with Bian, were the most precious information to my research. Throughout this interview, all other field research activities were meaningful.

Future Perspective

If I check off a score for myself in this field research, I would mark 4 points out of 5. They represent 4 goals achieved. First, I did research at CASS as I had planned. Second, I successfully interviewed three important persons. Third, I also had a chance to communicate with other researchers and professors in my field. Four, I collected related data and literature (although limited). These goals could not have been achieved without the help of my supervisors and friends. I fully used their networks to complete my goals. The lost 1 point represents things left undone. Initially, I also planned to visit the National Archives and China Enterprise Management Association, but my time in the actual field research did not allow.

THE RESONANT INFLUENCE OF RISKS ON SUPPLY CHAIN PERFORMANCE: B2B & B2C

Huy TRUONG QUANG

Executive Summary

My main purpose on this trip is to develop a measurement instrument for research “constructs” and collect data to validate the new concept in the supply chain risk management literature – “resonant influence” in the B2B and B2C perspectives. After 33 days of the field trip, with the support of three Professors at Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology and Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City, the measurement instrument, hypotheses and the research model were completed and a dataset of 19 B2B and B2C companies were collected throughout interviews of practitioners. Some results were presented at the 10th Southeast ASEAN Technical University Consortium Symposium with a paper titled as: "RISKS AND PERFORMANCE IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN: MANUFACTURERS & SERVICE PROVIDERS." Moreover, I had a chance to participate two seminars and one workshop with respect to advanced knowledge of Supply Chain Management and Service Dominant Orientation.

Results got from this trip are planning to be used in my upcoming paper that I will validate the resonant influence and compare between B2B and B2C enterprises. The knowledge learning from two seminars and a workshop moreover will be main references for developing the theoretical background and discussing research results in the paper. The outcomes of this trip are core contents in my dissertation.

Accomplishment of Objectives

(1) Accomplishment of Objectives

The main purpose of this research is to examine and compare the resonant influence of various risks on supply chain performance among two groups: B2B and B2C. This is one of pioneer research examining the resonant influence of SC risks on SC performance. Thus there are no available measurement scales as well as databases. This field trip has an important meaning that can develop a measurement instrument for research constructs and collect data to validate the new concept in the supply chain risk management literature – “resonant influence.” We expect that the findings achieved from this research could contribute to the theory about the relationship between these two concepts. Moreover, the research results can be used as “a guideline” for reducing the

impact of this mechanism. Furthermore, understanding the mutual interaction/ the resonance among SC risks, firms are capable of predicting the degree of danger of risks on performance in their SC and proposing pertinent strategies to mitigate risks. On the other hand, the comparison between B2B and B2C enterprises will provide a thorough view of risks, thereby proposing appropriate solutions for each type of company.

For these research objectives, we can't make this phenomenon happen at our will and we can't interfere with it as well. However, we can ask people about their perceptions, attitudes, beliefs, opinions about it, so it is said that survey is an appropriate method for this research (Babbie, 1973)¹.

After 33 days of the field trip, the measurement instrument, hypotheses and the research model were completed and a dataset of 19 B2B and B2C companies were collected throughout interviews of practitioners. These data were analyzed and discussed with three Professors at Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology and Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City. Some results were presented at the 10th Southeast ASEAN Technical University Consortium Symposium with a paper titled as: "RISKS AND PERFORMANCE IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN: MANUFACTURERS & SERVICE PROVIDERS."

This paper aims to examine and compare the simultaneous impact of various risks on performance between two groups: manufacturers and service providers, from the supply chain perspective. Empirical evidences gained from the Vietnam construction sector indicated that in the worst case all of six proposed risks incur at the same time, a remarkable rate - 68.6% variance of supply chain performance was explained. This rate moreover is very different between two compared groups: manufacturers (92%) and service providers (61%) indicating that compared with service providers, risks existing at manufacturers have a greater effect on SC performance. Additionally, except for fact that the impacts of financial- and time risks on supply chain performance are not found in both groups, the relations of supply-, operational-, demand- and information risks to supply chain performance can also vary. These exciting results provide insight into the relationship between risks and performance in the supply chain, implying that manufacturing firms manage their supply chain from upstream to downstream, i.e. supply chain management. Values come from exchanging among members in the chain, especially between suppliers and manufacturers, i.e. value-in-exchange. Conversely, management of service firms starts from meeting customer's demand, i.e. demand chain management. Values will be created in the processes of consuming and dependent on the context of providing services (operational processes), i.e. value-in-use/ value-in-context. This key distinction is the main reason that leads to differences between two compared

¹ Babbie, E. "Survey Research Methods. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth." C. Blackstrom and G. Hursh-Cesar (1981) Survey Research.(second edition). New York: Wiley (1973): 297-298.

groups.

During the 2-days-symposium, I received so many comments/ advice from academicians and practitioners. It could be a great benefit for further improvement of my paper.

Moreover, I had a chance to participate two seminars and one workshop, entitled:

- “How to write a great research paper” organized by the publisher of Elsevier. This seminar aims to guide young researchers how to write and publish papers in international academic journals.
- “Trade Freedom - Opportunities and Challenges. Participation in the Global Supply Chain!” organized by Vietnam Business Association, LBC (Leading Business Club) and Singapore Management University to overview and discuss opportunities and challenges since Vietnamese enterprises have officially participated to the Global Supply Chain. Directions for further cooperation/ research of Supply Chain Management were also exchanged at the seminar.
- “Service Dominant Orientation” organized by the School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. This is an advanced topic that is very useful for my current research, especially for comparing between B2B and B2C or manufacturers and service providers.

Details of schedule and activities are described in the following table:

Date		Visiting Institute/organization (name and address)	Research activities (detailed information needed; if you visit researcher(s) please write his/her name, affiliation and position)
Feb 11	Sat	(departure)	
		(arriving)	
Feb 12	Sun		No research activity
Feb 13	Mon	School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Ward 14, District 10	Discussion with Dr Nguyen Thi Thu Hang - The Head of Department of Production and Operations Management, School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology.
Feb 14	Tue	Faculty of Garment Technology - Fashion, Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City. No. 12 Nguyen Van Bao, Ward 4, Go Vap District	Discussion with Ms Bui Thi Cam Loan - Vice Dean of Faculty of Garment Technology - Fashion, Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City.
Feb 15	Wed	Nghi Son Corporation 37 Ton Duc Thang St. Ho Chi Minh City	Interview with Mr Duong Hoang Hiep - Manager of Nghi Son Corporation.
Feb 16	Thu	TA Interior Co., Ltd. 22 Lien Tinh 5, Ward 6, District 8, Ho Chi Minh City	Mr Tran Trieu Tuan - Architecture of TA Interior Co., Ltd.

Feb 17	Fri	Ho Chi Minh City Department of Construction. 7 Phu Hoa, Ward 07, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City	Mr Huynh Tan Khuong – Staff of Ho Chi Minh City Department of Construction.
Feb 18	Sat	School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Ward 14, District 10	Modifying the measurement instrument, hypotheses and the research model at School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology.
Feb 19	Sun		No research activity
Feb 20	Mon	School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Ward 14, District 10	Discussion with Dr Nguyen Thi Thu Hang - The Head of Department of Production and Operations Management, School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology.
Feb 21	Tue	Faculty of Garment Technology - Fashion, Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City. No. 12 Nguyen Van Bao, Ward 4, Go Vap District	Discussion with Ms Bui Thi Cam Loan – Vice Dean of Faculty of Garment Technology - Fashion, Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City. Discussion with Dr Nguyen Trong Quyen - The Head of Fashion Department, Faculty of Garment Technology - Fashion, Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City.
Feb 22	Wed	Royal Hotel Saigon 133 Nguyen Hue Avenue, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Participate the seminar of “How to write a great research paper” organized by the publisher of Elsevier.
		School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Ward 14, District 10	Propose the final measurement instrument, hypotheses and the research model
Feb 23	Thu	APAVE Asia - Pacific 9 & 10 Floor, 538 Cach Mang Thang Tam St., District 3, Ho Chi Minh City	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities Mr Phuoc - 0986.681.226
Feb 24	Fri	Phuong Nga CO., LTD 41 Nguyen Van Trang, Ben Thanh Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City. FICO PANU South Building, 60, Truong Son, Ward 2, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City.	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities. Ms Gai - Manager - 0909.639.338 Mr Thanh - Manager - 0919.315.365
Feb 25	Sat	School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Ward 14, District 10	Data analysis
Feb 26	Sun		No research activity

Feb 27	Mon	<p align="center">C&T Company</p> <p>Floor 6, 9-19, Ho Tung Mau, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City</p> <p align="center">Ban Tich Construction and Trading Joint Stock Company</p> <p>05 Nguyen Gia Thieu, Floor 6, Thien Son Building, Ward 6, District 3, Ho Chi Minh City.</p>	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities. Mr Viet - Manager - 0982.060.490 Mr Dung - Manager - 0918.223.217
Feb 28	Tue	<p align="center">BETONG TICCO Company</p> <p>Batch 1-6, My Tho Industrial Zone, Binh Duc Bridge, My Tho, Tien Giang</p>	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities Mr Giap - Manager - 0918.452.739
Mar 1	Wed	<p align="center">NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.1 TIEN GIANG INVESTMENT CO., LTD</p> <p>Km 1990 + 700, Highway 1A, Ward 4, Cai Lay District, Tien Giang.</p>	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities. Mr Hoang Anh - 0906.996.901
Mar 2	Thu	<p align="center">Ho Chi Minh City Department of Construction.</p> <p>7 Phu Hoa, Ward 07, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City</p> <p align="center">Hong Ma Joint Stock Company</p> <p>114 Truong Van Bang, Thanh My Loi Ward, District 2, Ho Chi Minh City</p>	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities. Ms Huong - Manager - 0913.121.618 Ms. Trinh - Manager - 0907.364.652
Mar 3	Fri	<p align="center">Phuong Nam Trade Joint Stock Company</p> <p>175 Ben Chuong Duong, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City</p> <p align="center">Ngoi Sao Lam Son CO., LTD</p> <p>2-4, My Phuoc Building, 5th floor, Bui Huu Nghia, Ward 2, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City</p>	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities. Ms Phuong Anh - Manager - 0975.090.192 Ms. Diem - Manager - 0902.875.859
Mar 4	Sat	<p align="center">School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology.</p> <p>268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Ward 14, District 10</p>	Data analysis
Mar 5	Sun		No research activity
Mar 6	Mon	<p align="center">Construction Corporation No. 1 (CC1)</p> <p>Sailing Tower, Floor 8-9, 111A Pasteur, Ward 5, Ho Chi Minh City, Binh Thanh District 5, Ho Chi Minh</p> <p align="center">Tuan Loc Construction Investment Corporation</p> <p>362/14, Ung Van Khiem Street, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City</p>	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities. Ms Hoa - Manager - 0909.265.064 Mr Long - Manager - 0916.000.305
Mar 7	Tue	<p align="center">Duc Thanh CO., LTD</p> <p>4, Nguyen Ba Tuyen, Ward 12, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City</p>	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities. Mr Toan - Manager - 0902.802.869
Mar 8	Wed	<p align="center">Thu Duc Centrifugal Concrete Joint Stock Company</p> <p>234, DT 747, Tan Luong, Thanh Phuoc Ward, Tan Yen - Binh Duong</p>	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities. Mr Hung - Manager - 0903.733.395

Mar 9	Thu	Nam Nguyen Concrete 10, Binh Tien 2 Hamlet, Duc Hoa Ha, Duc Hoa District, Duc Hoa - Long An	Data collection of risk management and supply chain activities. Mr Nam - Manager - 0983.916.496
Mar 10	Fri	New World Saigon Hotel 76 Le Lai Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Participate in the seminar: "Trade Freedom - Opportunities and Challenges. Participation in the Global Supply Chain!" organized by Vietnam Business Association, LBC (Leading Business Club) and Singapore Management University.
Mar 11	Sat	School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Ward 14, District 10	Data analysis
Mar 12	Sun		No research activity
Mar 13	Mon	Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Ward 14, District 10, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	The 10th Southeast ASEAN Technical University Consortium Symposium
Mar 14	Tue	Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Ward 14, District 10, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	The 10th Southeast ASEAN Technical University Consortium Symposium
			Participate in the workshop: "Service Dominant Orientation" organized by the School of Industrial Management, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology.
Mar 16	Thu	(departure)	
		(arriving)	

Future Perspective

My main purpose on this trip is to develop a measurement instrument for research "constructs" and collect data to validate the new concept in the supply chain risk management literature – "resonant influence" in the B2B and B2C perspectives. With the supports of three Professors and practitioners at Vietnam construction sector, this purpose was mainly completed. Professors also recommended me to participate some seminars and workshop that is very helpful for next steps of my research.

Results got from this trip will be used for my upcoming paper which I will validate the resonant influence and compare between B2B and B2C enterprises. The knowledge learning

from the seminar of “Trade Freedom - Opportunities and Challenges. Participation in the Global Supply Chain!” and the workshop of “Service Dominant Orientation” moreover will be used as main references for developing the theoretical background and discussing research results in the paper.

This field trip brings me a great opportunity to connect and cooperate with top Professors at the high-quality institutes in Vietnam. Furthermore, discussion with academicians and managers broaden my professional knowledge, experience, and my research abilities as well. Some new directions for further research moreover were also identified. The outcomes of this trip will be core contents in my dissertation.

Electricity Industry in Germany and Switzerland

XIA Chenxiao

Executive Summary

First of all, the host institute, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (abbreviation ETH), and the research supervisor Gisela Hurlimann provided me with comfortable research conditions. I had a desk and a computer in a spacy two person office. The library, where I can pick all the books I ordered from ETH, Zurich University, and Central Library Zurich. So without transportation cost I got in hand about 200 books, journals, and pamphlets in three weeks. Some of them I made a scan. Of special meaning are the company history of electricity firms in Germany, and some important technological journals. These are sources that are difficult to get in hand in Japan, and my experience tells me that even in Germany you cannot get all these source. Because ETH is a technological university and because Zurich is a big city, I can easily get valuable sources.

Second, I visited some archives including ABB (Asea Brown Boveri) company archive, Stadtarchiv Baden and Central Library Zurich. ABB archive is the corporate archive of the former Brown Boveri&Cie, the largest Swiss electrical manufacturer. Stadtarchiv Baden possesses the records of Motor Columbus AG, an important Swiss holding company. Central Library Zurich possesses the annual reports of Elektrobank, which was also an important Swiss holding company.

Third, I participated the academic activities at the host department Professor für Technikgeschichte at ETH. These activities include a lecture series 'Zukunftsmaschine' by David Gugerli and some research colloquium. I made a presentation about my research 'Electricity and War: Germany and Japan in Comparison, 1931-1945' on March 2. David Gugerli, Gisela Hurlimann and some PhD students and Postdocs participated my presentation and offered useful advice.

Accomplishment of Objectives

(1) Objectives and Significance

The purpose of this research trip is to gather source information about the history of electricity industry in Germany, and where profitable, also Switzerland from the 1920s to the 1940s. The significance of this research lays finding out the similarities and difference behind electrification in Japan and western societies especially Germany.

(2) Methods and Strategies

In my dissertation I adopt a comparative approach. I compare firms and governments in their national context. I also compare national experience with each other. In the real research period, I use mainly published company histories, government records, annual business reports, and technological journals. At ETH, I locate these informations, where accessible, in libraries in ETH, UB Zurich, and ZB Zurich. Then if the information are valuable, I scan it.

(3) Schedule and Activities

During working hours, I stayed in the office, libraries, and the archives. The specific activities include visiting the ETH library, scanning sources, visiting ZB Zurich, and visiting ABB Archive and Stadtarchive Baden. I also participated lectured by David Gugerli and a research colloquium on Cybersecurity.

(4) Results

The electricity interconnection between Germany and Switzerland is obviously an interesting topic because more than one participants hearing my presentation told me that they wanted to know more. The puzzling thing is that the German word for interconnection 'Verbundbetrieb' was not a keyword in both ABB Archive and Stadtarchive Baden. In German archives, for example, Wirtschaftsarchive Baden-Wurttemberg, on the contrary, under 'Verbundbetrieb' one find a lot of entries. The most valuable finding lies in the annual reports of Elektrobank in Zentralbibliothek Zurich. There I find the records of the interconnection between Switzerland, Germany, and Elsaß-Lothringen before the First World War. I have been looking for this information for a long time. The research in ABB Archive and Stadtarchive Baden was nevertheless also meaningful. I find in the internal reports of Motor-Columbus a report of the year 1943 about wartime electricity export and import between Germany and Switzerland. Besides archives, I also scanned some parts of the important technological journals Elektrizitaetewirtschaft, Elektrizitaetsverwertung, and Archive fuer Warmwirtschaft from 1933 to 1944. They contained valuable information about electricity industry in Germany during the WW2.

Future Perspective

The research findings during this trip will immediately be used in the conference paper for the Business History Conference on March 30, 2017. We will see whether it can be considered for submission to a major journal by then. Probably I will submit it to Economic History Review in May.

Prof David Gugerli, who specializes in electricity in his younger years, provided some valuable suggestions about the framework that I should use for this paper as well as for dissertation. Because he is an expert, so I find a lot of things we both agree upon.

In general, I gathered a lot of helpful information during this trip.



Retail Modernization in China: An Analysis of Regional Characteristic, Enterprise, Entrepreneur and Business Type

SHI Rui

Executive Summary



I began my field trip on February 19, 2017. The first destination was Ho Chi Minh City. On the first day, I discussed my research with Prof. Fujioka, and she also taught some basic knowledge of clothes making factory that would be visited. We also visited the traditional market and department store. With the guidance of general director of Tredia Vietnam, we visited Global Dyeing (cloth factories) and Hansoll Vietnam (sewing factory) and interviewed director and president of these two firms on Feb 21. With the guidance of the same director, we visited Viettien Garment (VG), Vimiky Factory of Viettien, and Wisteria on Feb 22. We also interviewed Managing Director of VG, manager of Vimiky and director of Wisteria. With the guidance of senior general manager of AEON Vietnam, we visited AEON Binh Tan store, making an interview with Chief Representative of Vietnam on Feb 23. We visited the factory of Viettien Garment, making an interview to factory manager on 24.



After the flight, I arrived in Shanghai on 25. I visited modern literature museum in Yangpu District Library and Fudan University on 26. I collected data from department stores in the Republican era there. Then I visited Shanghai Library, collecting data of department stores in the same period on 27. I also got some data after the reform and opening door policy.



After the trip to Shanghai, I came to Guangzhou. I visited Guangzhou Library in order to collect data on 28. I also visited Tai Koo Hui, and Fangsuo bookstore which operated by a new book retail style that succeeded in China. On the last day, I visited Xiangshan Commercial Culture Museum, experiencing the commercial situation in the Republican era.

Accomplishment of Objectives

As I mentioned in my research proposal, this field research aimed to get data of retailers and makers. The other goal is to get guidance about how to undertake the research in this field research under the supervision of professors.

This field research mainly used the method of interview and data collection. The interview and visiting factories and department store replenished my data and my acquaintance about the operation of the department store and factories. Moreover, I also collected the data in Republican era and era after reformed and opening door that could be used in my doctoral paper.

This field research proceeded as following schedule (Table 1).

Feb 19, Sunday	Arrive at Ho Chi Minh.	Ho Chi Minh
Feb 20, Monday	Discussion with Professor Fujioka. Visit to traditional market and department store.	Ho Chi Minh
Feb 21, Tuesday	Visit and interview in Tredia Vietnam Co., LTD, Global Dyeing, and Hansoll Vietnam.	Ho Chi Minh
Feb 22, Wednesday	Visit and interview in Viettien Garment, Vimiky Factory and Wisteria.	Ho Chi Minh
Feb 23, Thursday	Visit and interview in AEON Vietnam and Binh Tan store.	Ho Chi Minh
Feb 24, Friday	Visit and interview in Viettien Garment factory.	Ho Chi Minh
Feb 25, Saturday	Arrive at Shanghai.	Shanghai
Feb 26, Sunday	Collect data in Yangpu District Library. Visit Fudan University.	Shanghai
Feb 27, Monday	Collect data in Shanghai Library. Arrive at Guangzhou.	Shanghai
Feb 28, Tuesday	Visit Guangzhou Library and department store.	Guangzhou
Mar 1, Wednesday	A study trip to Xiangshan Commercial Culture Museum.	Guangzhou
Mar 2, Thursday	Arrive at Osaka.	Osaka

Table 1 Schedule

I achieved three accomplishments through this field research. Firstly, I comprehended how are the department store and garment company operate, and made out the relationship between retailers and garment company. The result of interviews will be applied in the second and third part of my doctoral paper (which was mentioned in research proposals I had submitted before). Secondly, I learned how to make interviews. This was my first time to conduct an interview, and I will make more interview in the future. I learned very much from Prof. Fujioka in how to ask questions and how to make interviewee speak much more. Thirdly, I found some new topics that deserved to research as I talked with the managers of factories and firms.

Future Perspective

I have to say it is a successful field research as the result of interview and data could be used on my present research and future research. The result of interview and the data after 1978 could be used on the 2nd and 3rd chapter of doctoral paper, which are about the private enterprises and the relation between retailers and clothes makers. The paper about private enterprises will be submitted to Enterprise & Society. And the 3rd chapter will be submitted to The Society for Industrial Studies in August. Moreover, the data in Republican era will be used in my future research. This research is about the foreign retailers in Shanghai's republican era, especially department store. This research will be a joint research with Prof. Fujioka, which will be started in December.