

book itself is riddled with numerous examples of possibilities to avoid commitments and directives. One simple reason for that is there is no serious monitoring scheme, not to mention litigation or sanction possibilities. If a member state does not implement what it has officially committed to do, it is common knowledge that no measures are taken against the member. Although very instructive, the very detailed comparisons between NAFTA and the EU tells readers what the AEC is not, but it does not expound on what it really is. Perhaps, as the author himself acknowledges at the end of the book on page 182, the real question is this: Can ASEAN combine an extreme form of inter-governmentalism due to its sensitivity to national sovereignty with effective implementation to properly serve the common interest of the AEC?

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The Asian Century, Sustainable Growth and Climate Change: Responsible Futures Matter. Edited by Moazzem Hossain, Tapan Sarker and Malcolm McIntosh. Cheltenham and Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2013.

This book is an edited volume based on an international workshop at Griffith University's Asia-Pacific Centre for Sustainable Enterprise (APCSE). The workshop aimed to look at Asia's developmental challenges. The subject matter is a pressing one as Asia could produce over half the global output by mid-century and see massive improvements in its standards of living (ADB 2011). This volume will appeal to both policymakers and academics as it adds a specific Asian context to the voluminous body

of knowledge on sustainable development (see Parnwell and Bryant 1996).

The volume covers a broad range of topics in its twelve chapters, including social issues arising from property rights (especially with regards to agricultural land ownership); population growth and poverty reduction; the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); policy directions for energy security; long-term fiscal policy; agricultural adaptation programmes to deal with environmental change; public health policy; sanitation; decentralization and poverty reduction; migration; sustainable mining; and sustainable business practices.

The book is divided into three sections: the first identifies the future socio-economic issues that will affect the development of the Asian century; the second zeroes in on specific policy matters; and the third sums up the challenges that need to be surmounted for the Asian century to come to fruition. However, like many edited volumes, this volume reads better as a collection of individual cases rather than a cohesive thematically arranged picture of the issues around achieving the Asian century. This is not necessarily a weakness since sustainable development is such a contentious topic that there is no consensus on how it should be carried out, let alone be organized coherently. Instead, each chapter of the volume provides an in-depth study on its own that relates to a different issue in a particular socio-economic context. The depth of analysis gives the policymakers insights into the factors that need to be taken into consideration when planning long-term developmental policy.

While organizing an edited volume is inevitably challenging, one potential suggestion would have been to structure the book along the framework of the MDGs, which lists the end-goals to be achieved to sustainably develop the global south. For example, chapters could be grouped under the overarching theme of poverty reduction. This is would make it easier to relate M. Hossain's chapter, which tussles with poverty reduction in relation to burgeoning population growth, and Tjoe's chapter, which deals with it in relation to

Indonesia's decentralization. Although the book was printed before 2013, further research on post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals in Asia would contribute further to this field.

Using the MDGs as an organizing framework would also point to environmental challenges in an Asian century. In the introduction, M. Hossain posits that Asia is in a "unique position to face the challenges of global warming" due to its diverse geographic and economic features. With this assessment and the inclusion of climate change in the title, one would expect more content on climate-related problems and policies. Although Chakrabarty and Chakravarty's chapter does a good job of analysing how poor farmers in India require adaptive programmes to teach them to make the necessary changes to farming practices to deal with weather changes, more chapters on climate change policies would be useful since this is a phenomena Asian countries will have to increasingly take into account.

Given Asia's diversity, the book could do with more comparative case studies, especially to discuss the broad themes that affect almost all Asian countries such as intra-migration of labour (as covered in M.I. Hossain, Khan and Short's Chapter 9 on Bangladeshi migrants to Malaysia); or public health (as covered by Chan and Keith's chapter on China). Even though the book is based on a workshop, comparative case studies give a more multi-dimensional perspective on the different conditions and policies that exist in the different states that would help foster understanding and better cross-border policies or help multi-lateral organizations to make more informed policy. Intra-migration is an issue faced by most countries in Asia as labour flows from less developed countries such as (India, Bangladesh, Myanmar and the Philippines) to more developed countries (such as Malaysia and Singapore) affect the socio-economic development of both sides. The ease of the spread of epidemics such as SARS and the Zika virus across borders show how important it is to have robust public health policy. Cross-border comparisons would also be of use for Asian states to understand one another's

health policies. As an exception, Tisdell's chapter provides this by comparing how property rights in China and Vietnam — especially with regard to agricultural land — supported the growth of rural industries and emphasized the need to manage social conflict arising from land rights for development. This allows Vietnam and China to learn from each other and gives the reader an overview of the different policies and its effects in the context of the fragmented policymaking that is sustainable development.

A constant theme that weaves through the chapters in this volume is the authors' call for a longitudinal approach within each country when making policy to enhance sustainability. This is especially important given that Asia is unlikely to develop in the same way as the West and hence new models of planning are necessary. The individual geo-political conditions and the international environment in which the previous wave of economic development took place is different from the present. Following the neo-liberal Western economic model of a "no constraints to consumption-led growth" (Nair 2012) would mean an exacerbation of current climate problems and the depletion of resources. Sarker's chapter highlights this with the notion of "intergenerational justice", where policymakers are called to make long-term fiscal policy that will serve future generations as well as the current one. Chapters in this book also rightly advocate the need for bilateral and multilateral developmental institutions to manage these challenges to the Asian century, as does S. Hossain and Sarker's chapter on energy security. Regional institutions regulate and allow for sharing of information and informed decision-making at a level that will benefit the region. Sub-regions within Asia are already discussing this with the advent of the ASEAN economic community.

The concluding chapter predicts that the Asian century will coincide with the rise of the BRICS countries. As the book was published in 2013, when optimism regarding BRICS was high, it is interesting to note how evolving circumstances affect the Asian century, given the current political

crisis in Brazil and economic slowdown in the majority of the BRICS countries. The conflict over the South China Sea also has the potential to affect growth and has indeed made the first half of the century a turbulent one.

Overall, this book adds to the discussion on the long-term policies Asian countries need to pursue to achieve development. However, Asia's diversity as a region suggests more cross-comparative studies or thematically structured studies via the MDGs might be a useful approach.

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***Developing National Systems of Innovation: University-Industry Interactions in the Global South.* By Eduardo Albuquerque, Wilson Suzigan, Glenda Kruss and Keun Lee.** Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2015. Pp. 298.

This book presents a rich account of the nature of interactions of the various actors in innovation systems in developing countries from three continents — Africa, Asia and Latin America. In

so doing, the book makes several contributions to existing knowledge. First, it applies a new framework to the study of innovation systems in countries at different stages of development. Second, it expands beyond the National Innovation Systems approach, which largely focuses on the current context, to more fully appreciate processes of change over time.

The introduction sets out the book's principal argument — and contribution — that it is inadequate to apply a framework for understanding innovation systems in developed countries to industrializing countries. In its place, the book proposes an interesting alternative, namely, the "One Common Question, Different Approaches" framework. To this end, the chapter lays out the system evolutionary framework that analyses the interaction among innovation at the firm level, the surrounding knowledge "system" and policy learning based on three different phases of structural change. It would seem that this approach aligns well with the so-called "One Economics, Many Recipes" argument put forward by Dani Rodrik (2008), as the book shows that university-industry linkages (UILs) differ in many ways even within a particular country; for instance, with regard to sectoral and ownership structure across industries. In addition, the book attempts to capture the heterogeneity of the countries it surveys and shows how the university-industry relationship differs in each case.

The first part of the book, comprised of four chapters, discusses the interaction of universities and industries across regions at different stages of development. In the case of sub-Saharan Africa, Uganda has the least developed NIS while South Africa is seen as trapped and stagnated in phase 2. Moving to Phase 3 is difficult and is something that only a few have managed to achieve, for example, South Korea and Taiwan. The question of whether UIL is meaningful for industrializing countries, particularly those far from the innovation frontier, was investigated by comparing five Asian countries — South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, China and India — which are classified as first and second generation catch-up countries and the