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PRIVATIZATION AND DEREGULATION IN

ASEAN and EC

Making Markets More Effective

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Edited by

Jacques Pelkmans

Norbert Wagner

Institut Européen d'Administration Publique

European Institute of Public Administration



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Contents

List	of Tables	viii
List	of Figures	\mathcal{X}
Pref	ace	XI
Acki	nowledgements	xv
List	of Contributors	xvii
PAR	RT I: INTRODUCTION	1
I	The Economics of Privatization and Deregulation: Lessons from ASEAN and the EC Jacques Pelkmans and Norbert Wagner	3
PAR	RT II: PUBLIC UTILITIES	29
II	Privatization of Public Utilities in the Philippines: General Direction and Approach Zinnia F. Godinez	31
III	Privatization of Electricity Supply in Malaysia: Issues and Problems M. Zainudin Saleh	45
IV	Privatization of Utilities in the United Kingdom, with Special Reference to Electricity Supply Frederick Bonner	60
PAR	AT III: TELECOMMUNICATIONS	69
V	The Liberalization and Privatization of Telecommunications: The Malaysian Experience <i>Toh Kin Woon</i>	71

VI Contents

VI	Privatization of Telecommunications Services in Singapore Toh Mun Heng and Linda Low	82
VII	Privatization of Telecommunications Services in Europe Godefroy Dang Nguyen	94
PAR'	T IV: TRANSPORT	109
VIII	Privatization and "Publicization": Aspects of Change in Singapore's Public Transport System <i>Ian Thynne</i>	111
IX	Privatization of the Bangkok Metropolitan Bus Service Kraiyudht Dhiratayakinant	120
X	Privatization of Port Klang: A Case Study Ismail Md. Salleh	130
XI	Privatization of Railways in Japan Yukihide Okano	144
PAR	Γ V: CAPITAL MARKET	157
XII	Stock Markets and Privatization: Issues in ASEAN Ahmad D. Habir	159
XIII	Reform and Privatization of State Enterprises in Thailand: The Role of the Financial Market Pairoj Vongvipanond	173
XIV	Recent Deregulation of the Banking Sector in Indonesia Anwar Nasution	184
PAR	T VI: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	201
XV	The Labour Perspective of Privatization in Malaysia A. Ragunathan	203
XVI	Towards Worker Ownership of Public Utility Firms through Privatization: The Case of the Pangasinan Transportation Company Leonor M. Briones and Aileen R. Zosa	214

Contents	vii

XVII Privatization and the European Trade Union Movement Giuseppe Fajertag	228
PART VII: PRIVATIZATION AND PUBLIC FIRMS	239
XVIII Privatization and the Performance of Public Firms M. R. Bishop and J. A. Kay	241
The Editors	260

List of Tables

II.1	Major Recipients of Government Support to State-Owned Enterprises	34
II.2	Summary of the Privatization Completed for State-Owned Enterprises	36
II.3	Major Non-Financial State-Owned Enterprises Monitored by the GCMCC	37
II.4	Major Subsidiaries of Manila Gas Corporation	38
III.1	Major Generating Plants in Operation, 1986	48
III.2	Total Supply, Consumption and Revenue	49
111.3	Cost of Electricity Supply (1975–86)	50
III.4	Total Energy Consumption and Number of Consumers	51
VII.1	Statute of Telecommunications Operators in Europe (European Community)	103
X.1	Total Cargo Handled at Port Klang, 1964-87	131
X.2	Performance of Container Terminal	133
X.3	Performance Indications	140
XI.1	Passengers Carried, 1987	149
XI.2	Revenue, Expenses and Profit (March 1988)	150
XI3	Assets and Liabilities (March 1988)	152

List of Tables ix

XI.4	Planned Disposition of Employees	154
XII.1	How the Markets Rate	163
XII.2	Financial Assets: Who Controls What	164
XIII.1	Salient Features of Financial Institutions in Thailand (at end 1988)	175
XIII.2	Ratio of Domestic Savings and Financial Savings to GDP	176
XIII.3	Market Capitalization/GDP	176
XIII.4	Highlight of Statistics on SET	177
XIV.1	The Structure and Growth of the Organized Financial Sector, 1982–86	186
XIV.2	Geographic Dispersion of Branches of Commercial Banks and RDBs in 1988	189
XVI.1	PANTRANCO's Financial Status, 1986-88	219
XVII.1	Employment Changes in Selected Public Enterprises in the European Community, 1982–85	231

List of Figures

X.1	Privatization of Port Klang Container Terminal	137
XI.1	Financial Performance of the JNR	145
XI.2	The Restructuring of the JNR and the Allocation and Disposition of Long-term Debts	146

Preface

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Community (EC) have gradually extended their co-operation since the first high-level political meetings of the two groups began more than ten years ago. One element of this extension consists in the so-called human resources development co-operation programme, especially directed at high officials working in the public sector. Sponsored by the Community, the programme offers a framework of co-operation to facilitate the mutual exchange of experiences and ideas with respect to public policies, their execution, administration and management. It includes intensive training where and when it is mutually agreed to be appropriate, or seminars and conferences, where the value-added is expected to be in the reflection and the testing out of ideas. The public policy issues may be at the member-state level within both groups, or at the group level, that is, related to economic co-operation or integration.

The present ASEAN-EC co-operation agreement assigns the implementation of the human resources development co-operation programme to the European Institute of Public Administration. In line with this, a symposium on "Privatization: Lessons from Europe and ASEAN" was organized jointly by the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA) and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) and held in Singapore from 16 to 18 February 1989. This volume comprises the proceedings of the symposium.

In preparing this joint effort ISEAS and EIPA had in mind the objective of added value right from the start. They had expected no added value from yet another conference and publication on privatization as several such conferences had been held in ASEAN and a great many in Europe as well. Moreover, ISEAS had attempted to deepen the comparison among ASEAN countries by opting for an ambitious research project, the first results of which are already available (Ng and Wagner 1989). After widespread consultations in the region, it was concluded that most value-added could be expected from an approach concentrated on specific sectors. The selection criterion for the sectors was "market failure", that is, markets

xii Preface

which when left entirely on their own fail to function "properly". Economic analysis, both theoretical and empirical, is, however, less straightforward. The key issue is competition, or potential competition, and the means to bring it about as well as to maintain it in the public interest — that is, the performance of the economy at large. Here, our target group, the civil servants dealing with privatization, will be interested in the state of the art of thinking in economic analysis, about experiences in Europe, in the debates in the respective EC and ASEAN countries and in the lessons from failures, drawbacks and successes that can be drawn from a comparison of specific, difficult sectors in the various countries.

Of course, in comparing Europe and ASEAN, one has to be conscious of the major internal differences within the two groups. To wit, the experience of Singapore clearly cannot automatically be imitated, as both the level of development and the role and strength of the private sector differ greatly among the ASEAN countries. In ASEAN circles, however, it is perhaps not fully realized that, to a large extent, the same applies to the EC. The United Kingdom is not Greece, and Luxembourg is not Spain. Yet, despite this fact, the Community is the most interesting laboratory for comparing many different experiences. This is particularly appropriate since a privatization wave is sweeping all of the European Community, not just the United Kingdom. Different combinations of deregulation and privatization are debated or implemented in the various member states, and one might learn at least as much from the study of alternative modes of privatization and deregulation throughout the EC as from the mere focus on the vanguard role in the United Kingdom.

The EC is also interesting for a different reason. Since about 1983 the EC has regained enough political backing to reiterate its strict policies on containing public aid to industry, whether private or public enterprise. In addition, the Community has set ambitious targets for completing the reorganization of its internal market by 1992, including a radical opening up of public procurement policies precisely in the sectors discussed in these conference proceedings.

Furthermore, the 1992 momentum has engendered decisions or debates on telecommunications, utilities, land and air transport, questioning the fragmentation of the EC market for these services. The intertwining of all this privatization and deregulation at member-state level will make for a fascinating set of experiences, even beyond what the conference and these proceedings could hope to address.

The conference on "Privatization: Lessons from Europe and ASEAN" was made possible through the financial support of the European Community, which we gratefully acknowledge.

We would also like to thank the writers who contributed to this volume and thus to a fruitful dialogue between ASEAN and the EC. Our gratitude is also due to Mrs Rita Beuter of EIPA and Ms. Anne Yeo of ISEAS for their Preface xiii

assistance in the preparations for the conference and in the publication of these proceedings.

It is our hope that this volume will deliver the added value it set out to generate and contribute to "Making Markets More Effective", both in ASEAN and in Europe.

Maastricht and Singapore February 1990 Jacques Pelkmans European Institute of Public Administration

Norbert Wagner Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

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List of Contributors

Matthew R. Bishop Privatization and Deregulation Economist Centre for Business Strategy London Business School London, United Kingdom

Frederick E. Bonner Member of the Monopoly and Mergers Commission 'JOYA' West Sussex, United Kingdom

Leonor M. Briones
Associate Professor of Public
Administration
College of Public Administration
University of the Philippines
Quezon City, Philippines

Godefroy Dang Nguyen
Professor, Head of Economics
Department
Ecole Nationale Superieure
de Telecommunication
de Bretagne
Brest, France

Kraiyudt Dhiratayakinant Professor of Economics Faculty of Economics Chulalongkorn University Bangkok, Thailand

Giuseppe Fajertag Research Officer European Trade Union Institute Brussels, Belgium

Zinnia F. Godinez Chief of Public Affairs Philippine Institute for Development Studies Manila, Philippines

Ahmad D. Habir
Faculty Member
Institut Pengembangan
Manajemen Indonesia
Indonesian Institute for
Management Development
Jakarta, Indonesia

Ismail Md. Salleh Lecturer Institute of Strategic and International Studies Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

^{*}The affiliations of the contributors mentioned above are during the time of the symposium in February 1989.

xviii List of Contributors

John A. Kay Professor Centre for Business Strategy London Business School London, United Kingdom

Linda Low
Senior Lecturer
Department of Economics
and Statistics
National University of Singapore
Singapore

Anwar Nasution Lecturer in Economics Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia Jakarta, Indonesia

Yukihide Okano Professor Faculty of Economics University of Tokyo Tokyo, Japan

Jacques Pelkmans
Professor
European Institute of Public
Administration
Maastricht, The Netherlands

 A. Ragunathan
 President
 Congress of Unions of Employees in the Public and Civil Services
 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Ian Thynne
Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Law
National University of Singapore
Singapore

Toh Kin Woon Associate Professor Faculty of Economics Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Toh Mun Heng
Lecturer
Department of Economics and
Statistics
National University of Singapore
Singapore

Pairoj Vongvipanond Professor, Dean Faculty of Economics Chulalongkorn University Bangkok, Thailand

Norbert Wagner Advisor and Visiting Fellow Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Singapore

M. Zainudin Saleh Lecturer in Economics Faculty of Economics Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Aileen R. Zosa Ph. D. candidate University of the Philippines Quezon City, Philippines